ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC JUNIOR AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN MINNESOTA 1914-1983

PHILIP C. HELLAND

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by
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FOREWORD

We are deeply grateful to Dr. Phil Helland for the hundreds of hours of research, analysis and writing that he has devoted to this history of the Minnesota Community College system. Much of the history might have been lost without his effort.

From the time that he became Chief Executive Officer of the new State Junior College System in 1964, through his nineteen years as Chancellor, Dr. Helland was the key leader in the establishment, organization and development of the System.

Few other persons had the background and knowledge to capture those years of history for the System, and we express our appreciation for this excellent work.

This volume will be a great resource for members of the Minnesota Board for Community Colleges, and for administrators, staff and others as they continue to build and operate the Minnesota Community College System into the future.

-- Dr. Gerald W. Christenson

Chancellor, Minnesota Community College System

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Philip C. Helland became Executive Director of the Minnesota Junior College Board on March 1, 1964. As superintendent of schools in Willmar, he had been active in promoting creation of a community college in Willmar, but had not formally applied for the new position with the state board. However, he agreed to be interviewed and was hired. Helland then served 19 years, guiding and shaping a collection of locally-operated junior colleges into a statewide, state-funded system. Later, the mission of these colleges broadened, and they acquired a new name: Community colleges. Helland was succeeded in 1983 by the current Chancellor of the Community College System, Dr. Gerald W. Christenson. Philip and Ruth Helland live in Burnsville, Minnesota.



In the summer of 1983 I was succeeded as Chancellor of the Minnesota Community College System by Dr. Gerald W. Christenson. During that summer Dr. Christenson and I had a number of long conversations during which I gave him background as to the development of the System from the time I became its first chief administrator in 1964 until my retirement in 1983. In the course of those conversations Dr. Christenson suggested that it would be helpful and informative to many people if I would write a history of the development of the system. I agreed to do so.

As I reviewed materials in preparation for writing, it became apparent to me that there were two dimensions to the project.

Since Roy F. Meyer's unpublished University of Minnesota thesis, "A History of the Separate Two-Year Public and Private Junior College in Minnesota, 1905-1955," no history of the junior college movement in Minnesota had been written. Dr. Meyer's thesis had been completed in 1956, a year before state aid for junior colleges was first made available by the Minnesota Legislature.

It seemed to me that there was need for a first volume which would trace the establishment and dissolution of public junior and community colleges from the beginning of the movement when the first junior college in Minnesota was established by the Cloquet Public Schools in 1914 through the years of sponsorship solely by local school districts from 1914-15 through 1956-57, the years of sponsorship by local school districts with state aid from 1957-58 through 1963-64, and the years of operation as state institutions starting in 1964-65. In order that future scholars might have a resource which would assemble as much information as possible about the establishment and dissolution of junior and community colleges it seemed important to me to

write a history which would identify participants in the process, include pertinent excerpts from the many studies which have been made, quote legislative bills and laws, and describe the process from the vantage point of my own involvement.

A second volume, it seemed to me, would logically deal with the development of the Minnesota Junior College System from its beginnings in 1964 through my retirement in 1983. Such a volume would include chapters on Mission, Development of Campuses, Organization and Administration, Instructional Programs, Student Activities, Staff, Staff Relations, Students, Student Services, Finances, Accreditation, and Proposals for Change.

This, then, is the first volume. It is my hope that it will be a helpful resource for those who wish to learn about the establishment and dissolution of junior and community colleges in Minnesota. Since there is a great amount of detail in this volume the person with only a casual interest in the subject may wish to read the Summary chapter and the Table of Contents, which provides a complete chronology of events, rather than attempting to read the entire volume.

Philip C. Helland
Chancellor Emeritus
Minnesota Community College System

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sources of In	nformation	xii
	JUNIOR COLLEGES ESTABLISHED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS VITHOUT LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION OR STATE AID	1
1914	o University Set Standards for Junior Colleges o Junior College Established in Cloquet	2
1915	o Junior College Established in Faribault o Junior College Established in Rochester	5
1916	o University Revised Standards for Junior Colleges o Junior College Established in Hibbing Junior College Established in Jackson o Attempt Made to Establish Junior College in Fairmont	6
1918	o Junior College in Faribault Closed o Junior College in Jackson Closed o Junior College in Cloquet Closed o Junior College Established in Eveleth	12
1919	o Junior College Established in Pipestone	13
1920	o University Revised Standards for Junior Colleges	13
1921	o Junior College Established in Virginia	15
1922	o Junior College Established in Coleraine o Junior College Established in Ely	15
1923	o Junior College in Pipestone Closed	16
1924	o NCA Set Standards for Junior Colleges o ACE Set Standards for Junior Colleges	16
1925	o AAJC Set Standards for Junior Colleges	19
CHAPTER II -	JUNIOR COLLEGES ESTABLISHED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY BUT WITHOUT STATE AID	22
1925	o Legislation Legalized Junior Colleges o Department of Education Promulgated Standards o University Revised Standards for Junior Colleges	22
1927	o Legislation of 1925 Revised o Department of Education Standards Revised o Junior College Established in Duluth	27
1931	o Legislation Allowed Transportation of Students o Legislation Introduced to Reduce Votes Required	30

1932	0	Junior College Established Within University Junior Colleges Promoted at Crookston and Morris	32
1933	0	Bills Introduced to Establish Junior Colleges at Crookston and Morris	33
1936	0	Junior College Established in Tracy Junior College Established in Worthington	35
1937	0	Legislation Again Introduced for Junior College at Morris Legislation Required Teaching Certificate Junior College Established at Crosby-Ironton	36
1938	0	Junior College Established in Albert Lea Junior College Established in Brainerd	38
1939	0	Previous Legislation Revised	39
1940	0	Junior College Established in Austin	42
1941	0	State Aid Legislation Introduced	43
1943	0	Junior College in Albert Lea Closed	44
1945	0	Department of Education Revised Standards Statewide Committee on Minnesota's Needs for Post-High School Education	45
1946	0	Statewide Committee Published "Unfinished Business"	48
1947	0	Legislature Created Commission on Higher Education	51
1948	0	Junior College at Crosby-Ironton Closed Junior College at Tracy Closed Commisson on Higher Education Suggested Six New Junior Colleges in "Tomorrow's Resources"	52
1949	0	State Aid Legislation Introduced	54
1950	0	Commission on Higher Education Recommended Six New Junior Colleges in "Higher Education in Minnesota" Junior College in Duluth Closed	55
1951	0	Commission on Vocational and Higher Education Formed Commission Published "Vocational Education in	63
	0	Minnesota, Its Role and Relationships" Commission Repeated Recommendation of Six New	
	0	Junior Colleges in "Our Growing Challenge" Department of Education Revised Standards	

1953	o Commission Published "Higher Education Looks Ahead"	70
	o Commission Endorsed More Junior Colleges in "Better Education for More People"	
	o Commission Recommended Integration of Junior	
	College and Area Vocational School Programs in	
	"Moving Forward With Vocational Education"	
	o State Aid Legislation Introduced	
1955	o State Aid Legislation Introduced	72
1956	o Governor's Committee on Higher Education Formed	77
	o Lobbying for State Aid Accelerated	
	o Governor's Committee Endorsed State Aid and	
	More Junior Colleges in "Minnesota's Stake in the Future - Higher Education 1956-1970"	
1957	o Legislature Provided State Aid of \$200 Per	85
	Student	
		7.4
CHAPTER III	- JUNIOR COLLEGES ESTABLISHED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH STATE AID	96
1957	o Junior College Studied in Fergus Falls	96
1958	o Governor's Committee and State Department of	96
	Education Published "The Junior College in	
	Minnesota," Suggested Thirty-Two Regional	
	Junior Colleges	
	o Advisory Committee to State Board of Education	
	Recommended Six Most Promising Sites for New	
	Junior Colleges	
	o Legislative Commission Recommended Four to Six New Junior Colleges	
	o Minnesota Junior College Action Committee Recommended	
	Nine Most Promising Areas for New Junior Colleges	
1959	- 18 d 1 - 10 d 1 - 1 d 1 d 1 d 1 d 1 d 1 d 1 d 1 d 1	108
	o Legislative Commission Recommended Six New	
	Junior Colleges	
	o Legislature Increased State Aid to \$250 Per Student	
	o Legislature Recommended Study of Need for a State	
	College in Southwestern and Western Minnesota o Legislature Recommended Liaison Committee for	
	Higher Education, Committee Formed.	
	o University Announced Plans for Four-Year College	
	in Morris	
	o Fergus Falls Made Application for Junior College	
1960		133
	State College	
	o Junior Colleges Planned in Alexandria, Fairmont,	
	Fergus Falls, and Willmar	
	o Junior College Approved by Fergus Falls Voters	

1960 (cont.)

- o Junior College Rejected by Fairmont Voters
- o Junior College Established in Fergus Falls
- o University Extension Center Explored in Willmar
- o Community College on Abandoned Air Force Station, Including Junior College and Area Vocational School, Recommended in Willmar
- o Liaison Committee Proposed Criteria for Development of Junior Colleges
- o Legislative Research Committee Supported Four-Year State College in Southwestern Minnesota and Making University's Morris Branch a State College
- 1961 o Legislation Introduced to Increase Aid, Provide Construction Aid, Convert Worthington Junior College to a State College, Change Required Vote to a Majority, Create Junior College Districts
 - o Legislature Increased State Aid to \$300 Per Student
 - o Willmar Made Application for Junior College and Area Vocational School to be Operated as a Community College
 - o Willmar Voters Approved
 - o Junior College Again Rejected by Fairmont Voters
 - o Vocational Division of Community College Established in Willmar
 - o Discussion of Regional Junior Colleges and TV Junior Colleges
- 1962 o Liaison Committee Discussed Regional Junior Colleges, State Junior Colleges, Extension Centers, TV Junior Colleges, Metropolitan Area Junior Colleges
 - o University Task Force Recommended Additional Junior Colleges
 - o Liaison Committee Recommended State Aid for Facilities, Continuation Under State Board of Education, Junior College Specialist in State Department of Education, Separate Facilities for Junior Colleges, Possibility of Junior College Districts, Charge-Back for Out-of-District Students, Two New Junior Colleges in Southwestern Minnesota, Additional Junior Colleges in Void Areas, Junior Colleges in the Twin Cities Area, Broader Programs in Junior Colleges
 - o Junior College Division of Community College Established in Willmar
- 1963 o Legislation Introduced to Increase State Aid,
 Provide Construction Aid, Provide Deficiency Aid,
 Create Junior College Districts, Create Junior
 College Regions, Create System of State-Operated
 Junior Colleges

184

201

1963	<pre>(cont.) o Legislature Created State Junior College Board, Authorized System of Fifteen State Junior Colleges o Legislature Increased State Aid to \$350 Per Student</pre>	
CHAPTER IV -	JUNIOR COLLEGES ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE OF MINNESOTA	262
1963	o Board Members Appointed	262
1964	o Chief Executive Officer Appointed o Communities Campaigned for State Junior Colleges o State Board Took Over Existing Junior Colleges o State Junior College System Established o Plans Made for Additional Junior Colleges in 1965 o Brainerd State Junior College Moved to Permanent Campus	264
1965	o State Board Recommended to Legislature That Number of Colleges be Increased to Eighteen, With New Colleges in Thief River Falls, International Falls, Southern Minnesota, Northwest Suburbs, Minneapolis, Southwest Suburbs, and Two in Ramsey-Washington-Dakota County Area o State Board Indicated Intention to Open New Colleges in the Fall of 1965 in Temporary Quarters in Thief River Falls, Minneapolis, and Anoka County o Bills Introduced to Put Junior Colleges and State Colleges Under New Board of Higher Education or Under the University Board of Regents o Bills Introduced to Establish Additional State Junior Colleges Legislature Approved Increase to Seventeen Colleges, Omitting Minneapolis and Southern Minnesota and Adding a Second College in the Northwest Suburbs Legislature Directed Board to Study and Recommend Most Advisable Locations for Additional Colleges in Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-Springfield Area, Pine City-Mora Area, Hastings-Wabasha Area, Owatonna-Albert Lea Area, and Wadena-Park Rapids-Detroit Lakes Area o New Colleges Opened in Thief River Falls, Minneapolis, and Anoka County	286
1966	 Permanent Sites Approved in Austin, Brainerd, Coon Rapids, Fergus Falls, Grand Rapids, Hibbing, International Falls, Rochester, Thief River Falls, Virginia, Willmar, and Worthington College Names Approved: Anoka-Ramsey, Austin Brainerd, Ely, Eveleth, Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Itasca, Metropolitan, North Hennepin, Rochester, 	321
	Thief River Falls, Virginia, Willmar and Worthington State Junior Colleges	

1966 (cont.)

- o Permanent Sites Approved in Bloomington, Inver Grove Heights, and White Bear Lake
- o Eveleth and Virginia Merged to From Mesabi State Junior College
- o Area Vocational School Programs in Grand Rapids Became Part of Itasca State Junior College
- o Metropolitan State Junior College Moved to Warrington Elementary School
- o Austin, Itasca, and Worthington Moved to Permanent Sites
- o North Hennepin State Junior College Opened in Temporary Quarters in Osseo
- o Plans Made to Open Colleges in International Falls and White Bear Lake in the Fall of 1967
- 1967 o In Response to 1965 Directive, State Board Recommended Fairmont, New Ulm, Mora, Red Wing, and Wadena as Best Sites, With More Study Needed in Albert Lea-Owatonna Area
 - o State Board Also Recommended Alexandria, Hutchinson, Montevideo, Pipestone, Minneapolis, and St. Paul
 - o State Board Approved Permanent Sites for Minneapolis and North Hennepin State Junior Colleges
 - o Bills for Additional State Junior Colleges Introduced in Legislature
 - o Legislature Designated Minneapolis as Location for Eighteenth College, Gave Tentative Designation to Fairmont as Location for Nineteenth College
 - o Legislature Directed Higher Education Coordinating Commission to Review and Report on Potential Locations for Additional State Junior Colleges
 - o State Board Approved "Lakewood", "Rainy River", and "Normandale" as Names for Colleges to be Opened in White Bear Lake, International Falls, and Bloomington; "Vermilion" and "Northland" as New Names for Ely and Thief River Falls
 - o Mesabi State Junior College Programs Consolidated in Virginia
 - o Anoka-Ramsey and Metropolitan State Junior Colleges Moved to Permanent Sites
 - o Fergus Falls State Junior College Moved to State Hospital
 - o Citizens League Recommended Merger of Junior Colleges and Area Vocational-Technical Schools Under a New State Board
 - o Lakewood and Rainy River State Junior Colleges Opened in Temporary Quarters in White Bear Lake and International Falls
- 1968 o State Board Approved Permanent Site for Vermilion State Junior College
 - o Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Mesabi, and Rochester State Junior Colleges Moved to Permanent Sites

370

331

1968	(0	cont.)	
1700		Normandale State Junior College Opened in New Facilities on Permanent Site	
	0	Titles of Chief Administrators Changed to "Chancellor	17
		and "President" Higher Education Coordinating Commission Recommended	
	0	Owatonna, New Ulm, Hutchinson, Fairmont, Alexandria, and Cambridge as Best Sites for Additional Colleges, and Recommended a Two-Year Study of Needs in the Metropolitan Area	
1969	0	Bills for Additional State Junior Colleges Introduced	381
	0	Fairmont Designated by Legislature as the 19th Location for a State Junior College	
	0	State Board Directed by Legislature to Pick 20th Location From Among Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, New Ulm, and Owatonna	
	0	Planning Money Appropriated for 19th and 20th Colleges	
	0	Bills Introduced to Put Junior Colleges and Area Vocational-Technical Schools Under a New "Community College" Board	
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	0	North Hennepin and Northland Moved to Permanent Sites	
	0	"Inver Hills State Junior College" Approved as Name for State Junior College in Southeast Metropolitan Area	
	0	University Task Force Made Report	
1970	0	State College Chancellor Urged Upper Division College in Metropolitan Area	407
	0	State Junior College Board Selected Cambridge as Location for 20th State Junior College and Continued to Recommend Junior College in St. Paul	
		State Junior College Board Recommended New "Community College" Board and 46 Community College Districts Combining Junior Colleges, Area Vocational-Technical Schools and University Technical Institutes	
	0	Higher Education Coordinating Commission Received Reports Recommending Junior College in St. Paul, State College in Twin City Area, University Branch in Rochester	
	0	Wadena Extension Center Established by Brainerd and Fergus Falls State Junior Colleges	
	0	Inver Hills State Junior College Opened in New Facilities on Permanent Site	
	0	Lakewood, Rainy River, and Vermilion Moved to	

o Permanent Sites Approved in Cambridge and Fairmont

new Facilities on Permanent Sites

1971	0	Higher Education Coordinating Commission Urged Junior College in St. Paul; Recommended State College in Metropolitan Area, Continued Study in Rochester, Some Junior College and Area Vocational-Technical School Mergers, and Approval of Previously Recommended Junior Colleges in Alexandria, Hutchinson, New Ulm, and Owatonna	440
	0	Bills Introduced for Junior Colleges in St. Paul, Alexandria, Faribault, New Ulm, Owatonna and Wadena	
	0	Bills Introduced to Change Names From "Junior Colleges" to "Community Colleges"	
	0	Bill Introduced to Place Junior Colleges Under State College Board	
	0	Bills Introduced to Allow Junior College at Place of Area Vocational-Technical School, to Request Plans for Combination of Junior College and Area Vocational-Technical School When Both Exist in Same Non-Metropolitan Community	
	0	Bills Introduced to Allow School Districts to Share Costs of Extension Centers, to Establish Upper Division Extension Center on Iron Range, and to Establish State College on Iron Range	
	0	Legislature Appropriated Funds for Buildings in Cambridge and Fairmont	
	0	Legislature Appropriated Funds for State College Center in Metropolitan Area	
	0	Owatonna Extension Center Established	
	0	"Riverview State Junior College" and "Fairlakes	
		State Junior College" Approved as Names for	
		Colleges in Cambridge and Fairmont	
	0	Instructional Programs Approved for Fairlakes and Riverview	
1972	0	Metropolitan State College Opened	465
	0	Planning Continued for Fairlakes and Riverview	
	0	Offices Opened in Fairmont and Cambridge	
	0	St. Paul Extension Center Established	
	0	Bids for Fairlakes and Riverview High; Put on Hold by Commissioner of Administration	
	0	Governor Failed to Recommend Operating Funds for Fairlakes and Riverview	
1973	0	Higher Education Coordinating Commission Recommended Proceeding With Fairlakes and Riverview	470
	0	State Junior College Board Closed Fairlakes and Riverview	
	0	Higher Education Coordinating Commission Recommended Consortium Rather Than Four-Year Institution in Rochester, Moratorium on Establishment of Vocational- Technical Schools, Establishment of Junior College	

in St. Paul

1973	(c	ont.)	
	0	Bills Introduced in Legislature to Establish Consortium in Rochester, Consortium on the Iron Range, Study Feasibility of Four-Year College on Iron Range, Increase Size of State Junior College Board, Change Names From "Junior" Colleges to "Community" Colleges, Place Junior Colleges Under State College Board, Provide Operating Funds for Fairlakes Legislature Increased Size of State Junior	
		College Board From Five to Seven Members	
	0	Colleges" to "Community Colleges"	
	0	Legislature Transferred 1971 Building Appropriations for Fairlakes and Riverview to Other Purposes	
	0	A CONTRACT C	
	0	Legislature Directed Higher Education Coordinating Commission to Develop and Administer Three Regional Cooperative Centers	
1974	0	(1) 등 [1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	494
	0	and State Colleges Regional Centers Opened on Iron Range, in Wadena, and in Rochester	
1975	0	Higher Education Coordinating Commission Recommended More Regional Centers	504
	0		
	0	Bill Introduced to Return Community Colleges to Local Control	
	0	Bill Introduced to Merge Community Colleges with State Colleges	
	0	State Colleges Renamed State Universities	
	0		
	0	Legislature Appropriated Funds for Continuation of Regional Centers in Rochester, Virginia, and Wadena, but not for Additional Centers	
	0	Superboard Bill Surfaced	
1976	0	Superboard Bill Amended	545
1977	0	Minnesota Higher Education Coordination Board Took Stand Against Closing of Institutions	557
	0	Bills Introduced to Establish Community College in Cambridge	
	0	Legislature Appropriated Funds for St. Paul Learning Center as Extension of Inver Hills	

1977		nt.)	
		Legislature Created Southwest and West Central Minnesota Consortium	
		State Board Discussed Name Change for Metropolitan Community College	
	0	Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board Established New Guidelines for Determining Need for Post-Secondary Education Services	
1978		Legislation Provided for Student Member on State Board for Community Colleges and on Each Local Advisory Committee	566
		Extension Centers Established in Fairmont and Cambridge	
1979		Legislature Increased Size of State Board for Community Colleges to Nine Members	573
		Legislature Ordered Study Based Upon Declining Enrollments in Some Community Colleges	
		Cambridge Center Became Extension of Anoka-Ramsey	
		Name Changed From "Metropolitan Community College" to "Minneapolis Community College"	
1980		Staff of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board Released Preliminary Report	578
		of Community College Study	
		Hibbing and Mesabi Community Colleges Placed Under Same President	
		Staff of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board Released Preliminary Report of AVTI Study	
1981		Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board Recommended New Board for Community Colleges, Area Vocational-Technical Institutes, and Technical Institutes Operated by the University of Minnesota	583
	0	Legislation Introduced to Implement Recommendation by Coordinating Board	
	0	Chancellor Presented Plan for Reorganizing Five Northeastern Community Colleges	
	0	Regional Centers at Rochester, Virginia, and Wadena, and Consortium for Southwestern and West Central Minnesota Closed	
		East Central Center of Anoka-Ramsey Community College Moved to New Campus	
		"Arrowhead Community College" Established	
	0	House of Representatives Developed Language Requiring Plans for Dealing With Reduced Enrollments	
1982		Legislature Directed Planning for How to Deal With Declining Enrollments	612
	0	Bill Introduced to Merge Community College and State University System	
		Arrowhead Community College Became Operational	

1982		ont.)		
	0	Chancellor Suggested Possibility of Additional Reorganization		
1983	0	Community College System Responded to House File 2	629	
	0	Higher Education Coordinating Board "Reviewed and Commented On" System Responses to House File 2		
	0	Bill Introduced to Create New State Board for Two-Year Post-Secondary Education		
	0	Bill Introduced to Merge State University and Community College Systems		
	0			
	0	Bill to Create New Board for Two-Year Post-Secondary Education Amended to Provide Instead for State		
		Board for Vocational-Technical Education		
	0	Northwestern Minnesota Community Colleges Reorganized		
	0	Governor Appointed "Commission on Future of Minnesota Post-Secondary Education"		
	0	State Boards Given Authority to Close Institutions		
	0	- "프로그리스 레크프 워크리스 프랑크리스크 그리스 Harley "프로스 MINION CHINE U. H 프라스 H " H.		
	0	Legislature Created State Board for Vocational- Technical Education		
	0	Chancellor Recommended State Board Consider Reorganization of Community Colleges in Austin,		
		Willmar, and Worthington		
2 V -	SUM	MARY	666	
	2011		500	

CHAPTER

INDEX

674

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The writer is indebted to staff members in the archives of the University of Minnesota Library, the Minnesota State Historical Society, and the Legislative Reference Library for their help in locating materials.

In the archives of the University of Minnesota Library, the writer found minutes of the meetings of the Faculty Senate, reports of the various University Task Forces which studied the matter of junior college development, and the unpublished doctoral thesis of Dr. Roy F. Meyer entitled "A History of the Separate Two-Year Public and Private Junior College in Minnesota, 1905-1955."

The Minnesota Historical Society provided minutes of the Minnesota State Board of Education and its Advisory Committees, microfilm files of local newspapers, and hard copies of bills concerning junior colleges which had been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature.

Laws of the State of Minnesota, Journals of the Minnesota Senate and House of Representatives, and copies of bills introduced in the Legislature were found in the Legislative Reference Library.

The writer's personal files provided copies of study reports which are referred to in the text: "Unfinished Business," "Tomorrow's Resources," "Higher Education in Minnesota," "Vocational Education in Minnesota - Its Role and Relationships," "Higher Education Looks Ahead," "Better Education for More People," "Moving Forward with Vocational Education," "Minnesota's Stake in the Future - Higher Education, 1956-1970," and "The Public Junior College in Minnesota." Also in the writer's personal files were clippings from metropolitan area newspapers, copies of various letters quoted in the text, minutes of meetings of the State Junior College Board and the State Board for Community Colleges, agendas for meetings of the Boards, Board reports to the

Legislature, copies of "The Communicator," reports of Citizens' League studies, and minutes of meetings of the Higher Education Coordinating Board and its predecessors. The writer's personal files are now in the offices of the Minnesota Community College System.

Dr. Roy F. Meyer's thesis, supplemented by reports in local newspapers, provided material in regard to early establishment and dissolution of junior colleges in Minnesota, as well as copies of early standards promulgated by the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota Department of Education, the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, and the American Council on Education. Additional material was adapted from a chapter in the writer's own doctoral thesis at Teacher's College, Columbia University: "Recommendations to the Board of Education Concerning Post-High School Education in Willmar, Minnesota." That thesis was written in 1961.

In order to make the text more readable footnotes have been omitted in this volume. References to sources, however, have been made in the body of the text.

CHAPTER I - JUNIOR COLLEGES ESTABLISHED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITHOUT LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY OR STATE AID

The two-year college idea emerged during the mid-nineteenth century criticism of existing American universities by educators who had been influenced by the German gymnasium-university concept. Chief among these critics were President Henry P. Tappan of the University of Michigan, President William Watts Folwell of the University of Minnesota, Dean Alexis Lange of the University of California, and Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University. These men saw freshman and sophomore years of college or university work as more closely related to secondary education than to the specialized and professional training in the senior college and graduate years. They advocated returning the lower two years of the university to the secondary schools, or at least separating the junior and senior divisions within the university. Their main interest was to strengthen the research function within the university.

A few institutions which are now organized as junior colleges provided two years of college work before 1850. Lasell Junior College of Auburndale, Massachusetts, offered two years of college work as early as 1852. Collegiate instruction was given as early as 1883 in the two-year Vincennes University of Vincennes, Indiana. A paragraph in the 1899 catalog of Vincennes University stated:

"The Vincennes University occupies a unique position in the educational field. It is half-way between the commissioned high school and the full-fledged college: it is in fact a junior college. Its graduates are admitted to junior standing in all the best universities. During the past year Leland Stanford, University of Illinois, and the University of Indiana have accepted our graduates with junior rank."

In 1892, President William Rainey Harper of the University of Chicago not only advocated the separation of the lower-division college courses from the upper-division courses, but he put the plan into effect in the University of Chicago, an action which provided some impetus for private and public junior colleges to organize. Harper was also instrumental in the founding of the Lewis Institute in Chicago in 1896 and Bradley Polytechnic Institute of Peoria, Illinois, in 1897 as early private junior colleges. He urged public high schools to add two years of college work to their curricular offerings, and although half a dozen high schools took this step, Joliet Junior College, opened in 1902, was the first public junior college that has persisted to the present time.

In 1903 the National Council on Education appointed an "Economy of Time" committee under the chairmanship of President James H. Baker of the University of Colorado. The committee recommended, in 1913, that the first two years of college work should be given in the high schools.

The stage was set for the development of public junior colleges in Minnesota.

1914 O UNIVERSITY SET STANDARDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES

o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN CLOQUET

Dr. George E. Vincent, who had become president of the University of Minnesota in 1911, was an early supporter of the two-year college idea, and the matter of credit for work transferred from such colleges was on the agenda of meetings of the University Senate and its Committee on Education in the spring of 1914. On May 17, 1914, an attempt was made by the Committee on Education to get a resolution passed setting up requirements for accrediting junior college work done by schools not of full college grade. This was

referred back to the committee for further study. On May 25, 1914, at a Senate meeting with Dean John F. Downey presiding, "Regulations as to the Recognition of Credit in a School Giving a Partial College Course and the Admittance of Students from such School of Advanced Standing in the University" were passed. The regulations were as follows:

Ι

Recognition of Credit Earned in Schools Not of Full Collegiate Rank

The University will recognize toward advanced standing credits earned in a school giving a partial college course if such school complies with the following requirements:

- 1. All Students enrolled in such college course must be graduates of a school accredited by the University.
- Such school must offer at least one full year of college approved by the University.
- 3. Instruction in such college course must be given by teachers qualified to conduct college classes.
- 4. The equipment and facilities for work of such course must be adequate for work of college grade.
- 5. Before its work can be recognized for University credit, application for recognition must be made to the University and passed upon by the Senate Committee on Education, and at least one authorized representative of the University shall visit such school and shall make an examination of its equipment, facilities, and method of instruction sufficient to satisfy such representative that the foregoing requirements have been complied with.
- After a school has been recognized for University credit, it shall each year notify the University of any changes in its curriculum and instructional staff.

The Registrar shall compile a report for each school thus recognized for advanced credit, such report to show the record of each student in each subject taken in the University.

II

Admittance of Students Under Advanced Credits

A student from a school the work of which has been recognized for University credit in accordance with the foregoing provisions, (a) upon satisfying all the entrance requirements to the University, and (b) upon presenting credits for at least one-half year of college work shall be admitted to the University without examination. Upon completing a year's work in the University without conditions or failures, such work shall receive credit for college work done in such school to the extent that such work is recognized in the school or college of the University in which the student is enrolled. If, however, a student shall receive any conditions or failures in his first year at the University, his case shall be considered by the appropriate committee for the purpose of adjusting credits.

Students are advised to pursue during their first year at the University, some courses which are a continuation of those for which they seek advanced credit, in order that in the event of their receiving conditions or failures, the record in such continuation courses may serve as a basis for assigning advanced credits.

Students thus admitted to conditional advanced standing shall be subject to the regulations that would apply if the work done in such school had been done at the University.

In no case will more than two years' credit be given for work done in a school not of full collegiate rank.

III

Admittance of Students From Schools Outside the State

On receiving students from schools outside the state, the University shall provisionally give the same standing which the state University or other school or college of equal standing of that state would give. The final standing is to be assigned only after a year's work has been completed and in harmony with the foregoing principles. (The above was approved by the University of Minnesota Senate on May 25, 1914.)

The above action by the University Senate set the stage for the creation of public junior colleges by Minnesota school districts, with President Vincent serving as a motivator. President Vincent spoke at Cloquet on May 17, 1914, and on August 1, 1914, the Cloquet Board of Education passed a resolution setting up Minnesota's first public junior college. A letter from Superintendent Peter Olesen to Dr. George Bauer of the University, dated July 31, 1914, had requested permission for Cloquet to go ahead with a two-year college program. On November 23, 1914, Superintendent Olesen reported to Dr. Bauer that the new college had started with five students. Dr. Bauer replied that he and professors Storm, Swift, and Quigley would attempt to visit the

Cloquet courses during the year. He also stated that he would want the examination papers that the students wrote each semester. On February 10, 1915, Dr. Bauer acknowledged receipt of examination papers from Superintendent Olesen and stated that the University departments would evaluate them. German was later approved, but History, English and Chemistry were not approved. On April 15, 1915, Dr. Bauer wrote that the University would not give credit for the first year.

It was obvious that although the junior college had been established by the Cloquet school district, it was controlled by the University.

On May 6, 1915, a University Senate committee recommended a "Committee on Relations to Other Institutions." Such a committee was formed on May 27, 1915, and started to operate the next fall. Members were Royal Shumway, Chm., Lotus D. Coffman, Guy Stanton Ford, W.F. Holman, S.B. Pierce, Charles Sigerfoos, Margaret Sweeney, and Rodney M. West.

- 1915 o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN FARIBAULT
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN ROCHESTER

In the meantime, actions in Faribault and Rochester had resulted in the establishment of junior colleges in those communities in the fall of 1915.

A new high school building had been completed in Faribault in 1914, and on October 7, 1914 it was reported in the <u>Faribault Journal</u> that Dr. George E. Vincent had spoken at the dedication of the new building. Eleven months later Superintendent John Munroe included a one-year college course in his program. An article in the <u>Faribault Journal</u> on September 1, 1915, announced that the college course would be available to a limited number of students during the coming term. The article stated that eight students had already registered and that there would be room for twelve.

The relationship of Dr. Charles H. Mayo with President George E. Vincent was an important factor in the establishment of college level work in Rochester in the fall of 1915. An article promoting the idea appeared in the Rochester Daily Post and Record on August 17, 1915, and included the following words: "under the direction of the University like the University. President Vincent thinks that the expense will be about \$4500." This indicated that President Vincent must have conferred with Dr. Mayo and with Superintendent of Schools H.A. Johnson on the matter. In August of 1915, on a motion by member Charles H. Mayo, the Rochester Board of Education voted to provide college level courses in the fall of 1915. Mr. Winifred Bolcolm, former Superintendent of Schools at Pipestone, was hired as the first "Director."

In October of 1915, the University Senate "Committee on Relations to Other Institutions" reported through Chairman Shumway "that the University should carry out its obligations it may have incurred to the students now registered for collegiate work in the three schools: Cloquet, Rochester, and Faribault, but that no further obligations be entered into at this time." On December 15, 1915, the Committee met with Shumway, Coffman, Ford, Pierce, Sigerfoos, and West present and worked out a revised set of standards for acceptance of work transferred to the University from public junior colleges.

1916 o UNIVERSITY REVISED STANDARDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES

- o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN HIBBING
- o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN JACKSON
- O ATTEMPT MADE TO ESTABLISH JUNIOR COLLEGE IN FAIRMONT

The revised set of standards was approved by the University Senate on February 10, 1916. While they were standards for the acceptance of credit

rather than standards for the establishment of junior colleges, they did have the effect of standards for the establishment of junior colleges. President Vincent continued his efforts to convince school districts with adequate enrollment, adequate tax base, and proper location, that the establishment of a junior college would be a worthwhile venture. The revised set of standards was as follows:

Revisions and Additions to the previously listed regulations Standards for judging Minnesota Schools offering one or two years of college work

Under the conditions hereinafter specified the University will recognize towards advanced standing, credits earned in a school giving a college course in part, provided such school complies with the following regulations:

a. General conditions

- Amount of work to be recognized -- the maximum amount of college work to be recognized shall be two years, but in no case shall a second year's work be recognized until a school has for a reasonable length of time demonstrated its ability to do the first year's work satisfactorily.
- 2. Limit to the length of time of recognition -- the normal period of recognition shall be one year. Renewals shall be subject to the continued compliance of the school with the standards.
- Reports -- the Registrar shall compile a report for each school recognized for advanced credit, such report to show the record of each student in each subject taken in the University.

b. Specific regulations

- Applications -- Application for recognition should be made to the Committee on the Relation of the University to Other Institutions of Learning before May 1 preceding the year in which work is given for which recognition is desired.
- 2. Courses to be offered at the school -- at least one full year of college work, that is, 14 to 16 credits, must be offered, consisting of courses in at least four subjects with at least one subject in each of the three groups: Language, science and mathematics, Social sciences.
- Students -- Students admitted to these courses must be graduates of secondary schools accredited to the University.

- Teachers -- a. Training and experience. All persons giving instruction in such courses shall have done at least one full year's work in a recognized graduate school (ordinarily one year graduate work in addition to at least two years of undergraduate study in the subject taught) with special attention to the subjects which they teach, and they must also have at least two years successful experience as high school teachers, or acceptable experience as college teachers. b. Subjects and hours -- Each instructor shall teach not more than two subjects in college division, and shall not teach more than one five period class in the high school. When in the opinion of the committee the college enrollment warrants, he shall give his full time to college The total amount of his classroom work shall be not more teaching. than seventeen hours. C. The work of the instructor shall show evidence of the ability to stimulate and hold the interest of his students so that they shall attain a mastery of and a proper attitude of mind toward the subject taught.
- 5. Library and equipment -- Each department shall be provided with books and apparatus sufficient to carry on its work in a proper manner. The books may be in part in a city library if they can be drawn out for students' use under suitable regulations. For the information of the teacher, to maintain his interest and to keep him in touch with the spirit of his subject, the list of books must include both large reference works and two or three periodicals representing scientific or research activity in the subject. Provision must be made for reasonable additions to the library (involving an annual expenditure of from \$15 to \$75 for each study, depending upon the original equipment available and the nature of the subject).
- 6. Inspection -- Equipment and work of departments in such schools shall be inspected by qualified representatives of the corresponding University department, appointed by the Committee on the Relations of the University to the Other Institutions of Learning after consultation with the departments. These representatives shall report their findings to the Committee.

c. Admission of students with advanced credits

- 1. Students entering the University from a school whose work has been recognized shall be allowed not more than sixteen (16) credits each semester of such work provided the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - a. All entrance requirements of the particular college in which the student enrolls must be met.
 - b. The student must present a statement showing that the work for which credit is desired was completed in a satisfactory manner, and that he is entitled to honorable dismissal on the basis of his character and conduct.

- c. All work for which credit is allowed must be in subjects which may be counted towards a degree in the college in which the student enrolls.
- d. The student must complete satisfactorily his first year's work in residence at the University. If, however, a student shall receive any conditions or failures in his first year at the University, his case shall be considered by the appropriate committee for the purpose of adjusting credits.
- 2. The student is advised to pursue during his first year at the University some courses which are a continuation of those for which he seeks advance credit, in order that in the event of his receiving conditions or failures the record of such continuation courses may serve as a basis for assigning advanced credits. The student is also advised to acquaint himself with the requirements for graduation of the particular college he intends to enter in order that he may so shape his course as to meet them with the minimum loss of time.

The <u>Hibbing Daily Tribune</u> announced on July 29, 1916, that a junior college would be started in Hibbing in the fall. The article stated that "President George E. Vincent asked the Board of Education to establish a junior college. Superintendent Alexander worked on the project for a year." The college opened in the old Lincoln High School building on the not of Hibbing with James S. Mikesh as the first "Director." (The north side of Hibbing became the site of an iron mine and the college was moved in 1922 to the third floor of the new Hibbing High School building, a showplace building which was considered one of the outstanding high school buildings in the country at the time.)

President Vincent spoke in Jackson on March 15, 1915. In the summer of 1915 a "University Week" was held in Jackson. In January of 1916 four other school districts had consolidated with Jackson, and in March of 1916 a campaign for a junior college was started. A leader in the campaign was Superintendent of Schools W.O. Lippitt. On June 7, 1916, the Jackson Board of Education passed a resolution to open a junior college for one year if ten

students could be enrolled who would each pay tuition of \$200.00. The college was opened in the fall of 1916.

A new high school building had been completed in Fairmont in the spring of 1916. Articles in the Fairmont Sentinel in June of 1916 reveal that an attempt was made to set up a junior college in Fairmont that summer. articles referred to the project as a "University for Fairmont," or the "Fairmont Divison of the University." In the articles, the possibility of state aid was continually mentioned. An article in the Fairmont Sentinel on June 20, 1916, called attention to the fact that an "All-Minnesota Development Association" had met at the capitol and had discussed junior college possibilities for the state, and that a separate committee had been set up to work on the problem, including Superintendent H.O. Johnson of Rochester. The article also stated: "It is probable that ten or a dozen cities will be selected, state aid will be given liberally, so that after this year the expense of maintaining a junior college will be very little so far as the local community is concerned." Citizens of Fairmont gave hearty approval to the "University for Fairmont" in June, and Superintendent H.E. Wolfe was optimistic. On July 11, 1916, the Board of Education adopted a resolution to open a college for at least one year, charging \$150 in tuition. An August 25, 1916, article in the Fairmont Sentinel reported that the "junior college is temporarily given quietus," but that efforts to establish a junior college would be renewed if the Legislature voted aid.

During the 1916-17 school year there were five junior colleges in operation: Cloquet, Faribault, Rochester, Hibbing, and Jackson. Cloquet and Rochester had been accredited for two years of college work by the University of Minnesota. Hibbing and Jackson had been accredited by the University for one year of college work. Faribault had not been accredited.

No new junior colleges were established during the 1917-18 school year, but there was activity in regard to junior colleges. President George Vincent of the University of Minnesota wrote an article which appeared in "School Education" in February of 1917 in which he stated that "Junior College work properly conducted in connection with high schools is to be welcomed as a part of the American Educational System. There are two questions, however, of great importance: First, how are standards to be protected, and second, what is to be the method of support...to district the state, to select a few centers for the establishment of junior colleges is the only rational and statesmanlike policy to be considered."

Bills were introduced in the 1917 Legislature providing for two years of college work in high schools, but the bills did not pass.

The North Central Association of Schools and Colleges became the first of the regional accrediting agencies to set up accreditation practices for junior colleges when it set up such practices in 1917.

On May 22, 1917, the University Committee on Relations with Other Institutions of Higher Education met with representatives of the junior colleges, including Superintendents Lippitt of Jackson, Johnson of Rochester, and Munroe of Faribault. Many topics were discussed. One was inspection. University officials felt the need for an annual report to the University. They also took the position that high school and college classes should not be mixed, but that a teacher could teach both high school and college classes. The group agreed that a junior college should not merely be a feeder for the University, and should not slavishly follow the University curriculum, but should have a field of its own in regard to the needs of the local community. The problem of keeping the junior colleges in touch with University plans was discussed, and it was suggested that University and junior college instructors might exchange places for periods of two to four weeks. The meeting ended

with agreement that there was need for initiative and independence on the part of the junior colleges, and that there was danger of the University adopting a patronizing attitude toward the junior colleges, but with the establishment of a fine spirit of mutual respect between the junior college people and the University people.

A strong supporter of junior college work left the Minnesota scene in 1917 when Dr. George E. Vincent resigned as President of the University of Minnesota. He was replaced by Dr. Marion L. Burton.

- 1918 o JUNIOR COLLEGE IN FARIBAULT CLOSED
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE IN JACKSON CLOSED
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE IN CLOQUET CLOSED
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN EVELETH

During 1918 the junior college programs in Faribault, Jackson, and Cloquet were closed.

Faribault closed because of lack of accreditation by the University and the fact that Superintendent Munroe was not willing to alter policies to concur with University requirements. Relationships between the Jackson program and the University were satisfactory, but Superintendent W.O. Lippitt resigned in June of 1918 to become Superintendent at Fergus Falls, and without his leadership the program died. In Cloquet, the college was doing well. A new high school building had been completed in the spring of 1918, with a section devoted to junior college work, but a disastrous fire in October of 1918 practically wiped out the city of Cloquet and resulted in the loss of 900 lives. The new high school building was a total wreck. The junior college was closed and never revived.

Of the colleges which had operated the previous year, only Rochester and Hibbing were operating in 1918-19, but a new college was opened in Eveleth in the fall of 1918, bringing the total number of colleges to three.

1919 o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN PIPESTONE

A new high school was under construction in Pipestone in 1919. A newspaper article on March 11, 1919, reported that an investigation of the possibility of providing one year of college work was underway. Superintendent of Schools A.C. Tibbitts had had considerable contact with Superintendent Lippitt at Jackson and was no doubt influenced by him. A junior college department was opened when the new high school was occupied in the fall of 1919. Twenty students were enrolled for its first year program.

1920 o UNIVERSITY REVISED STANDARDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES

The number of public junior colleges in Minnesota remained at four during the 1919-20 and 1920-21 school years, with colleges at Eveleth, Hibbing, Pipestone, and Rochester.

The University Senate again revised its standards for junior colleges on May 13, 1920:

Revision of Standards May 13, 1920

- Revision of standards -- that items 3 and 4 of standards for Minnesota offering one or two years of college work (University of Minnesota, Feb. 1916) be revised to read as follows:
- 3. Students a. Number: While it is not the policy of the University to insist that a specified number of students be enrolled before a school may be accredited it recommends that no institution attempt college work unless there are at least fifteen students who will enroll. b. Admission: Only graduates of a secondary school accredited to the University may be admitted to junior college

classes, except those in elementary languages where properly qualified high school seniors may be allowed to enter.

Training and experience: All persons giving Teachers a. instruction in such courses shall have done at least one full year of work in a recognized graduate school (ordinarily one year of graduate work in addition to at least two year undergraduate study in each subject taught) with special attention to the subjects which they teach, and they must also have had at least two years of successful experience as high school teachers, or acceptable experience as college teachers. b. Normally each instructor will be expected to teach one subject in the junior college, and to devote the rest of his teaching time to the same, or an allied subject in the high school. No instructor may teach more than a total of four recitation period and their equivalent a day. If administrative work is involved, the amount of teaching shall be lessened.

Whenever in the opinion of the University the size of the school warrants, instructors may be required to give all their time to junior college instruction.

Revision

3. b. modified as follows: b. Admission: Only graduates of a secondary school accredited to the University, or high school seniors who have completed a minimum of fifteen entrance units may be admitted to junior college classes, except those in elementary languages where properly qualified high school seniors may be allowed to enter.

George F. Zook, a specialist in higher education in the United State Bureau of Education, called a conference of junior college officials at St Louis, Missouri, on June 30, 1920. There were thirty-four representative from thirteen states and the District of Columbia present. Minnesota wa represented by Professor Royal Shumway from the University, Superintenden Winifred Bolcolm of Rochester, and President Theodore Buenger of Concordi College in St. Paul, a private college which had been established in 1905 That first nationwide conference for junior college officials led to th formation of the American Association of Junior Colleges at a meeting held i Chicago in 1921.

During the 1920-21 academic year the University Senate accredite Eveleth, Hibbing, and Rochester for two years of college work but announce that while one year of work would be accepted from Pipestone, its accreditation would be dropped after one more year unless changes were made. During the same year, Hibbing became the first Minnesota Junior College to receive full accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

1921 o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN VIRGINIA

Roy W. Goddard, who later became Dean of Rochester Junior College, along with two other teachers in the Virginia school system, served on a committee to explore the possibilities and make recommendations for the organization of a junior college in Virginia. Dean Shumway made several trips to Virginia from the University to assist in the organization of the curriculum and the selection of instructors. In May of 1921 the Virginia school board passed a resolution promoted by Superintendent E.T. Duffield to set up a junior college in Virginia, and the college was opened in the fall of 1921. This brought the number of colleges in operation during the 1921-22 academic year to five -- Eveleth, Hibbing, Pipestone, Rochester, and Virginia.

1922 o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN COLERAINE

o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN ELY

In the fall of 1922 two additional colleges were opened on the iron range in northwestern Minnesota, at Coleraine and Ely. This brought the number of colleges to seven, five of which were on the iron range. It seems obvious that five of Minnesota's junior colleges would not have been started if it had not been for the taxes which iron range communities received from the mining companies.

The college in Coleraine, named "Itasca Junior College" after the county in which it was located, was in the Greenway High School building. John Van Dyke was Superintendent of Schools in Coleraine at the time, and W. Homer Dutter was hired as the first "Dean." The college opened with 20 freshmen and grew to 32 in its second year with 12 sophomores and 20 new freshmen. In Ely, the college was established through the leadership of Superintendent H.E. White.

A Normal Department, which prepared teachers for elementary schools, was added to the curriculum of the Virginia Junior College in 1922. Normal Departments received state aid -- a fact which led superintendents to hope that the same might be possible for junior colleges as a whole.

1923 o JUNIOR COLLEGE IN PIPESTONE CLOSED

Pipestone Junior College was closed at the end of the 1922-23 school year, since only eleven students had applied for the next year. That reduced the number of junior colleges to six -- the five iron range colleges and Rochester -- a number which was to remain constant until a junior college was established in Duluth in 1927.

- 1924 o NCA SET STANDARDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - o ACE SET STANDARDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES

The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools established standards for junior colleges in 1924:

1. "Definition -- A standard junior college is an institution of higher education with a curriculum covering two years of collegiate work (at least sixty semester hours, or the equivalent in year, term, or quarter credits) which is based upon and continues or

supplements the work of secondary instruction as given in any accredited four-year high school. A semester hour is defined as one period of classroom work in lecture or recitation extending through not less than fifty minutes net or their equivalent per week for a period of eighteen weeks, two periods of laboratory work being counted as the equivalent of one hour of lecture or recitation.

- 2. Admission -- The junior college shall require for admission at least fifteen units of secondary work as defined by this association, or the equivalent. These units must represent work done in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or by the result of examinations. The major portion of the units accepted for admission must be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.
- 3. Organization -- The work of the junior college shall be organized on a college as distinguished from a high school basis so as to secure equivalency in prerequisites, scope and thoroughness to the work done in the first two years of a standard college as defined by this association.
- 4. Faculty -- The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers of classes in the junior college shall be graduation from a college belonging to this association, or an equivalent, and in addition, graduate work in a University of recognized standing amounting to one year. The teaching schedule of instructors shall not exceed eighteen hours per week; fifteen hours is recommended as the maximum.
- 5. Size of classes -- Classes, exclusive of lectures, of more than thirty students shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. Junior colleges having classes of larger size shall report the facts annually to the commission.
- 6. Registration -- No junior college shall be accredited unless it has at least sixty students, regularly registered in accordance with these standards. Of those enrolled, at least one-third should be in the second year.
- 7. Libraries and Laboratories -- The junior college shall have a live, well-distributed, and efficiently administered library of at least 3,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, selected with special reference to college work and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of current books and periodicals. It is urged that such an appropriation be at least \$800. The junior college shall be provided with laboratories fully equipped to illustrate each course announced.
- 8. Finances -- The minimum annual operation income for the educational of the junior college should be at least \$20,000, of which not less than \$10,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students' fees, such as public support, permanent endowments, or income from permanent officially authorized educational appropriations of churches and church boards or duly recognized corporations or associations. Such latter income shall be

credited to the extent actually received, but to an amount not exceeding the average income from such appropriations for the preceding five years.

9. Inspection -- No junior college shall be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents appointed by this association. Such inspection will not be authorized until the second year of the junior college shall have been in full operation for at least one full year."

In May of 1924, the American Council on Education published a set of standards for junior colleges:

"Definition -- The junior college is an institution of higher education which gives two years of work equivalent in prerequisites, scope, and thoroughness to the work done in the first two years of a college as defined elsewhere by the American Council of Education.

- 1. Admission of students -- The requirement for admission should be the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of study in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course of study. The major portion of the secondary school course of study accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.
- 2. Graduation requirements -- Requirements for graduation should be based on the satisfactory completion of thirty year hours or sixty semester hours of work corresponding in grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges and universities. In addition to the above quantitative requirements each institution should adopt qualitative standards suited to its individual conditions.
- 3. Faculty -- Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes should have had not less than one year of graduate work in a recognized graduate school; in all cases efficiency in teaching as well as the amount of graduate work, should be taken into account.
- 4. Teaching schedules exceeding sixteen hours per week per instructor, or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than thirty students, should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.
- 5. Curricula -- The curricula should provide both breadth of study and for concentration and should have justifiable relations to the resources of the institution. The number of departments and the size of faculty should be increased with the development of varied curricula and the growth of the student body.
- Enrollment -- No junior college should be accredited unless it has a registration of not less than fifty students.

- 7. Income -- The minimum annual operating income for the two years of junior college work should be \$20,000, of which not less than \$10,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students, such as public support or permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college should be judged in relation to its educational program.
- 8. Buildings and equipment -- The material, equipment, and upkeep of a junior college, including its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, and their efficient operation in relation to its educational program, should also be considered when judging the institution.
- 9. Inspection -- No junior college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organization."

1925 o AAJC SET STANDARDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES

A new set of national standards for junior colleges was adopted by the American Association of Junior Colleges at its meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 21, 1925:

- 1. Definition -- The junior college is an institution offering two years of instruction of strictly collegiate grade. This curriculum may include those courses usually offered in the first two years of the four-year college; in which case these courses must be identical in scope, and thoroughness, with corresponding courses of the standard four-year college. The junior college may, and is likely to, develop a different type of curriculum suited to the larger and ever-changing civic, social, religious and vocational needs of the entire community in which the college is located. It is understood that in this case also the work offered shall be on a level appropriate for high school graduates.
- 2. Entrance requirements -- The requirements for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a standard four-year course of study of not fewer than fifteen units in an accredited high school or academy approved by any recognized accrediting agency. The major part of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.
- Requirements for graduation -- For graduation from a junior college, a student must complete a minimum quantitative requirement

of thirty session hours of credit (or the equivalent in semester hours, quarter hours, etc.) with such scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions. This work shall correspond in grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges and universities. A session hour is defined as a credit given for a class which meets one sixty minute period weekly for lecture, recitation, or test for a session of thirty-six weeks (thirty-four weeks exclusive of holidays), two hours of laboratory work being counted as the equivalent of one hour of lecture, recitation, or test. Students shall not carry for credit more than eighteen hours per week.

- Degrees -- No junior college shall confer a bachelor's degree.
- 5. Number of college departments -- The number of separate departments maintained shall not be less than five (English, social science, foreign language, mathematics science) and the number of teachers not less than five employed specifically for college instruction giving the major part of their time to this instruction.
- 6. Training of the faculty -- The minimum preparation of teachers shall not be less than the equivalent of one year of work satisfactorily completed in a graduate school of recognized standing, it being assumed that teachers already hold the baccalaureate degree. Efficiency of teaching, as well as training, both general of specific in the subject to be taught, shall also be taken into account.
- 7. Number of classroom hours for teachers -- The average number of class hours per week for each instruction shall not exceed eighteen. Where some time is given to teaching below the college level, as many as twenty class hours per week may be allowed.
- 8. Number of students in classes -- The number of students in a class shall not exceed thirty (except for lectures). It is recommended that the number in a class in foreign language and English composition should not exceed twenty-five. The number of students in laboratory sections shall not exceed the number for which desk space and equipment have been provided.
- 9. Support -- The minimum annual operating income for the two years of junior college work should be \$20,000, of which ordinarily not less than \$10,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students, such as public or church support or permanent endowment. Increase in student body, faculty, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college shall be judged in relation to its educational program.
- 10. Library -- A working library, adequately catalogued, of not less than 2,500 volumes, exclusive of public documents, with appropriate current periodicals shall be maintained, and there shall be a reading room in connection with the library which is open to the students throughout the day. A trained librarian shall be in charge

of the library. A definite annual income for the support of the library shall be provided.

- 11. Laboratories -- The laboratories shall be adequately equipped for individual work on the part of each student, and an annual income should be provided. It is recommended that the school with limited income be equipped for good work in one or two sciences and not attempt work in others.
- 12. Separation of college and high school classes -- Where a junior college and high school are maintained together, it is required that students be taught in separate classes.
- 13. High school accredited -- Where a junior college or high school are maintained together, in the high school shall be accredited by an authorized accrediting agency before the junior college shall be accredited.
- 14. Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body -- At least seventy-five percent of the students in the junior college shall be pursuing courses leading to graduation.
- 15. General statement concerning material equipment -- The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms and the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for teachers and students.
- 16. General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration -- The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the system of keeping students' records, the spirit and atmosphere of the institution, the nature of its publicity, and its standing in the educational world shall be factors in determining its rating.
- 17. Extracurricular activities -- Athletics, amusements, fraternities, and sororities and all other extracurricular activities shall be properly administered and shall not occupy an undue place in the life of the college.

CHAPTER II - JUNIOR COLLEGES ESTABLISHED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY BUT WITHOUT STATE AID

- 1925 O LEGISLATION LEGALIZED JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - O DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROMULGATED STANDARDS
 - O UNIVERSITY REVISED STANDARDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES

Prior to 1925 junior colleges established by local school districts existed without any legal basis. The Minnesota Legislature, in its 1925 session, passed legislation which not only legalized junior colleges already in existence but also set requirements for the establishment of junior colleges by school districts in the future. The legislation, introduced by senators Alfred Thwing of Grand Rapids and Allen J. Furlow of Rochester, was passed by the Senate 41-0 and by the House 73-7. It was signed into law by Governor Theodore Christianson on March 26, 1925, and may be found in the Laws of Minnesota for 1925, Chapter 103, Sections 1-3, page 97, as follows:

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE BY INDEPENDENT AND SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF A JUNIOR COLLEGE DEPARTMENT AND PROVIDING FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OVER THE SAME.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. School Districts Establish Department of Junior College Work. -- The school board of any independent or special school district, when authorized by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of the district to do so, may establish and maintain a department of junior college work, to consist of not more than two years work beyond a four-year high school course.

Section 2. <u>Departments Legalized</u>. -- Where a junior college has been heretofore established and is now being maintained in any independent or special school district the same is hereby legalized and made effective as fully as if established under and pursuant to the provisions hereof.

Section 3. State Department of Education to Supervise. -- The State Department of Education shall have the same supervision, control, and powers over a junior college when established hereunder as it now has over other departments of the public school system.

Approved March 26, 1925.

In response to the responsibilities assigned by the new law, the Minnesota State Department of Education promulgated standards for the establishment of public junior colleges which were included in the 1925 Manual of Standards for Elementary and High Schools, pages 28-31:

VII. JUNIOR COLLEGES

AUTHORIZATION

- Section 1. The school board of any independent or special school district, when authorized by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of the district so to do, may establish and maintain a department of junior college work, to consist of not more than two years' work beyond a four-year high school course.
- Section 2. Where a junior college has been heretofore established and is now being maintained in any independent or special school district, the same is hereby legalized and made effective as fully as if established under and pursuant to the provisions hereof.
- Section 3. The State Department of Education shall have the same supervision, control and powers over a junior college when established hereunder as it now has over other departments of the public school system. (Chapter 103, Session Laws 1925)

APPLICATION

- 1. Application to be classified as a junior college shall be made to the State Department of Education not later than September 1st of the first year for which a school seeks such classification and shall be accompanied by the curricula to be maintained.
- 2. Each applicant will be visited by a representative of the State Department of Education who shall make a report to the State Board of Education as a basis for its action upon the application at the regular meeting in January.
- 3. Each applicant will be notified promptly as to the action taken by the State Board.

ORGANIZATION

A junior college shall be a public school providing one or more two-year courses beyond the twelfth year of the public school course. It shall be located in a school district which maintains an accredited high school and such district shall employ a junior college dean and at least the equivalent of two or more junior college teachers who, together with the superintendent, shall constitute the faculty of the junior college.

ADMINISTRATION

- 1. The superintendent shall administer and exercise general supervision over the junior college and shall make such reports as the Commissioner of Education may require.
- 2. The superintendent shall examine the certification of all persons under consideration as teachers in the junior college and recommend for employment only such persons as are found to be fully qualified in accordance with the standards established by the State Board of Education. He shall also keep a record of such certification and, on or before October 1st of each year, shall transmit a copy of this record to the State Department of Education.

CONDUCT OF THE SCHOOL

- It is recommended that a junior college should be maintained only when the district assessed valuation exceeds \$3,000,000.
- The building space available for this use must be modern, adequate and well adapted to the needs of the work to be undertaken.
- 3. There must be provided a general and reference library, well chosen and adequate for the course offered and for the enrollment in the junior college.
- 4. Suitable laboratory space and equipment must be provided for such advanced work in the natural sciences as is included in the courses offered.
- 5. Not counting the superintendent, there must be provided a faculty of not fewer than three members.
- 6. The superintendent shall prescribe the duties of the dean and such duties may be made to include instruction, organization, classification, discipline and management of the junior college.
- 7. The junior college year shall consist of at least nine months, or thirty-six weeks.
 - 8. There may be two classes of students:

- a. Regular students limited to those who have completed, in a satisfactory manner, a full high school course or its equivalent.
- b. Special students who wish to pursue special courses of college rank and who are deemed by the local authority fully qualified to do so.
- 9. No school board may, under any conditions, issue to any person a certificate or diploma showing the completion of a junior college course except upon the recommendation of the superintendent; and a two-year certificate or diploma shall be recommended only upon the completion in a creditable manner of at least sixty semester hours, or its equivalent, in a course approved by the State Department of Education.
- 10. The minimum length of a recitation period shall be fifty minutes.
- 11. The dean and instructors in a junior college must have the following qualifications:
 - a. Scholastic training, at least a master's degree or its equivalent, from a college recognized as fully entitled to confer such degree.
 - b. Professional training, at least fifteen semester hours in education.
 - c. These qualification standards are not to be interpreted as retroactive in their application to present instructors in any school district heretofore maintaining a junior college.

Standards for recognition of junior colleges were revised by the University of Minnesota Senate in 1925:

General Conditions

- 1. Amount of work to be recognized. The maximum amount of college work to be recognized shall be two years, but in no case shall second year work be recognized until a school has for a reasonable length of time demonstrated its ability to do first year work satisfactorily.
- 2. Limit to length of time of recognition. The normal period of recognition shall be one year. Renewals shall be subject to the continued compliance of the school with the standards.
- Reports. The registrar of the university shall compile a report for each school recognized for advance credit, such report to show the record of each student in each subject taken in the university.

Specific Regulations

- 1. Applications. Application for recognition should be made to the committee on the relation of the university to other institutions of learning before May 1 preceding the year in which work is given for which recognition is desired.
- 2. Courses to be offered at the school. At least one full year of college work, that is, 14 to 17 semester credits, must be offered, consisting of courses in at least four subjects with at least one subject in each of the three groups: language, science and mathematics, social sciences.
- 3. Students. While it is not the policy of the university to insist that a specific number of students be enrolled before a school may be accredited, it recommends that no institution attempt college work unless there are at least 25 students who will enroll.

Only graduates of a secondary school accredited to the university, or high school seniors who have completed a minimum of 15 entrance units, may be admitted to junior college classes, except those in elementary languages, where properly qualified high school seniors may be allowed to enter.

4. Teachers. All persons giving instruction in such courses shall have done at least one full year of work in a recognized graduate school (ordinarily one year of graduate work in addition to at least two years of undergraduate study in the subject taught), with special attention to the subjects which they teach, and they must also have had successful experience as high school or college teachers.

The university will regard the qualification of exceptional teaching ability as of first importance.

Normally each instructor will be expected to teach not more than one subject in the junior college, and may devote the rest of his teaching time to the same or an allied subject in the high school. No instructor may teach more than two subjects in the junior college.

No instructor shall teach more than a total of four recitation periods, or their equivalent, a day. If administrative work is involved, the amount of teaching shall be lessened.

Whenever in the opinion of the university the size of the school warrants, instructors may be required to give all their time to junior college instruction.

5. Library and equipment. Each department shall be provided with books and apparatus sufficient to carry on its work in a proper manner. The books may be in part in a city library if they can be drawn out for students use under suitable regulations. For the information of the teacher, to maintain his interest and to keep him in touch with the spirit of his subject, the list of books must include both large reference works and two or three periodicals

representing scientific or research activity in the subject. Provision must be made for adequate additions to the library, taking into consideration original equipment and the growth of the school.

6. Inspection. Equipment and work of departments in such schools shall be inspected by the university.

Admission of Students with Advanced Credits

Students entering the university from a school whose work has been recognized shall be allowed not more than 17 credits for each semester of such work, providing the following conditions are fulfilled:

- All entrance requirements of the particular college in which the student enrolls must be met.
- (2) The student must present a statement showing that the work for which credit is desired was completed in a satisfactory manner, and that he is entitled to honorable dismissal on the basis of his character and conduct.
- (3) All work for which credit is allowed must be in subjects which may be counted toward a degree in the college in which the student enrolls.

The student is advised to acquaint himself with the requirements for graduation of the particular college he intends to enter in order that he may so shape his course as to meet them with the minimum loss of time.

1927 o LEGISLATION OF 1925 REVISED

- o DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION STANDARDS REVISED
- o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN DULUTH

Officials in Duluth had been interested for several years in the establishment of a junior college in that city, but were waiting for legislation which would free them from the requirement of a three-fourths favorable vote and would allow them to charge tuition. Relief from the three-fourths requirement was provided in Senate File 332 authored by Senator Henry L. Morin of Duluth, and House File 370 authored by Representatives George W. Johnson of Duluth, H.P. Christenson of Rochester, Frank G. Scribner

of Duluth, John D. Lewer of Waseca, Alfred S. Hill of Virginia, M.J. Roline of New London, and O.W. Kolshorn of Red Wing. The Senate bill was passed by the Senate 53-0 and by the House 82-2, and was signed into law by Governor Theodore Christianson on March 14, 1927. It can be found in the Session Laws of 1927, Chapter 44, Sections 1-4, page 54, as follows:

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 1, CHAPTER 103, SESSION LAWS 1925, RELATING TO DEPARTMENTS OF JUNIOR COLLEGE WORK, AND ADDING A NEW SECTION THERETO.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. <u>Junior College Established when</u> -- that Section 1, Chapter 103, Session Laws 1925, be amended as follows:
- "Sec. 1. The school board of any independent or special school district, when authorized by a two-thirds vote of the electors voting thereon so to do, providing the action of the electors shall have been at a meeting preceded by notice stating that such action is to be there acted upon may establish and maintain a department of junior college work, to consist of not more than two years' work beyond a four-year high school course."
- Sec. 2. That Chapter 103, Session Laws 1925, be further amended by adding a new section thereto immediately following Section 3 thereof, to be know as Section 4, and to read as follows:
- "Sec. 4. The School Board on or before August 15th in each year, shall determine and fix the rate of tuition, if any, required to be paid by pupils attending such a department, which tuition shall be paid by all pupils attending whether residents or not of the districts maintaining such department."

Approved March 14, 1927.

A second piece of legislation gave Duluth even more relief in that it allowed a school district whose limits were coextensive with a city having a population of 50,000 or more to establish a junior college with only a majority votes. Senate File 387 was authored by Senators Charles S. Adams, Edward R. Ribenack, and Henry L. Morin, all of Duluth. A companion bill, House File 445, was authored by Representatives Chauncey A. Peterson and Dr. Alexander Graham, both of Duluth. Senate File 387 passed the Senate 54-0 and

the House 71-0, and was signed into law by Governor Theodore Christianson on April 19, 1927. It appears in the Session Laws of Minnesota for 1927, Chapter 268, pages 386-387 as follows:

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE SCHOOL BOARD OF ANY DISTRICT IN THIS STATE, WHOSE LIMITS ARE COEXTENSIVE WITH THE LIMITS OF ANY CITY NOW OR HEREAFTER HAVING FIFTY THOUSAND INHABITANTS OR MORE, TO ESTABLISH, MAINTAIN, OR DISCONTINUE A JUNIOR COLLEGE TO CONSIST OF NOT MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE WORK BEYOND A FOUR-YEAR HIGH SCHOOL COURSE AND TO CHARGE TUITION FEES FOR INSTRUCTION IN SUCH JUNIOR COLLEGE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. <u>Junior College may be Established</u> -- In any school district in this state, whose limits are coextensive with the limits of any city of fifty thousand inhabitants or more, the school board may by majority vote of all its members, or when authorized to do so by a majority vote of the electors of any such school district voting on the proposition, establish, maintain, or discontinue a junior college, to consist of not more than two years of college work beyond a four-year high school course, and may charge such tuition and fees for instruction in such Junior College, as shall be fixed by any such school board.

Section 2. State Department of Education to Have Control --The State Department of Education shall have the same supervision, control, and powers over any such Junior College, when established hereunder, as it now has over other departments of the public school system of this state.

Any such school board shall have authority to make use of any existing school buildings, or school equipment, or may provide any necessary building, or buildings or equipment, for the establishment and maintenance of any such junior college.

Section 3. <u>Inconsistent Acts Repealed</u> -- All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby expressly repealed.

Approved April 29, 1927.

The State Department of Education amended its 1925 Standards for Junior Colleges by adding the above language of the law.

On March 23, 1927, the finance committee of the Duluth school board passed a resolution to start a junior college in the fall of 1927 in space in Denfeld High School. The college opened with 143 students. Leonard Young was

the Superintendent of Schools, and Raymond D. Chadwick served as Dean of the junior college.

From 1927 to 1936 there were no additional openings or closings of junior colleges operated by school districts in Minnesota. Those in operation during that period included the one at Rochester, and six in northeastern Minnesota -- at Coleraine, Duluth, Ely, Eveleth, Hibbing, and Virginia.

The junior colleges were becoming recognized institutions in the pattern of higher education in Minnesota. All of them had been accredited by the University of Minnesota and the State Department of Education. Four of them -- Eveleth, Hibbing, Rochester, and Virginia -- had also been accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. The University of Minnesota had placed them on the same basis as other colleges in the transfer of students. If an individual junior college had satisfactory transfer students for three years, its graduates had only to present the minimum units for entrance.

With new status, and more freedom from University control of curriculum, the junior colleges began to broaden their programs. Terminal programs in business were added at some colleges.

1931 O LEGISLATION ALLOWED TRANSPORTATION OF STUDENTS

o LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO REDUCE VOTES REQUIRED

During the 1931 session of the Minnesota Legislature, legislators from the iron range secured passage of legislation which allowed school districts to transport students to junior colleges. Iron range colleges did not charge extra tuition to non-resident students at that time, so the availability of free transportation made it possible for students from the smaller school

districts on the iron range to attend junior colleges at the same cost as students who resided in the districts where junior colleges were located.

Senate File 708 was introduced by Senator Patrick L. Farnand of Hibbing. House File 684 was introduced by Representative R.W. Hitchcock fo Hibbing, with co-authors Mrs. R.C. Payne of Ball Club, Ray Anderson of Gilbert, R.J. McGhee of Virginia, and George D. Reed of Hibbing. House File 684 was passed 87-1 by the House and 42-0 by the Senate. Governor Floyd B. Olson signed the bill into law on April 20, 1931. The short law appears in the Session Laws of Minnesota for 1931, Chapter 247, Section 1, page 280:

AN ACT RELATING TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS TO A JUNIOR COLLEGE OF AN ADJOINING OR NEARBY DISTRICT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. <u>Transportation of pupils to Junior Colleges</u> -That any school district not maintaining a junior college is hereby authorized, at the expense and cost of the district, to transport any resident pupil thereof to an adjoining or nearby district maintaining a junior college for the purpose of attending such college.

Approved April 20, 1931.

Another bill, Senate File 1016, was introduced by Senator John D. Lewer of Waseca on March 20, 1931. The bill would have changed the required vote from two-thirds to a majority in all districts. The bill did not receive a hearing and was returned to the author on April 8, 1931.

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO AMEND LAWS 1927, CHAPTER 44, SECTION 1, RELATING TO DEPARTMENTS OF JUNIOR COLLEGE WORK.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. That Laws 1927, Chapter 44, Section 1, be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. The school board of any independent or special school district, when authorized by a two-thirds majority vote of the electors voting thereon so to do, provided the action of the electors shall have been at a meeting preceded by notice stating that such proposition is to be there acted upon may establish and

maintain a department of Junior College work, to consist of not more than two years' work beyond a four-year high school course."

- Sec. 2. That Laws 1925, Chapter 103, be further amended by adding a new section thereto immediately following section 3 thereof, to be known as Section 4, and to read as follows:
- "Sec. 4. The School Board on or before August 15th in each year, shall determine and fix the rate of tuition, if any, required to be paid by pupils attending such department which tuition shall be paid by all pupils attending whether residents or not of the district maintaining such department."
 - 1932 O JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED WITHIN UNIVERSITY
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGES PROMOTED AT CROOKSTON AND MORRIS

On February 11, 1932 the Regents of the University of Minnesota established a junior college within the University. The idea was that the new junior college, along with University College which had been established in 1930, would solve the problem of accommodating the wide variance in abilities and interests of students coming to the University. President Coffman was quick to point out that it was not a college for incompetent students. views of Dean Johnston of the Arts College were different. He believed that the new junior college would take over the group of students who had beer specified in the Arts College as those who would not be candidates for Malcolm McLean, who was made Director of the junior college, led ir the pioneering of a program of general education built around cores of experience. Concern about competition with the junior colleges operated by school districts prompted the University to change the name of its junior college to "General College." President Coffman's answer to concerns expressed by junior college people was that General College was not a junior college; it was an experimental school. McLean was interested in developing terminal vocational programs and education for citizenship. Dean Chadwick of

Duluth Junior College wrote in an article in the April, 1934, "Junior College Journal" that he thought the General College would "give new orientation to the junior colleges of the state." However, its programs had little effect upon the programs of the junior colleges.

Citizens at Morris and Crookston, perhaps motivated by the creation of the General College, promoted the idea in 1932 that the University should convert to junior colleges the agricultural high schools which it operated in their communities. The Regents discussed the matter on December 28, 1932, but decided that only the legislature had such authority.

1933 O BILLS INTRODUCED TO ESTABLISH JUNIOR COLLEGES AT CROOKSTON AND MORRIS

Bills to create junior colleges at Crookston and Morris were introduced in the 1933 session by Senator R.T. Buckley of Crookston (SF 997), Representatives Miner Helgeson of Crookston and Odd Eide of Fertile (HF 1096), and Representative A.D. Crissey of Morris (HF 1963). House File 1096 was introduced on February 21, 1933, providing as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO AMEND LAWS 1905, CHAPTER 132, RELATING TO ESTABLISHING AN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT CROOKSTON.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. That Laws of 1905, Chapter 132 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. There shall be established at or near the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, under the direction and educational supervision of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, a school of agriculture, which shall be a department of the University of Minnesota, under such name and designation as the board of regents may determine and wherein shall be taught such studies and branches of learning as are related to agriculture and domestic economy, and such further studies and branches of learning as may hereinafter be provided for.

Section 3. There shall be established and added to the studies

and branches of learning of the aforesaid branch school of the University of Minnesota at Crookston in addition to the studies and branches of learning specified in Section 2 of this Act a two years junior college course of study and branch of learning which shall be under the direction and educational supervision likewise of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and shall be established no later than the fall of 1933.

Section 4. That to provide for the addition of the two years junior college branch of learning as set out in Section 3 of this Act the sum of \$50,000.00, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated from the revenue fund to provide for the establishing and maintenance of such additional junior college curriculum to the aforesaid branch school of the University of Minnesota at Crookston for the ensuing two year period of such junior college work and which shall include the costs of any remodeling or re-arranging of buildings and classrooms for carrying on such junior college branch.

On February 24, 1933, SF 997 was introduced as a companion bill HF 1096. On March 30, 1933, SF 997 was recommended to pass without Section

H.F. 1963 was introduced on April 7, 1933, with the following language:

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO AMEND LAWS 1909, CHAPTER 184, RELATING TO ESTABLISHING AN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT MORRIS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. That Laws of 1909, Chapter 184, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. That said land and buildings described in Section 1 hereof shall be held as an agricultural school, and that in addition a two years junior college course of study which shall be under the direction and educational supervision of the Regents of the University of Minnesota shall be established not later than the fall of 1933, and that Indian pupils shall at all times be admitted at such school free of charge for tuition and on terms of equality with white pupils.

Section 2. There shall be established and added to the studies and branches of learning of the aforesaid branch school of the University of Minnesota at Morris in addition to the studies and branches of learning specified in Section 2 of this Act a two years junior college course of study and branch of learning which shall be under the direction and educational supervision likewise of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and shall be established not later than the fall of 1933."

On April 17, 1933, Senator Carl Iverson of Ashby moved an amendment to

SF 997 which would have added Morris, but the amendment failed 28-36. The Senate then passed the bill 37-26, but it was laid on the table in the House and never considered. So the effort to change the agricultural high schools at Crookston and Morris to junior colleges failed. It is interesting to note that the Board of Regents in 1932 decided that they did not have authority to change the mission of the schools and that only the Legislature could do so, but in 1963 the Regents changed Morris from a high school to a liberal arts college without consulting the Legislature.

Junior colleges remained a topic for discussion by University officials. The President's Report for 1934-36 includes recommendations from Dean Haggerty of the College of Education that: 1) the 74 high school normal departments be abandoned; 2) attention should be given to using the teachers colleges as regional junior colleges; 3) they should be regional junior colleges tuned to community needs; 4) some private four year colleges should be designated as regional junior colleges; 5) there should be more cooperation between institutions -- librarians, library and science equipment, instructors, etc.; and 6) there should be a voluntary organization called a State Council for Higher Education. President Coffman argued for a system of state scholarships for able students.

- 1936 o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN TRACY
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN WORTHINGTON

Tracy was another community in which the opening of a junior college coincided with the opening of a new high school building. On October 7, 1935, the Tracy school board passed a resolution to have Superintendent R.R. Sorenson make an application for a junior college department in Tracy High School. The residents of the school district voted on April 3, 1936, to

establish a junior college, and the new college opened on September 14, 1936, with Dr. Thomas Simons as Dean.

In Worthington, the high school building was being remodeled. The district opened a junior college in a new six-room addition in the fall of 1936 with Thad G. Parr as Dean. Reuben Meland, who was later to serve many years as the Dean at Austin, was a member of the original Worthington faculty. In the fall of 1937 Vernon G. Anderson became Dean, with Reuben Meland as Assistant Dean. The college had ninety-six students that fall.

- 1937 o LEGISLATION AGAIN INTRODUCED FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE
 AT MORRIS
 - o LEGISLATION REQUIRED TEACHING CERTIFICATES
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED AT CROSBY-IRONTON

Another attempt to secure a junior college in Morris was made by Representative A.D. Crissey of Morris when he introduced House File 1485 on March 22, 1937:

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A JUNIOR COLLEGE AT MORRIS, MINNESOTA, AND TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE HOUSING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR OPERATION OF SUCH COLLEGE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota is authorized and directed to establish a junior college at Morris, Minnesota, to be known as the Junior College of the University of Minnesota, of Morris, Minnesota.

Section 2. The purpose and work of said junior college shall be to provide complete courses of instruction to residents of Minnesota, consisting of not more than two years' work beyond a four-year high school course, and, such courses of instruction shall be consistent with the standards and requirements maintained by the University of Minnesota.

Section 3. The Board of Regents shall appoint a qualified person who shall act as superintendent of said junior college, and such other employees as may be necessary. The said superintendent

shall have immediate charge of and general supervision of said college. The compensation for such superintendent and other employees shall be fixed and determined by the Board of Regents.

Section 4. There is hereby appropriated from any funds not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$545,000 to be used for the erection and equipment of buildings, and otherwise providing for facilities necessary for the carrying out of this Act. And further, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$89,600 for the support and current expense of said junior college for the biennium ending June 30, 1939.

The bill was returned to the author without action on April 8, 1937.

Junior college instructors had not been required to have special teaching certificates prior to 1937, but the 1937 Legislature passed legislation introduced by Senator A.L. Almen of Balaton (SF 1465) and Representative A.C. Thompson of Duluth (HF 1728) which required such certificates. SF 1465 was introduced on April 2, 1937, and HF 1728 was introduced on April 9, 1937. SF 1465 was passed by the Senate on April 12, 1937, by a vote of 47-0 and was sent to the House. There it was substituted for HF 1728 and passed 93-1 on April 17, 1937. Governor Elmer A. Benson signed it into law. The law appears on pages 460-461 of the Session Laws for 1937, Chapter 340:

AN ACT TO AMEND LAWS OF 1929, CHAPTER 388, SECTION 4, RELATING TO THE QUALIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Law amended -- Laws 1929, Chapter 388, Section 4, is amended to read as follows:

"Section 4. Classification of teacher's certificates -- There shall be three classes of teacher certificates:

- 1. Elementary School Certificate
- High School Certificate
- 3. Junior College Certificate

(a) The Junior College Certificate shall qualify any holder thereof to teach in junior college such subjects or in such subject fields as are thereon specified. It shall be based on such training and experience as may be required by the State Board of Education.

Approved April 21, 1937.

Residents of Riverton, a small town near Crosby, proposed in 1937 that they send their high school students to Crosby and that there be a junior college in Riverton. The proposal was not accepted by the Crosby-Ironton Board of Educaton, but it did stimulate interest in the possibility of a junior college in the area. On March 18, 1937, the Crosby school board gave public notice of a meeting to be held on March 23, 1937, for the purpose of discussing a possible junior college. Those present at the meeting requested that an election be held. The election was held, with voters supporting the establishment of a junior college by a 682-174 vote. The plan was that the high school would be remodeled to house the junior college. On April 6, 1937, the Board of Education directed Superintendent F.E. Perkins to formulate plans and visit other schools to learn procedures. Superintendent Perkins obtained approval from the State Department of Education and from the University and proceeded to organize the college. Dr. T.W. Simons was appointed Dean. college, which operated in seven classrooms of a separate wing of the high school building, opened in the fall of 1937 with fifty-nine students.

- 1938 o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN ALBERT LEA
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN BRAINERD

Superintendent H.R. Peterson (later to be Executive Director of the Minnesota State High School League) promoted the idea of a junior college in Albert Lea, bringing the matter to the attention of the Board of Education on April 30, 1938. The Oakwood School in Albert Lea had become available as a location. Mr. Peterson was quoted in the Albert Lea Tribune on May 5, 1938, as saying: "it is undisputed that a junior college is going to be established in southern Minnesota, and some other city in this territory will get it if we do not." An election was held on June 1, 1938, with a result of 985 in favor

of establishing a junior college and only 59 against. On June 8, 1938, the Board of Education voted to remodel the Oakwood School and open a junior college there on September 5, 1938. Clair Jordan, who had been Dean at Tracy during the 1937-38 year, was hired as the Dean at Albert Lea. Sixty-six students enrolled the first year. All classes except physical education were held in the Oakwood building.

Voters in Brainerd, in the spring of 1938, approved, by an overwhelming vote, the establishment of a junior college in that city. The college in Crosby, established a year earlier, had hoped to draw students from Brainerd, only 15 miles away, but inter-city rivalry was keen and Brainerd was anxious to have its own college. Superintendent Grover B. Ferrell was a promoter for the college idea. Mr. Emil Heintz, later to be Dean of the Evening College at Rochester Community College and then Director of Vocational Education for the Rochester school district was hired as the first Dean. The college was opened in the fall of 1938.

1939 o PREVIOUS LEGISLATION REVISED

The Minnesota Legislature in 1939 revised laws affecting junior colleges through legislation introduced by Senators Frank J. Sell of Adrian and Alexander Seifert of Springfield (SF 1405) and by Representative Lafayette Dixon of Long Prairie (HF 1063). House File 1063 was introduced on March 9, 1939, and Senate File 1405 on March 30, 1939. Senate File 1405 was passed by the Senate 37-0 on April 5, 1939, substituted for House File 1063 on April 11, 1939, and passed by the House 87-0 on the same date. It was signed into law by Governor Harold Stassen, and appears as follows in the Session Laws of Minnesota for 1939, Chapter 281, pages 396-398:

AN ACT RELATING TO DEPARTMENTS OF JUNIOR COLLEGE WORK; TO AMEND MASON'S MINNESOTA STATUTES OF 1927, SECTIONS 2992-1 TO 2992-6 INCLUSIVE: AND TO REPEAL LAWS 1931, CHAPTER 247, AND INCONSISTENT ACTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. <u>Department of Junior College Work.</u> -- Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 2992-1 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
- "2992-1. (a) The school board of any independent or special school district may make application to the state board of education to establish and maintain a department of junior college work, to consist of not more than two years' work beyond the twelfth year of the public school curriculum. Such application shall contain such data as the state department of education may require.
- (b) Upon receipt of such application the state board of education shall make a careful survey of the need, ability, and facilities of such school district to establish and maintain a junior college.
- (c) If the state board of education approves such application the school board of such district shall submit the question of the establishment of such junior college to the voters at a general or special election, preceded by notice stating that such proposition is there to be acted upon.
- (d) If the establishment of a junior college is authorized by a two-thirds vote of the electors voting thereon the school board of such school district shall take the necessary steps to establish and maintain such junior college.
- (e) Two or more districts may cooperate in the establishment and maintenance of a junior college under the procedure as indicated for the establishment and maintenance of a junior college in a single district; provided however, that the application submitted to the state board of education shall include a statement of the procedure adopted by the school boards of the districts concerned for the establishment and maintenance of such junior college and: provided, further, that the proposition as approved by the state board of education, be authorized by a two-thirds vote of the electors in each district voting thereon.
- (f) Two or more school districts may cooperate in the maintenance of a junior college already established, or established pursuant to this Act, under the procedure as indicated in the preceding section: provided, however, that the proposition may be approved by the school board of the district in which such junior college is located and need not be referred to the electorate of such district."

- Sec. 2. <u>Proceedings legalized</u>. -- Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 2992-2, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
- "2992-2. (a) Where a junior college has been heretofore established and is now being maintained in any independent or special school district the same is hereby legalized and made effective as fully as if established under and pursuant to the provisions hereof.
- (b) Any school district maintaining a junior college may discontinue such junior college at the close of any school year by a majority vote of all members of the school board in such district, provided such action is taken before April 1 of that school year. Any school district cooperating with one or more school districts in the maintenance of a junior college may discontinue such cooperative arrangement at the close of any school year by a majority vote of all members of the school board in such district, provided such action is taken before March 1 of that school year."
- Sec. 3. State Board of Education to Supervise. -- Mason's Statutes of 1927, Section 2992-3, is hereby amended to read as follows:
- "2992-3. The state <u>board</u> of education shall have the same supervision, control, and powers over any such junior college when established hereunder as it now has over other departments of the public school system <u>of the state</u>."
- Sec. 4. To use existing buildings and equipment. -- Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 2992-6, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
- "2992-4. Any school board in a district maintaining a junior college or cooperating with one or more school boards of other school districts in the maintenance of a junior college shall have authority to make use of any existing buildings, or equipment, or may provide any necessary buildings, or equipment, for the establishment and maintenance of any such junior college."
- Sec. 5. To fix rate of tuition. -- Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 2992-4, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
- "2992-5. The school board or school boards having control of any such junior college, on or before August 15 in each year, shall determine and fix the rate of tuition, if any, required to be paid by pupils attending such department, which tuition shall be paid by the pupils attending such junior college, or by the school districts in which such pupils are legal residents."
- Sec. 6. May furnish room and board. -- Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 2992-5 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"2992-6. The school board of any school district may provide transportation for students residing in such district who are attending a junior college. When it is not feasible to transport students to a junior college the school board in any school district may pay for board and room of such students attending a junior college."

Sec. 7. <u>Inconsistent acts repealed.</u> -- Laws 1931, Chapter 247, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved April 15, 1939.

Senator Frank J. Sell of Adrian had introduced a bill in the Senate on April 5, 1939, which would have regulated the closing of junior colleges, but no action was taken on the bill. The bill, SF 1449, contained the following language:

A BILL FOR AN ACT REGULATING JUNIOR COLLEGES HERETOFORE ESTABLISHED.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Where a junior college has been heretofore established and is now being maintained in any independent or special school district, the same is hereby legalized and made effective and shall not be discontinued until the close of any school year, and then only by a majority vote of all the members of the school board in such district by action of such board taken before April 1 of that school year.

Section 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

1940 o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN AUSTIN

The people in Austin, like the people in Brainerd, were probably spurred on to interest in a junior college by the fact that one had recently been opened in a rival city. In the case of Austin, the rival was Albert Lea, eighteen miles away. Superintendent S.T. Nevelyn brought the matter to the Austin Board of Education on August 16, 1939. The Board voted to make application to the State Board of Education and to hold an election on the

question of whether or not to establish a junior college in Austin. Again, the result was an overwhelming "yes" vote -- 978 for establishment and only 25 against. The college was opened in the senior high school building in the fall of 1940 with 238 students -- 138 regular students, 79 evening students, and 41 in aviation classes. Mr. Reuben Meland, formerly Assistant Dean at Worthington, was hired as the first Dean at Austin, a position he was to hold for 30 years.

There were thirteen junior colleges operated by Minnesota school districts in the fall of 1940: Albert Lea, Austin, Brainerd, Coleraine, Crosby-Ironton, Duluth, Ely, Eveleth, Hibbing, Rochester, Tracy, Virginia, and Worthington. All of them had enrollment problems during the World War II years, but the college in Albert Lea was the only one that failed to make it through those years.

1941 o STATE AID LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

An attempt to secure state aid for districts which operated junior colleges was made in 1941 through "an act to equalize educational opportunities on the junior college level in this state." The bill was introduced by Senator Homer M. Carr of Proctor (SF 1187) and by Representatives A.C. Thompson, John Antila, and Edward McKeever of Duluth (HF 1317). The bill was not acted upon by the Legislature, but it would have provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO EQUALIZE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ON THE JUNIOR COLLEGE LEVEL IN THIS STATE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. The Board of Regents of the state university shall each year determine the proportionate cost to the university of furnishing educational facilities to students in the junior college grades who reside within each city which is served by the urban transportation system or systems which connect with the campus of the university, in excess of the tuition paid by such students, and shall certify a statement of such cost to the state auditor. The state auditor shall certify one-half of the amount for each such city to the county auditor of the counties in which such cities are situated, such amount to be levied and collected as a tax upon the real and personal property in such cities in the same manner as other state taxes. The proceeds of such tax shall be kept in a separate fund known as the "State College Equalization Fund."

Section 2. There shall be paid out of the state college equalization fund to the governing authorities of each tax supported junior college in this state, located in a city which does not contain a state institution of college grade, an amount for each student attending such junior college equal to one-half of the cost per student to the state university of furnishing educational services for students in the junior college grades who reside within cities served by an urban transportation system which connects the campus, in the same manner as other state school aids are paid: provided, however, that if the amount in the state college equalization fund is at any time insufficient to pay the per pupil allowance in full, each such junior college shall receive its proportionate share of the funds available which shall be the full amount to be paid as aid for that year.

1943 o JUNIOR COLLEGE IN ALBERT LEA CLOSED

The demise of the junior college in Albert Lea was caused by several things. Declining enrollment because of World War II and competition from Austin were probably the main causes, but the departure of Superintendent H.R. Peterson to become Executive Secretary of the Minnesota State High School League also had an effect. Without his leadership, apathy toward the junior college developed. An election in regard to closing was held on June 23, 1943, with only 759 votes cast. The vote was close - 385 to discontinue and 374 to continue - but the total number of votes was small compared to the 3,613 cast at the election to establish the college. No effort was made to re-open the college after the war, even though the editor of the Albert Lea Tribune pushed for discussion of the question. Superintendent John Halverson who had come from Excelsior to replace Mr. Peterson was not in favor of

re-opening. He recommended instead that Albert Lea should operate some type of vocational school, a recommendation which was followed many years later in 1968.

- 1945 o DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION REVISED STANDARDS
 - o STATEWIDE COMMITTEE ON MINNESOTA'S NEEDS FOR POST-HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

State Department of Education Standards for Junior Colleges were revised in 1945 to read as follows:

Application

- 1. Application for permission to proceed with plans for submitting the question of establishing a junior college to the electorate shall be made to the state board of education not later than April 1 of the first year for which a district seeks such establishment.
- The state board of education will authorize a survey of each applying district, in accordance with the law regarding the establishment of junior colleges.

If such application is approved by the state board of education, and establishment is authorized by a two-thirds vote of the electors voting thereon, the proposed curricula shall be submitted to the state board of education for approval before August 1 of the first year of operation.

3. No application to the state board of education for permission to establish a junior college will be approved unless the following minimum requirements are fulfilled:

First, that a survey of the district reveal secondary school enrollments and population density such that they be reasonably expected to yield a minimum junior college enrollment of 50 students during the first year of operation and at least 150 students during the fourth year of operation.

Second, that resources of the district wishing to establish a junior college must be adequate to yield at least \$30,000 per year for the maintenance and operation of the junior college unit without in any way lessening the support for other units in the school system. An assessed valuation of at least \$3,000,000 shall be considered a minimum for districts free from outstanding debt. In all cases in which applying districts have outstanding debt the

assessed valuation regarded as a minimum for establishment shall be increased to such an amount that a ten-mill tax on such valuation will yield at least \$30,000 in addition to all debt service requirements, interest and sinking fund.

Third, that in all cases in which two or more districts propose to unite for the purpose of establishing a joint junior college district, the assessed valuation of the joint district shall not be less than that stated above for a single district.

4. Each applicant will be notified promptly as to the action taken by the state board of education.

Organization

A junior college shall be a part of the public school system. It shall provide instruction in at least four departments beyond the twelfth year of the public school curriculum. It must be located in a district which maintains an accredited secondary school. Any junior college upon organization must employ as a minimum a junior college dean and the equivalent of four junior college instructors, who, together with the dean, shall constitute the faculty of the junior college.

Administration

- 1. The superintendent shall exercise general supervision over the junior college and shall make such reports as the state board of education may require.
- 2. The superintendent and dean shall examine the qualifications of all persons under consideration as instructors in the junior college. Only such persons as are found to be fully qualified in accordance with the standards established by the state board of education shall be recommended. The superintendent shall also keep a record of such certification and, on or before October first of each year, shall transmit a copy of this record to the state department of education.

Conduct of the School

- 1. The building space available for the use of the junior college shall be modern, adequate, and well adapted to the needs of the work to be undertaken.
- Note. Since junior college instruction must be highly individualized, special attention should be given to the matter of offices, personnel and administration; instructors' offices and conference rooms; social rooms for men and women; and reading rooms.
- 2. There shall be provided a general and reference library, well adapted to the needs of the curriculum and to the professional advancement of the faculty. When the enrollment in the junior college exceeds 100 students, there must be employed a full-time qualified librarian.

- Note. In any institution proposing to offer a program of general education the library is the key department. It is the chief coordinating link in the instructional service. The librarian should necessarily assume responsibility for reviewing and selecting books, for encouraging the general as well as the specialized reading for students, and for affording students easy access to expert guidance in their use of the library services.
- Suitable laboratory space and equipment shall be provided for such advanced work in the natural sciences as is included in the courses offered.
- Not counting the superintendent there shall be provided a faculty of not fewer than five members.
- 5. The dean of the junior college shall be responsible for the general administration of the junior college. His duties shall include supervision of instruction, recommendations on appointments, organization of curricula, admission of students, discipline, records, and general management of the junior college.
- 6. The junior college year shall consist of at least nine months or 36 weeks.
- 7. Students shall be classified as follows: (a) regular students, who have completed in a satisfactory manner a full high school curriculum or its equivalent; (b) special students, who wish to pursue special courses of college rank and who are deemed by the local school administration fully qualified to do so.
- 8. No school board shall under any conditions issue to any person a certificate or diploma showing the completion of a junior college curriculum except upon the recommendation of the faculty. A two-year certificate or diploma should be recommended only upon completion in a creditable manner of at least 60 semester hours of work.
- 9. The minimum length of a recitation period shall be 50 minutes.

After the end of World War II, students returned to colleges in large numbers, and it became obvious that Minnesota was in need of some sort of master plan for the development of its systems of higher education. Shortly before leaving the presidency of the University of Minnesota, Walter Coffey, speaking at Cap and Gown Day ceremonies on May 17, 1945, made a plea for a state-wide higher education plan. His successor, Dr. James L. Morrill, soon after his arrival, proposed the creation of a committee to study the needs of higher education in the state. He agreed to serve on such a committee, and

invited Commissioner of Education Dean Schweickhard to join him in naming other members. Those invited to serve with them were: T.J. Berning, Assistant Commissioner of Education; Ruth Eckert, Professor of Higher Education at the University; Martin Graebner, President of Concordia Junior College; T.R. McConnell, Dean of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts at the University; Floyd Moe, Dean of Virginia Junior College; Wesley Peik, Dean of the College of Education at the University; O.W. Snarr, President of Moorhead State Teachers College; and Charles Turck, President of Macalester College.

The committee, called "The Statewide Committee on Minnesota's Needs for Post-High School Education" gathered a great amount of information having to do with the existing programs of higher education in the state, their relationships to the social and economic needs of the state, and the possibilities they held for further development.

1946 o STATEWIDE COMMITTEE PUBLISHED "UNFINISHED BUSINESS"

The information gathered by the committee was condensed into a sixteen page report published late in 1946 under the title "Unfinished Business." As stated on the first page of the report, its purpose was "to examine the present offerings of Minnesota colleges in relation to the needs of the state, and in the light of the findings to suggest the directions higher education should take in the future."

The committee concluded that while Minnesota had good reason to be proud of its higher educational programs, there were a number of items of "unfinished business": 1) post-high school education was not provided for enough of the state's youth; 2) the accident of birthplace was playing too big a part in determining a young person's chance of going to college; 3) some

Minnesota counties could support adequate educational facilities for their young people while others could not; 4) the present system was not providing adequately for the many students who wanted or needed only two years of education beyond the high school; 5) it was almost impossible for young persons to secure semi-professional or technical training at public expense; 6) not enough well-trained teachers were being provided for Minnesota schools; and 7) Minnesota was falling behind in the financial support of higher education.

Recommendations made in the 1946 report were: 1) The University of Minnesota must be granted funds to increase its staff and its facilities; 2) Junior college facilities should be increased. Existing programs at this level should be expanded and new ones should be started, with emphasis on programs designed for young people who will not continue their schooling beyond the second college year; 3) Emergency expansions made in four-year liberal arts programs should be fully utilized; and 4) Special consideration should be given to all measures that will aid in recruiting and training teachers for Minnesota's schools.

The committee acknowledged that emergency measures needed to come first, but stated that Minnesota's most pressing long-term need was the wider development of programs that could be completed by the end of the second college year. It recommended that the proposed two-year programs should emphasize "terminal" education. It stated that one purpose of such terminal programs should be education for greater social intelligence and for a richer personal life, and the second purpose of the two-year programs should be to provide semi-professional and technical training. The committee took the position that the public junior college was the most likely place for the development of these two year terminal programs, and that the proposed increase in junior college facilities should be the joint responsibility of

the local communities and the state. In the 1946 report, the committee enlarged upon this last recommendation as follows:

"Up to the present Minnesota's public junior colleges have been set up and financed by the communities in which they are located. This practice should be extended. Cities in districts that are large and populous enough to maintain a junior college should establish one as an extension of their high schools. These local efforts, though, should be supplemented by some financial help from the state.

But in many parts of the state no single school district could possibly develop a worthy junior college program. They have neither young people enough or wealth enough to support one. Yet their youth ought not to be penalized because they happened to be born in these districts.

For certain less populous and less wealthy sections, the State Department of Education should actively promote the establishment of regional junior colleges maintained cooperatively by two or more districts. Such cooperation is already permitted by law.

The aim here is not to establish a junior college in every locality or county, but to encourage regional developments in the more sparsely settled sections of the state. To accomplish this, the State Department of Education should help in determining which sections ought to have junior colleges, and what types of programs should be granted state aid. In some sections it may be more economical for the state to give scholarships to individual students, which would permit them to attend a more distant college, than for the state to encourage the development of new institutions.

So important is the development of junior colleges to the welfare of the state and its youth that the granting of state aid to encourage it is justified. All public junior colleges should receive an allotment from state funds based on their average daily attendance, as recommended by the Governor's Committee on State Aids, and as much higher as the state's finances will permit.

In addition to this general state aid, some of the regional junior colleges may need special financial assistance. The three-fourths of Minnesota's counties that lack higher educational facilities of any sort tend to be those which are financially handicapped.

Such additional aid to regional junior colleges might take the form of the state's paying at least part of the expenses of daily transportation to and from the college for students in outlying districts. And in cases of extreme need, the state might even contribute an additional amount to the budget of the regional college. The gain to the state would be well worth the cost.

Top priority in the long-term program must be given to expanding junior college facilities, since this is our most pressing task."

In a final statement, the committee recommended in the 1946 report that "the legislature should authorize and grant financial support for a Commission on Higher Education, whose task it would be to promote the voluntary coordination of policies and programs in higher education." The committee recommended that the Commission be appointed by the State Commissioner of Education and that funds sufficient for it to carry out its work should be allocated by the legislature to the State Department of Education. Among the activities suggested for the Commission were that it might cooperate with the State Department of Education in promoting the development of terminal programs in junior colleges, and that it might analyze proposals for the extension of existing college programs, with a view to encouraging sound long-term expansion of higher educational opportunities in Minnesota.

1947 o LEGISLATURE CREATED COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION

As an outcome of the final recommendation in the 1946 report, the legislature enacted Chapter 603 in the Minnesota Laws of 1947 which provided:

"Section 1. Interim commission on higher education. A commission is hereby created for the purpose of studying higher education and making a report to the commissioner of education.

"Section 2. Appointment: personnel. The commission shall be appointed by the state commissioner of education, shall serve without compensation, and include representation from private liberal arts colleges, private and public junior colleges, the state teachers colleges, the state university, the state public school administrators, and the state department of education.

"Section 3. Appropriation. There is appropriated \$5,000 for each year of the biennium to the state department of education to defray the expense of stenographic, clerical, and statistical help and the necessary supplies and printing."

A number of the members of the earlier committee agreed to serve on the new commission: Dean M. Schweickhard, T.J. Berning, Ruth Eckert,

T.R. McConnell, J.L. Morrill, and H.T. Morse. New members added were: President Mother Antonius of the College of St. Catherine, Mrs. O.I. Borton of the American Association of University Women, Assistant Director J.A. Butler of Dunwoody Industrial Institute, President Edgar M. Carlson of Gustavus Adolphus College, President C.L. Crawford of Mankato State Teachers College, Superintendent L.S. Harbo of the Winona Public Schools, Dean W. Donald Olsen of Worthington Junior College, President W.A. Poehler of Concordia Junior College in St. Paul, and Elmer Weltzin of the State Department of Education.

- 1948 o JUNIOR COLLEGE AT CROSBY-IRONTON CLOSED
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE AT TRACY CLOSED
 - o COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION SUGGESTED SIX NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES IN "TOMORROW'S RESOURCES"

The college at Crosby-Ironton had a difficult time getting through the war. At one time the enrollment was down to nine students. Low enrollments plagued the college during the 1943-1948 years, resulting in a vote by the Board of Education on March 28, 1948, to close the college. The Board voted to pay transportation expenses for students who wished to go to Brainerd, but that arrangement was dropped after one year.

War-time enrollment losses caused the Board of Education at Tracy to discuss the possibility of closing for the duration of the war. Superintendent R.R. Sorenson was worried about getting permission to re-open the college if operations were to be suspended, and conferred with Commissioner of Education Dean Schweickhard about the possibility of a temporary suspension. At a meeting of the Board of Educaton held on March 24, 1944, a motion was made to close the college permanently, but it failed on a 3-3 vote and a decision was made to close for the duration of the war.

The college was re-opened in the fall of 1946 with Neil R. Merritt as Dean, but was not able to attract many students. There were 54 students during the 1947-48 year, with Carl Chrislock as Dean, but that fell far short of the 100 which Elmer Weltzin of the State Department of Education informed them would be needed for accreditation by the State Board of Education. A series of public meetings was held in the spring of 1948, leading up to an election in which 31 of the 41 votes cast were negative on the question, "Is it practical and feasible to continue the junior college?" The college was discontinued after the 1947-48 year.

A brief report entitled "Tomorrow's Resources" was made by the Commission on Higher Education at the close of 1948. The report carried on from where "Unfinished Business" left off, filling in the factual picture of social, cultural and economic conditions in postwar Minnesota, and bringing into sharper focus the outline of necessary steps in higher education. The 1948 report stressed again the need for terminal programs equipping students for out-of-school responsibilities rather than further academic studies. It recommended that the technical education provided should be intensive and comprehensive enough to give students command of marketable skills, and it should be balanced with General Education for personal development. It stated that new programs could grow within established colleges, in some instances, by addition of terminal training to the regular curriculums. Present junior colleges, it stated, might so develop into community colleges.

The first recommendation as to the number of new colleges needed also came in the 1948 report, as it was suggested that the addition of six new community or regional colleges would bring college facilities within 35 miles of nine-tenths of all Minnesota youth. The first mention of the area vocational schools as post-high school institutions occurred in the report with the statement that some of the new colleges might qualify to perform also

the functions of the area vocational schools authorized in 1945 legislation. In summary, the commission offered for legislative action the following three recommendations: 1) Enactment of a bill providing state scholarships to enable talented and needy high school graduates to attend Minnesota colleges, the total cost to be limited to \$75,000 per annum; 2) Revision of the state aid bill to provide state funds for junior colleges and area vocational schools on the same basis as the aid now given high schools; and 3) Enactment of a bill continuing the Commission on Higher Education and extending its support to \$10,000 per annum for further research needed in the field of higher education.

1949 o STATE AID LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

An attempt to secure state aid for junior colleges was made in 1949 by Senator Walter Burdick of Rochester (SF 1634) and Representatives Leo Madden of Eyota, Vladimir Shipka of Grand Rapids, and P. Kenneth Peterson of Minneapolis (HF 1806). Their bills, which were not acted upon, would have provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT APPROPRIATING MONEY TO JUNIOR COLLEGES WITHIN THE STATE FOR THE YEARS 1950 AND 1951.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$150,000 for the year 1950, and the sum of \$150,000 for the year 1951, for maintenance and upkeep of Junior Colleges, as defined by Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 131.

1950 o COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION RECOMMENDED SIX NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES IN "HIGHER EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA"

o JUNIOR COLLEGE IN DULUTH CLOSED

The Commission on Higher Education published its final report, "Higher Education in Minnesota" in January of 1950. The report was divided into seven sections: 1) the setting of higher education in Minnesota; 2) the student potential for higher education in Minnesota; 3) junior college education in Minnesota; 4) liberal arts education in Minnesota; 5) teacher education in Minnesota; 6) education at the University of Minnesota; and 7) the future of higher education in Minnesota.

In an opening chapter devoted to the social and economic background for higher education in Minnesota the authors, Ruth Eckert and John Dobbin, pointed out several factors of outstanding importance to higher education:

- (1) population was scattered so sparsely over the state that few communities had enough pupils or sufficient resources to support college opportunities;
- (2) there were marked differences in education and in educational opportunity among different groups of people; (3) easy riches had been skimmed off the natural resources and human resources would need to be combined with the bounty of nature in order to obtain wealth from the land; (4) undiminished effort and insight into the use of all resources would need to be directed toward the preservation and extension of the gains in per capita wealth made since 1940; and (5) the kinds of work the people do was changing, with a growing number of occupations requiring training that only post-high school education could provide. The authors of the section closed with the following wording:

Minnesota does not dare to give education less than the support it needs. Only by deliberate efforts to raise the educational level of the general population, to provide the trained leadership needed in building a more diversified economy, and to push forward research on the physical resources of our area-only by these active means can Minnesota keep pace with the world. Additional investments in education cannot be deferred until we can better afford them, because our ability to better afford anything depends on education first.

Sections of the study provided a complete picture of the status in 1950 of the private liberal arts colleges, the state teachers colleges, the University, and the public junior colleges of Minnesota. The work of these institutions was commended by the authors of the study, but they pointed out that increasing enrollments would demand much more of the institutions in the future. They listed the following objectives for higher education in Minnesota:

- To seek out the gifted young people of Minnesota, rich and poor alike, and to train them for the leadership that their talents make possible, in order that the commonwealth may benefit from their superior abilities.
- To bring education beyond the high school within practical reach of a larger proportion of these young people who have the ability to benefit from it.
- To build a program of adult education on the college level, designed to make available to qualified Minnesotans of all ages the facts, skills, and insights they need for successful living and working.
- 4. To further enrich the cultural understandings and appreciations of capable young people, enabling each student to assume his social responsibilities and to realize his unique potentialities as a human being.
- 5. To improve the methods of selection, instruction, and cultural education of professional people, and to provide balanced general and vocational education designed especially for students going into semiprofessional and technical occupations.
- To extend the public service function of higher education through broader use of applied research and more effective community utilization of specialists on college faculties.
- 7. To push the present high level of research in natural sciences even higher, to place renewed emphasis on fundamental research, and to build to an equally high level the personnel and facilities for research in human relations.

Several barriers to the realization of these objectives were listed as follows: (1) the economic barrier; (2) the barrier of restricted curriculums; (3) the barrier of unfavorable attitudes toward education; (4) the barrier of unfavorable economy; and (5) the distance barrier.

Members of the Commission suggested that the economic barrier could be lowered somewhat if state scholarships were made available to high school graduates who possessed outstanding ability but lacked financial resources, and if state aid were made available to public junior colleges so that fees could be kept as low as possible. The Commission recommendations were as follows:

The Minnesota Commission on Higher Education therefore recommends that scholarships, from funds appropriated for the purpose by the legislature, should be awarded annually by the State Board of Education to students who have completed the high school course with outstanding success and who would not be able to attend college without such additional aid.

It is recommended, therefore, that accredited public junior colleges should receive state aid in an amount per student at least equal to the amount that high schools receive.

The report pointed out that many young people failed to get to college for another reason, namely, that the education programs did not provide the things they wanted and needed. If this barrier of restricted curriculums were to be removed, members of the Commission said, extension and enrichment of college programs was in order:

The Commission therefore recommends that Minnesota colleges take on increasing responsibility, in so far as their individual objectives and resources permit, for developing potential leaders and active followers among semiprofessional, technical, and business people, as well as among those who are headed for the professions and scholarly callings.

The report suggested further that a necessary step in the extension and enrichment of college programs was in the area of intermediate training:

Our times are also imposing a demand for an intermediate level of training. A growing number of jobs in Minnesota require a combination of vocational and general education that extends through the first year or two of college. These two-year terminal curriculums are complete college programs, providing full vocational preparation for the many important jobs in Minnesota that require technical training beyond the high school level but do not necessitate a four-year professional course. In addition, they are designed to give these students the training needed for satisfying personal life and high-level citizenship responsibilities. The almost total absence of such terminal training in our public higher education is a growing deficiency. In not providing it to an extent more commensurate with our needs, we are out of step with the demands of the mid-twentieth century.

It was suggested that two-year programs might grow within some of the established liberal arts and teachers colleges, and in the University's General College, by the addition of courses and sequences explicitly designed to satisfy general and vocational education needs of youth in the college areas. It was further suggested that with guidance of an over-all plan and state aid, the present junior colleges could add to the number of people served, since their main concentration of effort properly should be in the field of terminal education. The Commission also urged all Minnesota colleges to explore the adult education needs of their communities and to provide, either alone or in cooperation with other institutions, for satisfaction of as many of the needs as their resources would permit.

To remove the barrier of unfavorable attitudes toward education, the following recommendation was made:

To develop more constructive educational attitudes among the citizens of these areas, the Commission recommends that schools and colleges make a special effort to demonstrate how well education can satisfy fundamental training that will prove the point.

It was pointed out in the report that in some sections of Minnesota the people had less wealth than the people in other sections, not primarily because they were less intelligent or industrious or thrifty, but because they

happened to live in areas where the soil was less productive, the transportation less convenient, or the markets farther distant. Members of the Commission suggested that the proposed scholarship aid and state contributions to public junior colleges would help to distribute more equitably the benefits of a college education. The Commission made the following recommendation to help remove the barrier of unfavorable economy:

The Commission therefore recommends that the state should extend direct financial aid for equalizing higher educational opportunities for qualified youth in all parts of the state, so that young people living in areas of low economic ability will not be especially handicapped in their efforts to attend college.

In regard to the distance barrier, the report pointed out that even with the fullest use of present facilities, too many capable young people would still be kept from college by the factor of distance. To reduce "barren areas" and the barrier of distance, the Commission recommended that a few regional junior colleges be established:

After consideration of school districts and counties as areas of service and support for new junior colleges, it became evident that the most promise lay in regional organization -- with college service areas cutting across both district and county lines. Accordingly, certain of the larger Minnesota communities outside commuting range of established colleges were located on a school map of the state. These possible locations were distributed in such a way that the maximum number of students who do not now have access to college programs would be accommodated by establishment of a minimum number of new colleges. For each of the tentatively selected sites the requirements in assessed valuation and minimum enrollment were applied. Several possible junior college locations were found that would serve the areas of greatest need, exceed the minimum requirements in financial support and potential enrollment, and conform with established areas of community interest. It was found that six new regional junior colleges would bring the largest practicable number of college-age youth within commuting distance of college opportunity. The six most promising sites, in terms of potential enrollment are: Alexandria, Fairmont, Fergus Falls, Montevideo, Thief River Falls, and Willmar. An alternate group of six locations would serve almost equal numbers of youth: Alexandria, Detroit Lakes, Granite Falls, International Falls, Pine City, and Thief River Falls.

It was estimated in the report that establishment of six new junior colleges in either of the two combinations of sites would mean that 75 percent of Minnesota youth 18 to 20 years old would live within 25 miles of college facilities. If the effective commuting range for all colleges were raised to 35 miles, it was estimated that 89 percent of the same youth would live within range of college facilities.

The members of the Commission made some general recommendations in regard to the proposed new junior colleges:

In the opinion of the Minnesota Commission there is no one "best" pattern for junior colleges. Many problems are involved and must be carefully considered. Local initiative and control should be retained, though some measure of planning at the state level will be required to assure effective use of state resources in developing these programs. Where the local community is sufficiently large, it would seem wise to develop the program in close relationship to the public schools. But in some sections of the state regional colleges seem to be the only practical solution. However these programs are developed, they should be articulated closely to what the high schools in the area are doing and what people in the environing communities actually need in the way of post-high school education.

Similarly, it does not seem possible to reach any one satisfactory answer on the question of whether the junior college should attempt to meet the educational needs of all late adolescents (particularly 18 and 19-year olds) who might profit from education beyond the high school, or should limit its task to certain groups of students not as adequately served by other types of colleges. While comprehensive educational programs have some definite advantages, the small size of most junior colleges makes it extremely difficult to provide good programs of both the preparatory and terminal types, with the result that one or the other usually suffers. And terminal programs normally lose out in competition for students when college preparatory courses are also provided, since many young people attach greater prestige to enrollment in the latter programs.

The most promising solution for the small junior colleges seems to involve main concentration on terminal programs, since these provide the types of experience most young people need. The needs of preparatory students might then be met to the extent that this task does not mortgage essential personnel or resources for the terminal programs. A generous system of state scholarships, enabling especially qualified students to go directly from twelfth grade to four-year colleges and universities would parallel such a plan. Four-year institutions would also have to liberalize their practices with respect to admission of students who have taken terminal

programs in junior colleges but who find later that they want to continue their education.

The development of a comprehensive program of junior college education for the youth of Minnesota will require careful planning by both local and state authorities. Certainly it will challenge all the ingenuity and educational vision of those professionally responsible for our schools and colleges as well as those who give lay leadership to Minnesota's educational program. It will also require increased financial support, much of which will have to come from the state. But while some measure of sacrifice is required, the strengthening of our present junior colleges and the development of a few additional programs will fill an important gap in Minnesota's educational services.

The 1950 report did not establish any master plan for higher education in Minnesota, but it did suggest responsibilities for each type of institution in working toward long range goals. From the private liberal arts colleges the Commission expected leadership training, improvement of general and liberal education, teacher education, and development of religious faith and ideals. In addition to training teachers, the state teachers colleges were assigned responsibility for the provision of general and liberal education. The University was asked to continue the development of its educational program in liberal arts, two-year terminal education, professional schools, graduate schools and its extension division, and to continue its obligation for research and public service. The public junior colleges were assigned responsibility for terminal education, pre-professional training, and adult education. No mention was made of the area vocational-technical schools which had been created by legislation passed in 1945.

The emphasis on terminal education which appeared in the 1950 report was a repeat of the 1946 and 1942 reports. The Commission found that even though the number of terminal programs in Minnesota junior colleges was increasing, the gap between those in existence and those needed was becoming greater. Reasons why students were not enrolling in greater numbers in terminal curriculums were found to be in substantial measure with students, their

parents, and the earlier guidance given them, rather than in the unwillingness of junior colleges to provide such training. It should be pointed out, however, that the cost of terminal programs was an inhibiting factor for the junior colleges. Local districts, without state aid, were not able to provide the facilities, equipment, and staff that was needed.

The status of the junior college in Duluth was affected by a change in the status of Duluth State Teachers College. When that insitution was made a branch of the University of Minnesota, in 1947, Vice President Malcolm Willey of the University made the statement that the University was not antagonistic toward the junior college. The feeling in Duluth was that the need for the junior college had ceased to exist. The Duluth Board of Education voted on March 29, 1948, to close the junior college gradually. Dean Chadwick resigned to go to Gogebic Junior College in Michigan, and Roger R. Kelsey took over as Dean. The new Dean had been promoting vocational education in the junior college, but without state aid the expense was too great for the district to bear and the college was closed after the 1949-50 academic year.

While the iron range colleges all remained active during the 1940's, legislative action in 1941 which had placed a per capita limitation on tax levies by iron range school districts restricted the amount of money available to the junior colleges and began a shift in tax responsibility from the mining companies to local property owners. It was becoming increasingly obvious that without state aid more colleges would be forced to close.

During the 1940's the junior colleges of Minnesota had become increasingly involved on the national scene. Dean Goddard of Rochester Junior College served as Vice President of the American Association of Junior Colleges in 1943-44 and as President in 1944-45.

Relationships with the University were also undergoing change in the 1940's. Dean Shumway, long-time friend and supporter of junior colleges

retired in 1948, to be replaced in his junior college responsibilities for one year by G. Lester Anderson, and then by Robert J. Keller. The paternalistic attitude which the University had maintained toward the junior colleges had begun to disappear.

- 1951 o COMMISSION ON VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION FORMED
 - o COMMISSION PUBLISHED "VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA, ITS ROLE AND RELATIONSHIPS"
 - COMMISSION REPEATED RECOMMENDATION OF SIX NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES IN "OUR GROWING CHALLENGE"
 - O DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION REVISED STANDARDS

Even before the final report of the Minnesota Commission on Higher Education was made public, the 1949 Legislature authorized continuance of study under a new "Minnesota Commission on Vocational and Higher Education." Several members of the retiring commission consented to serve: T.J. Berning, John A. Butler, H.T. Morse, Mrs. O.I. Borton, and J.L. Morrill. New members were: A.L. Almen, State Senator from Balaton; J.E. Anderson, Superintendent of Schools in Mankato; Myron Clark, State Commissioner of Agriculture; William S. Dahlquist, State Senator from Thief River Falls; Father Vincent J. Flynn, President of St. Thomas College; E.B. Herseth, State Senator from Drayton, North Dakota; Stanley W. Holmquist, State Senator from Grove City; George W. Lawson, Secretary of the Minnesota Federation of Labor; Nels Minne, President of Winona State Teachers College; Ella J. Rose, Acting Director of the School of Home Economics at the University; and H.C. Schmid, Director of Vocational Education in the Minnesota State Department of Education. Harold M. Ostrem, Supervisor of Business and Distributive Education in the State Department of Education, substituted for John A. Butler while he was on leave, and O.W. Snarr, President of Moorhead State Teachers College, substituted for Nels

Minne while he was on leave. T.J. Berning served as Chairman of the Commission, John A. Butler served as Vice Chairman for Vocational Education, and H.T. Morse served as Vice Chairman for Higher Education. Staff members were Louis Dorweiler, Secretary; George J. McCutcheon, Research Associate; and Alice Friedrichs, Editor. There was no representative of the public junior colleges on the Commission.

A subcommittee composed of John A. Butler, Harold M. Ostrem, Ella J. Rose, and Harry C. Schmid prepared a bulletin entitled <u>Vocational Education in Minnesota, Its Role and Relationships</u> which was published early in 1951. The bulletin described the status of vocational education in Minnesota at that time.

The entire Commission published a report in 1951 entitled <u>Our Growing Challenge</u>. The report emphasized the three barriers to equality of opportunity as far as higher education in Minnesota was concerned: the economic barrier, the distance barrier, and the limited curriculum barrier. Specific recommendations made in the report were as follows:

That reorganization of school districts at the elementary, secondary, and 13th and 14th grade levels be continued and extended so that better educational facilities may be provided in additional areas of the state.

That a bill be prepared providing state work scholarships in the amount of \$100,000 per annum to enable talented and needy secondary school graduates to attend Minnesota colleges.

The amendment of Minnesota School Laws so as to provide state aid to school districts for students attending public junior colleges on the same basis as is now granted for pupils attending a secondary or area vocational-technical school.

The greater utilization of existing laws for the expansion of vocational education.

That the Private Trade School Law be amended to include all of the privately owned schools conducted for a profit or for a tuition charge. The development and expansion of facilities in higher education for the recruitment and preparation of teachers, especially those who expect to or are now teaching vocational subjects in an area vocational-technical school or a junior college.

That the Legislature appropriate \$75,000 for each year of the biennium to the State Department of Education to be used to supplement local resources available for DEMONSTRATION CENTERS where post-secondary school problems may be studied and tried out.

In a short reference to junior colleges, the Commission suggested that for the majority of students who attend, the junior college is the end of formal schooling, and that therefore the junior college emphasis upon pre-professional training should be augmented by an emphasis upon two-year terminal training. The Commission also repeated the recommendation from Higher Education In Minnesota that six additional junior colleges should be established in the areas of Minnesota which had no college facilities.

The 1951 Legislature authorized continuation of the Commission on Vocational and Higher Education. Members of the earlier Commission who continued to serve were: A.L. Almen, J.E. Anderson, T.J. Berning, Mrs. O.I. Borton, John A. Butler, Myron Clark, Fr. Vincent Flynn, George W. Lawson, Nels Minne, J.T. Morrill, H.T. Morse, Harold Ostrem, Ella J. Rose, and H.C. Schmid. New members were: Edgar M. Carlson, President of Gustavus Adolphus College; R.H. Cummings, State Representative from Beaver Creek; Joseph Daun, State Senator from St. Peter; Louis Dorweiler, Director of the Legislative Research Committee; Coya Knutson, State Representative from Oklee; Robert Miller, Director of Vocational Education in St. Paul; Floyd B. Moe, Dean of Virginia Junior College; Harry M. Reynolds, Past President of the Minnesota Congress of the P.T.A.; Homer J. Smith, Professor of Industrial Education at the University; and John Zwach, State Senator from Walnut Grove. Homer J. Smith served as Chairman, John A. Butler as Vice Chairman for Vocational Education, H.T. Morse as Vice Chairman for Higher Education, and T.J. Berning

as Secretary. Staff members were H.C. Hall, Research Associate, and Agnes Harrigan Mueller, Editor.

The 1951 edition of the Administrative Manual for Minnesota Public Schools contained slightly different language in regard to junior colleges than had appeared in 1945:

1. Application

Application for permission to proceed with plans for submitting the question of establishing a junior college to the electorate shall be made to the State Board of Education not later than April first of the first year for which a district seeks such establishment.

The State Board of Education will authorize a survey of each applying district in accordance with the law regarding the establishment of junior colleges.

If such application is approved by the State Board of Education, and establishment is authorized by a two-thirds vote of the electors voting thereon, the proposed curricula shall be sumbitted to the State Board of Education for approval before August first of the first year of operation.

No application to the State Board of Education for permission to establish a junior college will be approved unless the following minimum requirements are fulfilled.

- a. That a survey of the district reveal secondary school enrollments and population density such that they be reasonably expected to yield a minimum junior college enrollment of 50 students during the first year of operation and at least 150 students during the fourth year of operation.
- b. That resources of the district wishing to establish a junior college must be adequate to yield at least \$30,000 per year for the maintenance and operation of the junior college unit without in any way lessening the support for other units in the school system. An assessed valuation of at least \$3,000,000 shall be considered a minimum for districts free from outstanding debt. In all cases in which applying districts have outstanding debt the assessed valuation regarded as a minimum for establishment shall be increased to such an amount that a ten-mill tax on such valuation will yield at least \$30,000 in addition to all debt service requirements: interest and sinking fund.
- c. That in all cases in which two or more districts proposed to unite for the purpose of establishing a joint junior

college district, the assessed valuation of the joint district shall not be less than that stated above for a single district.

Each applicant will be notified promptly as to the action taken by the State Board of Education.

2. Organization

A junior college shall be a part of the public school system. It shall provide instruction in at least four departments beyond the twelfth year of the public school curriculum. It must be located in a district which maintains an accredited secondary school. Any junior college upon organization must employ as a minimum a junior college dean and the equivalent of four junior college instructors, who, together with the dean, shall constitute the faculty of the junior college.

3. Administration

The superintendent shall exercise general supervision over the junior college and shall make such reports as the State Board of Education may require.

The superintendent and dean shall examine the qualifications of all persons under consideration as instructors in the junior college. Only such persons as are found to be fully qualified in accordance with the standards established by the State Board of Education shall be recommended. The superintendent shall also keep a record of such certification and, on or before October first of each year shall transmit a copy of this record to the State Department of Education.

4. Conduct of the School

a. Space

The building space available for the use of the junior college shall be modern, adequate, and well-adapted to the needs of the work to be undertaken.

Mote: Since junior college instruction must be highly individualized, special attention should be given to the matter of office, personnel and administration; instructors' offices and conference rooms; social rooms for men and women; and reading rooms.

b. Library

There shall be provided a general and reference library, well adapted to the needs of the curriculum and to the professional advancement of the faculty. When the enrollment in the junior college exceeds 100 students, there must be employed a full-time qualified librarian.

Note: In any institution proposing to offer a program of general education the library is the key department. It is the chief coordinating link in the instructional service. The librarian should necessarily assume responsibility for reviewing and selecting books, for encouraging the general as well as the specialized reading for students, and for affording students easy access to expert guidance in their use of the library services.

c. Laboratory and equipment

Suitable laboratory space and equipment shall be provided for such advanced work in the natural sciences as is included in the courses offered.

d. Staff

Not counting the superintendent there shall be provided a faculty of not fewer than five members.

e. Duties of dean

The dean of the junior college shall be responsible for the general administration of the junior college. His duties shall include supervision of instruction, recommendations on appointments, organization of curricula, admission of students, discipline, records, and general management of the junior college.

f. Length of year

The junior college year shall consist of at least nine months or thirty-six weeks.

g. Classification of students

Students shall be classified as follows:

- Regular students, who have completed in a satisfactory manner a full high school curriculum or its equivalent.
- (2) Special students, who wish to pursue special courses of college rank and who are deemed by the local school administration fully qualified to do so.

h. Completion of course

No school board shall under any conditions issue to any person a certificate or diploma showing the completion of a junior college curriculum except upon recommendation of the faculty. A two-year certificate or diploma should be recommended only upon the completion in a creditable manner of at least sixty semester hours of work.

i. Length of class period

The minimum length of a recitation period shall be fifty minutes.

5. Discontinuance of Junior Colleges

Any school district maintaining a junior college may discontinue such junior college at the close of any school year by a majority vote of all members of the school board in such district, provided such action is taken before April first of that school year. Any school district may discontinue such cooperative arrangement at the close of any school year by a majority vote of all members of the school board in such district, provided such action is taken before March of that school year. (Laws 1949, Sec. 131.03.)

6. Supervision of Junior Colleges

The State Board of Education shall have the same supervision, control, and powers over any such junior college when established hereunder as it now has over other departments of the public school system of the state. (Laws 1949, Sec. 131.04.)

7. Tuition in Junior Colleges

The school board having control of any such junior college, on or before August fifteenth in each year, shall determine and fix the rate of tuition, if any, required to be paid by the pupils attending such department, which tuition shall be paid by the pupils attending such junior college or by the school districts in which such pupils are legal residents. (Laws 1949, Sec. 131.06.)

Transportation of Junior College Students

The school board of any school district may provide transportation for students residing in such district who are attending a junior college. When it is not feasible to transport students to a junior college the school board in any school district may pay for board and room of such students attending a junior college. (Laws 1949, Sec. 131.07.)

- 1953 o COMMISSION PUBLISHED "HIGHER EDUCATION LOOKS AHEAD"
 - o COMMISSION ENDORSED MORE JUNIOR COLLEGES IN "BETTER EDUCATION FOR MORE PEOPLE"
 - O COMMISSION RECOMMENDED INTEGRATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGE AND AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOL PROGRAMS IN "MOVING FORWARD WITH VOCATIONAL EDUCATION"
 - o STATE AID LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

In 1953, a subcommittee composed of H.T. Morse, A.L. Almen, Edgar Carlson, Coya Knutson, Nels Minne, Floyd B. Moe, and Harold Ostrem published Higher Education Looks Ahead, a booklet which gave a picture of the work being done by the thirty-two accredited colleges which existed in Minnesota at that time, along with enrollment patterns and trends. There were no new recommendations, but the following statement was made regarding junior college programs:

Judging from the experience of junior colleges throughout the nation, the future success of Minnesota's public junior colleges will depend on the vigorous planning of more community-inspired terminal courses which do not look beyond the junior college years. At the same time, there must be an awakening of public interest in such programs and the more effective guidance of students into them.

In another 1953 report, <u>Better Education for More People</u>, the Commission on Vocational and Higher Education endorsed the expansion of junior college facilities in a few strategically located areas of the state which then had no college facilities. The Commission also endorsed the further development of facilities for terminal vocational programs at both the secondary and post-secondary level, and encouraged the further expansion of area vocational-technical schools where needed and where adequate support could be maintained. The Commission again recommended that the Legislature appropriate \$75,000 each year of the biennium to be used to supplement local

resources for establishing demonstration centers for developing improved general and vocational programs, including guidance and counseling.

In a third 1953 report entitled Moving Forward With Vocational Education the Commission made a definite statement in regard to the integration of junior college and area vocational-technical school programs:

...the administration of the area vocational-technical school must be integrated with the total program of the secondary school and should explore all possibilities of integration with the junior college if there be one.

A new recognition of the need for post-high school terminal vocational programs was indicated when the Commission recommended as one of the next steps in vocational education:

To re-evaluate the scope of the area vocational-technical schools in the light of study and experience suggesting the need of broadened post-high school programs, possibly the need for a complete program of post-high school terminal vocational education for high school graduates under twenty-one years of age.

On February 4, 1953, bills were again introduced in the Minnesota Legislature with the aim of providing state aid to junior colleges. House File 493, authored by Representative Gordon Forbes of Worthington with co-authors Fred Schwanke of Deerwood, Richard H. Silvola of Virginia, Jacob J. Herzog of Austin, and Ed Chilgren of Littlefork, would have provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND APPROPRIATING MONEY THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated to the State Board of Education out of money in the income tax school fund not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and \$200,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, to be distributed to the public school districts maintaining Junior Colleges at the rate of \$150 for each pupil in average daily attendance.

- Sec. 2. This act shall not apply to a new Junior College that may be established within 50 miles by the nearest traveled public road of an existing college or university.
- Sec. 3. At the close of said fiscal years any unexpended balance of said sum shall revert to the income tax school fund.

Companion bills Senate File 430 and House File 492 introduced on the same date by Senators Walter Burdick of Rochester, Philip S. Duff, Jr. of Kasson, and Thomas D. Vukelich of Gilbert, and Representatives Gordon Forbes of Worthington, Fred Schwanke of Deerwood, Fred Cina of Aurora, A.I. Johnson of Benson, and Leo D. Madden of Eyota, would have provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND APPROPRIATING MONEY THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. There is hereby appropriated to the State Board of Education out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and \$200,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, to be distributed to the public school districts maintaining junior colleges at the rate of \$150 for each pupil in average daily attendance.
- Sec. 2. This act shall not apply to a new Junior College that may be established within 50 miles by the nearest traveled public road of an existing college or university.
- Sec. 3. At the close of said fiscal years any unexpended balance of said sums shall revert to the state treasury.

1955 o STATE AID LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

Governor Orville Freeman, in his 1955 Inaugural address, had these comments on the role of the junior colleges: "What part should our junior colleges play in a program of higher education? At present our junior colleges receive no assistance from the state. If our junior colleges are to

handle more students, then we must decide how they are fitted into the total educational picture."

A number of junior college bills were introduced in the 1955 Legislature. On January 6, 1955, Senate File 9 was introduced by Senators Walter Burdick of Rochester, Elmer Peterson of Hibbing, and P.J. Holand of Austin. A companion bill, House File 29, was introduced on January 12, 1955, by Representatives Leo D. Madden of Eyota, Vladimir Shipka of Grand Rapids, Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, Jacob J. Herzog of Austin, and Wayne R. Bassett of Worthington. Both bills were later returned to the authors without action, but they would have provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO AID TO EDUCATION, PROVIDING FOR THE UNITS USED IN COMPUTATION; AMENDING OF MINNESOTA STATUTES 1953, SECTION 128.081, SUBDIVISION 1.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 128.081, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

128.081 Subdivision 1. A pupil unit is the denomination used to compute the distribution of state aid. Pupil units for each resident pupil in average daily attendance shall be counted as follows:

- (1) In an elementary school, for kindergarten pupils attending half-day sessions throughout the school year, one-half pupil unit and other elementary pupils, one pupil unit.
- (2) In secondary schools, pupils in junior high school as a six-year high school, and all other pupils in secondary schools, one and one-half pupil units.
 - (3) In area vocational-technical schools one and one-half units.
 - (4) In junior colleges one and one-half pupil units.

On January 19, 1955, Senate File 221 was introduced by Senators A.A.

Anderson of Luverne and Elmer Peterson of Hibbing. A companion bill, House
File 198, was introduced two days later by Representatives Vladimir Shipka of

Grand Rapids, Wayne R. Bassett of Worthington, Fred Cina of Aurora, Leo D Madden of Eyota, and Jacob J. Herzog of Austin. The bill was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND APPROPRIATING MONEY THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated to the State Board of Education out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$225,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and \$225,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, to be distributed to the public school districts maintaining junior colleges at the rate of \$150 for each pupil in average daily attendance.

Sec. 2. This act shall not permit the expenditure of funds by the State Board of Education to more than two new junior colleges in addition to those already established by the State Board of Education during the biennium ending June 30, 1957.

House File 198 was heard by the House Education Committee and passed wit amendments which changed the dollar figure from \$225,000 to \$175,000, delete the words "at the rate of \$150 for each pupil" and substituted "on the basi of not more than 15% of the maintenance cost per pupil", and changed th limitation on the number of new colleges to those approved by th Legislature. The bill was re-referred to the Appropriations Committee, bu was not acted upon by the committee. Senate File 221 was heard by the Senat Education Committee and amended in the same manner as HF 198, but upon bein reported back to the Senate it was indefinitely postponed.

Representative Seth R. Phillips of Brainerd introduced a bill on Februar 19, 1955, House File 928, which took a different approach. His bill woul have provided state aid on the same basis as aid was paid for secondary schoc students, but the bill was not acted upon. Language of the bill was a follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO JUNIOR COLLEGES PERTAINING TO CERTAIN AIDS THERETO; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1953, SECTION 131.02, SUBDIVISIONS 1, 2, AND 4; AND SECTION 131.06.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 131.02, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 131.02 Subdivision 1. The school board of any-independent er--special certain school district districts may make application to the state board of education to establish and maintain a department of junior college work, to consist of not more than two years' work beyond the twelfth year of the public school curriculum. Such application shall contain such data as the state board of education may require, in addition to fulfilling the standards set forth in subdivision 2.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 131.02, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. Upon receipt of such application the state board of education shall make a careful survey of the need, ability, and facilities of such school district to establish and maintain a junior college and shall require compliance with the following standards.
- A. That the junior college be placed in an area that does not have another institution of higher learning within a radius such that it would compete with another institution.
- B. There will be a minimum number of students within the servicing area in high schools such that they will be able to maintain a minimum enrollment as established by the state board of education for junior colleges.
- C. The assessed valuation of the area will be left to the discretion of the state board of education.
- D. Building facilities will either be available or funds will be available for building such facilities such that they will not jeopardize existing school district funds for building purposes.
- a. It will have to be shown by the applying school district or combination thereof that it will have the space in which to expand facilities without separating them.
- b. It must be shown that facilities will have complete utilization by a combination or individually as the case may be of both senior high school and junior college pupils.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 131.02, Subdivision 4, is amended to read:
- Subd. 4. If the establishment of a junior college is authorized by a two-thirds majority vote of the electors voting thereon

the school board of such school district shall take the necessary steps to establish and maintain such junior college.

- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 131.06, is amended to read:
- 131.06 The school board having control of any such junior college; on-or-before August 15-in-each year; shall determine and fix the rate of tuition; if any, required to be paid by pupils attending such department; The state board of education shall establish a uniform and equal tuition, if any, for all junior colleges on or before August 15 in each year, which tuition shall be paid by the pupils attending such junior college or by the school districts in which such pupils are legal residents.
- Sec. 5. All junior colleges that come within Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 131.01 through Section 131.07, and being a part of the public school system, shall be entitled to all aids now being paid to secondary schools and on the same per pupil unit basis exclusive of equalization aids.

Still another approach was taken in Senate File 1342 which was introduced on March 23, 1955, by Senators Gordon A. Butler of Duluth, Elmer Peterson of Hibbing, and Thomas D. Vukelich of Gilbert. The bill was recommended to pass by the Tax Committee on March 30, 1955, and re-referred to the Education Committee where it died. Provisions of the bill were:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO A TAX LEVY IN ANY COUNTY HAVING AN AREA OF MORE THAN 5,000 SQUARE MILES, PROVIDING FUNDS TO AID JUNIOR COLLEGES LOCATED WITHIN THE COUNTY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. In any county having an area of more than 5,000 square miles in which is located any junior college, the county auditor may annually, on or before October 10, spread a levy of one half mill upon all the taxable property in the county for the purpose of providing funds to be distributed to each school district in the county that maintains a junior college on the basis of per pupil in average daily attendance.
- Sec. 2. Each such school district shall report to the county auditor the number of pupils in average daily attendance in their respective junior college for each current school year. These average daily attendance figures form the basis upon which the distribution of the tax so collected is made to the school districts.

Concern about mounting college enrollments fueled continuing discussion

after the 1955 legislative session. Dr. J.L. Morrill, President of the University, was quoted in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of October 23, 1955, as having said "We don't have to base future enrollments on obscure statistics -- these future students are already born and by 1970 there will be nearly 70 percent more eligible students of college age than today." Morrill stated that more junior colleges and increased facilities in the nine public junior colleges would go a long way to help meet the enrollment crisis.

- 1956 o GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION FORMED
 - o LOBBYING FOR STATE AID ACCELERATED
 - o GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ENDORSED STATE AID AND MORE JUNIOR COLLEGES IN "MINNESOTA'S STAKE IN THE FUTURE - HIGHER EDUCATION 1956-1970"

The Minneapolis Tribune published a series of six articles about junior colleges in its editions of April 8-13, 1956. The articles were written by Richard P. Kleeman, a staff writer. In his first article, Mr. Kleeman commented that junior college leaders frequently thought of their institutions as the state's forgotten centers of education, and that their main reason for feeling that way was that junior colleges received no aid from the state -- they were financed entirely by local taxes and tuition fees. The series of articles gave quite a complete picture of Minnesota's public junior colleges as they existed in 1956 -- their students, their faculties, their programs, their activities, and their hopes for the future.

President Morrill was again quoted as supporting junior college expansion, but four other leaders were quoted as opponents of junior college expansion. They were: Dr. Edgar Carlson, President of Gustavus Adolphus College; Senator Harry Wahlstrand of Willmar; Mr. John Butler of Dunwoody Institute; and the Rev. Vincent J. Flynn, President of St. Thomas College.

On May 4, 1956, shortly after the series of articles appeared in the Minneapolis Tribune, "Governor Orville Freeman appointed a "Governor's Committee on Higher Education." Members appointed to the Committee were: Samuel C. Gale as Chairman, Judge William D. Gunn, Harry J. Harwick, Frank Mancina, Mrs. Enok Mortenson, and Secretary Elmer M. Weltzin. Robert J. Keller served as Director, assisted by additional staff members Mary Corcoran and John E. Stecklein. The Committee made use of an advisory committee from the Association of Minnesota Colleges which was composed of President J.L. Morrill from the University, Sister Mary Camille Bowe of the College of St. Teresa, President Baldwin Dworschak of St. John's University, Robert J. Keller from the University, President J.L. Knutson of Concordia College in Moorhead, Dean R.I. Meland of Austin Junior College, President Nels Minne of Winona State Teachers College, President Charles J. Turck of Macalester College, Commissioner of Education Dean Schweickhard, and Stanley J. Wenberg of the University as Secretary (Ex Officio).

The campaign for state aid for junior colleges was stepped up in the summer of 1956. The following is from an editorial in the <u>Rochester</u>

<u>Post-Bulletin</u> which appeared on July 25, 1956:

There are many valid reasons why the state should participate in the costs of public junior college education:

- 1. The State of Minnesota is now paying for "junior college" facilities, already available to one-half of the youth of the state. The State University in Minneapolis and St. Paul is actually a "junior college" for the metropolitan area of 1,000,000 people. One-third of the population of the state lives within easy daily commuting distance of the University. One-sixth of the youth of the state live within easy commuting distance of the other state supported "junior college" facilities at Duluth, Bemidji, St. Cloud, Mankato, Winona and Moorhead.
- 2. The taxpayers of the nine public junior college communities are, therefore, paying (except for the student fees) the entire cost of local college education plus a part of the "junior college" facilities for the other areas of the state.

- 3. The public junior college is now the only segment of the public education program from the kindergarten through the State University which is not given help by the state.
- 4. The public junior college equalizes educational opportunity. It offers low-cost education to the youth of the middle and lower income groups. Board and room is the highest cost in a college education. Living at home makes it possible for more of our young people to overcome the first hurdle (the first two years) at a minimum of expense to the family.
- 5. Recent surveys made throughout the U.S. and in Minnesota warn of an impending flood of students into colleges and universities. It is estimated that within 20 years college enrollments will be doubled--climbing from the present 41,000 to 82,000. This flood of students will come from three sources: (a) the increasing birthrate. (b) the increasing proportion of high school seniors going to college. (c) the increasing subsidies both from public and private sources.
- 6. One-third of the present junior college students live outside of the local school district which supports the junior college. The local taxpayer is therefore (a) furnishing a college facility for the local students (b) furnishing a college facility for the students of neighboring communities and (c) helping thorugh his state taxes to pay for the "junior college" facilities in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and the teacher college communities as well.
- Dr. Keller met with the "Minnesota Association of Junior Colleges" at its meeting on August 9, 1956, and led a discussion in regard to the organization of junior colleges in the state. There is no mention of any resolution in this regard in the minutes of the meeting, but the writer has in his possession a copy of a resolution dated August 9, 1956, and signed by Dr. John Neumaier, secretary of the Association, which was apparently proposed but not acted upon:

"The Minnesota Association of Junior Colleges has gone on record that in order to strengthen and coordinate, whenever fruitful, the educational services and planning of the public junior colleges in Minnesota, a STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD be established (if possible through legislative action), consisting of the public junior college deans of the state, the Director of Junior Colleges of the State Department of Education as an ex-officio member, and three non-voting advisory members, one from the staff of the University of Minnesota to be appointed by its President, the second to be a junior college district superintendent to be elected by the superintendents of

districts in which junior colleges are located, and the third to be appointed by the President of the Minnesota Association of Colleges.

The members of this board shall at semi-annual elections elect a vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and at alternative elections (i.e. every four years) shall elect a president who together with the Director of Junior Colleges will constitute the Executive Committee of the STATE PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD. This Executive Committee with the guidance of the Board shall officially be responsible for and present the educational and financial policies and recommendations of Minnesota's public junior colleges to the legislature, to educational institutions, as well as to the public. The purposes of public appearances as well as negotiations involving the public junior colleges, the president of the STATE PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD or a representative appointed by him may represent the Executive Committee of the Board."

The junior college deans became increasingly active in promoting state aid for junior colleges in the fall of 1956. Their "Minnesota Association of Junior Colleges" worked with the "Minnesota Education Association" in the preparation of a booklet entitled The Case for State Aid for Public Junior Colleges and distributed 4,000 copies to legislators and policy makers The Association shifted its emphasis from receiving throughout the state. state aid in the same manner as secondary schools to one in which the junior colleges would be treated as a different type of institution. The main reasons for the change were that the Deans feared that if they received aid in the same manner as the secondary schools they might be prevented from charging tuition and might be required to furnish textbooks free of charge as secondary schools were. At the September 24, 1956, meeting of the Association, there was a lengthy discussion of the issue. Mr. T.J. Berning of the State Department of Education suggested that using a formula approach such as that used in the previous legislative session which proposed 50 percent by the local community, 25 percent by the student, and 25 percent by the state, was too complicated. Dr. Keller stated that the Governor's Committee was leaning toward one-third local taxes, one-third student payment, and one-third state The Association finally moved to support a request for \$200 in state aid for each student in average daily attendance, assuming that such a figure would be about one-third of the expenditure per student.

The junior college deans sought help from the Superintendents of Schools and from lay citizens in their communities as they stepped up their campaign. The September 24th meeting was in fact a joint meeting of deans and superintendents. Those in attendance were: Supt. L.S. Harbo and Dean R.I. Meland from Austin, Supt. H.C. Nordgaard and Dean J.E. Chalberg from Brainerd, Supt. A.R. Holst and Dean Harold E. Wilson from Coleraine, Supt. W.J. Murphy and Dean Idelia Loso from Ely, Supt. M.W. Van Putten and Dean E.T. Carlstedt from Eveleth, Supt. James Michie and Dean John Neumaier from Hibbing, Dean Charles Hill from Rochester, Supt. G.A. Skustad and Dean Floyd B. Moe from Virginia, Supt. S.A. Durbahn and Dean W. Donald Olsen from Worthington. Present also were Acting Dean O.B. Overn of Concordia, Robert J. Keller from the Governor's Committee, and Harry Lokken, Elmer Weltzin, and T.J. Berning from the State Department of Education.

A statewide meeting for educators and lay persons concerned about the matter of state aid to junior colleges was held in Rochester on October 30, 1956. Communities represented were: Austin, Brainerd, Hibbing, Coleraine, and Rochester. Representatives from the Governor's Committee were present also. The main topic of discussion at the meeting was the promotion of legislation and how it might be accomplished. It was agreed that the approach should be that the state inevitably faced the problem of allocating greatly increased funds to education in the future, and a reapportionment of these funds to include the junior colleges was necessary from both a financial and educational standpoint. It was agreed also that it would be highly desirable to include in future efforts the citizens of those communities where additional junior colleges had been proposed.

After the Rochester meeting, a short piece appeared in the Austin Daily Herald of October 31, 1956, quoting Senator Baldy Hanson as follows:

HERE'S BALDY TALKIN'

"Have just returned from a meeting in Rochester of people interested in securing state financial aid for Junior Colleges. Ordinarily I don't agree that we should rush to the state for financial help at every turn of the road. After all the state can only raise its money from us, its citizens and for every dollar sent to the state we only get back approximately seventy-five cents so usually it is poor economy. However, in the instance of Junior Colleges in the State, these schools are not strictly local in character and should be classed as area schools due to their enrollment being made up of about one-third students living outside of the local school district. Although they pay tuition the amount paid is far less than the actual cost to the community. schools relieve the pressure on the State University and afford an opportunity for advanced schooling to many students who wouldn't be able to leave their local area. You will be hearing a good deal more of this problem shortly as quite a campaign is going to be instituted to bring about state participation in the financing of our nine Junior Colleges and we are going to be asked to support enabling legislation."

C.R.H.

Also on October 31st, the Eveleth Lions Club sent letters to gubernatorial candidates Orville Freeman and Ancher Nelsen asking their views on the matter of state aid for junior colleges. Both candidates replied with statements of support. In a letter to the other junior college deans, E.T. Carlstedt of Eveleth reported on the meeting at which Mr. Nelsen's reply was read:

"It so happened that on the night when Mr. Nelsen's reply was read, our guest speaker was Mr. Wahlstrand. Perfect timing. Whoever had arranged for Mr. Wahlstrand's appearance did not know of his position on junior college aid, or we would have asked him to talk on some such topic as 'State Aids for Education.' As it was, he spoke on 'The American Heritage' -- something on the order of a commencement address. And he gave a good talk. Later on half a dozen of us talked to him and I asked him if we could receive any help from him on junior college aid in the coming session. He smiled and said that he was afraid not -- that his position on that had not changed, etc. His position is that of Almen's -- that we don't have enough for elementary and secondary schools, we can't jeopardize that, etc. I asked him how much more they would need since the

average of state aids was now about 42% and his own district of Willmar was receiving about 45%? Well, he thought that state aids were probably as high as they ought to go. He also said that he had opposed the establishment of the Branch at Duluth -- he could see no reason for it. At one time he favored cutting the number of teachers colleges down to three. Well, it was a friendly discussion. I walked part way with him to his hotel, and I offered to take him up to school and show him our plant and some of our night classes in operation. But he said he had a heavy schedule ahead and needed to 'get in' early, but he said that he would take me up on the offer some time.

From his expressions, I would say that he is not just against junior college aid. He feels that federal aid to education would be wrong and very wasteful. States and communities should solve their own educational problems."

On December 18, 1956, Dean J.E. Chalberg of Brainerd wrote to the other deans, telling them that he had written to Governor Freeman suggesting that provisions be made in his budget message for aid to junior colleges, and that he had received a reply which stated in part:

"I'm happy to be able to put your mind at rest and tell you that it is my present plan to recommend to the Legislature state aid for junior colleges. The precise amount has not been determined, but I am sure it will be sufficient to be a real assist along the way. I trust that you and the other Junior Colleges will do what you can to see to it that legislative support is forthcoming."

While support for state aid to junior colleges was growing in late 1956, there were questions being asked by some members of the education establishment. In a report of positions taken by the "Committee for the Continuing Study of Higher Education of the Association of Minnesota Colleges," dated November 3, 1956, and written by secretary Stanley J. Wenberg, there was approval in principle of state aid for junior colleges, but in the matter of the reduction of "barren areas" it was reported that there was a consensus that the barren areas should be reduced but varying degrees of support were expressed for the criteria through which this reduction would take place. Interest, concern, or reservations were reported on the following

points: the development of area vocational junior college programs as against two-year associate in arts and college preparatory programs; the possible location of what might be highly competitive junior colleges in certain areas of the Twin Cities; and what constituted a reasonable distance between institutions. The reported consensus was restricted to the belief that reduction of barren areas through some type of post-high school education in the state was desirable. While the Twin City area was not regarded as having barren areas it was recognized that there might be need for some junior college development in the Twin Cities, but careful study of the matter was regarded as essential.

The Governor's Committee on Higher Education published a final report in December of 1956 entitled Minnesota Stake in the Future -- Higher Education, 1956-1970. The report discussed many factors affecting higher education in Minnesota: increasing population, movement of the population to the cities and suburbs, decreased number of working age adults, good opportunities for elementary education in Minnesota, importance of art and music to people of Minnesota, shift to non-agricultural industries, economic value of human resources, need for scientists and engineers, demand for skilled technicians, need for educated men in the new economy, the pressing problem of education for rural youth, insufficient supply of teachers, and the fact that the future of the state depended on the quality of its schools and colleges.

The Committee again recommended a program of scholarships and other financial aids and the establishment of junior colleges in areas without available college facilities. It favored continuance of the independent status of junior colleges under local boards of education, but recommended broader support and understanding for junior colleges. It recommended per pupil state aid of \$200 per year and made a new recommendation -- that state funds should pay up to fifty percent of the costs of building new junior

college facilities. The Committee also recommended that a Junior College Committee should be authorized to provide leadership for junior colleges and to make more intensive studies of potential locations for new junior colleges. It recommended that leadership on such a committee should be furnished by the State Department of Education and such other professional and lay participants as may be needed. It recommended that standards for establishment of new junior colleges should be developed cooperatively with and administered by the State Department of Education. Two areas of the state were recommended as the most logical for junior college expansion: first, those portions of the state not then well served by higher educational institutions, notably the western and southwestern portions of the state; and secondly, metropolitan areas where population has grown very rapidly and where all indications pointed to continued rapid growth.

At the end of 1956, several approaches to state aid were being put into bill form for presentation to the 1957 Legislature.

1957 o LEGISLATURE PROVIDED STATE AID OF \$200 PER STUDENT

A letter from Senator Harry Wahlstrand of Willmar, dated January 22, 1957, made it very clear that Senator Wahlstrand, a powerful member of the Senate Education Committee, would oppose state aid bills. In the letter, addressed to Dean W. Donald Olsen of Worthington Junior College, Senator Wahlstrand wrote as follows:

"I don't believe I could be fair to you and the cause of the junior colleges if I did not advise you that I am still of the opinion that the setting up of junior colleges throughout the state of Minnesota on the basis of state aids would be a detriment to the cause of our high schools and our grades.

I feel very strongly -- as you know I have always felt it is dangerous policy to branch out in support of additional higher

institutions of learning until we are assured that we can "properly maintain the elementary and high schools which must of necessity be the basis upon which we develop our knowledge of citizenship and the responsibilities common to our social order."

The junior college deans were sensitive to Senator Wahlstrand's concern about support for elementary and secondary schools, as shown in the following letter written to Senator P.J. Holand of Austin by Dean Reuben D. Meland of the Austin Junior College on January 23, 1957:

"My dear Senator Holand:

It was good to talk with you again when you were home this weekend. I am writing to state more clearly my point of view in regard to the Junior College State Aid Bill.

As I understand it, the two bills which are being proposed differ in respect to their source of revenue. It is my belief that the bill should be written on the basis of junior college aids to be paid from the General Revenue Fund. If the bill were to call for expenditure of money from the School Income Tax Fund, we would lose the support of certain school people whose support we desire and need for successful passage of the bill. In fact, the M.E.A. support is given, I am sure, on the premise the funds would come from general revenue and not from the school funds.

Also, when the deans and superintendents met on September 24, in St. Paul to discuss this very matter, it was generally agreed that our junior college aid bill should request \$200 aid per junior college student, average daily attendance, and the funds were to come from such funds as the legislature may have at its disposal (i.e. General Revenue Fund).

I would suggest, therefore, that you talk these matters over with the sponsors of both bills, and that, if possible, only one bill be introduced drawn up as indicated above. I am glad to hear that you are planning to co-author this bill. We certainly appreciate all the work you are doing for this cause. Please let me know if I can be of further help.

Sincerely yours, R.I. Meland, Dean

On the same date, Mr. Meland wrote as follows to John Neumaier, Dean of Hibbing Junior College:

Dear John:

Since you did not telephone last Wednesday, I assume that you decided that a meeting was not necessary at this immediate time. In fact, I am glad you didn't call since my schedule was very full.

I talked to our senator, Pete Holand, when he was home Saturday. He tells me there are two different bills in the process of being formulated, and unless I misunderstood, that the Peterson Bill was proposing to call for funds for junior college state aid from the School Income Tax Fund. I told him that we had all agreed at our meeting on September 24 of the deans and superintendents of junior college districts, that we favored an amount of \$200 per junior college student, the money to come from the General Revenue Fund.

If our information is correct regarding Senator Peterson's bill, I hope you will speak with him and tell him about our decisions at our meeting of September 24. I certainly think it would be most unfortunate if we could not get together on one bill and had two or more similar bills introduced into either branch of the legislature. Senator Holand is planning to co-author the Junior College State Aid Bill on the basis of our agreement of September 24 meeting.

I pointed out further to Senator Holand that we now have the endorsement and support of M.E.A. and school administrators, and that it would be a serious matter to alienate this support by proposing a bill to draw our funds from the income tax funds.

It seems that there is a lot of interest in the junior colleges at this time and I certainly hope that our bill will be approved this session. Let me know how things develop and when we may need to go to St. Paul. Here in Austin we have two citizen committees working on junior college state aid and I am sure we will have good representation from lay citizens at the hearing before the legislature.

Yours truly, R.I. Meland, Dean

On the same day as Dean Meland had written the above letters, two different versions of junior college aid bills were introduced in the Minnesota Legislature.

On January 23, 1957, Senate File 154 was introduced by Senators Walter Burdick of Rochester, A.A. Anderson of Luverne, and Elmer Peterson of Hibbing. A companion bill, House File 245 was introduced the following day by Representatives Charles Halsted of Brainerd, Peter J. Fugina of Virginia,

Jacob J. Herzog of Austin, Paul B. Widstrand of Hibbing, and Ben M. Wichterman of Plummer. The bill was short:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND APPROPRIATING MONEY THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated to the state board of education out of the state income tax school fund, the sum of \$500,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and \$500,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, to be distributed to the public school districts maintaining junior colleges on the basis of \$200 for each student in average daily attendance.

Section 2. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary any unexpended and unencumbered balance of the above appropriation is hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959.

On the same date, January 23, 1957, another state aid bill, Senate File 155, was introduced by Senators Thomas D. Vukelich of Gilbert, George H. O'Brien of Grand Rapids, and P.J. Holand of Austin. Two days later a companion bill, House File 295, was introduced by Representatives Loren Rutter of Kinney, Roy H. Cummings of Luverne, Vladimir Shipka of Grand Rapids, and Ben Wichterman of Plummer. Their bill was even shorter:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. The state board of education shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college, annually for each student in average daily attendance in said junior college the sum of \$200.

J.E. Chalberg, Dean of Brainerd Junior College, wrote to his fellow deans on January 26, 1957, taking a different position than that taken by Dean Meland:

To the Junior College Deans:

Rube Meland has come up with some ideas that perhaps should have wider circulation.

To begin with he seriously questions the proposed source of the aid plan currently being offered -- School Income Tax Fund. I'm still not at all sure that this is our particular problem. We should continue to sell the legislators on our need. Let them determine where the money is to be obtained. I realize full well that we lose some support if we plug for the use of this Fund, but we are not going to favor that. We favor the aid -- not the source of the aid. On other occasions they have taken money from that fund, and survived it.

You are well aware of Wahlstrand's continued opposition. Rube suggests another angle to "beat him to the punch." For the meeting of the Senate Educational Committee, he suggests that we have a number of important persons appearing on our behalf: President Carlson of Gustavus; Bill Wettergren, of the Co-Ordinating Committee and the School Board Association; Dr. Morrill; Sam Gale, Chairman of the Governor's Committee on Higher Education; Commissioner Schweickhard or Ted Berning; Sister M. Camille, College of St. Teresa; Charles Sattgast of Bemidji T.C.

If we could get such a group to appear, it would probably take the wind out of Wahlstrand's sails. But it would probably be most difficult to assemble them on a given afternoon for this purpose. I am wondering if somewhat the same effect might be accomplished by obtaining statements from any of the above who could not appear (as well as many others that might be added to the list) and present them to all members of the Senate Committee. After all it must be recalled that we had a rather miserable attendance at the meeting of this group on the occasion of our hearing two years ago. If we had such a collection of written statements, would they read them and be impressed?

In addition to the consideration of the series of small dinners for the members of the committees and other key people in the legislature, we shall have to determine other tactics for the remainder of the session. No version of the bill will get through without much help.

I hope that we may see you at the offices of the MEA on Friday, 8 Feb.

Sincerely, J.E. Chalberg

Senator Wahlstrand reiterated his concerns about the aid bills in a letter to Superintendent E.A. Durbahn of Worthington which was written on January 28, 1957. Senator Wahlstrand had this to say:

"In order that you will understand my position on Junior Colleges, I feel that I should write you at some length.

As you have indicated in your letter, I am not opposed to Junior Colleges, as such, but I am very strongly opposed to any state aid for Junior Colleges unless the state would have an abundance of money to share with such institutions, which of course we do not have.

I can understand why you are in favor of Junior Colleges because you have one in Worthington but I think that inasmuch as you are the superintendent of a high school that you would be deeply concerned with the future status of the high school as well as the elementary school with which you are directly connected. It has become increasingly difficult for me to understand why any devoted members of our secondary and elementary schools would possibly be in favor of state aid for Junior Colleges when they must realize that such monies must be taken from the dedicated funds for these schools. you are aware that we do not have enough money now to properly support in state aid our high schools and elementary schools, then by what logic and reasoning can we condone state aid to Junior Colleges so that they might be established in every part of this state and for which the state will be increasingly obligated to support in all the years that lie ahead.

I don't think that there is any other member of this state law making body who has been more completely dedicated and devoted to the support of our public schools than I have been and for that reason I am desperately opposed to any move to detract from that support.

I think too that you will understand that the Junior College has no real value unless established in every major town. Take my own district, for example, where I have Appleton located some thirty miles from Benson and Benson some thirty miles from Willmar and Litchfield also thirty miles from Willmar. Don't you realize that if I were to have any benefits in the establishment of Junior Colleges there would have to be one in each place? Visualize the State of Minnesota and see for yourself what the costs might be. If you doubt that this is a correct picture, take a look at the Range towns where you have practically all of your Junior Colleges located.

This, however, is not the only picture involved. We must have high standards for our high schools and our elementary schools. They are essential in the training of our boys and girls for American citizenship. To provide two additional years to be paid for by the taxpayer is, in my opinion, moving in the direction of a welfare state that the taxpayer will never be able to pay for. Don't you agree with me that any boy or girl who has any kind of ambition will be able to continue higher education after finishing high school? You must draw the line somewhere and I am satisfied that my position is basically and fundamentally sound.

There is still another matter, that concerns me at least, and that involves the liberal arts colleges, and we have fourteen in this state that pay the cost of operation completely, and you have denied to those colleges the four-year training in the development of the

fields in which they are particularly fitted. Would you expect them to do the work in two years? And, incidentally, these colleges go back to the very foundations of this Nation. It is quite apparent to me that the Junior Colleges would become primarily a feeder for the State University which, in my opinion, today has become entirely too large and entirely too expensive. That does not mean that I am not sympathetic to the University but I think you will understand when they are asking for a \$66,000,000 appropriation that we are going entirely too far in the amount of money we spend for higher education as compared to the amount which must be spent for the education of our boys and girls in our grades and high schools.

One more thing with which you are as familiar as I am and that is the basis of our state aid program. Its chief purpose is to equalize educational opportunities and certainly the establishment of Junior Colleges does not come within the province of this requirement. What you are really asking is that Willmar, Benson, Appleton and all the towns in my area help pay for the training of your young men and women in Worthington and the other places where Junior Colleges now exist. If we are going to share in this at all, we must provide our own Junior Colleges and tax our own people to the point where they will not be able to maintain proper high schools and proper grade schools."

A third bill, House File 378, was introduced on January 29, 1957, by Representatives Don Mitchell of Round Lake, Donald T. Franke of Rochester, O. Gerhard Nordlie of Litchfield, and John A. Hartle of Owatonna:

A BILL FOR AN ACT APPROPRIATING MONEY TO THE JUNIOR COLLEGES OF THE STATE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. To each school district maintaining a junior college organized under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1953, Sections 131.02 to 131.07 inclusive, there is hereby appropriated annually out of moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum equivalent to \$200 per pupil unit in average daily attendance at said college during the preceding school year, computed in accordance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 128.081 subdivision 1 (2) and subdivision 2.

Sec. 2. At the close of the school year, each school district maintaining a junior college shall submit to the commissioner of education satisfactory enrollment and attendance records to assist the commissioner in preparing and submitting to the state auditor not later than September 1st of each year a statement showing the number of pupil units in average daily attendance at each junior college during the preceding school year and the amount of state aid due each of the school districts maintaining junior colleges. The state auditor, not later than October 1st following receipt of said statement, shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer in favor

of each of the school districts maintaining junior colleges for the amount set forth in said statement.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after passage and the first payments hereunder shall be based upon the 1956-1957 school year.

The only bills which received any attention in the Legislature were the companion bills Senate File 155 and House File 295.

Senate File 155 was reported back from the Education Committee on March 15, 1957 with the following sections added as amendments:

- "Sec. 2. The tuition charged each student shall not be less than 50% of the state aid paid per student in average daily attendance.
- Sec. 3. The monies so appropriated for the purposes of this act shall be paid out of monies not otherwise appropriated from the General Fund."

Senate File 155 was then re-referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

House file 295 was reported back from the Education Committee on March 22,

1957, with amendments:

- "Sec. 2. At the close of each school year, each school district maintaining a junior college shall submit to the Commissioner of Education satisfactory enrollment and attendance records to assist the Commissioner in preparing and submitting to the state auditor not later than September 1st of each year a statement showing the number of pupil units in average daily attendance at each junior college during the preceding school year and the amount of state aid due each of the school districts maintaining junior colleges. The state auditor, not later than October 1st following receipt of said statement, shall draw in favor of each of the school districts maintaining junior colleges for the amount set forth in said statement.
- Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after passage and the first payments hereunder shall be based upon the 1956-57 school year.
- Sec. 4. The aid distributed pursuant to Section 1 shall be paid from the General Revenue Fund."

House File 295 was re-referred to the Appropriations Committee. On April 8, 1957, HF 295 was reported back from Appropriations, recommended to pass with additional amendments:

- "Sec. 1. The State Board of Education shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$147.50 for each student in average daily attendance in said junior college.
- Sec. 2. At the close of each school year, each school district maintaining a junior college shall submit to the Commissioner of Education satisfactory enrollment and attendance records prescribed by the Commissioner. Not later than September 1st of each year, the Commissioner shall certify to the state auditor a statement showing the number of students in average daily attendance at each junior college during the preceding year and the amount of state aid due each school district maintaining junior colleges. The state auditor, not later than October 1st following the receipt of such statement, shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of each of the school districts maintaining junior colleges for the amount determined by the Commissioner. No state aid herein provided shall be paid to any school district unless such school district maintaining a junior college charges its resident students an amount equal to three-fourths of the state teachers college tuition exclusive of incidental fees, and for non-resident students attending each junior college, at least a tuition equal to the full tuition charged for state colleges exclusive of incidental fees.
- Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and the first payment hereunder shall be based upon the 1956-57 school year.

House File 295, as amended was passed by the House 102-17 on April 12, 1957. Senate File 155 was recommended to pass by Senate Education and re-referred to Finance. On April 17, 1957, it was reported back from Finance with amendments:

- Section 1. The state board of education shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$200 for each student in average daily attendance in the junior college.
- Sec. 2. At the close of each school year, each school district maintaining a junior college shall submit to the commissioner of education satisfactory enrollment and attendance records as prescribed by the commissioner. Not later than September 1 of each year the commissioner shall certify to the state auditor a statement

showing the number of students in average daily attendance at each junior college during the preceding year and the amount of state aid due each school district maintaining such colleges. The state auditor, not later than October 1 following the receipt of such statement, shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of each of the school districts maintaining junior colleges for the amount determined by the commissioner. No state aid herein provided for shall be paid to any school district unless such school district maintaining a junior college charges its resident students an amount equivalent to three-fourths of the amount charged to the non-resident tuition, which shall be five-sixths of the state teachers college tuition. These tuitions represent the minimum amount to be charged.

- Sec. 3. No state shall be paid under this act to any school district which establishes a junior college subsequent to the passage of this act within 36 miles of any existing junior college or state teachers college.
- Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and the first payment hereunder shall be based upon the 1956-57 school year.

The Senate substituted HF 295 for SF 155 and SF 155 was indefinitely postponed. House File 295 was then passed by the Senate 43-13, and signed by Governor Orville Freeman. It appears in the Session Laws of Minnesota, Chapter 807, page 1106:

CHAPTER 807 - H.F. No. 295 (CODED)

AN ACT RELATING TO AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. (131.073) Aid to junior colleges. (Subdivision 1.) The state board of education shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$200 for each student in average daily attendance in said junior college.
- Sec. 2. (Subd. 2.) At the close of each school year, each school district maintining a junior college shall submit to the commissioner of education satisfactory enrollment and attendance records as prescribed by the commissioner. Not later than September 1 of each year, the commissioner shall certify to the state auditor a statement showing the number of students in average daily attendance at each junior college during the preceding year and the amount of state aid due each school district maintaining junior colleges. The state auditor, not later than October 1 following the receipt of such statement, shall draw his warrant upon the state

treasurer in favor of each of the school districts maintaining junior colleges for the amount determined by the commissioner. No state aid herein provided for shall be paid to any school district unless such school district maintaining a junior college charges its resident students an amount equivalent to three-fourths of the amount charged to the non-resident tuition which shall be five-sixths of the state teachers college tuition. These tuitions represent the minimum amount to be charged.

- Sec. 3. (Subd. 3.) No state aid shall be paid under this act to any school district which establishes a junior college subsequent to the passage of this act within 36 miles of any existing junior college or state teachers college.
- Sec. 4. (Subd. 4.) This act shall take effect from and after its passage and the first payment hereunder shall be based upon the 1956-57 school year and the moneys thereof shall be taken out of the general revenue fund.

Approved April 27, 1957.

The availability of state aid did not spur very many school districts to try to establish junior colleges during the period between 1957 and 1963, but there was activity in Alexandria, Fairmont, Fergus Falls, and Willmar. Junior colleges were ultimately established in Fergus Falls and Willmar.

1957 o JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDIED IN FERGUS FALLS

Early in 1957 the Chamber of Commerce in Fergus Falls directed its Education Committee to study the question: "Is a Junior College or branch of the University within reach of this area?" John Hall, new Executive Secretary of the Chamber convened a breakfast meeting of the Education Committee at the River Inn in Fergus Falls on January 22, 1957. The committee elected Daniel Gearhart (later a member of the State Board of Education) as its chairman and immediately organized a series of study sessions. Sessions were led by Erwin Hensch, Judge Earl Williams, Robert Bigwood, Henry Saure, and John Hall.

- 1958 O GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE AND STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PUBLISHED "THE JUNIOR COLLEGE IN MINNESOTA," SUGGESTED THIRTY-TWO REGIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDED SIX MOST PROMISING SITES FOR NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED FOUR TO SIX NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - MINNESOTA JUNIOR COLLEGE ACTION COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED NINE MOST PROMISING AREAS FOR NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES

During the 1957-59 biennium three groups were studying the Minnesota junior colleges -- the State Board of Education, the Governor's Committee on Higher Education, and a Legislative Commission on Higher Education.

Members of the State Board of Education at the time were: Bystrom of Minneapolis, Wayne R. Bassett of Worthington, L. Lyman Huntley of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Henry A. Kramer of St. Paul, Walter O. Lundberg of Austin, Brynolf Peterson of Aitkin, and Frank J. Petrich of St. Paul. On March 13, 1958, the Board appointed an Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges with the Higher Education Representatives: Dr. Robert J. following as members: Keller of the University of Minnesota, Dean John J. Neumaier of Hibbing Junior College, Dean Charles E. Hill of Rochester Junior College, Dean W. Donald Olsen of Worthington Junior College, President W.A. Poehler of Concordia Junior College in St. Paul, Dr. William J. Micheels of the University of Minnesota, and Dean Horace T. Morse of the University's General College; Representatives of School Administration: Superintendent James Michie of Hibbing, Superintendent L.E. Wermager of Fergus Falls, Superintendent L.S. Harbo of Austin, and Director John Butler of Dunwoody Institute; Lay Representatives: Dr. Lachlan Reed of Minneapolis, Mr. Samuel Gale of Minneapolis, Mr. Donald Swenson of Mankato, Mr. Richard P. Kleeman of Minneapolis, Mrs. Enok Mortenson of Tyler, Mr. Robert Gunderson of Richfield, Mr. Thomas Hagen of Crookston, Mr. A.G. Seifert of Redwood Falls, Mrs. LoRayne Lord of Breckenridge, and Mr. Paul Olstad of Bemidji; Department of Education Representatives: Mr. Elmer M. Weltzin. Members who served later on the committee were: Mr. Clayton A. Gay of Morris, Mr. Frank Mancina of Virginia, Mr. John Elgin of Rochester, Mr. Leland Sorteberg of Anoka, Mr. S.C. Butcher of Fairmont, Mr. Donald Olson of Thief River Falls, Mr. Joseph Perino of Alexandria, Mr. David Wick of Albert Lea, Mr. E.L. Walker of Richfield, Director Frank Kalin of Mankato Area Vocational-Technical School, Principal

W.V. Langen of Ely, Principal J.W. LeFor of Fairmont, Mr. Harold Kamm of Rochester, Mr. Harry Lokken of the State Department of Education, Dean Jack Hudnall of Hibbing Junior College, Prof. Norman W. Moen of the University of Minnesota, Director Morton Carney of Austin Area Vocational-Technical School, Superintendent William O. Nilsen of Minnetonka, and Superintendent Philip C. Helland of Willmar.

The Governor's Committee on Higher Education appointed by Governor Orville Freeman had as its members Samuel C. Gale, Judge William D. Gunn, Harry J. Hartwick, Frank Mancina, Mrs. Enok Mortenson, and Elmer M. Weltzin.

Members of the Legislative Commission on Higher Education were: Senators Robert R. Dunlap, Stanley W. Holmquist, John H. McKee, Gordon Rosenmeier, Harold W. Schultz, Donald Sinclair, and John Zwach, and Representatives Fred A. Cina, Karl F. Grittner, John A. Hartle, A.I. Johnson, Odin E.S. Langen, Dewey Reed, and Vladimir Shipka. Senator Dunlap served as chairman, with Representative Shipka as vice chairman and Senator Grittner as secretary. Gerald H. Swanson served as Executive Secretary of the Commission, and Robert J. Keller served as Director of Research.

A 164-page book entitled "The Junior College in Minnesota" was published in 1958 by the Governor's Committee on Higher Education and the State Department of Education. Original research and writing were done by Roy F. Meyer from the staff of the Governor's Committee and Harry M. Lokken from the State Department of Education. Re-writing and editing were done by Robert J. Keller, a faculty member from the University of Minnesota who also served as a consultant to the Governor's Committee on Higher Education. The report was reviewed by a committee consisting of T.J. Berning, Assistant Commissioner of Education; Howard C. Hall and Alf F. Harbo, Research Consultants; Floyd B. Moe, Dean of Virginia Junior College; John J. Neumaier, Dean of Hibbing Junior

College; S.V. Martorana from the U.S. Office of Education; and Elmer M. Weltzin, Director of Junior Colleges in the State Department of Education.

The writers of this excellent book summarized their purposes as follows:

- 1. To identify some of the sociological, economical, scientific, and technological forces which have increased demands for education beyond the high school.
 - 2. To show how junior colleges help to satisfy this demand.
- 3. To trace the development of the junior college movement in Minnesota and the nation.
 - 4. To identify the unique functions of the junior college.
- 5. To suggest a plan or system of junior college development within the state which would meet reasonable criteria for enrollment and financial support and which would help to equalize higher educational facilities by making them available to young people in all areas of the state.
- 6. To make recommendations on suitable next steps which would facilitate the development of such a plan.

The writers pointed out that of the various trends which appeared to have a bearing on college education, the outstanding trend had been the ever-increasing percentage of youth seeking higher education. They pointed out that this trend had been accelerated by the fact that recent scientific and technological developments had created more jobs which required more education for satisfactory performance and that technological progress which resulted in obsolescence of old jobs and the rise of new jobs had created a situation where an increasing number of adults also were seeking education or re-education.

The report contained excellent sections on the development of the junior college, the functions and purposes of the junior college, the junior college student, evaluating the junior college program, the junior college faculty, and administrative organization and finance.

The writers stated that six new junior colleges established in such places as Alexandria, Marshall, Faribault, Willmar, Fergus Falls, and Fairmont would bring college facilities within twenty-five miles of sixty-four percent of the public and private high school graduates in Minnesota and within thirty-five miles of eighty-four percent, and that, in addition to this extended coverage to overcome the distance barrier for Minnesota youth, additional junior college facilities were needed to take the pressure off the University for ever-increasing size.

The report recommended a system of regional junior colleges and suggested the following as reasonable criteria for the establishment of such regional junior colleges:

- 1. The region should have a minimum population of 35,000 inhabitants.
- 2. The region should have a minimum assessed valuation of \$15,000,000 or a minimum adjusted assessed valuation of \$45,000,000 as established by the equalization review committee.
- 3. The secondary schools, public and non-public, in the region must meet one or the other of the criteria below (i.e. total of all schools):
 - a. a minimum enrollment of 2,000 pupils in grades 9 through 12, or
 - b. a minimum of 400 high school graduates annually.
- 4. After a reasonable number of years of operation the junior college would be expected to have an enrollment of 400 or more full-time day students.

The authors suggested the following as desirable features of regional junior colleges:

- 1. The college should have its own campus and its own building.
- 2. The college should be administered by a board of trustees (junior college board) elected by the voters of the region. This board should have the power to:

- a. Issue bonds for the acquisition of sites and the construction of buildings.

 b. Levy taxes for the retirement of bonds and the payment of current expense.

 c. Operate the college.

 3. The college curriculum should include the recognized college courses of the first two years including general education and preprofessional work but should also emphasize vocational programs and adult education. Certain regional community colleges might specialize in certain terminal education fields.
- 4. Youth should be permitted to attend the nearest junior college or a junior college that offers courses particularly suited to his own vocational interests, if specialized programs are maintained even though such a college would be outside his region.
- 5. Non-resident tuition (differential) should be paid by the student's own region. For this purpose a college non-resident tuition fund would be established in the counties of each region similar to the high school non-resident tuition fund. Payment of non-resident tuition (differential) should be cleared through the State Department of Education.
- 6. State aid would be paid on the basis of full-time equivalent students. State aid should include aid for capital outlay as well as for current expense. Because there would be considerable differences in ability to support the junior colleges, state aids should be paid on the foundation-program-minimum-local-effort concept of the distribution of state aids.
- 7. The colleges should be established and operated under the authority of the state board of education. This authority should include approval of boundaries and regions, approval of the location of the college within the boundaries, approval of courses of study, the certification of teachers, and the distribution of state aids.
- 8. Procedure would be outlined for converting existing junior colleges to regional junior colleges.
- 9. Cities of the first class would be established as separate regions.
- 10. Continuous coordination should be maintained between junior colleges and the private colleges, the state colleges, and the university on such matters as curriculums, accreditation, and transfer of credits. Such coordination might better be voluntary rather than state enforced by statute.

The report suggested thirty-two regions into which the state could be divided. Locations within each of the regions were suggested as locations for

junior colleges: 1) Thief River Falls, 2) Bemidji, 3) Coleraine, 4) Ely, Hibbing, Virginia, 5) Duluth, 6) Crookston, 7) Detroit Lakes, 8) Brainerd, 9) Fergus Falls, 10) Morris, 11) Alexandria, 12) St. Cloud, 13) Mora, 14) Willmar, 15) Glencoe, 16) St. Louis Park and Robbinsdale, 17) Mounds View or Roseville, 18) Minneapolis, 19) St. Paul, 20) Anoka, 21) Marshall, 22) New Ulm, 23) Faribault, 24) Red Wing, 25) Worthington, 26) Fairmont, 27) Owatonna, 28) Rochester, 29) Austin, 30) Winona, 31) International Falls, 32) Silver Bay. Locations considered most desirable in terms of need were: 1) Thief River Falls, 2) International Falls, 3) Crookston, 4) Fergus Falls, 5) Alexandria, 6) Morris, 7) Mora, 8) Willmar, 9) Glencoe, 10) Marshall, 11) Fairmont, 12) Owatonna, 13) Red Wing, 14) St. Louis Park, 15) Robbinsdale, 16) Anoka, and 17) Roseville. The report suggested that Silver Bay should be added as soon as the growing population in the area would warrant.

Dean Charles E. Hill of Rochester Junior College, in remarks addressed to the Legislative Interim Commission on Higher Education in April of 1958, suggested that the State of Minnesota would be well-served if its rapidly growing university were to discontinue its lower division and concentrate on its upper division and graduate school. In place of the lower division at the University, he suggested that eight junior colleges be built in the suburbs of the Twin Cities and that ten to fifteen more be scattered throughout the state. An editorial in the Minneapolis Tribune on April 5, 1958, commented on his suggestions:

THE JUNIOR COLLEGE ROLE

Minnesota would be abundantly supplied with junior colleges if Charles Hill, Dean of Rochester Junior College, had his way. Hill proposed this week that eight such colleges be built in the Twin Cities suburbs and that 10 to 15 more be scattered throughout the state. In time, under this plan, the University of Minnesota's main campus would be limited to junior, senior and graduate students.

The state now has nine public junior colleges and two private ones. The report of the governor's committee on higher education, submitted in December 1956, foresaw an expanding need for this type of institution. New junior colleges in the Twin Cities, it thought, might help to relieve the pressure of enrollments at the university. In a number of ways the committee showed its esteem for the junior college and its potential role in meeting the state's educational needs.

But the report made one highly significant comment about the effect of "substitute junior college facilities" on the university. If such facilities were provided, the committee thought that the two-year general college at the university might be eliminated or continued on a limited basis as a laboratory school for this type of education.

But it warned:

"This committee is convinced, however, that elimination of the junior college division of the college of science, literature, and arts would seriously weaken the structure of the university, though some lower division work might be provided by other colleges, public or private. The arts college is in large measure the base upon which much of the university is built and must be preserved as a 'strong unit.'

This warning might well be included as a postscript to any plan for greatly expanding junior college facilities in Minnesota.

More positive comments about Mr. Hill's proposal appeared in the outstate press, but the idea did not advance in the bodies making recommendations as to the future of higher education in Minnesota. President Morrill of the University of Minnesota, commenting at a meeting of the Citizens Committee on Public Education in October of 1958 reacted to the recommendations by Dean Hill, stating that he objected to the either-or philosophy pitting junior colleges against the university as ridiculous and indefensible. Dean Hill repeated his proposal to the State PTA Congress which met in Rochester on October 15, 1958, but Senator Robert Dunlap of Plainview, who followed him on the platform, stated that he had found little support among legislators or educators for having the university drop its freshman and sophomore years.

In the summer of 1958 the Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges to the State Board of Education was preparing its final report to the State Board.

The report included recommendations that responsibility for administering, classifying, coordinating and supervising the public junior colleges should continue to be vested in the State Board of Education; that local administration should continue to be vested in the school board of the school district maintaining the junior college; and that state funds for public junior colleges should be distributed by the State Board of Education.

In regard to state aid for public junior colleges, the report recommended that aid of at least \$200 per student should be continued, that state aid for physical plant and equipment should be inaugurated on an equalization aid principle with a fifty percent minimum and that students from areas outside of the district maintaining a junior college should be admitted on a non-resident basis, with the difference between full cost and the state aid earned plus tuition charges to be paid from a county junior college tuition fund.

The report recommended the establishment of a position in the State Department of Education to deal specifically with junior colleges, with close cooperation between that unit and the units in the department concerned with adult education and vocational education.

Recommended as most promising sites for new junior colleges were Fairmont, Marshall, Willmar, and Fergus Falls. Recommended as areas also needing junior college facilities were those surrounding Morris and Crookston, but the committee noted that those areas needed further study because both communities had University of Minnesota agricultural high schools and people in the communities leaned toward having those schools converted into University branches.

A Minneapolis Tribune report of the meeting at which the Advisory

Committee was putting its report into final form indicated that members were

startled by the disclosure that one of the three authors of "The Junior

College in Minnesota" did not fully agree with its recommendations.

Robert J. Keller told the committee that the portion of the book dealing with the division of the state into thirty-one or thirty-two regions was a state department of education study, and that he had reservations about creating a new tax-levying administrative unit. (Commissioner Schweickhard had discussed the matter earlier with the Legislative Interim Commission on Higher Education and had stated that a major drawback of the regional plan was that it would set up overlapping tax jurisdictions. That could be avoided, he added, if each of the suggested regions were headed by a single board to administer all public education from kindergarten through twelfth grade as well as junior colleges and area vocational schools.) An opposing view to that of Robert Keller was presented by John J. Neumaier, Dean of Hibbing Junior College, who argued that if junior colleges were not made separate institutions they would risk either being considered only the 13th and 14th years of high school or being absorbed by the University of Minnesota. A majority of the committee agreed with Keller and a committee report implying acceptance of the regional idea was tabled.

The Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges had also set up a sub-committee on long-range coordination of Minnesota higher education. It consisted of John Elgin, IBM plant education manager in Rochester, and Charles Hill, Dean of the Rochester Junior College. The sub-committee brought in a plan for the coordination of all education in Minnesota. The plan would have had a new State Board of Education with general responsibility and budgetary control over an Elementary and Secondary Board, a State College Board, a University Board, and a Junior College Board. The committee thanked the sub-committee but voted to take no action on the report and consider it no further.

The Legislative Commission on Higher Education also considered the idea of a formal agency to coordinate higher education in Minnesota, but rejected it in favor of a recommendation by John Bystrom, President of the State Board

of Education, that a voluntary committee be set up to coordinate higher education.

Delegations from Thief River Falls and Alexandria, headed by Donald Olson and James Boyd, respectively, appeared before the Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges to protest the fact that their communities were not included in the tentative list of most promising sites for new junior college which had been adopted by the Committee. The Committee agreed to hold a hearing on October 2, 1958, at which communities could again make their bids for inclusion in the recommended list.

Twenty-two communities made presentations at the October 2nd hearing. The effect was that the Advisory Committee revised its list of most promising sites to a list of most promising areas, with the most promising site in each area underlined:

- 1. The Fairmont area.
- The Glencoe, Litchfield, <u>Willmar</u>, and Hutchinson area.
- 3. The Alexandria, Morris, and Benson area.
- 4. The Fergus Falls and Detroit Lakes area.
- 5. The Thief River Falls and Crookston area.
- The <u>Redwood Falls or Marshall</u>, Montevideo, and Granite Falls area.

On December 4, 1958, the Legislative Commission on higher education voted to recommend establishment of four to six new junior colleges in Minnesota communities that could demonstrate sufficient need and potential.

A "Minnesota Junior College Action Committee" was formed at Fergus Falls on December 12, 1958, at a meeting called by Dr. A.E. Jacobson of Thief River Falls. Representatives from forty-one communities had been invited. Some 75 persons -- educators, school board members, and businessmen -- representing

twenty-five communities, were in attendance. Daniel Gearhart of Fergus Falls was elected chairman of the group with Superintendent Irwin T. Mickelson of Thief River Falls as secretary. Directors elected were Superintendent L.E. Wermager of Fergus Falls; the writer, who was then Superintendent at Willmar; and school board members S.C. Butcher of Fairmont and Arnold Thompson of Morris.

The Committee gave general endorsement to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges to the State Board of Education, but with two significant changes: 1) the Advisory Committee had named six areas as "most promising" for new two-year colleges and "recognized need" for new colleges in three other areas, but the new group listed all nine as "most promising" areas; 2) the Advisory Committee had singled out the "most promising sites" within each of the six top priority areas, but the new group made no such selection.

Areas recommended by the Action Committee were:

- 1. Fairmont
- 2. Glencoe Willmar Litchfield Hutchinson
- 3. Alexandria Morris Benson
- 4. Fergus Falls Detroit Lakes
- 5. Thief River Falls Crookston
- 6. Redwood Falls Marshall Montevideo Granite Falls
- 7. Faribault Owatonna Red Wing
- 8. Mora Pine City
- 9. International Falls

The new "Action Committee" committed itself to lobbying for its proposals before the Legislature and other bodies which would make recommendations to the Legislature.

- 1959 o LEGISLATION FOR CONSTRUCTION AID INTRODUCED
 - o LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED SIX NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - o LEGISLATURE INCREASED STATE AID TO \$250 PER STUDENT
 - o LEGISLATURE RECOMMENDED STUDY OF NEED FOR A STATE COLLEGE IN SOUTHWESTERN AND WESTERN MINNESOTA
 - o LEGISLATURE RECOMMENDED LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION. COMMITTEE FORMED.
 - O UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE IN MORRIS
 - o FERGUS FALLS MADE APPLICATION FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE

Bills to provide aid for junior college construction were introduced early in the 1959 session of the Minnesota legislature. House File 379 was introduced on February 2 by Representatives Wayne Bassett of Worthington, Ben Wichterman of Plummer, Ed Chilgren of Littlefork, George Karvonen of Deer Creek, and Aubrey Dirlam of Redwood Falls. A companion bill, Senate File 390, was introduced on February 5 by Senators Vladimir Shipka of Grand Rapids, Thomas Vukelich of Gilbert, and Elmer Peterson of Hibbing. The bill provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE AID TO SCHOOLS; PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF AID TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF JUNIOR COLLEGE SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND APPROPRIATING MONEY THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. School districts authorized to operate and maintain a junior college are entitled to state aid to assist them in the construction and betterment of facilities and buildings therefor.
- Sec. 2. The board of any district authorized to operate a junior college and desirous of erecting or improving and equipping buildings therefor shall submit plans and specifications therefor, together with such supplemental information as the state board may require to the state board of education. The district shall submit complete cost estimates and shall apply to the board for aid under this act.
- Sec. 3. Subdivision 1. The state board shall examine and consider all applications for aid and may, if it finds the proposed plan to be sound and practical and in accordance with regulations

adopted by the state board and designed to contribute materially to the education of the people, pay to the applicant an amount not less than 50 percent and not to exceed 75 percent of the certified estimated cost of the project, nor in any event more than \$500,000 to any one district or group of districts jointly maintaining a junior college.

Subd. 2. In determining the contribution to each applicant, the state board shall give due consideration to the latest assessed valuation of the district or districts as adjusted by the equalization aid review committee. The amount to be contributed to each applicant within the limits set forth in Subdivision 1 above, shall be determined in the following manner: the equalized assessed valuation of the applicant shall be divided by the number of pupils enumerated in the latest total school census within the boundaries of the applicant. If such per pupil valuation equals or exceeds the state-wide per pupil valuation obtained by dividing the latest assessed valuation of the entire state as determined by the equalization aid review committee by the total number of pupils enumerated in the latest state school census, the amount of contribution shall be 50 percent of the certified cost. applicants with a lesser per pupil valuation, the contribution shall be increased proportionately under a formula to be prescribed by the state board of education.

Subd. 3. The aid to be paid under this act shall be restricted to buildings and equipment directly involved in instruction such as classrooms, libraries, laboratories, offices and similar space but excluding cafeterias, spectator gymnasiums, large community auditoriums, and cost of site on which such buildings are located.

Sec. 4. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$6,000,000 to the state board of education for the purpose of this act.

Another construction aid bill, Senate File 617, was introduced on February 19 by Senators Stanley Holmquist of Grove City, Chris Erickson of Fairmont, and Cliff Ukkelberg of Clitherall. That bill was much the same as the earlier bills, except that it did not include the 75 percent limit, and did not refer to the assessed valuation of the district:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STTE AID TO SCHOOLS; PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF AID TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF JUNIOR COLLEGE SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND APPROPRIATING MONEY THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. School districts authorized to operate and maintain a junior college are entitled to state aid to assist them in the construction and betterment of buildings and facilities therefor.

Sec. 2. The board of any district authorized to operate a junior college and desirous of erecting or improving and equipping buildings therefor shall submit plans and specifications therefor, together with such supplemental information as the state board may require to the state board of education. The district shall submit complete cost estimates and shall apply to the board for aid under this act.

- Sec. 3. Subdivision 1. The state board shall examine and consider all applications for aid and may, if it finds the proposed plan to be sound and practical and in accordance with regulations adopted by the state board and designed to contribute materially to the education of the people, pay to the applicant an amount not less than 50 percent of the certified estimated cost of the project, nor in any event more than \$500,000 to any one district or group of districts jointly maintaining a junior college.
- Subd. 2. The aid to be paid under this act shall be restricted to buildings and equipment directly involved in instruction such as classrooms, libraries, laboratories, offices, and similar space but excluding cafeterias, spectator gymnasiums, large community auditoriums, and cost of site on which the buildings are located.
- Sec. 4. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$6,000,000 to the state board of education for the purposes of this act.

An article in the Minneapolis Tribune on February 13, 1959, reported that more than 100 persons attended a meeting of the House Education Committee at which House File 379 was heard. Quotes from the article:

They told a hearing of the education committee of the house of representatives that junior college construction is a "must" to make higher education more accessible to rural high school graduates.

John Bystrom, president of the state board of education, said the proposal is in full accord with the board's goals of providing equality of educational opportunity, high quality instruction and equal apportionment of costs.

"This is low-cost education for the consumer (student) as well as the taxpayer," he emphasized.

An advantage of junior colleges, Bystrom added, is that they can operate more flexible programs better suited to community needs than other institutions of higher learning.

Dean Harold Wilson of Itasca junior college, Coleraine, president of the Minnesota Association of Junior Colleges, urged establishment of at least six new junior colleges "as a first step."

He also asked the legislature to recognize needs of established junior colleges for new facilities and equipment.

More than 100 persons attended the hearing, at which heavy emphasis was laid on the willingness of local communities to share in costs of the program.

House File 379 was passed by the House Education Committee on March 17, 1959, and was re-referred to Appropriations which recommended it to pass on April 16, 1959, with the following amendments:

Sec. 2. Line 6 of the typwritten bill strike the words "shall apply" and insert in lieu thereof the words "may apply".

Further amend in Section 3, Subd. 1., line 6, of the typewritten bill, by striking the words "an amount not less than" and in the same line strike the words "and not to exceed 75 percent".

Further amend Section 3 by striking all of Subd. 2 and inserting the following new language, thereby making the new Subd. 2 to read as follows: "In considering applications for aid to new colleges under this act, the State Board shall give due consideration to the need for college facilities, the distance from existing colleges, size of the proposed college, and ability to support the new facility. No public junior college shall be established without demonstration of ability to furnish a good program, adequate to meet educational needs."

Further amend Section 3 by striking all the language in Subd. 3 and inserting the following new language: "The State Board shall embody the criteria outlined in Subdivision 2 by means of regulations established under the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act."

Add a new Subdivision 4 to Section 3 of the typewritten bill to read as follows: "The aid to be paid under this act shall apply to any school district or group of districts eligible therefore, that have entered into contracts on and after January 1, 1959 for the erecting or improving and equipping of junior college buildings, and otherwise meet the requirements of this act."

Amend Section 4 of the typewritten bill by striking the figure \$6,000,000 and inserting in lieu thereof the figure \$5,000,000.

The bill was brought up for immediate consideration by the House on April 18, 1959. Representative Wilder from Crookston moved to further amend the bill by striking the \$5,000,000 and inserting \$1,000,000, but the amendment failed to pass. An amendment by Twin City Representatives Shovell, Wozniak, and Popovich did pass, changing the amended bill as follows:

Strike Sec. 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following language: "There is hereby appropriated from any money in the income tax fund not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$5,000,000 to the state board of education for the purposes of this act, providing, however, said money shall not be appropriated unless a collection system of withholding income taxes is adopted by the 61st session of the Minnesota Legislature."

The amended bill passed the House 74-39 on April 18, 1959. It was received by the Senate on April 20, 1959, and referred to the Finance Committee, where it died.

Senate Files 390 and 617 were the subject of spirited hearings in the Senate Education Committee, but no action was taken on them. A Minneapolis Tribune article which appeared on February 21, 1959 stated:

Junior college supporters pleaded their case for state aid for new buildings Friday before the senate education committee.

Some of them ran into a buzz-saw of questions and charges of "regionalism" when they appeared later before a house university committee to oppose converting agriculture schools at Crookston and Morris to four-year college branches.

The senate committee hearing concerned a bill to appropriate \$6,000,000 for improving the nine existing public junior colleges and

constructing new ones. Depending on their locale, property wealth, districts would get a minimum of 50 percent of construction cost and a maximum of \$500,000.

Spokesmen from western Minnesota stressed lack of higher education facilities in that area, the importance of accessibility in determining the proportion of youth going to college, and the low cost to both state and student of home-town junior college education.

Dean W. Donald Olsen of Worthington Junior College pointed out that the \$6,000,000 appropriation would be matched by an almost equal amount of local funds. This, he said, would be "economical expansion" of higher education.

The Senate Education Committee considered the matter again in April of 1959. A Minneapolis Tribune article of April 11, 1959, reported on the final hearing as follows:

"Even the author's own move to trim the appropriation from 6 million dollars to 2 million didn't seem to be enough to get state senate education committee support for a junior college construction aid bill Friday.

The committee adjourned without voting on the bill by Sen. Stanley Holmquist, Grove City, but not before several senators attacked the principle of state funds for building new, local two-year colleges.

There did seem to be sentiment, however, for increasing the amount of state aid to junior colleges, now \$200 per student.

This approach was suggested by Sen. John Zwach, Walnut Grove, conservative majority leader. While contending that "there are places throughout the state where we can conduct higher education," Zwach said he had been "scared" by the "chamber of commerce approach" to the questions of junior college locations.

But, he added, all college building cannot be at one central location (the University) where "land costs are outrageous, labor is outrageous, and building costs are outrageous."

Sen. Harry Wahlstrand, Willmar conservative and veteran junior college foe, predicted that granting construction aid would result in "mushrooming of junior colleges all over the state."

"We can't maintain our high schools and our grades," he declared. "That should be our first obligation. We ought to think twice -- 10 times -- 100 times before we go into this program."

Sen. William Heuer, Bertha liberal, said he opposes the grants, and that the "scramble" by various communities for junior colleges occurred because they expected state aid.

Sen. Donald D. Wright, Minneapolis conservative, said even granting the 2 million dollars to which Holmquist had just cut his bill would set off a "rat-race" for a share of these funds -- and demands next session for "two million -- four million -- six million more."

New junior colleges should be built as present ones have been, with local funds, Wright said, perhaps with some state loans added.

Sen. P.J. Holand, conservative from Austin (where there is a junior college) also attacked the "chamber of commerce approach."

"Let's take care of the ones which we know -- not the ones where the chamber of commerce comes around," Holand said.

Sen. Rudolph Hanson, Albert Lea conservative, commented, "As long as we apparently are going to defer action on other possibilities in higher education, I don't feel we should pass this one."

Sen. Homer Carr, Proctor liberal, declared support for the bill.

So construction aid appeared dead in the 1959 session. A good deal of other legislation was introduced, much of it concerned with the payment of aids for operation.

Senate File 616, authored by Senator Stanley Holmquist of Grove City with Chris Erickson of Fairmont and Harold Popp of Hutchinson as co-authors, and House File 441, authored by Representative Wayne Bassett of Worthington, with Roy Dunn of Pelican Rapids, Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, Martin McGowan of Appleton, and G.J. Van de Riet of Fairmont as co-authors, cleared up the matter of how first year aid payments should be made. Language of the bill provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO AID FOR EXISTING JUNIOR COLLEGES AND NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES TO BE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1957, SECTION 131.073, SUBDIVISION 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 131.073, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. At the close of each school year, each school district maintaining a junior college shall submit to the commissioner of education satisfactory enrollment and attendance records as prescribed by the commissioner. Not later than September 1 of each year, the commissioner shall certify to the state auditor a statement showing the number of studnets in average daily attendance at each junior college during the preceding year and the amount of state

aid- due- each- school- district- maintaining- junior- colleges. junior colleges established after April 27, 1957, shall be paid aid for the first year on the basis of the enrollment at the end of the second week of operation with adjustment to be made the following year based on the average daily enrollment. The second year and thereafter aid shall be paid as otherwise provided in this subdivision. The state auditor, not later than October 1 following the receipt of such statement, shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of each of the school districts maintaining junior colleges for the amount determined by the commissioner. No state aid herein provided for shall be paid to any school district unless such school district maintaining a junior college charges its resident students an amount equivalent to three-fourths of the amount charged to the nonresident tuition which shall be five-sixths of the state These tuitions represent the minimum amount to be college tuition. charged.

House File 441 was introduced on February 4, 1959, and Senate File 616 was introduced on February 19, 1959. HF 441 was recommended to pass by House Education on March 19 and was passed by the House 121-4 on March 30. On April 11 HF 441 was recommended to pass by Senate Education, with an amendment which changed the new language to the following:

The junior colleges established after April 27, 1947, shall be paid aid for the first year on the basis of the enrollment at the end of the second week of operation with adjustment to be made for the following year based on the average daily attendance of the first year, and thereafter aid shall be paid as otherwise provided in this subdivision.

House File 441, as amended then passed the Senate 51-0 and the House 115-0, both actions on April 20, 1959. The amended act, which can be found in the Session Laws of Minnesota for 1959, Chapter 532, page 830, then was as follows:

CHAPTER 532---H. F. No.441

AN ACT RELATING TO AID FOR EXISTING JUNIOR COLLEGES AND NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES TO BE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1957, SECTION 131.073, SUBDIVISON 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 131.073, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Junior colleges, aid. At the close of each school year, each school district maintaining a junior college shall submit the commissioner of education satisfactory enrollment attendance recrods as prescribed by the commissioner. Not later than September 1 of each year, the commissioner shall certify to the state auditor a statement showing the number of students in average daily attendance at each junior college during the preceding year. junior colleges established after April 27, 1957, shall be paid aid for the first year on the basis of the enrollment at the end of the second week of operation with adjustment to be made for the following year based on the average daily attendance of the first year, and thereafter aid shall be paid as otherwise provided in subdivision. The state auditor, not later than October 1 following the receipt of such statement, shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of each of the school districts maintaining junior colleges for the amount determined by the commissioner. No state aid herein provided for shall be paid to any school district unless such school district maintaining a junior college charges its resident students an amount equivalent to three-fourths of the amount charged to the non-resident tuition which shall be five-sixths of the state college tuition. These tuitions represent the minimum amount to be charged.

Approved April 24, 1959.

An attempt to reimburse districts more fairly for the education of out-of-district junior college students was made in House File 440, introduced on February 4, 1959, by Representative Wayne Bassett of Worthington, with Roy Dunn of Pelican Rapids, Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, Michael McGuire of Montgomery, and G.J. Van de Riet of Fairmont as co-authors. The bill provided that the difference between full cost and the amount raised from tuition and state aids should be provided from a county tax levied in the county of the student's residence:

A BILL FOR AN ACT ESTABLISHING A COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE FUND; PROVIDING A COUNTY LEVY THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Subdivision 1. For pupils attending a junior college from a school district not maintaining a junior college the difference in cost between full cost per student and the amount of

money raised from tuition and state aids shall be paid from a county fund levied in the county of the student's residence.

Subd. 2. The board of county commissioners in the county of the student's residence at its July meeting shall determine the total sum to be paid on account of such attendance for the current school year and shall levy a tax for such sum sufficient to pay the difference in costs as provided for in subdivision 1, and the county auditor shall spread such tax on all property of the county. Such taxes shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes are collected. When collected such taxes shall be credited to the county junior college fund which is hereby created. In the event that the tax levy for any year is insufficient to pay such costs to the school districts providing junior college education for non-residents, the county auditor shall extend a sufficient tax in any subsequent year against the same area to make up the deficit. The proceeds of such tax shall be retained by such county in the county junior college fund.

Subd. 3. The conty auditor of the county of the junior college student's residence shall thereupon cause to be paid such costs as certified by the state department of education out of the county junior college fund to each such school district which furnishes such instruction.

The bill was passed by the House on April 18, 1959, by a vote of 71-35, but it was laid on the table in the Senate on April 20, 1959, and was not revived.

Another bill which would have provided differential aid for out-of-district students was Senate File 638, introduced on February 19, 1959 by Senator Stanley Holmquist of Grove City with John Zwach of Walnut Grove and J.A. Josefson of Minneota as co-authors. That bill, which did not get out of the Education Committee to which it was sent, would have provided the money from state funds rather than from a county levy:

A BILL FOR AN ACT ESTABLISHING CERTAIN AIDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES WITH STUDENTS FROM NONRESIDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND APPROPRIATING MONEY THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. For pupils attending a junior college from a school district not maintaining a junior college the difference in cost between full cost per student and the amount of money raised from tuition and state aids shall be paid by the state from the moneys appropriated for such purpose.

Section 2. The state department of education shall on or before December 31 of each year ascertain the amount to which each junior college is entitled for the then current school year pursuant to the provisions of section 1 and shall pay to each junior college 50 percent of the amount thereof on or before the following March 1 and the remainder thereof on or before August 1. In order to ascertain the amount of payments to each junior college the state department of education shall require each junior college to furnish it such data as it may deem necessary.

Section 3. There is appropriated to the state department of education for the purposes of making the payments to junior colleges required by sections 1 to 3 from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$400,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1959, and an additional sum of \$400,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960.

The concern for a full time position in the State Department of Education for a junior college person was reflected in a short bill, House File 844, which was introduced on February 24, 1959, by Representative Wayne Bassett of Worthington with co-authors Donald R. Franke of Rochester, Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, Emil Schaffer of Austin, and Wendell K. Anderson of St. Paul. The bill was recommended to pass by the House Education Committee on March 24, 1959, but died in the Appropriations Committee. The language of the bill was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO CREATE AND FILL A POSITION IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF DIRECTOR OF JUNIOR COLLEGES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. The state board of education is hereby authorized to create and fill a position in the state department of education of director of junior colleges on such classification as determined by the civil service department.

Citizens in a school district could have petitioned for a special election to determine whether or not the district should establish a junior college if House File 874 had been passed. The bill was introduced on February 25, 1959, by Representative Odean Enestvedt of Sacred Heart with M.K. Hegstrom of St. James, Edmond F. Conn of Alden, and Wayne Bassett of

Worthington as additional authors. The bill was not acted upon by the Education Committee to which it was sent. Language of the bill was:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO JUNIOR COLLEGES, PROVIDING FOR ESTABLISHMENT BY PETITION OF THE VOTERS; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1957, SECTION 131.02, BY ADDING A NEW SUBDIVISION THERETO.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 131.02, is amended by adding a new subdivision thereto:

{PETITION BY VOTERS.} When there shall be presented to any school board within this state a petition signed by any number of the qualified voters of that school district equal to or exceeding 25 percent of the total number of qualified voters who cast their vote at the last preceding school board election, praying that a special election be held in the school district to determine if the school district is to establish and maintain a department of junior college work to consist of not more than two years' work beyond the twelfth year of the public school curiculum, said school board may immediately proceed to hold such special election. No signature shall be valid unless followed by signer's address, and no signature may be removed after its submission to the school board. petition, when so presented, may consist of separate petitions fastened together as one document and containing in the aggregate the number of voters hereinbefore specified. If the voters approve the establishment of a junior college department, the school board may immediately proceed with the meeting of the other state requirements for its establishment.

Another bill which died in the House Education Committee was House File 1778, introduced on April 7, 1959, by Representative Carl Iverson of Ashby with co-authors Roy Cummings of Luverne, R.N. Nelson of Breckenridge, and Everett Battles of Warroad. The bill would have required a minimum valuation and a minimum number of high school graduates in an area proposing to establish a junior college:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO JUNIOR COLLEGES AND PROVIDING FOR QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1957, SECTION 131.02, SUBDIVISION 1.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 131.02, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

131.02 Subdivision 1. The school board of any independent or special school district may make application to the state board of education to establish and maintain a department of junior college work, to consist of not more than two years' work beyond the twelfth year of the public school curriculum. Such application shall contain such data as the state board of education may require. No new junior college may be established unless and until the school district or combined school districts making such application have a taxable valuation of at least \$30,000,000, and unless the surrounding area within a radius of 50 miles of the proposed junior college has high schools graduating a total of at least 400 students per year.

During the 1959 legislative session, the Legislative Commission on Higher Education was completing its recommendations. On March 4, 1959, the Director of Research for the Commission, Dr. Robert J. Keller, issued his final report to the Commission. The Commission had studied four areas:

- 1. The possible contribution of public junior colleges in meeting the state's increased needs for higher educational opportunity in the next several years.
- 2. Desirable changes in the organization and coordination of public higher education.
- Fiscal steps which should be taken to enable the state's colleges and universities to handle anticipated enrollments.
- 4. Possible need and dimensions of a state scholarship system.

Dr. Keller repeated the advantages claimed for junior college education in earlier studies and recommended six new junior colleges in the same areas as were named by the Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges to the State Board of Education. These areas, with the most promising site in each area underlined, were:

- 1. The Fairmont area.
- 2. The Glencoe, Litchfield, Willmar, and Hutchinson area.
- 3. The Alexandria, Morris, and Benson area.
- 4. The Fergus Falls and Detroit Lakes area.
 - 5. The Thief River Falls and Crookston area.
 - 6. The Redwood Falls or Marshall, Montevideo and Granite Falls area.

Dr. Keller also recommended that control over publicly supported junior colleges should continue to rest with the State Board of Education and that junior colleges should receive increased state aid for both operation and building construction.

Dr. Keller discussed several plans for coordination of higher education in Minnesota: transfer of state colleges to the University, strengthening of the state colleges, and preservation of the status quo. He concluded that none of the proposals advanced during the biennium had clear cut advantages over the others and that voluntary coordination including both public and private institutions should be encouraged. He suggested that a complete blueprint for higher education in Minnesota would evolve slowly.

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Scholarships, chaired by Senator Elmer L. Andersen, were listed as follows:

- State scholarships should be based on the residual needs of students after all other provisions have been exhausted...
- 2. The maximum grant for any one student should be \$700 per year ...
- 3. The State Board of Education was identified as the appropriate agency for administering the state scholarship program...
- 4. State scholarships were to be unrestricted with respect to the field of study and the student's choice of accredited Minnesota colleges...
- The recommendation was made that funds be available to establish a state scholarship program during the 1959-61 biennium.

The Legislative Commission submitted its final report to the Governor and the Legislature on March 10, 1959. The members of the Commission recommended that adequate funds be provided for elementary and secondary education, that priority generally be given to the expansion and support of existing institutions over the establishment of new ones, and that if new institutions were to be established, care should be taken to see that the needs of the southwestern area of the state were adequately met.

Speaking of junior colleges, the members of the Commission made the following recommendations, including the assumption that present aids for public junior colleges would be continued:

- 1. That additional state aids for non-resident junior college students be provided to school districts which furnish instruction to Minnesota students who live outside these districts. Such aids shall be large enough to meet the residual instructional and operating costs in excess of the tuition paid by the students. These aids shall be distributed by the State Board of Education on an equitable accounting system to be devised by the State Department of Education.
- 2. That a division of public junior colleges be established within the State Department of Education to provide for the classification, coordination, administration, and supervision of public junior colleges. Adequate state funds should be provided to cover the professional and other staffing and the operation thereof. This division should be asked to undertake a thorough study of state junior college aids in the 1959-61 biennium with a view to possible incorporation of the equalization and foundation program features now characteristic of state aids for elementary and secondary schools.
- 3. That funds be established for the orderly development of four to six public junior colleges in areas where local communities are able to demonstrate sufficient need and potential. Such new facilities shall be established under existing statutes which provide for initial application by the school district or districts, approval by the State Board of Education, and vote by the community. In such approval the State Board of Education shall take account of the need for college facilities, distance from existing colleges, size of the proposed college, and ability to support the new facility. No public junior college shall be established without demonstration of ability to furnish a good program adequate to meet educational needs.
- 4. That funds be made available on a matching basis to existing public junior colleges and to those which may be established under the above recommendations for meeting costs of capital outlay for buildings and their initial equipment. This aid shall be limited

to the construction and equipment of buildings directly involved in instruction (including classrooms, laboratories, libraries, faculty offices, and the like, but excluding spectator gymnasiums and large community auditoriums). This aid is subject to the restriction that no funds shall be made available to public junior colleges located within fifteen miles of each other, except that two or more school districts which operate or vote to merge in operating a public junior college shall be considered eligible to receive such aid. These funds shall be distributed upon demonstration of need on a 50 percent matching basis. The State Department of Education shall make a study of ways in which the state contribution of building aids can be allocated on an equalization basis.

The Commission recommended that changes be effected in the composition of the State College Board to make it more fully representative of the entire state, that laws pertaining to state colleges be codified and brought up to date, that teacher education continue to be a dominant feature of all state colleges, and that the possibility of development of graduate programs be explored.

In considering the problems of the University, the Commission recommended that the University explore alternate ways of providing adequate general, liberal, and preprofessional education in cooperation with the public schools, state colleges, private colleges, and junior colleges. They also recommended that the Board of Regents be requested to develop collegiate programs at the agricultural schools in Crookston and Morris and that they be asked to study the possible use of the agricultural school at Grand Rapids in providing collegiate programs as a technical-vocational institute. The report stated that upon the full development of expected expansion of public junior colleges and state colleges the University should be expected to decrease its emphasis on junior college work and to increase its attention on senior college and graduate work.

To help reduce financial barriers which prevented capable and needy young people from attaining a college education, the Commission recommended a state-wide scholarship program.

In conclusion, the Commission recommended voluntary coordination of higher education as preferable to any mandatory form of outside control.

The 1959 Legislature did not follow many of the recommendations of its Commission on Higher Education, but in its appropriation bill it did raise aid for public junior colleges from \$200 to \$250 for each student in average daily attendance.

The House bill, House File 1867, was introduced on April 15, 1959, by Representative William Shovell of Minneapolis, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. The bill, in Section 18, provided for aid to junior colleges maintained by local school districts an appropriation of \$500,000 for fiscal year 1960 and \$600,000 for fiscal year 1961. There was no mention of any increase in the level of aid per student.

Two days later Senate File 1660 was introduced by Val Imm of Mankato, Chairman of the Finance Committee. The Senate bill also failed to address the matter of an increase in the level of state aid per student, and it provided a smaller appropriation than the House bill -- \$480,000 for fiscal year 1960 and \$520,000 for fiscal year 1961.

House File 1867 was passed by the House 108-13 on April 17, 1959. Senate File 1660 was amended by the Senate and passed 59-2 on April 20, 1959. The amendments did not change the section on aid to junior colleges. The House refused to concur in the amendments and requested a conference committee. The Senate acceded to the request. Members of the conference committee named to represent the House were Representatives Dewey Reed of St. Cloud, Wayne Bassett of Worthington, Peter Popovich of St. Paul, Peter Fugina of Virginia, and Richard Fitzsimons of Argyle. Members named to represent the Senate were Senators Robert Dunlap of Plainview, John McKee of Bemidji, Gordon Rosenmeier of Little Falls, Donald Sinclair of Stephen, and Val Imm of Mankato.

The Regular Session of 1959 was adjourned without any further action upon the appropriations bill.

Early in the 1959 Extra Session, on April 28, 1959, Representative William Shovell of Minneapolis, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, introduced House File 27 which was passed by the House 102-22 on April 29 with the following language pertaining to aid to junior colleges:

Provided that should the appropriation for either year be insufficient, the appropriation for the other year shall be available therefor.

Senator Val Imm of Mankato, Chairman of the Finance Committee, introduced Senate File 37 on April 30 with a section on junior colleges as follows:

Sec. 18. AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES

MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC

SCHOOL DISTRICTS \$480,000 \$520,000

Provided that should the appropriation for either year be insufficient, the appropriation for the other year shall be available therefor.

Senate File 37, with amendments which did not affect the junior college section, was substituted for House File 27 and passed by the Senate 53-5 on May 13, 1959. The House refused to concur and again asked for a conference committee. The Senate acceded to the request. Members of the conference committee were the same as those who had been appointed to work out disagreements on the appropriations bill before the end of the regular session. The conference committee reported on June 29, 1959, and included the following section in regard to junior colleges:

1960 1961

SEC. 17. AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES
MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC
SCHOOL DISTRICTS \$605,000

605,000 \$670,000

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the state board of education shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$250 for each student in average daily attendance in said junior college pursuant to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1957, Chapter 131.073.

Provided that should the appropriation for either year be insufficient, the appropriation for the other year shall be available therefor. The amounts appropriated by sections 14, 15, 16, and 17 are to be paid from the income tax school fund.

On June 26, 1959, the Senate passed the conference report 56-7 and the House passed the report 93-26. It appears in the Extra Session Laws of 1959, Chapter 72. The change in source from the General Fund to the Income Tax School Fund was apparently done quietly and without opposition.

The 1959 Legislature instructed its Legislative Research Committee to study the need for a state college in Western and Southwestern Minnesota and bring a recommendation to the 1961 Legislature.

Voluntary coordination between the various agencies concerned with public higher education, and long-range planning for higher education, were encouraged by the 1959 Legislature in the adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the rise in college-age population nationally and in the State of Minnesota has been a matter of public and legislative concern; and

WHEREAS, the need for joint and long-range planning and improved coordination in the program for publicly supported higher education in Minnesota is clearly evident and advisable;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota, the Senate concurring, that the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, the State College Board, and the State Board of Education are hereby authorized and encouraged to create a liaison committee to provide for educational planning and coordination of public, higher education affecting the relationships between the schools of the public school system, the State Colleges, and the University of Minnesota, and to make recommendations thereon

jointly to the Regents of the University, the State College Board, the State Board of Education, and the State Legislature.

The Liaison Committee which was recommended by the 1959 Legislature was formed in the fall of 1959 and held its first meeting on November 4, 1959. Those present at the first meeting were: Dean M. Schweickhard, Commissioner of Education; John Bystrom, member of the State Board of Education; A.I. Johnson, Regent of the University of Minnesota; Laurence R. Lunden, Vice President of the University of Minnesota; James F. Morrill, President of the University of Minnesota; Roland Muller, member of the State College Board; Norman Nelson, Vice Chairman of the State College Board; and Roy C. Prentis, Executive Director of the State College Board. Commissioner Schweickhard, acting as temporary chairman, opened the meeting by reading the resolution which was passed by the 1959 Legislature, and then made the following explanatory statement:

"Following the adoption of a resolution by the House and Senate, the matter of forming a Liaison Committee on Higher Education was discussed and the agreement was reached that a committee should get together. We reported to our boards that our thinking was to have the executive officer of each board and two members of the board make up a nine-member committee in fulfillment of this resolution."

He then explained that the persons listed above had been selected by their respective boards, except that Norman Nelson was sitting in at the first meeting for Mr. S.J. Kryzsko, President of the State College Board.

Two days after the first meeting of the Liaison Committee, the University announced plans to establish a four-year branch at Morris. No mention of these plans had been made at the meeting of the Liaison Committee, and as a result the University received a great deal of criticism for its action.

A long editorial in the Minneapolis Tribune on November 8, 1959, commented as follows:

The approval by the board of regents of the University of Minnesota of first year college-level instruction at Morris next fall raises new questions about the future of public higher education in this state.

In announcing the plan, President Morrill did say that the regents have authorized only the experimental beginning of first-year college instruction at Morris. The presumption is that the results will help provide answers to such questions as:

- o Will it be a two-year college or a four-year college?
- o Will the same plan be followed at Crookston, where the regents only said that it may be "both desirable and feasible" to offer a similar program?
- o What will be done with similar farm schools at Grand Rapids and Waseca?
- o Will the university dilute the quality of its educational programs by engaging in such operations at the collegiate level?
- o What will be the effect on the main campus, the St. Paul campus, and the Duluth branch?

Perhaps the most immediate question, however, is why the regents took the action at this time.

The resolution of the 1959 legislature only urged the regents to "consider establishing college courses" at Morris and Crookston and asked them to report back to the legislature before Jan. 15, 1961, with "their conclusions, if any."

In addition, the plan was not even discussed with the other members of the new Minnesota committee on the coordination of higher education which includes representatives of the state college board and the state board of education as well as the university regents.

It is true that the communities of Morris and Crookston presented strong evidence at the 1959 legislature in support of college-level courses. In addition, legislative interim commissions on higher education and on agricultural schools supported the conversion, and many farm, civic and other groups endorsed it.

Yet the university, which was no more than neutral on the Morris proposal at the legislative session, now is putting the Morris plan into effect next fall, in advance of legislative authorization and legislative appropriations.

The regents have the power to take such action, of course, but the question might be asked as to the reason for what might be regarded as a hasty decision.

Presumably the board of regents bowed not only to community and group pressures but also to the wishes of the legislative research subcommittee studying the possible establishment of a college in western or southwestern Minnesota.

But if the regents wanted more time to study the proposal when it was before the legislature -- and apparently convinced the full legislature they should have it -- it is curious that this one committee could convince the regents of the necessity of taking an action the full legislature had not yet endorsed.

The University announcement in regard to its Morris plans apparently convinced the study groups in Fergus Falls that the only alternative left to them was to establish their own junior college. Ten members of the Chamber of Commerce Education Committee, with Dan Gearhart as their spokesman, appeared before the Fergus Falls Board of Education on November 11, 1959, and recommended to the Board that it make application to the State Board of Education for permission to start a junior college. (Other members of the Chamber of Commerce group were: Harold Drews, Archie Erickson, G.R. Allison, Dr. Ching-en Lu, Ed Larson, Robert Bigwood, Vern Arneson, Robert King, and W. Earl Williams.) Members of the Chamber Committee estimated that the cost to the school district for an enrollment of 200 students would be \$500,000 for construction and \$22,500 per year for operation. The Board of Education responded by authorizing the preparation of an application to the State Board of Education.

The Morris matter continued to attract public attention. An article by Carl T. Rowan appeared in the Minneapolis Tribune on November 22, 1959, reporting on a meeting of the University Board of Regents at which representatives from Montevideo had objected to the Morris decision:

University of Minnesota regents Saturday were urged to postpone establishment of college-level courses at the Morris, Minn., agricultural station.

"Don't burn your bridges behind you," said State Sen. Fay Child, Maynard, who asked the regents to leave things as they are at Morris until the state legislature can set over-all educational policy for western Minnesota.

Child accused the regents of "pre-empting the functions of the legislature" and of action contrary to the intent of a legislative resolution when they voted in October to begin freshman-year classes at Morris next fall.

"You have created an intolerable situation for the people concerned about the type of education that we are going to get in western Minnesota," said the senator, who announced earlier that he will fight any legislative appropriation for the university to operate a college program at Morris.

Child was part of a delegation from the Montevideo area which offered detailed opposition to plans for a university branch at Morris.

The group said it preferred a four-year state college in Montevideo, which one spokesman said is only a mile or two from the geographical center of the "education void" of western Minnesota.

Residents of that area have waged a steady campaign before the regents and the legislature to get more colleges in the area, arguing that western Minnesota youngsters do not have equal opportunities for higher training. Some groups want a university branch, some a state college, and others junior colleges.

University President J.L. Morrill told the Montevideo group yesterday the educational scramble in the area was "as perplexing and confused a picture as anything I know."

He said the college courses at Morris were "exploratory" only and that "no commitment has been made for extended operation at Morris."

The second meeting of the Liaison Committee was held on December 2, 1959, with Superintendents Wermager of Fergus Falls and Mickelson of Thief River Falls representing the juinor college group. The Morris matter was a major topic of discussion. An article by Don Morrison in the Minneapolis Tribune described the meeting as follows:

Many frank words -- a few of them tinged with anger -- were exchanged Wednesday among Minnesota officials of higher education, who then agreed that "the air had been cleared."

The scene was the second meeting of the liaison committee for higher education through which the University of Minnesota Board of Regents, the state college board, and the state board of education are voluntarily seeking to coordinate future plans.

The meeting opened in a somewhat tense atmosphere. In the past four weeks the University had been under a steady drumfire of criticism, some of it from members of the state college board and the board of education.

The bone of contention was the university's public announcement last month that first-year college courses would be offered at the Morris school of agriculture. The committee had held its first meeting two days before this announcement, but had received no hint of university intentions at Morris.

Dr. J.L. Morrill, university president, explained the timing of the announcement. First he deplored the brickbats hurled because of it.

He then said that press releases, timed for publication dates of outstate weekly newspapers, already had been mailed at the time of the first committee meeting.

"I had a statement I was prepared to give you in confidence -not knowing a reporter would be at our meeting," Morrill continued.
"I could not reveal it without breaking the release date already set
for other papers."

Defending the Morris move, he said "The last legislature asked us to study the matter further and report to it in 1961. As a matter of fact, there was nothing further to report -- we had studied it up, down, and sideways."

Morrill said the only way to give the legislature an answer on Morris was to "make a trial of it" on a "modest" basis.

"I don't know what interest the state college board or board of education might have in Morris," he added. "There is no other institution within miles of it."

John Bystrom, board of education chairman, said Morris doubtless filled a need, but that the total picture had to be considered.

Junior colleges are being considered for six areas of the state, Bystrom said, which would be affected.

Morrill pointed out that in 1950 the University had participated in recommendations for locating new junior colleges.

"But that was 10 years ago," he said, "and not a thing has happened. Worse than that, contending interests in the last legislature fouled up the situation completely."

He then angrily denied any "empire-building" attitude on his part or the regents'. He said the university "has about all it can do, and more" already.

Lyman L. Huntley, school board member, said he did not object to the Morris action, but stood by his earlier criticism of the timing of the announcement.

He said there was opportunity, when the press was not present at the first meeting, for Dr. Morrill to have told the committee.

Morrill's denial of "empire-building" attitude was a response to accusations by Fergus Falls people as described in the Fergus Falls Daily Journal that week:

A group of junior college boosters declared before the state board of education Monday that the University of Minnesota is trying to control higher education in Minnesota. The university was attacked for allegedly hiding its plans to set up college level courses at Morris.

Dan Gearhart, Fergus Falls, Chairman of the Junior College Action Committee, said the university is trying to "circumvent" junior college expansion with its Morris move. Supt. L.E. Wermager said Fergus Falls is ready to apply for permission to start a junior college. Fairmont also is about ready.

Gearhart said he was "frankly shocked" at the Morris action and complained that the state legislature had told the regents to report to them prior to taking any such action.

The Fergus Falls application to the State Board of Education was completed on December 10, 1959, and a campaign aimed at gaining the necessary approval by the voters was begun immediately. Under the leadership of Dan Gearhart, a "Citizens Committee of 100", with Robert Hoffman as chairman, enlisted the help of the PTA's, labor unions, church groups, fraternal organizations, business and professional groups, League of Women Voters, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce to campaign for a positive vote on the question of whether or not the Fergus Falls school district should establish a junior college.

- 1960 o SEVEN "COLLEGIATE CENTERS" CREATED BY ST. CLOUD STATE COLLEGE
 - JUNIOR COLLEGES PLANNED IN ALEXANDRIA, FAIRMONT, FERGUS FALLS, AND WILLMAR
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE APPROVED BY FERGUS FALLS VOTERS
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE REJECTED BY FAIRMONT VOTERS
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN FERGUS FALLS
 - O UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CENTER EXPLORED IN WILLMAR
 - COMMUNITY COLLEGE ON ABANDONED AIR FORCE STATION, INCLUDING JUNIOR COLLEGE AND AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, RECOMMENDED IN WILLMAR
 - LIAISON COMMITTEE PROPOSED CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPMENT OF JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE SUPPORTED FOUR-YEAR STATE COLLEGE IN SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA AND MAKING UNIVERSITY'S MORRIS BRANCH A STATE COLLEGE

During 1958 and 1959 the writer, as Superintendent of Schools in Willmar, had been attending conferences and hearings in regard to the possibility of additional colleges in Southwestern Minnesota. Although Willmar was the largest community in the nineteen-county area defined as Southwestern Minnesota, its northerly location in that area, as well as its proximity to Morris and the state college at St. Cloud, made it very unlikely that it would be given consideration as the site of a four-year state college. The writer concluded that the solution to the problem of providing post-high school education in Willmar would be a locally supported two-year community college, but that a combination of an area vocational-technical school and an extension center would provide most of the same services at considerably less cost. The writer felt that it would be possible to begin with a modest program, using rented facilities or using the present school facilities during late afternoon and evening hours. A survey of available rental space revealed very little

space suitable for the purpose, so the writer concentrated on the possibility of using the junior and senior high school buildings during late afternoon and evening hours.

On January 5, 1960, St. Cloud State College announced a plan whereby its off-campus offerings would be concentrated in seven "collegiate centers" at Alexandria, Anoka, Brainerd, Hutchinson, Montevideo, Mora, and Willmar. These offerings were almost entirely senior college courses for elementary school teachers who wished to complete their four-year degrees. The writer suggested to Stanley D. Sahlstrom, Director of Special Services at St. Cloud State College, that perhaps the "Collegiate Centers" could be expanded to include junior college offerings. Dr. Sahlstrom was intrigued by the idea and promised to pursue it. Conversations between the writer and Superintendent Arthur Hafdal of Alexandria revealed that people in Alexandria would also be interested in the idea of combining an extension center with an area In early 1960, then, discussions were underway vocational-technical school. in regard to establishing some type of post-high school education in four of the six communities most commonly mentioned in earlier studies as out-state locations in which there should be junior colleges: Fergus Falls, Fairmont, Willmar, and Alexandria.

The State Board of Education, at its meeting on February 17, 1960, heard Superintendent L.E. Wermager and Daniel Gearhart of Fergus Falls and Superintendent Robert Norman and school board member S.K. Butcher of Fairmont present applications for permission to establish junior colleges in those communities. Elmer Weltzin, of the State Department of Education, who had visited the communities along with P.J. Broen of the State Department, recommended favorable action on the applications. The State Board, however, laid the applications over until its March 14th meeting so that the Liaison

Committee on Higher Education could review them at its meeting on February 24th.

At the Liaison Committee meeting on February 24th, on a motion by Dr. Roy Prentis, the committee voted to recommend that the State Department of Education act favorably on the two applications. Affirmative votes were cast by Huntley, Bystrom, Kryzsko, Prentis, Johnson, and Conway, with Lunden abstaining.

The Liaison Committee had been receiving testimony for several meetings which had been intended to increase the understanding which its members had of the entire program of higher education in the state. Junior college presentations were made at the February 24th meeting by Dean Charles Hill of Rochester, Superintendent L.S. Harbo of Austin, Superintendent Floyd B. Moe of Virginia, Dean W. Donald Olsen of Worthington, and President B.W. Teigen of Bethany Junior College in Mankato.

The activity in regard to the Fairmont and Fergus Falls applications was noted in an editorial in the St. Paul Pioneer Press on March 2, 1960:

"If more communities would follow the example of Fairmont and Fergus Falls in planning to establish new junior colleges, the state's higher education problems could be considerably reduced.

"Numerous cities and towns would like to have the state provide a four-year college at no expense to them, but there is less interest in taking on local responsibility for building a junior college. These are not state supported, but they do receive \$250 per enrolled student in annual state aids. Most of the junior colleges are on Range at Virginia, Hibbing, Eveleth, Ely and Coleraine, where mining property helps pay the tax bills. Others are at Brainerd, Rochester, Austin, and Worthington.

"The most pressing problem for publicly supported higher education in Minnesota is provision for freshman and sophomore classes. Most dropouts come in these two years, greatly reducing the upper class enrollments. Two-year junior colleges could perform excellent service in many communities, providing a close-to-home tryout for high school graduates and winnowing out those who will not complete four years or more of higher education. Also, it is much easier to get a competent faculty for a junior college than for a four-year institution.

"More two-year colleges would relieve some of the heavy enrollment burdens of the main university campus in Minneapolis, permitting greater concentration on upper class and graduate teaching. Minnesota needs more general planning in higher education to bring about the best use of junior colleges, four-year state colleges, university branches, and the St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses."

The Fergus Falls Daily Journal printed the entire report of the Chamber of Commerce Committee in a series of ten articles running from March 11, 1960 to March 21, 1960, under the heading: "A Junior College for Fergus Falls?"

Unanimous approval, with little discussion, was given to the Fairmont and Fergus Falls applications by the State Board of Education at its March 14th meeting. The Fergus Falls Board of Education set the date for its election on March 29, 1960. The Fairmont Board set their election for May 3, 1960.

Committees worked feverishly in preparation for the election in Fergus Falls. President John Neumaier of Moorhead State College, formerly Dean of the Hibbing Junior College, was brought in to speak at a joint meeting of all of the Fergus Falls Parent-Teacher Associations. Labor unions, under chairman Harold Schmidt, sold buttons supporting a "yes" vote. Legislators E.J. Windmiller and George Karvonen wrote letters to the editor in support of the project. Speakers appeared at meetings of organizations. The efforts were rewarded at the election on March 29, 1960, when the voters approved a junior college by a vote of 3284 to 684.

A meeting to discuss the "Collegiate Center" plan being developed by St. Cloud State College was arranged for April 18, 1960, to be attended by Dr. George Budd, President of St. Cloud State College; Dr. Herbert A. Clugston, Dean of Academic Administration at St. Cloud State; Mr. Stanley Sahlstrom, Director of Special Services at St. Cloud State; and the Superintendents of Schools in the seven communities where the "Collegiate Centers" were to be located. At that meeting, agreement was reached that a

program of junior college courses should be set up in each of the extension centers, and a tentative program of courses was drawn up. The following summary of the meeting was prepared by President Budd and mailed to each of the Superintendents of Schools:

- 1. Beginning with the spring quarter, 1960, St. Cloud State College consolidated its off-campus courses by offering all courses in seven centers rather than in 25 or 30 centers as had previously been the practice.
- 2. In the spring quarter offerings, all courses were designed particularly for teachers in service.
- 3. Since the establishment of these courses the superintendents of the public school districts in the seven centers have proposed that the lower division courses be made available to high school graduates who have not yet attended college. With this thought in mind, five of the seven superintendents came to St. Cloud and met with the President and Dean of Academic Administration to discuss the proposal. The two superintendents not present had written to the Dean saying that they were very much interested in the proposal, but that they could not accompany their colleagues because of another meeting.
 - 4. The proposal of the superintendents is as follows:
 - (a) A schedule of courses to be offered in each of the seven centers for the two summer sessions of 1960 and for each quarter of the academic year 1960-61 would be prepared by the Dean of Academic Administration, St. Cloud State College.
 - (b) The program would be composed of lower division courses available to teachers in service and to high school graduates who had not yet attended college. Upper division courses and professional courses would be available only to teachers in service.
 - (c) During the summer session there would be four courses offered between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon. It would be possible for any individual student to take two courses during this period making a total of eight quarter hours of credit for each summer session.
 - (d) The courses would be taught by regular members of the staff of St. Cloud State College, or by other qualified staff members employed by the college.
 - (e) The college would supply each center with bibliographical material and course outlines prior to the opening of the summer program in order that library materials could be gathered and placed in the school library.

- (f) The college and the high school district, cooperatively, would provide the necessary library materials.
- (g) The library would be open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon under the supervision of a staff member of the public school district.
- (h) Classrooms for instructional purposes would be provided by the public school district.
- (i) Audio-visual equipment and facilities would be provided by the public school district.

The writer was asked to contact the President of the State College Board and ask for time at the meeting of that board on May 9, 1960, to present the plan as drawn up on April 18, 1960.

The writer appeared at the meeting of the State College Board on May 9, 1960, and presented the plan. There was considerable discussion about the proposal, and it was agreed to request an opinion from the State Attorney General as to whether or not the state colleges could engage in such an operation. The reply from the Attorney General, Walter F. Mondale, dealt a severe blow to the plan. He ruled that state colleges could by law provide off-campus courses only for teachers in service and for adult education, and that the proposal did not come within the intent of the law. It appeared that the plan could be pursued only if authorized by the Legislature.

On May 3, 1960, voters in Fairmont rejected a proposal to establish a junior college in that community.

The Morris matter reappeared in the discussions of the Liaison Committee during a joint meeting with the Legislative Research Committee held in St. Paul on May 16, 1960. In addition to the members of the Liaison Committee, that meeting was attended by Senators Herman J. Kording, Franklin P. Kroehler, Harry L. Wahlstrand, and John M. Zwach; and by Representatives Alvin O. Hofstad, Dr. J.J. Kelly, and Peter S. Popovich.

Representative Hofstad, who chaired the meeting, described studies which

had been undertaken by the Legislative Research Committee in connection with the possibility of locating a four-year college in Southwestern Minnesota. He then asked President Morrill what facts and studies the University had used in deciding the set up a four-year college at Morris. Dr. Morrill replied as he had at previous meetings and the reply was accepted by Representative Hofstad, but Senator Wahlstrand then commented:

Personally, I'm very much disappointed in the action by the Board of Regents. I would assume that the lawmakers of the State represent the people of the State ... It is true that studies have been made but the Minnesota Legislature was not prepared to accept any of those studies, as you know; and so, we decided that we would further studies, and to accomplish that purpose two resolutions were adopted. One resolution directs to the Board of Regents in which we request the study in a report to be made to the A similar resolution was directed to the 1961 Legislature. Legislative Research Commission of which this sub-committee is a part... I've been very frank in my criticism of the Board of Regents because I think that action precluded the position of the Legislature as well as the wishes of the people of the State -- if the wishes are represented by the action of the Minnesota Legislature. I was very disappointed, and inasmuch as we are seeking to find a suitable place for a four-year college in southwestern Minnesota, I can't help but feel that this precludes any real positive action taken by the next session of the Legislature directing that such a college be established then...you've already established a branch of the University at Morris. Obviously, they have the upper hand. There isn't any question in my mind that is true; therefore, the people that represent areas like Willmar, Marshall, Worthington, Redwood Falls, etc., I can't help but feel have lost the opportunity to present their case. That's the way it appears to me.

There was an additional exchange of comments between Senator Wahlstrand, who was from Willmar, and Regent Johnson who was from Benson, and then the matter was dropped.

Shortly after the favorable vote in Fergus Falls, the Board of Education had announced that a bond issue for \$805,000 would be voted on at the May 17, 1960, school election. Included would be \$300,000 for additions to elementary schools; \$175,100 for improvements to the junior high school; \$304,700 for a senior high school wing which would be a temporary home for the junior

\$15,200 for contingencies. There was some opposition to the fact that the projects would be voted on as a package. In regard to the senior high school wing which was to be used as a temporary home for the junior college, an editorial in the Fergus Falls Daily Journal had this to say:

"When the junior college was proposed, it was the general understanding that it would involve no immediate increase and no immediate bond issue, and we do not remember talk of additional schools. It was stated that the college could be established in eight rooms that could be made available in the present junior high school with the use of the senior high school laboratory, and that this would be adequate until we learned how many students would enroll for the college courses. Now the board proposes to rush through this huge bond issue before we have had time to catch our breath."

The bond issue was passed in spite of the opposition, and work was begun on the new wing to the senior high school which would provide five general classrooms, a language classroom with laboratory equipment, a lecture hall, a library, a lounge, a chemistry laboratory, a physics laboratory, a biology laboratory, and offices for faculty and administrators.

Wesley A. Waage, formerly Assistant to the President at Ellendale State College in North Dakota, was hired as the first Dean of the junior college. Following the pattern established in other public junior colleges in Minnesota, he was to report to Superintendent of Schools L.E. Wermager.

Dr. James L. Morrill, one of the founders of the Liaison Committee on Higher Education left the Presidency of the University on June 30, 1960, and was replaced by Dr. O. Meredith Wilson. Dr. Wilson immediately became an active member of the Liaison Committee and an active participant in the discussions on the future of higher education in Minnesota which took place in legislative committees.

The Fergus Falls Junior College opened in the fall of 1960 with 143

students and 12 staff members. Facilities included five classrooms in the junior high school building, with use of laboratory and physical education space at the senior high school. The basement of the Federated Church, adjacent to the junior high school, was used as a temporary student center, but was later replaced by space in the basement of the public library located across the street from the junior high school.

The idea of extension centers was not dead. On September 26, 1960, the writer appeared before the State College Sub-Committee of the Legislative Research Committee. The members of the committee showed interest in the plan. Also present at the meeting was Mr. Stanley Wenberg, assistant to the president of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Wenberg presented a summary of a report on the extension center program of the University of Indiana and Purdue University and on the branch program of Ohio State University. After the meeting, the writer spoke with Mr. Wenberg, and Mr. Wenberg agreed to come to Willmar on October 17, 1960, to discuss the possibility of an extension center program in Willmar operated by the University of Minnesota. Wenberg indicated interest in such a program and turned over to the writer all of the material which he had gathered in his study of the Indiana, Purdue, and Ohio State operations. After going through these materials, the writer decided to visit the Ohio State University Branch in Marion, Ohio, because the operation there seemed to incorporate ideas that possibly could be used in Willmar.

On October 24, 1960, the writer visited the Ohio State University campus at Marion, Ohio. It was an extension center operated during late afternoon and evening hours in the facilities of the Marion Harding High School. In conferences with Dr. Robert Brown, Superintendent of Schools, C. Eugene Maynard, Extension Center Director, and Dr. Kenneth Arisman, Coordinator of Extension centers for Ohio State University, the writer was given a complete

picture of the program and was convinced that a rather complete program of college transfer education for freshman and sophomore students was being provided. It seemed to the writer that a similar program could be established in Willmar.

In the meantime, another development seemed to offer possibilities for the establishment of a regular all-day community college in Willmar without the necessity of constructing facilities. It was rumored that the Air Force radar installation located just outside of Willmar soon would be declared obsolete and would be de-activated. The writer visited the installation and felt that the facilities, with some remodeling, could make very adequate quarters for a two-year community college. Shortly after the writer returned from Ohio, the official announcement of the de-activation was made. writer then contacted Mr. Clarence Funk, Director of the Surplus Property Division of the Minnesota State Department of Education, and inquired as to the possibility that the facilities of the Willmar Air Force Station might be made available to the school district for educational purposes. Mr. Funk stated that this was a very definite possibility, and that when the property became designated as surplus to the needs of the government it would be turned over to the General Services Administration and screened through federal, state, and local agencies of the government, in that order. If no request for the property were made by federal or state agencies, it would be possible for the Willmar school district to apply for the property through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Mr. Funk stated that if the property were made available to the school district, it would be necessary for the district to pay for an appraisal by a firm which would meet with the approval of the General Services Administration, and to purchase the property from the General Services Administration at the appraisal figure. He also stated, however, that the school district would very likely qualify for a 100 percent benefit

allowance so that the cost to the district would be only that of having the appraisal made.

This seemed to be the answer to the problem of providing facilities for post-high school education in the Willmar School District.

There were twenty-two acres in the site of the Willmar Air Force Station, located on high ground with an attractive view across the lakes to the city of Willmar. There were twenty-four buildings on the site. The base had its own water and sewage system, but received electricity from the city of Willmar. Each building had its own heating plant, either an oil-fired boiler or an oil-fired space heater. A family housing area consisting of nineteen homes, completed during the year 1958, was also part of the property.

During November and December of 1960 the writer visited all of the ten junior colleges and ten area vocational-technical schools in Minnesota and conferred with the administrators in charge. (Austin Junior College - Reuben Meland, Brainerd Junior College - John Chalberg, Ely Junior College - Idelia Loso, Eveleth Junior College - E.T. Carlstedt, Fergus Falls Junior College - Wesley Waage, Hibbing Junior College - Jack Hudnall, Itasca Junior College - Harold Wilson, Rochester Junior College - Charles Hill, Virginia Junior College - G.M. Staupe, Worthington Junior College - W. Donald Olsen, Austin AVTS - Morton Carney, Duluth AVTS - George Campaigne, Mankato AVTS - Frank Kalin, Minneapolis AVTS - Raymond Nord, St. Cloud AVTS - Robert Miller, St. Paul AVTS - Allyn C. Taylor, Staples AVTS - M.J. Matanich, Thief River Falls AVTS - Arnt Arne, Wadena AVTS - Curtis Swenson, Winona AVTS - Thomas Raine.)

All indicated that they would consider the Air Force Station facilities adequate for a junior college or area vocational-technical school program.

The writer also discussed the facilities with Mr. Elmer Weltzin, junior college specialist in the Minnesota State Department of Education, and with Mr. S.K. Wick, state director of vocational education, and both men indicated

that they would approve adequate programs offered in the Air Force Station facilities.

It was the opinion of the writer that the temporary nature of some of the Air Force Station buildings would be more than offset by the advantages of a separate campus.

The writer's doctoral thesis was entitled, "Recommendations to the Board of Education Concerning Post-High School Education in Willmar, Minnesota." In that 386-page document the writer traced the history of two-year colleges in Minnesota and in the United States, described post-high school education needs in Willmar, outlined a plan for meeting the post-high school education needs in Willmar, and made suggestions for implementation of the plan.

The writer recommended that two schools be established in Willmar -- an area vocational-technical school and a junior college -- but that after establishment they be operated as one institution called the Willmar Community College. Thus it would be possible to carry on the complete program of a comprehensive two-year community college and still collect state and federal aids for both the area vocational-technical school program and the junior college program. The writer recommended that if the Community College program were to be adequate, it should provide two years of work acceptable to four-year colleges and universities; it should give opportunities for "rounding out" general education; it should provide terminal training for entry into trades and intermediate level occupations; it should provide a program of adult education and community service which would meet the known needs of the community and lift its cultural and educational level, and it should extend its guidance services to the entire community.

Recommendations to the Willmar Board of Education included courses and programs to be offered, as well as floor plans for the remodeling of the Air Force Station buildings.

There was no precedent in Minnesota for an administrative pattern for a "community college" which would be formed by combining a junior college and an area vocational-technical school. In talking with vocational people in the state, the writer sensed that they would be very apprehensive about an administrative pattern in which a vocational school director reported to a In view of these apprehensions, and in order to junior college dean. establish immediately the fact that vocational sequences in the Willmar Community College would be considered just as important as academic sequences, the writer recommended that in the Willmar Community College there be a president to whom a director of vocational and adult education, an academic dean, and a business manager would report. The writer also suggested that in the early development of the college the position of president could be filled by the superintendent of schools, and the position of business manager could be filled by the assistant superintendent for business affairs, but that in a few years it would probably be necessary to hire individuals specifically for those positions.

In order that the vocational sequences might have a solid start before academic sequences were added, the writer recommended that the vocational-technical school portion of the community college be established in the fall of 1961, but that, although there might be considerable pressure to start earlier, the junior college section should not be established until the fall of 1962.

Suggestions for implementation of the plan outlined the approvals necessary and laid out a plan for developing committees of citizens to work on two campaigns -- the first to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to establish a junior college, and the second to pass a bond issue providing the necessary funds for remodeling and equipping the facilities of the Willmar Air Force Station.

In the first months of 1960, members of the Liaison Committee on Higher Education spent a great amount of time developing positions to be taken in their report for the 1959-60 period. The recommendations which appeared in their final report all had a bearing on the future of junior colleges, and they are therefore quoted here in their entirety:

Analysis of population trends for the next two decades indicates a great increase in college-age youth in Minnesota. Furthermore, the proportion of college-age youth attending college is continually increasing. Such evidence has convinced the Liaison Committee that provisions must be made soon for a marked increase in college enrollments. There are three possible ways that such provisions can be made: 1) more efficient use of existing facilities and staff; 2) expansion of existing facilities, programs, and staff; and 3) the development of new facilities and programs. Whatever adjustments are used to provide for the increasing college-age enrollments, the primary goal should be high quality education for all qualified high school graduates, with efficient use of state resources and minimum cost to the student.

Much study and deliberation are still needed but the committee is able to make the following recommendations now:

Comprehensive Plan

- The Liaison Committee should develop a broad general plan for higher education for Minnesota. Such a plan should include:
 - Specification of the functions to be served by various types of institutions.
 - A pattern of organization for higher education in Minnesota.
 - c. Projected enrollments and demands for higher education.
 - d. Criteria for the expansion of higher education facilities.
 - e. Provisions for expanding educational opportunity.
 - f. Principles for expanding educational opportunity.
 - g. Policies relating to faculty.
 - h. Admission policies for each type of institution.
 - i. Coordination of courses and programs.
 - j. Programs of adult education.
 - Provisions for on-going research in higher education.

Institutional Functions

The University of Minnesota should continue to be the only public institution within this state to conduct research and/or offer professional and graduate programs requiring specialized laboratories, libraries, or equipment not customarily needed for undergraduate instruction. The fifth year program in professional education and other professional programs now being offered in other institutions would be continued.

- 3. State Colleges and Junior Colleges should be encouraged to do research designed to facilitate more efficient operation of their units and to enable them to perform needed community services. Necessary staff and equipment should be provided for these programs. Continued scholarly interest, necessary to maintain professional excellence of a teaching staff, should be encouraged as administrative policy.
- 4. The Junior Colleges should emphasize their technical programs more than they do at the present time. Where the need exists, the State Colleges should also be encouraged to offer such technical programs.

Criteria for New Facilities

Three questions are involved in determining potential locations for the establishment of additional institutions of higher education: (1) the effect of such an institution upon existing colleges and universities; (2) the potential student use of such an institution; (3) the adequacy of community resources necessary for the operation of such an institution. These factors should all be carefully considered in planning new higher educational facilities.

- 5. Before new institutions are established, however, the utilization of present facilities should be analyzed, and criteria established for the expansion of existing institutions and their programs, as well as the introduction of any new kind of post-high school program.
- 6. Criteria are needed to determine whether a proposed educational facility should be a Junior College, a State College, a branch of the University, or some other type of institution.
- 7. As an interim judgement, the following criteria are suggested as guides for the establishment of a Public Junior College:
 - a. No Junior College should be established within 35 miles of an existing college or Junior College, except for the Twin Cities area.
 - b. No Junior College should be established in a town with a population less than 5000.
 - c. No Junior College should be established in a community unless at least 4000 students are enrolled in grades 9-12 in schools within a 35-mile radius from the Junior College.

d. Exceptions to the above criteria could be made for certain sparsely populated areas that are geographically isolated.

In the establishment of a State College or a branch of the University, additional requirements would be added to these basic criteria.

Expansion of Educational Opportunity

- 8. Additional research is needed to determine how educational opportunity can be extended to areas which are not now adequately served. Several alternatives should considered to the expansion of present facilities. use of educational television should be explored, with the possibility of offering one year's college work through The establishment of extension centers is this medium. another method that has received some favorable consideration and should be studied Experimentation with advanced placement programs might lead to the better utilization of faculty and facilities.
- 9. The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, the State College Board, and the State Board of Education should jointly develop advanced placement programs for high school students capable of college work. Such programs should incorporate uniform testing to facilitate transfer of credits.
- 10. A program of student loans, scholarships, or work-study grants should be developed which will enable needy Minnesota youth to obtain the type of post-high school training best suited to their abilities.
- 11. Reciprocal agreements should be negotiated with neighboring states covering college or university fees for non-resident students in order that public institutions in each state shall be able to serve their natural commuting areas without penalizing the student served.
- 12. The University is conducting an experiment to determine the need for a collegiate program in West Central Minnesota. Evidence to date suggests that use of existing facilities at Morris is meeting such a need. The committee recommends continuation and development of this experiment at Morris.
- 13. The deliberations of the Liaison Committee have led to the conclusion that additional facilities for higher education are needed in southwestern Minnesota.
- 14. The Liaison Committee affirms its belief in the principle of state support of higher education as a major investment in its own economy. The state should provide, at the lowest possible cost to the student, higher educational

opportunity for all capable youth in Minnesota, regardless of the student's economic status.

General Recommendations

- 15. To facilitate transfer of students, the Liaison Committee should encourage faculty cooperation in the coordination of courses and programs offered by the Junior Colleges, State Colleges, and the University.
- 16. The State Department of Education should have a full-time person on its staff to coordinate and supervise the activities of the Public Junior Colleges. Area Vocational Schools and Junior Colleges maintained by the same school district should be combined in the interest of more efficient operation and improved programs.
- 17. The cooperating agencies should exchange information concerning faculty salaries in order to promote better understanding and to improve the ability to attract and retain capable staff.
- 18. While the Liaison Committee is undertaking to show the value of voluntary cooperation, there should be no new agencies created which would have jurisdiction over any phase of post-high school public education. The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, the Minnesota State College Board, and the Minnesota State Board of Education should retain control of all public institutions of post-high school education now under the jurisdiction of each.
- 19. Similarly, until the Liaison Committee has completed formulation of a broad plan for higher education in Minnesota, information about all proposals concerning the establishment of new public institutions, expansion of existing public institutions, introduction of new post-high school programs, or changes in admissions practices, should be submitted to the committee before final action is taken by the board involved.
- 20. The Liaison Committee should be continued with its present membership and under its present authorization. However, funds must be made available to enable the committee to continue its development of a comprehensive plan for higher education. The legislature should grant each of the three cooperating agencies \$11,500 for each year of the 1962-63 biennium (a total biennial appropriation of \$69,000), to finance in part the cost of research, development of the general plan, and other committee activities.

During 1960, the State College Sub-Committee of the Legislative Research Committee had held hearings at which representatives of communities had appeared to present reasons why they thought a new four-year state college, if it were to be established, should be located in their communities. The Legislative Research Committee, at its final meeting on December 19, 1960, voted to support a sub-committee recommendation that a new four-year state college be located in southwestern Minnesota, but it did not take a position on location. The committee also voted to recommend to the Legislature that it should consider making a four-year state college of the University Branch at Morris.

Late in 1960 the State Board of Education endorsed two junior college bills for presentation to the 1961 Legislature. One bill was to increase state aid for college operation from \$250 per student to \$350 per student for students living in the district maintaining the college, and to \$500 for those living outside the district. The second bill was to provide state aid, up to \$500,000 per college, of at least 50 percent toward the cost of constructing, improving, or equipping junior college buildings.

- 1961 O LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO INCREASE AID, PROVIDE CONSTRUCTION AID, CONVERT WORTHINGTON JUNIOR COLLEGE TO A STATE COLLEGE, CHANGE REQUIRED VOTE TO A MAJORITY, CREATE JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS
 - O LEGISLATURE INCREASED STATE AID TO \$300 PER STUDENT
 - WILLMAR MADE APPLICATION FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE AND AREA
 VOCATIONAL SCHOOL TO BE OPERATED AS A COMMUNITY COLLEGE
 - O WILLMAR VOTERS APPROVED
 - O JUNIOR COLLEGE AGAIN REJECTED BY FAIRMONT VOTERS
 - VOCATIONAL DIVISION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN WILLMAR
 - DISCUSSION OF REGIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES AND TV JUNIOR COLLEGES

Junior Colleges continued to be a major topic of discussion as the 1961 Minnesota Legislature convened. Bills were introduced to increase state aids, to provide construction aid, to change the required vote from two-thirds to a majority, and to create junior college districts.

Three bills to increase state aid to \$300 for each resident student and \$500 for each non-resident student were introduced. House File 44 was introduced on January 12, 1961, by Representative Jack Fena of Hibbing, with Loren Rutter of Kinney, Fred Cina of Aurora, Wayne Bassett of Worthington, and George Wangensteen of Bovey as co-authors. An identical bill, House File 68, was introduced on January 16, 1961, by Representative George Karvonen of Deer Creek, with G.J. Van de Riet of Fairmont, Charles Halsted of Brainerd, Wayne Bassett of Worthington, and Donald Franke of Rochester as co-authors. A companion bill, Senate File 90, was introduced on January 18, 1961, by Senator Cliff Ukkelberg of Clitherall, with P.J. Holand of Austin and John Olson of Worthington as co-authors. The bills contained the follwoing language:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE AID FOR EXISTING JUNIOR COLLEGES AND NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES TO BE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS; AMENDING EXTRA SESSION LAWS 1959, CHAPTER 71, ARTICLE V, SECTION 34, SUBDIVISIONS 1 AND 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Extra Session Laws 1959, Chapter 71, Article V, Section 34, Subdivision 1 is amended to read:

Section 34 {124.34} {AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES.} Subdivision 1. The state board shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$200 \$350 for each resident student and \$500 for each non-resident student in average daily attendance in said junior college.

- Sec. 2. Extra Session Laws 1959, Chapter 71, Article V, Section 34, Subdivision 2 is amended to read:
- At the close of each school year, each district maintaining a junior college shall submit to the commissioner satisfactory enrollment and attendance records as prescribed by the Not later than September 1 of each year, the commissioner. commissioner shall certify to the state auditor a statement showing the number of students in average daily attendance at each junior college during the preceding year. The junior colleges established after April 27, 1957, shall be paid aid for the first year on the basis of the enrollment at the end of the second week of operation with adjustment to be made for the following year based on the average daily attendance of the first year, and thereafter aid shall be paid as otherwise provided in this subdivision. The state auditor, not later than October 1 following the receipt of such statements, shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of each of the districts maintaining junior colleges for the amount determined by the commissioner. The minimum annual tuition shall not be less than \$105. No-state-aid-herein-provided-for-shall-be paid- to- any- district- unless- such- district- maintaining- a- junior college--charges--its--resident--students--an--amount--equivalent--to three-fourths-of-the-amount-charged-to-the-non-resident-tuition-which shall-be-five-sixths-of-the-state-college-tuition: -- These-tuitions represent-the-minimum-amount-to-be-charged:

House File 44 was amended in the Education Committee by the addition of a final section:

Subd. 3. Any aids hereunder shall not be paid unless the minimum annual tuition is charged to the student. In no event shall the state aid herein provided for equal an amount greater than the certified costs per pupil less the tuition charges.

The bill was then re-referred to Appropriations and died there. HF 68 was returned to its author on February 2, 1961.

Senate File 90 was also amended in the Education Committee as follows:

In Section 1, Line 6, strike the figure \$350 and insert in lieu thereof the figure \$300 and strike the figure \$500 and insert in lieu thereof the figure \$300.

The bill was re-referred to Finance, where it died without action.

It was apparent that differential aid for non-resident students had received some support in the House, but that the Senate, while it might agree to an increase in the level of aid, would probably not agree to differential aid for non-resident students. In either case, it was evident that action would have to wait for the appropriations bills at the end of the session.

The construction aid bills which failed to receive action in the 1959 session were again introduced. On January 18, 1961, Representative Wayne Bassett of Worthington introduced House File 116, identical to House File 379 which he had introduced in 1959. Co-authors this time were Representatives Peter Fugina of Virginia, Fred Cina of Aurora, Ben Wichterman of Plummer, and George Wangensteen of Bovey. Senator Vladimir Shipka of Grand Rapids introduced Senate File 220 -- identical to SF 390 which he had authored in 1959 -- on January 20, 1961. On January 25, 1961, House File 282 was introduced by Representative Roy Dunn of Pelican Rapids, with Emil Schaffer of Austin, O. Gerhard Nordlie of Litchfield, and Julian Newhouse of Alexandria as House File 282 was identical to the other bills, except that it omitted the final section in which was included the \$6,000,000 appropriation. No action was taken on SF 220. House File 282 was indefinitely postponed on February 7, 1961. On that same date, HF 116 was recommended to pass by House Education and sent to Appropriations. On April 15, HF 116 was recommended to pass by House Appropriations with the following amendments:

Sec. 1. Add Subd. 6 and Subd. 7.

Subd. 6. No aid shall be paid under this act to any junior college established after January 1, 1961, unless such college is located at least 35 miles from any existing college, and unless there are at least 4,000 students enrolled in grades 9-12 in schools within a 35 mile radius of such college.

Subd. 7. No aid shall be paid under this act to more than one of any two existing junior colleges which are located less than 20 miles from each other.

Further amend in Section 2, line 3, by striking the figure \$6,000,000 and inserting in lieu thereof the figure \$2,500,000.

House File 116 received its second reading on the same date, but progressed no further.

Governor Elmer L. Andersen, in his budget message on January 24, 1961, recognized the need for increased junior college aid and for differential aid for out-of-district students. He proposed increasing the per student aid from the existing \$250 to \$300, and differential aid of \$400. Those figures were not as high as the \$350 and \$500 hoped for by junior college people, but they did give encouragement to them.

The future of Worthington Junior College was put into question by Senate File 570, introduced on February 9, 1961, by Senator John Olson of Worthington. That bill would have converted Worthington Junior College to a state college:

A BILL FOR AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WORTHINGTON STATE COLLEGE; EMPOWERING WORTHINGTON STATE COLLEGE TO TAKE OVER THE PRESENT FUNCTIONS OF WORTHINGTON JUNIOR COLLEGE; AND EMPOWERING WORTHINGTON STATE COLLEGE TO UTILIZE THE PRESENT FACILITIES OF WORTHINGTON JUNIOR COLLEGE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. {POLICY.} The legislature does deem after a careful study and investigation, that it is necessary, in order to provide the people of the state of Minnesota with adequate facilities in the field of higher education, that a state college be established in southwestern Minnesota. The legislature finds that the only established institution for higher education in southwestern

Minnesota is the Worthington Junior College, established in 1936, and in continuous operation since that date, and presently having 300 full time or the equivalent students enrolled for credit. That as a result of the successful operation of the Worthington Junior College, there is a college faculty, college enrollment, physical plant and community facilities presently available for the operation of a state college; that the operation, utilization and adaptation of Worthington Junior College as a state college would be for the best interests of the state of Minnesota, and would readily and economically make available to the citizens of southwestern Minnesota adequate opportunities for higher education; and the University of Minnesota is providing adequate facilities in the field of higher education for the citizens of west central Minnesota.

Sec. 2. {WORTHINGTON STATE COLLEGE ESTABLISHED.} Subdivision 1. A state college, to be known as the Worthington State College is established under the educational management, supervision and control of the state college board, subject to all applicable provisions of Minnesota Statutes for 1957, Chapter 136, and acts amendatory thereto and any other law pertaining to state colleges. The state college board may take over the present educational facilities of the Worthington Junior College for the Worthington State College, and may enter into leases, contracts and other agreements with the board of education of Independent School District No. 518, Worthington, Minnesota, for such purposes.

Subd. 2. The board of education of Independent School District No. 518, Worthington, Minnesota, may contract with the state college board in accordance with subdivision 1.

Sec. 3. {SITE SELECTION AND ERECTION OF COLLEGE BUILDINGS.} The commissioner of administration, with the approval of the state college board, shall select and acquire a site for Worthington State College, in or immediately adjacent to the city of Worthington, and construct thereon the necessary buildings to meet the present and forseeable needs for higher education in the region of southwestern Minnesota. The commissioner may acquire the necessary site by gift, purchase or condemnation, and in conformity with Minnesota Statutes for 1957, Chapter 117, and acts amendatory thereof.

The bill did not come out of the Education Committee.

People in Fairmont were still interested in establishing a junior college in that city. They had secured a majority vote in favor of such establishment, but had not been able to secure the required two-thirds vote. Fairmont legislators Senator Chris Erickson and Representative G.J. Van de Riet Introduced Senate File 741 and House File 910 on February 21 and February 24, 1961, in an attempt to get relief from the required two-thirds vote:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO JUNIOR COLLEGES; VOTES REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1957, SECTION 131.02, SUBDIVISION 4.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 131.02, Subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. {ESTABLISHMENT AFTER APPROVAL.} If the establishment of a junior college is authorized by a two-thirds majority vote of the electors voting thereon the school board of such school district shall take the necessary steps to establish and maintain such junior college.

Other legislators were not sympathetic to the Fairmont concerns. Both bills died in Education Committee.

The matter of securing a broader base of support for junior colleges was addressed in two different bills -- one to allow the creation of junior college districts in which two or more school districts could combine to form a junior college district, and one in which one or two counties could form a junior college district. The bill which would have allowed school districts to combine was introduced as Senate File 830 on February 27, 1961, by Senators Vladimir Shipka of Grand Rapids, Sandy Keith of Rochester, and Thomas Peterson of Gilbert. The companion bill, House File 1106, was introduced on March 6, 1961, by Representatives George Wangensteen of Bovey, Ben Wichterman of Plummer, Peter Van Santen of Battle Lake, Wayne Bassett of Worthington, and Donald Franke of Rochester. The bill was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE CREATION AND OPERATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Subdivision 1. Any school district, or two or more school districts, may, by resolution of the school board or boards adopted by the approving vote of not less than two thirds of the members of each such board, create a junior college district; provided, however, that before any such resolution may be adopted by an school board, it shall first have been approved by the state board of education.

Subd. 2. All of the territory of each school district creating or participating in the creation of a junior college district shall be included therein, and no more than one school district shall be included unless each is contiguous at one or more points to other territory in the junior college district.

Subd. 3. Each resolution shall state:

- a. That a junior college district is authorized to be created pursuant to sections 1 to 9 of this act, comprising the territory of the school district or school districts creating the same;
- b. If two or more school districts are participating in creation of the junior college district, the names of the school districts;
- c. The purpose of the district, which shall be to establish, acquire, improve, operate, maintain, and administer a junior college, with such facilities as may be determined to be necessary and expedient;
- d. The term of office an number of members of the board of the junior college district, and the manner of their election or appointment, including the manner of electing or appointing the first board; provided, that if the junior college district is created by a single school district, the members of its board shall be the members from time to time of the school board of such school district, and the resolution shall so state; and provided further, that if the junior college district is created by more than one school district, an equal number of board members shall be elected or appointed from each district; and
- e. That the resolution shall become effective 40 days after its publication in the official newspaper of the school district, unless within such period a petition shall be filed with the school board, signed by qualified electors of the school district equal in number to five percent of the number of such electors voting at the last preceding annual school district meeting or election, requesting a referendum on the resolution, in which case it shall not become effective until approved by a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon at the annual or a special meeting or election; provided, that the school board may upon its own motion submit the resolution at an annual or special meeting or election, in which case the resolution shall so state and shall become effective upon approval by a like majority of such electors.
- Subd. 4. The notice of any such meeting or election and the ballot used thereat shall contain the text of the resolution, followed by the question: "Shall the above resolution be approved?"
- Subd. 5. The junior college district shall be deemed duly created on the effective date of the resolution required to create the same, or, if more than one resolution is required, on the effective date of the last resolution. However, certified copies of all such resolutions shall be transmitted by the respective school district clerks to the county superintendent of schools of each

county in which territory of the junior college district is situated, and upon receipt of all required resolutions each county superintendent of schools shall file certified copies thereof as a public record with the register of deeds of his county, and the county superintendent of schools of the county containing the majority of the population of the junior college district shall transmit a certified copy of each resolution to the state commissioner of education.

- Sec. 2. Subdivision 1. Every junior college district created pursuant to this act shall be a public school district and political subdivision of the state and shall have perpetual succession. district and its board shall have all the powers and duties of independent school districts and their boards, as provided by the laws relating to such districts, including but not limited to those set forth in Extra Session Laws 1959, Chapter 71, Article IV, Sections 13 to 24, but such powers and duties may be exercised or carried out by the junior college district and its board only with respect to a junior college educational program, consisting of not more than two years' work beyond the twelfth year of the public school curriculum. Any provisions of such laws relating to the election or appointment of members of the school board which are inconsistent with the provisions of the resolution or resolutions creating the district shall yield to the extent of such inconsistency.
- Subd. 2. The district and its board shall have the power, on or before August 15 in each year, to determine and fix a schedule of rates of tuition, if any, to be paid by pupils enrolled in its educational program, to be paid by the pupils so enrolled or by the school districts in which the pupils are legal residents. Higher rates of tuition may be fixed for pupils residing outside the junior college district.
- Subd. 3. The creation of a junior college district under this act shall have no effect upon the existence, powers or duties of school districts included therein, which shall continue as before, except that when the junior college district begins operation of a junior college educational program, such school districts shall no longer have any powers with respect to junior college education.
- Sec. 3. The tax levy limitations of Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 275.12, shall not be applicable to a junior college district; however, no taxes levied by a junior college district in any year, other than taxes levied for payment of bonded indebtedness, shall exceed in amount one fifth of the total aggregate levies of all school districts included in the junior college district which would be permissible in the same year under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 275.12.
- Sec. 4. Bonds issued by a junior college district shall not constitute indebtedness for any purpose of any school district whose territory is included therein, nor shall bonds issued by any such school district constitute indebtedness for any purpose of the junior college district.

- Sec. 5. Subdivision 1. Existing junior college facilities or other school facilities or land may be sold or donated, or both, to a junior college district, by a school district included therein. The junior college district may pay the agreed price by the payment of cash on hand or derived from the issuance of bonds, or by the assumption of an agreed amount of outstanding bonded indebtedness of the selling district, or by a combination of cash and assumption of indebtedness.
- Subd. 2. Whenever a junior college district proposes to purchase or accept a donation from a participating school district of school facilities consisting of land or improvements to land, its board shall adopt a resolution which shall state:
- a. A general description of the facilities to be sold or donated to the junior college district.
- b. The amount of bonds, if any, to be issued by the junior college district to pay the purchase price of the facilities.
- c. The portion of the price, if any, to be paid in cash, and the portion of the price, if any, to be paid by the assumption of outstanding bonded indebtedness of the selling district by the junior college district.
- Subd. 3. Whenever such facilities are proposed to be sold or donated to the junior college district by a participating school district, such resolution shall also be approved by a concurring resolution adopted by the board of the selling or donating school district.
- Subd. 4. Before such resolution shall become effective, it shall first be approved, at an annual or special election, by a majority of the voters of the junior college district voting thereon, and also by a majority of the voters of each selling or donating school district voting thereon. At such election, the voters of each selling or donating district shall cast their ballots at a polling place or places separate from other polling places in the junior college district. The full text of the resolution shall be included in the notice of election, with a statement that the question whether said resolution shall be approved will be submitted at the election. A separate ballot shall be used at the election for voting on said question, on which shall be printed the resolution or a summary thereof and the question "Shall the foregoing resolution be approved?"
- Subd. 5. If the voters approve such a resolution which provides for the assumption of bonded indebtedness, the clerk of the junior college district shall forthwith prepare a schedule of the years and amounts of taxes required to pay the principal and interest when due of the indebtedness assumed, plus 5% in excess thereof. He shall certify such schedule and a copy of the resolution providing for the assumption of bonded indebtedness to the auditor of each county in which territory of the junior college district is situated. The taxes required by law to be spread and collected for payment of such indebtedness with the next and each ensuing tax roll shall, to the

extent shown in such schedule, be spread by such auditor or auditors against all taxable properties in the junior college district.

- Subd. 6. If the voters approve such a resolution which provides for the issuance of bonds, the board of the junior college district may sell and issue the bonds without further approval of the voters being required.
- Sec. 6. At any time after a tax has been levied by the junior college district, other than a levy for the payment of bonds, and certified to the county auditor or auditors to be spread on the next tax roll for collection, the board may issue and sell certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the collection of such levy, but the aggregate amount of such certificates at any time outstanding shall never exceed the portion of the levy which is then not collected and not delinquent.
- After the creation of a junior college district, any Sec. 7. school district contiguous thereto at any point may by resolution of its school board request to be annexed to the junior college Such resolution shall be subject to referendum in the district. manner provided in section 1. All territory annexed shall be subject to taxation like other property in the junior college district for the support of its educational program and facilities and for the payment of principal and interest becoming due after the annexation on bonds of such district, whether authorized or issued before or after the annexation. If the junior college district has outstanding bonds or has voted bonds which are not yet issued, the annexation shall not be requested unless approved by a majority of the electors in the school district to be annexed voting thereon at a regular or special meeting or election. The board of the junior college district may in its discretion condition its approval of the annexation upon the payment, by the school district to be annexed, of such amount as the board determines to be a reasonable estimate of proportionate share, properly applicable to the territory, of capital costs previously paid by the district, having regard to payments previously made by school districts in the junior college district, and their inhabitants, and principal and interest already paid on bonds of the junior college district. district to be annexed may issue its bonds for the purpose of making the payment required hereunder. Each annexation shall become effective upon the date of adoption of the board's resolution approving the same, or on such subsequent date as said resolution may prescribe.
- Sec. 8. The powers granted herein are supplementary to and not in substitution for any other powers possessed by school districts in connection with the acquisition, betterment, administration, operation, and maintenance of junior colleges.
- Sec. 9. Junior college districts created under this act shall not be entitled to the aids to public schools established by Extra Session Laws 1959, Chapter 71, Article V., except aids specifically provided for districts maintaining junior colleges.

- Sec. 10. Subdivision 1. A junior college is a school organized according to sections 131.02 to 131.07, or according to sections 1 to 9 of this act.
- Subd. 2. Subdivision 1 of this section is a substitute for Extra Session Laws 1959, Chapter 71, Article I, Section 5, Subdivision 2, clause (3), and the revisor of statutes, in compiling the Minnesota Statutes, shall substitute said subdivision 1 for said clause.
- Sec. 11. Subdivision 1. School districts shall be classified as common, independent, special, associated or junior college districts, each of which is a public corporation. Each district shall be known by its classification and each shall be assigned a number by the commissioner so that its title will be school district number or junior college district number.
- Subd. 2. Subdivision 1 of this section is a substitute for Extra Session Laws 1959, Chapter 71, Article III, Section 2, and the revisor of statutes, in compiling the Minnesota Statutes, shall substitute said subdivision 1 for said section.
- Sec. 12. If any provision of sections 1 to 11 or the application thereof to any person or circumstance should be held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of sections 1 to 11, which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of section 1 to 11 are declared to be severable.

The bill which would have allowed county junior college districts was introduced as Senate File 1059 on March 8, 1961, by Senator Michael McGuire of Montgomery. The companion bill, House File 1845, was introduced on March 24, 1961, by Representatives Carl Iverson of Ashby and Victor Jude of Maple Lake. The bill follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRUCTS; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1957, SECTIONS 131.02 TO 131.07.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. {ESTABLISHMENT OF JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS.} Subdivision 1. One and not more than two counties in which the number of students graduating from high school has averaged at least five hundred per year for the preceding three years and in which there is a total assessed valuation of not less than \$10,000,000 may establish and maintain a junior college district, the curriculum of which shall consist of not more than two years' work beyond the

twelfth year of the public school curriculum, in the manner hereinafter provided.

- Subd. 2. "Facilities" as used herein, means land, buildings, equipment and furnishings necessary and incidental to the operation of a junior college.
- Subd. 3. After the establishment of a junior college district no other school district in such unit shall maintain or operate junior college facilities, except as hereinafter provided.
- Subd. 4. Nothing herein shall prevent the establishment of a junior college district nor the purchase, lease or construction of any facilities deemed suitable or which can be made suitable for use as junior college facilities.
- Sec. 2. {METHODS OF ESTABLISHMENT.} Subdivision 1. A junior college district may be established in any one of the following ways provided for in this section.
- Subd. 2. (a) {BY RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.} The board of county commissioners of the county or counties included in a proposed junior college district may, by resolution passed by each board order a special election on the question of establishment of a junior college district or include the question on the ballot in a general election.
- (b) {BY PETITION OF FIVE OR MORE SCHOOL BOARDS.} A special county election shall also be called by the board of county commissioners or the issue shall be included on the ballot at the next general county election on the filing of a petition with the county auditor of the county or counties affected executed on behalf of the school boards of five or more school districts located in each respective county affected praying for the establishment of a junior college district and an election on the issue.
- {CONTENTS OF RESOLUTIONS OR PETITIONS.} 3. resolutions or petitions provided for in this section shall contain the name or names of the county or counties to be included in the proposed junior college district; a general description of all junior college facilities and their location then existing within the proposed junior college district, if any, and if none, such fact shall be stated therein; a demand or order for a special county election or inclusion of the question on the ballot in the next general election of the question of establishment of a junior college district comprised of the county or counties therein named; attached to the petition, the certificate of the clerk of each such school district designated thereon that the petition was executed pursuant to a resolution duly passed; and the order of the board of county commissioners of the county having the greatest assessed valuation, if more than one county there be included in the proposed junior college district, shall direct the county auditor of that county to cause a plat to be prepared.

Subd. 4. The plat shall show:

- (a) The boundaries of the proposed junior college district;
- (b) The location of school buildings presently used for junior college purposes in the area proposed for the establishment of a junior college district, if any;
- (c) A statement thereon showing the assessed valuation of the county, or if more than one there be, the assessed valuation of each county in the proposed junior college district; and
- (d) A statement showing the total number of students that have graduated from high school in the proposed junior college district during the preceding three years and the average number so graduating during each of the said three years. In the event that junior college facilities do exist in the proposed junior college district, the statement shall recite the number of students presently in attendance and the number of students that graduated therefrom in the preceding year, if any.
- Subd. 5. Copies of the plat shall be filed by the county auditor who caused it to be prepared in the office of the auditor of each county included in the proposed junior college district and in the office of the commissioner of education.
- Sec. 5. {ELECTIONS.} Subdivision 1. The election on the question of establishment of a junior college district may be at any general or special county election and shall be held in both counties, if more than one there be included in the proposed junior college district, on the same day and in like manner and on like notice as any special or general county election. The notice of election shall contain a summary of the information contained in the plat and shall state the proposition to be voted upon as it will be contained on the ballot.
- Subd. 2. If the majority of votes cast in the county, if only one county there be in the proposed junior college district, be in favor of establishment of the junior college district, the county auditor shall issue an order declaring the junior college district proposed to have been established.
- Subd. 3. If there be more than one county in the proposed junior college district, and if the majority of votes cast in each such county be in favor of establishment of the junior college district proposed, the auditor who originally caused the plat to be prepared shall issue an order declaring the junior college district proposed to have been established. He shall forward a copy of such order to the auditor of each county included in the junior college district and a copy to the commissioner of education.
- Subd. 4. Upon receipt of the order establishing a junior college district, the commissioner of education shall forthwith, by order, assign an identification number to the new district and shall mail a copy of his order to the auditor of each county included therein.

Subd. 5. {FORM OF BALLOT ON QUESTION OF ESTABLISHMENT OF A JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT.}

"Shall ______ (set forth the name of the county or counties included) establish a junior college district to provide facilities and equipment for junior college education?

Yes No "

Sec. 6. {OPERATION OF EXISTING JUNIOR COLLEGE FACILITIES.} Any school district operating junior college facilities at the time of the establishment of the junior college district is hereby authorized to continue operation thereof until such time as the junior college district provides junior college facilities, whereafter such district shall complete the school year and shall not cease operation of its junior college facilities on any other date than July 1 of any year and shall have power and authority insofar as junior college education is concerned only to make such contracts and to do such things as are necessary to maintain and operate their junior college facilities until such time as the junior college district provides junior college facilities.

Sec. 7. {FIRST SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.} Subdivision 1. Within 30 days after issuance of the order declaring the junior college district to have been established, the board of county commissioners of each county included in the junior college district shall call a special election for the purpose of electing the members of the first school board of the junior college district. The date of the election shall be the same in both counties, if more than one county there be there included and shall be held no longer than 60 days from the date of the order declaring the junior college district to have been established.

- Subd. 2. {FILING OF CANDIDATES.} Candidates for the school board shall file for office the same as all elected county officers and the auditor of each county shall place the names on the ballot on the special election and on the ballot at each regular election thereafter of all candidates filing for said office.
- Subd. 3. The care, management and control of the junior college district shall be vested in a school board to be known as the "junior college board" which shall be elected and constituted as follows: there is but one county in the junior college district, six members shall be elected and constitute the junior college board and shall serve as follows: three members shall serve from the date of their election to the January 2 following the first county general election following their election; the remaining three members shall serve from the date of their election to the January 2 following the second county general election following their election and thereafter at each county general election three members shall be elected for a term of four years from the January 2 next after their election. the election of the first junior college board, the three board members who received the highest number of votes shall serve for a term of four years from the January 2 next after their election; the remaining three board members shall serve for a term of two years from the January 2 next following their election; if there are two counties in the junior college district, eight members shall be

elected and constitute the junior college board and shall serve as follows: four members shall be elected from each county; two of the four from each county shall serve from the date of their election to the January 2 following the first county general election following their election; the remaining two of the four from each county shall serve from the date of their election to the January 2 following the county general election following their election thereafter at each general county election two members from each county shall be elected for a term of four years from the January 2 Each board member shall serve until a following their election. successor is elected and qualifies. In the first election the two board members of the four from each of the two counties who receive the highest number of votes shall serve for a term of four years; the remaining two board members of the four from each county shall serve for a term of two years. The junior college district board shall have full powers of appointment to fill any vacancy on the board and such board member so appointed to fill a vacancy shall fill such vacancy for the balance of the term for which his predecessor in office was elected or appointed.

- Sec. 8. {ORGANIZATION, POWERS.} Upon the establishment of any junior college district, it shall be organized as, have all the powers of, and be governed as an independent school district, having such additional powers as are provided for herein, except that it shall be without power to construct, maintain or operate elementary and secondary schools.
- Sec. 9. {ASSUMPTION OF POWERS AND DUTIES BY JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT BOARD.} Subdivision 1. To allow time for issuance of bonds and levy of taxes to finance the operation of the junior college district, the junior college board may by resolution elect to commence operation of junior college facilities on July 1 next following establishment of the junior college district or July 1 in the year next following.
- Subd. 2. Within 90 days after its election, the junior college board shall determine by resolution the date on which it will commence the operation of the junior college facilities and the clerk of the junior college board shall forward a copy of said resolution by mail to the clerk of any district maintaining and operating junior college facilities within the junior college district and to the auditor of each county which is included in the junior college district. Such district shall cease operation of their junior college facilities on the date stated in said resolution.
- Subd. 3. The school board of any district operating junior college facilities within the junior college district is hereby authorized to collect from the county all moneys due it from whatsoever source for providing junior college education up to the date on which the junior college district board commences operation of junior college facilities.

- Sec. 10. {INITIAL FINANCING POWERS OF JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT.} Subdivision 1. To finance initial operating expenses, the junior college board may issue tax anticipation certificates in accord with the following terms and provisions:
- (1) Within 60 days prior to the date on which the junior college district board is to commence operation of the junior college facilities which it has purchased, leased or constructed, the junior college board shall determine the budget required for the period from July 1 of the year in which it commences operation of junior college facilities to November 1 of the year following and the clerk of the junior college district on or before October 10 during the year when the junior college district commences such operation shall certify to the auditor of the county or counties included in the junior college district the levies for junior college purposes authorized by law and required by said budget which may be levied without regard to any existing limitations thereon.
- (2) After such levy has been so certified to the county auditor, the junior college board may by resolution adopted by two-thirds vote, issue certificates in anticipation of such levy from time to time but the aggregate principal amount of such certificates outstanding shall not exceed 90 percent of the remaining uncollected balance of such levy. The junior college district may expend the amounts received from the sale of such certificates notwithstanding the provisions of any law limiting the expenditures of school districts.
- (3) The junior college district shall have power to levy taxes as follows:
- (a) From the date of the order establishing the junior college district for the purpose of paying principal and interest on bonded indebtedness on the bonds issued by it or to be issued by it;
- (b) From the date it commences operation of junior college facilities for the purpose of maintenance and operation thereof.
- The certificates shall be issued in such denominations as the board may determine, shall bear interest at such rate as may be fixed by the junior college board not to exceed six percent per annum and shall be sold in such manner as the board may determine for not less than par and accrued interest. They shall be due and payable at such times as may be fixed by the board, not later than December 31 of the year following the year in which issued. When certificates have been issued in anticipation of any tax levy and remain outstanding, the collection of such levy shall be first applied in payment of such certificates in the order of their dates of issuance, but the full faith and credit of the junior college district shall be pledged to make good any deficiency in such collection in order to pay certificates when they become due. Taxes for the purpose of making good any such deficiency may be levied without limitation as to rate or amount. The full faith and credit of the junior college district and the collection of the tax, in anticipation of which the

levies authorized hereunder for the payment of which certificates have been issued, shall be a charge on the levy so pledged.

- Sec. 11. {BONDING FOR PURCHASE, LEASE OR CONSTRUCTION OF JUNIOR COLLEGE FACILITIES.} Subdivision 1. After the establishment of a junior college district the junior college board may issue bonds in such amount as is deemed by it necessary to purchase, lease or construct adequate facilities for junior college education therein, by resolution, which resolution may provide for the submission of the question to vote of the electors, such submission being solely in the discretion of the junior college board, other statutes to the contrary notwithstanding.
- Subd. 2. Such bonds shall be issued and sold in accordance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1957, Sections 475.53, to 475.57 and 475.60 to 475.74. The proceeds from the sale of such bonds shall be used for the purchase, lease, construction and operation of the junior college district facilities.
- Subd. 3. The bonds so issued shall be a lien and charge upon all taxable property in the junior college district.
- Sec. 12. {SEPARATE DEBT LIMITATIONS.} Any junior college district may incur a net debt up to the limitations thereon provided by Minnesota Statutes 1957, Section 475.53, Subdivision 4 and the laws amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, without any regard to any indebtedness of any school district included in such junior college district and any such district may incur a net debt up to such limitations thereon without any regard to any indebtedness of the junior college district in which it is included.
- Sec. 13. {ADDITIONAL COUNTY.} Subdivision 1. After a plat has been filed and the junior college district is established, an additional county may be joined in the junior college district if such district is comprised of but one county, at any general or special county election; both counties voting must by a majority of votes cast by the voters of each county approve the joinder of the additional county or the joinder shall not be effective.
- In the event an additional county is admitted to the Subd. 2. junior college district in the manner herein provided, such county shall assume its proportionate share of the bonded indebtedness of the junior college district then existing in the proportion that its assessed valuation prior to joinder in the junior college district bears to the total assessed valuation of the junior college district after joinder and also its proportionate share of any other debts or obligations the junior college district may have at the time such county is so joined in like manner and the auditor of each such county shall spread the tax levy thereafter on the taxable property of the entire junior college district to reflect such assumption and such obligations shall thereafter be a lien and charge upon all taxable property in both counties and the full faith and credit of both counties shall be pledged to make good any deficiency in the collection of tax levies for the payment thereof.

Sec. 14. {TERMINATION, ALTERATION OR CHANGE OF JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT.} Subdivision 1. A junior college district organized as provided herein, and except as provided in subdivision 2 hereof, shall not be dissolved, have its boundaries altered or its structure changed in any manner unless such action is initiated by the board of the junior college district after a unanimous vote in favor of such action by the members of the junior college board and unless there be a majority vote cast by the voters in the junior college district voting thereon in favor of such dissolution, alteration or change.

Subd. 2. Unless a junior college district has acquired junior college facilities and is operating them within three years from the date of the order establishing such junior college district, the junior college district shall be dissolved by order of the commissioner of education reciting such fact and directed to the auditor of each county included therein, whereupon, from the date of such order such junior college district shall cease to exist and all of its powers terminate.

Sec. 15. {LIMITATION OF ACTION.} Unless action is commenced contesting the legality of the establishment of a junior college district or the joinder of an additional county therein within 30 days from the date of the order effecting same, the junior college district shall be deemed legally organized and its existence shall not thereafter be subject to direct or collateral attack.

Sec. 16. [REPEALER.] Minnesota Statutes 1957, Sections 131.02, 131.03, 131.04, 131.05, 131.06, and 131.07, are hereby repealed.

Appropriations bills were introduced at the end of the second week of April -- Senate File 1797 by Senator Val Imm of Mankato on April 13, and House File 1948 on April 14, 1961, by Representative William Shovell of Minneapolis. As expected, the Senate bill provided for an increase in per student aid from \$250 to \$300 but did not provide for any differential for out-of-district students. The House bill provided \$300 for each resident student and \$350 for each non-resident student. Sections relating to junior colleges in the two bills were as follows:

Senate File 1797

Sec. 17. AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS: 1962 - \$877,800; 1963 - \$965,700.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the state board of education shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$300 for each student in average daily

attendance in said Junior College pursuant to the provisions of Extra Session Laws 1959, Chapter 71, Article V, Section 34.

Provided that should the appropriation for either year be insufficient, the appropriation for the other year shall be available therefor. The amounts appropriated by Sections 14, 15, 16, are to be paid from the income tax school fund.

House File 1948

Sec. 17. AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS: 1962 - \$946,000; 1963 - \$1,041,000.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the state board of education shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$300 for each resident student and \$350 for each non-resident student in average daily attendance in said junior college pursuant to the provisions of Extra Session Laws 1959, Chapter 71, Article V, Section 34.

Provided that should the appropriation for either year be insufficient, the appropriation for the other year shall be available therefor. The amounts appropriated by Sections 14, 15, and 16 are to be paid from the Income Tax School Fund.

The bills were passed by their respective bodies on April 15, 1961; Senate File 1797 by a 54-7 vote, and House File 1948 by a 111-7 vote.

The Legislature adjourned without taking action on the appropriations bill, but the bills were re-introduced during the 1961 Extra Session. The Senate bill was introduced as Senate File 11 on April 24, 1961, and the House bill as House File 22 on April 25, 1961. The Senate bill was passed by the Senate by a 50-11 vote on April 26 and was sent to the House where it was amended to be the same as the House bill and then passed 105-21. The Senate refused to concur and asked for a Conference Committee. The House acceded to the request. The Senate named Senators Robert Dunlap of Plainview, Val Imm of Mankato, Charles Root of Minneapolis, Gordon Rosenmeier of Little Falls, and John McKee of Bemidji. House members were Representatives Ben Wichterman of Plummer, Wayne Bassett of Worthington, Ed Chilgren of Littlefork, Peter Fugina of Virginia, and Peter Popovich of St. Paul.

The Conference Committee Report on June 1, 1961, contained the language of the Senate bill in regard to junior colleges. The report was approved by the Senate 48-9 on June 1, 1961, and by the House 91-29 on June 3, 1961. It appears in the Extra Session Laws for 1961, Chapter 89, page 1749, as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS Available for the Year Ending June 30

1961 1962 1963

Sec. 17. AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS...

877,800 965,700

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the state board of education shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$300 for each student in average daily attendance in said junior college the pursuant to provisions of Extra Session Laws 1959, Chapter 71, Article V, Section 34.

Provided that should appropriation for either year insufficient, appropriation for the other year shall be available The therefor. amounts appropriated by Sections 14, 15, and 16 are to be paid from the Income Tax School Fund.

The only legislation in regard to junior colleges which was passed during the 1961 session was the appropriations bill, which raised the level of state aid to \$300 per student but did not provide differential aid for non-resident students. Construction aid was still not available, nor was it yet possible to provide a broader base of support by creating larger junior college districts.

During the 1961 session of the Minnesota Legislature, officials at Willmar were busy pursuing the establishment of a junior college in that city. Applications to the State Board of Education for permission to establish a junior college and an area vocational-technical school at Willmar were mailed on January 24, 1961. The State Board placed them on the agenda for the meeting of the Liaison Committee on Higher Education which was to be held in the Regents Room at the University on February 7, 1961. The presentation at that meeting was made by Mr. Farley Bright, Assistant Commissioner of Education. He stated that the State Department of Education was vitally interested that the next junior college approved would be a comprehensive college and that the proposed institution at Willmar appeared to qualify, since in addition to the normal academic program there would be six vocational-technical programs.

The Willmar application generated considerable discussion by the members of the committee. Concern about the effect an institution at Willmar might have upon St. Cloud State College and the new "experiment" at Morris were voiced by Mr. S.W. Harvey, an employee of the State College Board and a member of the research staff of the Liaison Committee. Dr. John Bicknell, an employee of the State Board of Education and also a member of the research staff of the Liaison Committee, expressed concern about the effect approval of the Willmar application might have upon other potential sites for junior Dr. Roy Prentis, Executive Secretary of the State College Board, stated his belief that the Liaison Committee was going to have to find some . better basis for establishing a college than just having property available. Mr. Bright defended the Willmar proposal on all counts, and was joined by Mr. Stanley Wenberg, Assistant to the President at the University, who related his earlier conversations with the writer and his conviction that the Willman people would have been interested in providing some form of post-high school

education whether or not the Air Force facilities had become available. After more discussion, President O. Meredith Wilson of the University stated that he felt the committee had sufficient evidence to act on the proposal and made the following motion: "It is the consensus of the Liaison Committee that the information presented in relation to Willmar's application for a junior college and vocational school is appreciated and satisfies the criteria available to us. The State Board should feel that they have fulfilled their obligation to the Liaison Committee and should feel free to take whatever action they deem advisable concerning the application." The motion was seconded by Mr. Lyman Huntley and passed.

At the same meeting of the Liaison Committee, President Wilson presented a report of University thinking in regard to the future of the agricultural high schools in Crookston and Grand Rapids.

Approval of the Willmar application was given by the State Board of Education on February 10, 1961. An excerpt from the minutes of that meeting follows:

Willmar Junior College and Area Vocational School - Mr. Weltzin introduced Superintendent Philip Helland of Willmar who in turn introduced the other members of the delegation who were Willmar school board members.

In presenting the applications, Mr. Weltzin stated that the purpose is to establish a "community college" which will include a junior college and an area-vocational school as a unified program on one site to start operation possibly by the school year 1961-62. He stated that the department staff had visited Willmar on February 2 and looked at the proposed facilities. The anticipated enrollment for the first year is 136 students. The site is to be the Willman Air Force Station, no longer in use, which is about three miles from town; this is a 26 acre site and has about 20 buildings. The units have been well maintained and can be easily converted into classrooms, laboratories, shops, etc. Physical education will have to be taken care of at the municipal auditorium downtown and the high school and junior high school buildings could be used for programs and other public events. Mr. Weltzin stated that Willmar meets the requirements -- they have the financial resources and the potential as far as enrollment is concerned. Mr. Weltzin recommended that Willmar

be given favorable consideration. The district will then submit the Junior College proposal to the voters for final approval.

Mr. Helland stated that they had made a survey of the area within thirty miles of Willmar which indicated a great deal of interest in such a community college.

In response to a question regarding administrative setup, Mr. Helland stated that they would like to have a unified administration over the two schools with the Dean of the Junior College in charge. They expect to engage an architect to make a long range plan. Mr. Helland stated that if they secure the Air Force Station facilities the only acquisition cost would be the appraisal which the Federal Government requires. The \$135,000 bond issue is for renovating the buildings.

Mr. Huntley indicated that a "community college" in Willmar would not interfere with any comprehensive plan for higher education that the Liaison Committee might work out. Commissioner Schweickhard read a letter which contained the following motion passed by the Liaison Committee concerning the Willmar proposal: "It is the consensus of the Liaison Committee that the information presented in relation to Willmar's application for a junior college and vocational school is appreciated and satisfies the criteria available to us. The State Board should feel that they have fulfilled their obligation to the Liaison Committee and should feel free to take whatever action they deem advisable concerning this application." The Commissioner stated that because of the present law two motions will be required if the Board chooses to approve the applications.

On motion of Mr. Petrich, seconded by Mr. Peterson, the Board voted to approve the application of the Willmar School Board for the establishment of a Junior College.

Mr. Knaak gave a brief review of the plans for courses at the Area Vocational School.

On motion of Mrs. Kramer, seconded by Dr. Lundberg, the Board voted to approve the application of the Willmar School Board for the establishment of an Area Vocational School such approval to be conditioned upon their obtaining the facilities mentioned in the application.

Mr. Huntley stated that it is the consensus of the Board that they would like to see the establishment of more junior colleges combined with area vocational schools and would like to see present junior colleges extend their activities along the vocational lines. If the program goes through at Willmar, it will give the state an opportunity to see the workings of such an institution and how successful they can be. (See Dr. Lundberg's Resolution later in the meeting.)

Later in the meeting Dr. Lundberg presented the following resolution and moved its adoption:

WHEREAS, The State Board of Education has previously expressed its support of the concept of a comprehensive community college, and

WHEREAS, The Willmar School District has proposed to establish a community college, and

WHEREAS, The Willmar School District has submitted separate applications for the establishment of a Junior College and an Area Vocational School because separate applications are required under present law,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Board, having approved the applications separately, endorses the proposal of the Willmar District to establish a single institution based on a comprehensive community college plan.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Mortensen and carried; Resolution was adopted.

The action by the State Board of Education cleared the way for a vote in the Willmar school district. The election was held on March 7, 1961, after a spirited campaign led by more than 300 members of citizens committees in the areas of Finance, Community Responsibility, Costs, Endorsements, Facilities, Friends, Industrial Relations, Needs, Publicity, Resources, Speakers, and Surveys. A record number of voters turned out for the election -- 3,133 ballots were cast -- and 95.5% of them voted "yes" on the question: "Shall Independent School District No. 347, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, establish a Community College, including a Junior College and an Area Vocational School on the site of the Willmar Air Force Base, if said Base is made available to said school district?" (Since state law did not yet recognize a community college, it was necessary to include both the Area Vocational-Technical School and the Junior College in the wording of the question.)

With a favorable vote for the establishment of a junior college achieved, the next challenge for the Willmar people was to obtain possession of the Air Force Station and to pass a bond issue to provide funds for remodeling and equipment.

Committees went back into action in support of a \$200,000 bond issue. Facilities Committee, under the leadership of newspaper editor The O.B. Augustson, enlisted the help of Minnesota Senators Hubert H. Humphrey and Eugene McCarthy and Representative H. Carl Anderson, to secure possession of The situation was complicated by the fact that the the Air Force Station. local army reserve unit had made application for several buildings in the middle of the site. Congress had appropriated \$190,000 for an army reserve building in Willmar, but that had been put on hold when it became evident that the air force station would be deactivated. While school district officials were sympathetic to the needs of the army reserve unit, and suggested several plans for joint use of the facilities, they felt that it would be much more desirable if the college could utilize the entire site and the army reserve unit could be housed elsewhere. With the help of Senators Humphrey and McCarthy and Representative Anderson, a solution was worked out in which the Willmar school district purchased 2-1/2 acres of land adjacent to a new national guard armory in Willmar and made the property available for the construction of a new army reserve facility. The federal funds were released for the facility, and the entire air force station was made available for the community college. In addition, the nineteen homes which had previously housed military families were given to the school district to be used as housing for college faculty members.

Willmar school district voters again turned out in large numbers to vote on the \$200,000 bond issue on May 16, 1961, and 97% of them voted "yes" on the question: "Shall Independent School District No. 347, Minnesota, borrow money and issue its negotiable coupon general obligation bonds in an amount not exceeding \$200,000, for the purpose of acquiring buildings for school purposes

and remodeling and equipping the same for use as an area vocational school and junior college?"

So, for \$200,000, the Willmar school district had a community college campus with twenty-four remodeled and equipped buildings as well as nineteen homes for faculty residences, and the local army reserve unit had a new facility built for almost the same amount as the total dollars required of the Willmar voters. There is no doubt that the availability of the air force station facilities made it easier to pass the two required elections by large majorities, but the enthusiasm and hard work of so many citizens set the stage for successful opening of the Willmar Community College -- a new type of Minnesota institution along the lines envisioned by the State Board of Education.

On the same date as the Willmar bond election, May 16, 1961, voters in Fairmont again rejected a proposal to establish a junior college in that community, this time by a vote of 1,442 to 1,289.

Officials in the Alexandria school district had submitted an application for an Area Vocational-Technical School to the State Board of Education which the State Board had approved on May 15, 1961, contingent upon concurrence by the Liaison Committee. Approval by the Liaison Committee was given without discussion. The Alexandria people continued to be interested in the establishment of a junior college in their district, and continued to participate in the activities of the Minnesota Junior College Action Committee.

Plans for opening the vocational division of the Willmar Community College were moving ahead in the summer of 1961. Another bonus came when the biology and physics departments at Carleton College moved into the new Olin Hall of Science on the Carleton campus. Mr. Ralph H. Ackermann, superintendent of buildings at Carleton, contacted the writer to ask whether or not the new college at Willmar could use its old science department

furniture. Officials from Willmar visited the Carleton campus and found the furniture and cabinets such that they would be very useful in remodeling facilities at the air force station. President Lawrence Gould of Carleton made them available to the Willmar Community College free of charge -- a big help to a new college with many demands upon its funds!

The Vocational Division of the Willmar Community College opened in September of 1961 with Mr. Charles Richardson as Director, and with 87 students enrolled in programs in auto mechanics, business, electronics, and practical nursing. A section in cosmetology was added in October and another was added in January, bringing mid-year enrollment to 135.

Failure of the 1961 Legislature to approve a four-year college in southwestern Minnesota caused new questions to be raised as to how higher education could best be brought to southwestern Minnesota. Richard P. Kleeman reported on the July 17, 1961, meeting of the Liaison Committee in a Minneapolis Tribune article on July 18, 1961:

"Can higher education best be brought to southwestern Minnesota by one or more two-year junior colleges, heavily state-supported, rather than by one four-year state college?

The state higher education liaison committee asked that question Monday as it began studies aiming toward a recommendation to the 1963 legislature. The 1961 legislative session turned a deaf ear to proposals for a four-year southwestern college.

The liaison committee, which includes representatives of the University of Minnesota, state college board, and state board of education, decided to invite junior college spokesmen to its September meeting.

President O. Meredith Wilson of the University was elected liaison committee Chairman, succeeding Dean M. Schweickhard, retiring state education commissioner. Dr. Roy Prentis, state college board executive secretary succeeds Vice President Laurence Lunden of the University as secretary.

The question of several regional junior colleges as possible alternatives to one four-year school was raised yesterday by Earl Ringo, assistant to the University's director of institutional research.

A four-year college, he said, should be located in a fairly large city. Yet only four of nine communities that sought such a college -- Worthington, Marshall, Montevideo, and Pipestone -- meet the 5,000 minimum population standard which the liaison group suggests for establishment of a new junior college.

(Other cities that sought a four-year college were Granite Falls, Redwood Falls, Slayton, Tracy, and Willmar. Worthington now has a junior college; Willmar recently voted to start one.)

"I've lived out in that area for 18 years," declared Mrs. Enok Mortensen, Tyler, state board of education member. "What we need is junior colleges with a strong vocational emphasis."

"The reason we haven't had them is all this talk of a four-year college. I've been dismayed at the emphasis on a four-year college in that part of the state."

Communities favored a four-year college, Schweickhard pointed out, because they thought it would be fully state-supported, while junior colleges draw heavily on local tax support.

Prentis said heavily state-supported junior colleges would achieve "complete consistency" in higher education, but at the expense of junior colleges' cherished local control.

A.I. Johnson, university regent from Benson, a former legislator, siad the legislature does not appear to favor helping pay junior college construction or expansion costs.

Norman Nelson, state college board member from Moorhead, declared his readiness to have the liaison committee go on record against a four-year college for the southwest. Mrs. Mortensen agreed, but she and Wilson urged more discussion.

"We need not be bound by tradition," Wilson declared. "If we decide that the best pattern for Minnesota is some modification of the junior college system, we ought not be afraid because tradition offers no precedent."

Existing junior colleges, several committee members noted, might not take kindly to a new class of regional junior colleges that might receive more state support than the present \$300 per student state aid.

Mr. Ringo had reported that nine communities -- Granite Falls, Marshall, Montevideo, Pipestone, Redwood Falls, Slayton, Tracy, and Willmar -- had responded to an invitation to submit brochures covering such items in reference to their communities as: population, municipal services, hospitals,

housing, employment, transportation, newspapers, municipal libraries, and community contributions.

The Liaison Committee invited junior college administrators to meet with the members of the committee on September 26, 1961, for the purpose of discussing junior college development. Junior college people present were: Reuben Meland, Dean at Austin; John Chalberg, Dean at Brainerd; Idelia Loso, Dean at Ely; Wesley Waage, Dean at Fergus Falls; Jack Hudnall, Dean at Hibbing; Harold Wilson, Dean at Itasca (Coleraine); Charles Hill, Dean at Rochester; and W. Donald Olsen, Dean at Worthington. Others present were: Superintendent L.S. Harbo of Austin, chairman of the Junior College Advisory Committee to the State Board of Education; Elmer Weltzin, Director of Junior Colleges in the State Department of Education; and Robert Keller and Richard White from the University. Members of the Liaison Committee present were: Daniel Gearhart and Dean Schweickhard representing the State Board of Education; Charles Mourin, Norman Nelson, and Roy Prentis representing the State College Board; and A.I. Johnson, Laurence Lunden, and O. Meredith Wilson representing the University. The discussion covered a wide range of topics. The minutes of the meeting contain a summary of the discussion by President Wilson:

In summary, Dr. Wilson said that it appeared that the junior colleges feel that of the alternatives that they can see for administrative organization they prefer being under the Board of Education, but they would like to have more direct supervision from the Department of Education; they are ambitious to be quite institutions independent educational which are self-sustaining community colleges; they feel that the present state participation in the program seems realistic, but the Deans feel that because of the values provided to the state by the communities having junior colleges, there is justification for further state participation in the way of capital outlay and that the Liaison Committee should look into the matter of fees for non-district registration; in the matter of regionalism, the local district is not always adequate to the task, but there is something about the idea of the associated school district in Minnesota that is not acceptable; there appears to be a reluctance to attempt to collect taxes in a large area for a junior

college to be located in a fixed locality. There was the additional idea expressed that, had it not been for the suggestion that a new State College might be created in Southwestern Minnesota, the junior college pattern would have filled out in that area and substantially acquitted the need there. Finally, he concluded, it appears that there was agreement that there is a need for junior college development in the Twin Cities suburban area."

Comments at the meeting in regard to junior colleges in the Twin City area were picked up by the metropolitan area press. An editorial in the St. Paul Dispatch on September 27, 1961, stated:

"The student jam at the University of Minnesota this fall, which finds at least one class with some 2,100 students, dramatically underscores the need for two-year colleges in the Twin Cities suburban areas.

Dean Charles E. Hill of Rochester Junior College stressed this at a meeting of the state liaison committee for higher education Tuesday. The dean pointed out that if two-year colleges are not established in the metropolitan area "the university is going to be twice its size in ten years." Such schools would relieve pressure on the university, which then could "stress upper division (junior and senior) and graduate schools," he said.

The editorial went on to describe university problems associated with student load and traffic, and concluded:

"That is why it is important now to give serious consideration to suburban or satellite two-year schools. If such institutions existed now, the university could eliminate its general college and cut the enrollment problem on the main campus by 3,200 students. Add to that other freshmen and sophomores who could be accommodated at such schools and the load would be reduced even more.

The suburban college is the most reasonable and, in the long run, the most economical method to relieve these pressures on university facilities."

The Minneapolis Tribune of the same date reviewed earlier recommendations in regard to metropolitan area junior colleges which had been made by the Governor's Committees in 1956 and 1958, and stated:

"Dr. J.L. Morrill, when president of the university, advocated starting a junior college somewhere in the Twin Cities area, but city school officials have shown little enthusiasm for the idea -- chiefly because previously the need did not seem urgent and the expense looked like an additional drain on already tight budgets.

Now, however, with university enrollment rising, it seems time for a fresh and serious look at the junior college idea. More than half the university's undergraduate students come from the Twin Cities metropolitan area. The biggest percentage increase in enrollment this fall has been in the university's two-year general college. Moreover, a junior college, even this close to the university and other city colleges, probably would, to some extent, tap a new supply of students who otherwise would get no higher education.

The present level of state aid -- \$300 a student -- makes it more feasible than in the past to establish a new junior college. If it were to serve an area of several counties, either state or area financing for construction and operating costs beyond the standard state aid would doubtless have to be worked out.

A metropolitan junior college would be no cure-all for university enrollment pressures, but it might prove to be a highly useful factor in the whole state complex of institutions for higher learning. A serious study should be made to provide up-to-date information on the question."

The Liaison Committee invited the Directors of Area Vocational Schools to join them for a discussion at their meeting on November 2, 1961. Only five members of the Liaison Committee were present at the meeting -- Wilson, Schweickhard, Nelson, Prentis, and Lunden -- but John Butler of Dunwoody Institute and the State Board of Education sat in for Mr. Huntley. Directors of Area Vocational Schools -- these were twelve by that time -- were: Morton Carney, Austin; Vernon Maack, Alexandria; George Campaigne, Duluth; Frank Kalin, Mankato; Ray Nord, Minneapolis; Robert Miller, St. Cloud; Harold Ostrem, St. Paul; Michael Matanich, Staples; Arnt Aune, Thief River Falls; Curtis Swenson, Wadena; Charles Richardson, Willmar; and Thomas Raine, Winona. William Knaak and S.K. Wick from the vocational section of the department of education were also present. Dean Hudnall from Hibbing was present to represent the Minnesota Junior College Association, and

Superintendent Harbo was present to represent the Junior College Advisory Committee to the State Board of Education.

Mr. Knaak made a presentation on the history and development of Minnesota's area vocational schools, closing with some comments about relationships with junior colleges and state colleges. He asked the committee to take a careful look at whether or not it would be wise to combine transfer courses with technical courses, but suggested that a more immediate problem might be the relationship between area vocational schools and state colleges. He cited the construction of extensive industrial education facilities on state college campuses and inquired as to whether state colleges intended to develop two-year programs in those facilities.

Dr. Wilson raised the question of why the development in Minnesota has been such that there must be decisions as to whether to have vocational schools or junior colleges when in most states their programs are provided in the same institution. While his question was not answered, there were comments by Superintendent Harbo and Dean Hudnall about how the two schools could work together if they were located in the same community and coordinated by the school board and the superintendent. Dr. Wilson continued to press the point, saying that while the vocational school directors had introduced quotations from vocational people in comprehensive schools indicating that the combination did not work well, he felt that he could get just as many quotations from people in similar situations who felt that it did work well to offer the two types of programs in the same institution.

The Liaison Committee invited representatives from southwestern Minnesota communities interested in promoting a four-year college in that part of the state to join them at their final meeting for 1961, held on December 12th. Representatives from Marshall, Redwood Falls, Slayton, and Tracy were present. Delegations from Worthington and Granite Falls were not able to be

present because of inclement weather, but conveyed their interest in the deliberations by telephone and telegram.

Principal speakers at the session were Mr. C.J. O'Brien of Marshall, Representative Alvin Hofstad of Madison, Rex Galles of Redwood Falls, Senator John Zwach of Walnut Grove, Superintendent Frey of Marshall, Superintendent Borneman of Tracy, and Superintendent Schoen of Slayton. Members of the Liaison Committee present were: Chairman Wilson, Schweickhard, Gearhart, Huntley, Nelson, Prentis, and Johnson. Dr. C.M. Granskou, President of St. Olaf College, was present to represent private colleges. The community representatives were united in suggesting a four-year state college as the best answer to the needs of southwestern Minnesota, but suggested also that junior colleges might be necessary in addition to the four-year college. Superintendent Borneman of Tracy introduced the idea of state-operated junior colleges under one state board, similar to the state college pattern.

A new concept was introduced into the higher education discussions, just before the end of 1961 when Dr. John Schwartzwalder, Director of KTCA (Channel 2) proposed a "television junior college" and Dr. Walter Kemmerer, Research and Development Director at KTCA, declared that the station could have such a college on the air by September of 1962.

Kemmerer claimed that a television college could do three things better than any other educational institution: 1) it could reach more students; 2) it could provide the best instruction to everybody; and 3) it could do both of these things at a unit cost much lower than any other school. He claimed tremendous savings would be possible in the use of faculty and in the costs of construction.

The idea of comprehensive junior colleges lost a good supporter when Dr. Dean Schweickhard, Commissioner of Education, retired at the end of 1961. Dr.

Schweickhard had consistently advocated comprehensiveness in his comments before the State Board of Education and the Liaison Committee. That kind of support was not forthcoming from the commissioners who followed him -- Erling Johnson, Duane Matheis, and Howard Casmey.

- 1962 O LIAISON COMMITTEE DISCUSSED REGIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES, STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES, EXTENSION CENTERS, TV JUNIOR COLLEGES, METROPOLITAN AREA JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - o UNIVERSITY TASK FORCE RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - O LIAISON COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED STATE AID FOR FACILITIES, CONTINUATION UNDER STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, JUNIOR COLLEGE SPECIALIST IN STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, SEPARATE FACILITIES FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES, POSSIBILITY OF JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS, CHARGE-BACK FOR OUT-OF-DISTRICT STUDENTS, TWO NEW JUNIOR COLLEGES IN SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA, ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES IN VOID AREAS, JUNIOR COLLEGES IN THE TWIN CITIES AREA, BROADER PROGRAMS IN JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - o JUNIOR COLLEGE DIVISION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE ESTABLISHED IN WILLMAR

Support for a regional junior college system was growing in the meetings of the Liaison Committee early in 1962. An editorial in the St. Paul Pioneer Press on January 20, 1962, called it "a step in the right direction."

Support for creating a regional junior college system in Minnesota appears to be growing in the liaison committee for higher education.

At the last session of the committee, members pointedly discussed "area" junior colleges and the possibility of providing such institutions with state aid for construction purposes.

The area or regional idea means that a number of high school districts could band together and set up a junior college which would have a comprehensive curriculum including vocational as well as academic programs. The academic programs would include two-year courses designed for students not interested in or able to go on to a four-year school and courses which will enable students to move on to state colleges or the University of Minnesota for junior and senior year work.

Combining a number of high school districts into one junior college district, would insure that the college would have a sufficient number of potential students to make the operation economically feasible and educationally sound. With a broader local tax base, such institutions undoubtedly could build broader academic programs and develop better staffs than a single community might.

To develop regional colleges will require new legislation. At present, junior colleges are creatures of single high school districts and are operated and financed by local school boards. Provision would have to be made for joint cooperation and financing. State aid for financing construction also would require legislative approval. The committee should indicate what areas it believes need such colleges and whether regional colleges should be created in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

Minnesota has long lacked a master plan for higher education. The liaison committee was created in 1959 in hopes that it would produce such a plan. It has not yet done so. If it is to keep faith with the legislature and the people of Minnesota, the committee should come up with some specific recommendations on higher education policy for presentation to the 1963 legislature.

Development of a program of expansion for junior colleges would be a step in the right direction.

At the January meeting of the committee the question of single or multi-district boards was discussed at length. Mr. Gearhart suggested that while the junior college deans had come out strongly in favor of local control, the superintendents, who he said were really the administrators of the junior colleges, might feel differently. Dr. Prentis concurred and suggested that the superintendents be invited to the next meeting of the Liaison Committee. Mr. Huntley supported the position that single districts did not have adequate finances for strong junior college programs and that the colleges needed some form of control other than the local school board.

Mr. Gearhart commented that he thought a statewide board could administer all of the colleges and still be responsive to local needs, but that he thought that would be less apt to happen if the junior colleges were placed under one of the existing boards. Mr. Huntley and Mr. Mourin added their feelings that

if the junior colleges were to be regional colleges, and they thought that should be the case, then they should be financed by the state.

The matter of extension centers and television colleges came up, but it was agreed that they should be discussed at a later meeting.

As the members looked to future meetings of the committee, there was agreement that the subject of junior colleges was the main one with which the committee was struggling, but there was a rather sharp exchange after Mr. Huntley stated that he thought junior colleges were the main base upon which problems must be resolved and Dr. Prentis agreed with him that the junior college problem seemed to be the main problem with which the committee was struggling. Mr. Gearhart asked why the junior colleges were the main problem and expressed his own view that some of the people on the committee viewed junior colleges as the basic problem because the junior college movement had come into the legislature and was making inroads into the funds available. Dr. Prentis countered that he had no such thing in mind, but was interested only in the most effective way of promoting the junior colleges. Dr. Wilson added that the committee was trying to find a way to get optimum educational opportunity for the young people of Minnesota, and that the junior colleges were the most flexible means of placing the opportunities where the students were.

Dr. Schwartzwalder and Dr. Kemmerer from KTCA appeared before the Junior College Advisory Committee to the State Board of Education on February 1, 1962, and indicated that funding to start their "junior college of the air" was almost assured. Their outline of plans drew many questions from members of the committee, most of them in the areas of accreditation, faculty, faculty-student contact, admission standards, laboratory work, and library. Their response was that they would seek accreditation from the North Central Association and from the University of Minnesota, they would get faculty from

the same sources as other colleges but would get top people to tape lectures during the summer, admission standards would be about the same as in any other college -- high school graduation or its equivalent, laboratory work would be done in suburban high schools after hours, and libraries would be those of the participating high schools and public libraries. Members of the committee expressed skepticism but did not discourage KTCA officials from proceeding with their plans.

Superintendents of Schools from communities interested in junior colleges, and from some of those that already had junior colleges, were present at the March 13th meeting of the Liaison Committee. Those in attendance were: Arthur Hafdal of Alexandria, S.L. Held of Benson, K.C. Satterfield of Buhl, John Furlong of Coleraine, W.J. Murphy of Ely, L.E. Wermager of Fergus Falls, Leo Dominick of International Falls, H.C. Hegdal of Litchfield, M.R. Hankerson of Thief River Falls, George Borneman of Tracy, Floyd Moe of Virginia, and Philip C. Helland of Willmar. Others were prevented from attending by inclement weather.

President Wilson reported on University plans for a "Northwest Suburban Center" in Robbinsdale. He stated that classes would be offered in the evenings at the Robbinsdale High School, and would be offered for one year on an experimental basis to determine the degree of interest in such a program.

The proposed television junior college was also discussed, but no position was taken on it.

After the discussion with the superintendents, President Wilson summarized the attitude of the superintendents as being that the ideal arrangement would be to have a comprehensive junior college program that would provide for academic as well as vocational programs, that they reaffirmed the idea that it was appropriate for the State Department of Education to be their coordinating agency, and that they should be closely related to the local

community. He added further that there was a question as to the extent to which the junior colleges should be state supported. The minutes of the meeting show that the superintendents were not in agreement as to how feasible it would be to establish regional junior college districts. It was pointed out that a bill was being prepared by people in the Austin area which would make it possible for districts surrounding Austin to join in supporting the junior college. The writer expressed the view at the close of the meeting that the two things which would make junior colleges a real force in their areas would be construction aid and broad terminal curricula.

At an executive session of the Liaison Committee on March 29, 1962, there was discussion as to rates of college attendance in various areas of the state, with the conclusion that if attendance at colleges in neighboring states was considered, students in the peripheral areas of the state attended college in numbers as great, if not greater, than students from the central part of the state. Dr. Prentis suggested that if the committee could arrange for reciprocal tuition arrangements with the four states surrounding Minnesota, it would be one of the most constructive contributions that the committee could make.

At the same session, Mr. Gearhart asked Dr. Wilson whether the plans that the university had under consideration for Crookston would cause a conflict with a junior college at Thief River Falls. Dr. Wilson replied that plans were not final, but that the program under consideration would involve college courses in agriculture and therefore would not conflict with academic programs in nearby junior colleges or state colleges.

A delegation from Worthington appeared before the Liaison Committee on April 19, 1962. Members of the delegation were: Representative Wayne Bassett, Ray Crippen, Dean W. Donald Olsen, Superintendent E.A. Durbahn, and Superintendent-elect S.L. Held. Ray Crippen, as spokesman for the delegation,

stated that the group was persuaded that there was need for one, if not two, four-year colleges in southwestern Minnesota. He described the area as the new frontier in Minnesota, a developing area, not a withering area, and that the pressure for a college in the area was not a new idea but one that had been growing for years because of development of industry in the last eight or ten years -- industrial development and farming development.

After a question and answer session, Dr. Wilson summarized the presentation as that the Worthington experience of twenty-five years had resulted in the creation and maintenance of a successful junior college, that the Worthington group felt that the junior college would be threatened by the establishment of a four-year college in another community in that area, that if a four-year college were to be established it should be at Worthington, and that the group felt that if a four-year college were not established in Worthington, then the appropriate solution to the problem would be junior colleges.

Dr. Schwartzwalder and Dr. Kemmerer from KTCA met with Liaison Committee on the same day as the Worthington delegation and explained their plans for a television junior college.

At an executive session of the Liaison Committee held on May 10, 1962, Dr. Wilson gave committee members a preview of the report of the "Junior College Task Force" of the University of Minnesota Senate. The task force was composed of Ralph Berdie, Ruth Eckert, Robert Keller, Theodore Kellogg, Horace Morse, and Stanley Wenberg. Horace Morse served as chairman. Dr. Wilson first pointed out that it had been suggested on several occasions that the educational void in Minnesota was not in southwestern Minnesota, but rather in the suburban Twin Cities area, and he made it clear that the recommendations of the task force had not yet been acted upon by internal University mechanics and therefore was not stated University policy. Task force conclusions were:

(1) it is clearly necessary to provide additional facilities for higher education, and that need will increase; (2) the metropolitan area is an area of great need because it is the fastest growing area; (3) the University and the ten private colleges in the area will not be able to meet the need. A large number of students cannot be accommodated unless new facilities are added; (4) the distribution of population makes it desirable to locate new institutions rather than to expand the university and the five public colleges; (5) the development of new institutions will be a public responsibility; (6) such institutions should complement existing facilities in the four-year colleges; (7) they should be locally controlled junior colleges; (8) there should be substantial support from state sources; (9) establishment of junior colleges would stimulate junior colleges throughout the state; (10) the University should support the Board of Education in establishing junior colleges and in securing increased per student aid, aid for the local districts, and urge upgrading of the position in the Department of Education jurisdiction over junior colleges, and which has support further consolidation; (11) this report should be submitted to the appropriate committees within the University of Minnesota and then to the Board of Regents; (12) it should be discussed with the Liaison Committee on Higher Education; (13) the University should be willing to assume a more active role in preparing personnel for junior colleges; (14) junior colleges should have a close relationship with the University; (15) looking to 1970, the University may have to consider restricting enrollment in the lower division; (16) the University should take leadership in drawing attention to the serious shortage in college facilities; (17) educational groups should be involved in planning for this area; (18) adopt in principle the proposal that expansion should be on basis of regional junior colleges but raise question of the feasibility of this; (19) some kind of master plan for this area should be made; (20)

whatever approach is taken, the private colleges should be involved so that the action is not injurious to them.

The members of the Liaison Committee continued to discuss the concept of regional junior colleges. Mr. Huntley sketched a plan whereby there might be a junior college board which would exercise general administration of the junior college district; the district in which the junior college was located would be known as the host district; the college facilities would be in a separate building from the elementary and secondary schools; the participating districts would share the cost of operation and capital outlay, and the other districts would pay the host district an amount of the costs in proportion to the average daily attendance for each district. The superintendents of all the participating districts would be ex officio members of the Board.

Dr. Wilson stated that the recommendation of the University task force was the kind of recommendation that he thought the committee should adopt and asked if the committee was ready to act upon such a recommendation. Dr. Prentis said that he thought the recommendations had some fine points and he wished that he could convince himself that it was feasible. He also stated that he felt that there would be a better chance of meeting the needs of the suburban area by either the state colleges or the university doing the job.

Mr. Wenberg informed the committee that the university task force had considered an additional four-year college in the Twin Cities area but that there was not compelling evidence that upper division work could not be taken care of, and since upper division work becomes more expensive, it was thought to be more economical to suggest junior colleges so that other institutions could concentrate on upper division development. Dr. Prentis asked why Minneapolis and St. Paul had not been mentioned in the recommendations and was told by Dr. Wilson that junior college proposals would not be acceptable to Minneapolis or St. Paul. He also indicated that if junior colleges in the

metropolitan area did not materialize the University would seek some other solution. He stated that rather than see a state college in the Twin Cities area, the University would seek to solve the problem by establishing extension centers. Mr. Wenberg added that the private colleges in the area had objected to the development of junior colleges in the Twin Cities.

The Liaison Committee did vote at the May 10th meeting to instruct its research team to prepare a preliminary statement on which the committee could work, recommending the implementation of junior colleges to meet the voids, and identifying the voids as southwestern Minnesota and the Twin Cities area, and defining the functions as broader than was then the accepted function of the junior college (Willmar was cited as an excellent example of combining vocational courses with the junior college program), being relatively specific as to locations in the Twin Cities area, and using their judgement as to how many junior colleges there should be in the southwestern Minnesota area. Dr. Prentis stated that he did not object to junior colleges in the metropolitan area, but that in regard to the southwestern Minnesota area he felt that the Redwood Falls and Marshall proposals for a four-year college had some merit. He pointed to the growth of Mankato and St. Cloud State Colleges and suggested that another four-year institution in southwestern Minnesota would take some of the pressure off of them.

Area vocational schools in Fergus Falls and Canby were approved by the Liaison Committee and the State Board of Education in June of 1962, but the Liaison Committee continued to struggle with what its recommendation should be in regard to junior colleges. There was agreement that junior colleges should be the vehicle for expansion of opportunity in higher education, but lack of consensus as to what the method of organization should be. Dr. Wilson did indicate that he would be willing to support the idea of state-supported

junior colleges, but that he feared that the superintendents would object to such a plan.

The preliminary report prepared by the research staff called for comprehensive junior colleges which would not only prepare students for transfer to four-year colleges, but would also provide vocational training. It strongly endorsed a junior college-area vocational school type of institution such as was being developed in Willmar.

Dr. Prentis, Executive Director of the State College Board, submitted written objections to the report suggesting that there were three alternatives which could be considered: 1) a continuation of the present system by which individual school districts establish colleges; 2) the establishment of junior college districts; and 3) state operation. He stated that the present system was limited by the fact that many school districts were very small and that there was little hope of consolidation.

A re-written proposal was discussed at the July 6th meeting of the Liaison Committee, but there was still no consensus on how to handle regionalization and how out-of-district students should be handled. Members of the research staff felt that a detailed plan for regionalization should be included in the report since the legislature had failed to act upon recommendations of other influential groups which did not include such plans. Dr. Wilson pointed out, however, that this was the first time that the University had been an affirmative voice for junior colleges. Mr. Wenberg amended the statement by saying that the University had been an affirmative voice for junior colleges, but that this was the first time that it had supported construction aid for junior colleges. The committee directed its research staff to do another re-writing job in preparation for its August meeting.

Area vocational schools in Hibbing and Grand Rapids were approved by the Liaison Committee and the State Board of Education in August of 1962. It was noted at the meeting of the Liaison Committee that the proposal for the Hibbing school followed the pattern that had been used for the community college at Willmar of combining the junior college and the vocational school, and that the Liaison Committee had said that it believed that was a good way for schools to develop. In Grand Rapids, where the vocational school was to be located in the facilities which formerly housed the University's North Central School of Agriculture, it was noted that the school would be several miles from the junior college in Coleraine.

At the meeting on August 8th, the Liaison Committee approved a section of its report to be entitled "Provisions to Fill the Educational Voids in Minnesota." Since the recommendations dealt largely with junior colleges, the complete text of the language in the final report is included here:

In its 1959-60 report, the Liaison Committee listed as one of its 20 conclusions that additional facilities for higher education were needed in southwestern Minnesota. As one of its major tasks during the past two years, the Liaison Committee has concentrated upon the needs and demands for higher education in southwestern Minnesota, with the purpose of identifying and recommending to the Legislature the type of facility that should be established there.

Preliminary consideration of the types of facilities which could meet the needs for higher education in southwestern Minnesota suggested that it might be appropriate to establish one or more junior colleges in that area. The proposal to establish junior colleges to serve the so-called "educational voids" of the state is not a new one. The Minnesota Commission on Higher Education, the Governor's Committee on Higher Education, and the Legislative Commission on Higher Education all recommended that some junior colleges should be established to reduce the barren areas in Minnesota's pattern of higher education and to help the state equalize opportunity for college training.

The Liaison Committee therefore decided that before it could resolve the problem concerning southwestern Minnesota it should make a careful appraisal of the junior colleges of the state -- their role in higher education, their purposes, sources of support and programs. To learn about junior colleges and the attitudes of individuals involved in junior college and vocational work, the

Committee undertook a series of discussion sessions with junior college deans, school superintendents and area vocational school directors. The Committee also heard representatives from various communities in southwestern Minnesota which had sought, during the 1961 session of the Legislature, to have a state college established in that area.

As a result of these sessions and further study of the junior college problem in Minnesota, the Committee makes the following observations and recommendations:

- 1. One of the main factors which has held back the development of two-year colleges is insufficient financial resources. State aid on a per student basis has helped to alleviate this problem and should be maintained at a reasonable level. The Committee believes that it is also essential that the state provide some funds for capital outlay. State participation would depend upon: (1) construction of new facilities; (2) construction of separate facilities; (3) the district meeting approved standards. It therefore recommends that the state contribute 50 percent of the cost of new facilities and equipment for two year colleges after federal aid is computed.
- 2. Junior colleges should continue under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education rather than be placed under a separate junior college board. However, the Committee recommends that a full-time person be employed by the State Department to serve as a director or coordinator of junior colleges. It is further recommended that consideration be given to the development of a Division of Post-High School Education (to include junior colleges, adult education and area vocational schools) within the State Department of Education.
- 3. The Committee recommends that <u>junior colleges be housed</u> separately from other instructional units. Joint use of facilities with other units of the school system has often resulted in low priority of use for the junior college and lessened its prestige in the eyes of the students and prospective students.
- There is no reason to separate the control of junior colleges from the control of elementary and secondary education in those districts which are able to support a junior college. However, many districts as presently organized are unable to support a two-year college. The argument is sometimes advanced that school districts should be made large enough to support education from kindergarten through the fourteenth year. The Committee strongly urges that all steps toward consolidation be taken, but history shows how slowly enlargement of school districts takes place. Committee believes that there are many situations where more effective financial and community support for the junior college achieved by creating a separate district for its maintenance. Present laws do not provide for the creation of such a The Committee recommends that the laws pertaining to district. junior colleges in Minnesota be amended and codified; the amended code of laws should make it possible for a junior college to be

established and maintained either by a regular school district or by a junior college district created for that purpose. The Committee concludes that optimum development of junior colleges in Minnesota will require regionalization.

- 5. Resident students enrolled in public junior colleges in Minnesota pay fees and tuition ranging from \$105 to \$168 per year. By law public junior college districts must charge non-residents a tuition fee equal to at least five-sixths of the resident fee in effect at Minnesota state colleges and must charge their resident students three-fourths as much as non-residents. The Committee recommends that these restrictions be removed and that the state board of education be empowered to fix a uniform minimum tuition rate for public junior colleges.
- One of the most serious problems facing junior colleges in Minnesota at the present time is that of arranging financing for The Committee believes that the host out-of-district students. district should be entitled to recover that part of the cost of educating a student from another district that is not covered by student tuition or state aid. It does not believe that this money should be raised through a differential tuition rate to cost out-of-district student, however. Recovery of accomplished by two other means: (a) each district supporting a junior college, in the case of Minnesota students residing outside its boundaries, can charge back to the district in which the student resides, an amount equal to that raised per pupil through taxation in the host district; or (b) the state can add an out-of-district differential to present junior college aid. The Committee favors the first alternative because it believes that the second alternative would discourage consolidation or regionalization.
- 7. Another type of out-of-district student comes from out of state. At the present time, Minnesota state aid is paid to the junior colleges for these students and they pay the same tuition as Minnesota students. This represents a form of educational common market that is to be encouraged.
- The Committee's deliberations have led it to the conclusion two new two-year colleges in southwestern Minnesota would adequately serve the needs of that region. In 1958, the Junior College Advisory Committee identified six areas in western Minnesota as most promising locations for new junior colleges. Since that time the University has started its branch at Morris and a junior college has been started at Fergus Falls. With the opening of the Willmar Community College in the fall of 1962, only three areas suggested by this advisory group remain that are not now served by a higher educational facility: (a) the Fairmont area; (b) the Redwood Falls, Marshall, Montevideo and Granite Falls area; and (c) the Thief River Falls-Crookston area. The Committee believes that the establishment of a comprehensive junior college in each of the regions (a) and (b) above would make higher educational opportunity available to more students than would a single four-year institution in southwestern It is conceivable that one of the junior colleges in the area could later become a four-year institution. Actual enrollments

of each of these colleges in the southwestern area over a period of years would provide a firm basis for determining the need for a four-year institution and, if the need is clear, its type and location. Such an institution would from its inception have the advantage of drawing upper-division students from the other well-established two-year colleges in the area. The Committee has not yet completed its study of the problems of the Thief River Falls-Crookston area.

- 9. In addition to this extended coverage in southwestern Minnesota, the Committee believes that there is need for additional junior college facilities in the Twin Cities area. college attendance indicate that surrounding Hennepin and Ramsey counties is a ring of counties with very low proportions of 18-21 year old youth attending colleges. Although the commuting distance is not great, the time factor probably prevents many students from attending the University. Enrollment predictions also indicate the need for additional institutions to take the pressure off the University. The Twin Cities Metropolitan Planning Commission has suggested 19 sites for two-year colleges in the suburban areas; six were recommended for large institutions designed to serve up to 1500 students and 13 were recommended for smaller units. To meet the needs already apparent the Liaison Committee believes that at least three suburban comprehensive junior colleges should be developed Junior colleges also may be necessary within the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.
- The Committee concludes that two-year colleges in Minnesota should serve a broader function than is now accepted as the function of a typical junior college. Representatives of the present junior colleges indicate that about 50 percent of those who graduate continue on to four-year colleges. These figures suggest that at least half of the junior college students do not go on for baccalaureate degrees. It seems appropriate, therefore, that some kind of terminal education should be provided for these students. Furthermore, there is a great need at the present time for persons in technical fields, e.g., semi-professional technicians in medicine, machine accountants and data processing technicians in business, or supporting personnel in engineering. A comprehensive junior college program can provide occupational competence as well as the general education which is so essential to enable one to become a contributing member of our modern complex society. For that reason the Committee favors the combination of the functions of vocational schools and junior colleges within the same comprehensive institution whenever possible. The Committee recognizes that technical and vocational education is very expensive. Federal legislation to assist high schools with vocational education already exists and legislation is before the Congress which will assist states with two-year technical programs at the college level. The Committee strongly supports the general intent of this legislation.
- 11. The Liaison Committee recommends that the following provisions be included in any plan for the establishment of junior colleges in Minnesota:

- a. Any school district in the state could petition the State Board of Education for the establishment of a two-year college.
- b. Before action could be taken on any petition it must be referred to a technically competent advisory staff who would determine whether that single local district met the criteria for establishing a two-year college or whether it would be necessary to form a separate junior college district in that area. In reaching its conclusion the staff would consider, among other things, the financial conditions of the proposed district as well as the number of students available within commuting range.
 - c. Upon approval of the State Board of Education, the proposal would be submitted to the voters in the school district(s) involved. If approved by a majority of those voting on the issue, the junior college would be established.
 - d. If a new regional junior college district were to be established, a Junior College Board of seven members would be elected. This board would have the power to levy taxes and issue bonds for the support of the junior college and would supervise and control the operation of the college.
 - An existing junior college district could become a regional district by following the procedure outlined above.

Dr. Granskou, President of St. Olaf College, reported at the August meeting that the private colleges were in accord with the idea of meeting the need for additional higher education facilities through the establishment of junior colleges.

The Junior College, or Transfer, Division of the Willmar Community College opened in the fall of 1962, with Mr. Dale Lorenz, formerly Registrar and instructor of business subjects at Austin Junior College, as Dean. The second year of the Willmar Community College, and the first year with both a Trade-Technical Division and a Transfer Division, began on September 4, 1962, with 290 students and 26 staff members. The administrative staff was composed of: Philip C. Helland, President; Dale Lorenz, Dean of the College; Charles Richardson, Dean of Trade-Technical Education; and Lowell Melbye, Business Manager. The two deans and the business manager all reported directly to the

Although the Willmar Community College was composed of a junior president. college and an area vocational school, was reported to the State Department of Education as two separate schools, and received aid as two separate schools, the terms "junior college" and "area vocational school" were not used in The institution was always referred to as "Willmar Community Willmar. The opening paragraph in the 1962-63 catalog stated: Community College was established in 1961 as part of the public school system in Willmar Minnesota. The College is the first institution of its kind in Minnesota -- a comprehensive school offering trade-technical programs as well as college transfer courses, adult education courses, and extension courses from four-year institutions." The faculty was organized as one faculty, and the students as one student body. Students were listed by majors: Agriculture, Auto Mechanics, Chemistry, Cosmetology, Education, Electronics, Engineering, etc. Students in college transfer courses paid tuition; students in vocational programs did not. All students paid an activity fee, and all were eligible to participate in student activities such as intercollegiate athletics, choir, drama, newspaper, yearbook, etc. Directors of Area Vocational Schools and staff members in the vocational section of the State Department of Education continued to state that the junior college and vocational school components could not work together in the same institution, but in Willmar the combination worked very well. The Board of Education devoted every other meeting solely to college matters. The writer divided his time between his downtown office as Superintendent of Schools, and his college office as President of the Community College.

During the final months of 1962 the various groups planning recommendations in regard to junior colleges put the final touches on their reports and recommendations to the 1963 Legislature. The University Task Force included the recommendations listed on pages 190 and 191 and the Liaison

Committee included the recommendations listed on pages 195-198. The Liaison Committee, the Minnesota Association of Junior Colleges, the Minnesota Junior College Action Committee, and the Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges to the State Board of Education worked on bills for presentation to the Legislature.

There was agreement on the matter of fifty percent state matching for junior college construction, and on the need for a full-time junior college person in the State Department of Education. There was also agreement that an increase in state aid was needed, but a difference of opinion as to how aid should be provided for students from outside of the junior college district. The Minnesota Junior College Association and the Junior College Action Committee favored differential aid for students from outside the district, whereas members of the Liaison Committee feared that such aid would hamper consolidation of school districts. All groups favored an increase of student aid from \$300 to \$350, but those favoring differential aid sought \$500 for students from outside of the district.

A bill to allow school districts to join in establishing and supporting a regional junior college was prepared by the Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges to the State Board of Education. The same type of bill had been discussed during the 1961 legislative session, but had not been introduced in the Legislature.

Mr. Robert Gomsrud, president of the Minneapolis Central Labor Unior and a member of the Golden Valley Board of Education, proposed in late December of 1962 that a Hennepin County Junior College District be created. Major functions, he said, could be to operate a junior college and vocational school and to provide central purchasing for the county's sixteen independent school districts. Gomsrud maintained that while post-high school education was needed in Hennepin County, none of the school districts was big enough to have its own junior college or vocational school.

As the year ended, junior college people had high hopes for what might be accomplished in the 1963 legislative session. The University Task Force and the Liaison Committee, under the leadership of University President O. Meredith Wilson, had given junior colleges visibility and support far beyond any they had received in earlier years.

- 1963 O LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO INCREASE STATE AID,
 PROVIDE CONSTRUCTION AID, PROVIDE DEFICIENCY AID,
 CREATE JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS, CREATE JUNIOR
 COLLEGE REGIONS, CREATE SYSTEM OF STATE-OPERATED
 JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - O LEGISLATURE CREATED STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD, AUTHORIZED SYSTEM OF FIFTEEN STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - O LEGISLATURE INCREASED STATE AID TO \$350 PER STUDENT

The 1963 session of the Minnesota Legislature was an historic one for the junior college movement of the state. Twenty-three junior college bills were introduced, and junior colleges were a major topic of discussion in legislative halls. Bills were introduced to increase state aid, to provide construction aid, to provide deficiency aid, to create junior college districts, to create junior college regions, and to create a system of state-operated junior colleges.

An article in the Minneapolis Star of January 10, 1963, reported that the University of Minnesota Junior College Task Force had released a statement warning that up to 20,000 students in the Twin Cities metropolitan area might be without college facilities in ten years unless a junior college network were to be developed. The article continued:

The committee, the junior college task force, has sent a report to university President O. Meredith Wilson outlining its recommendations.

"The establishment of several locally controlled junior colleges would constitute the most educationally sound expansion of higher educational opportunities in the Twin Cities area," the report says.

Although the report concentrates on a developing crisis in college facilities in the metropolitan area, it says that meeting needs in and around the Twin Cities would stimulate action throughout Minnesota to solve a college classroom shortage problem.

The gap between demand for college admission and the capacity of present institutions of higher education will be much larger than previously estimated, according to Horace T. Morse, dean of the General College at the University of Minnesota and chairman of the task force committee.

The committee was named in October 1961 by Wilson following discussions with the administrative committee of the University Senate, top faculty organization.

The problem is illustrated in the report by figures compiled for the State College Board by S.W. Harvey, the board's statistical officer.

In 1961 there were 20,591 undergraduate students from the five-county metropolitan area attending all types of institutions of higher education in Minnesota, Harvey reported. The large majority, 13,960, were enrolled at the university, and the rest were distributed among state colleges, private colleges, and junior colleges.

The colleges themselves, in estimating future growth, said they expect enrollment to grow to 27,984 by 1965, 34,654 by 1970, and 41,615 by 1975.

The task force noted, however, that those estimates are based only on population forecasts, and do not make any allowance for an increasing percentage of youth going to college.

On that same date, January 10, 1963, Senate File 27, a bill to increase per student aid from \$300 to \$400 was introduced by Senator P.J. Holand of Austin, with Senators Harold Krieger of Rochester and Cliff Ukkelberg of Clitherall as co-authors. A companion bill, House File 120, was introduced on January 23, 1963, by Representative D.W. Fisher of Rochester, with co-authors Harvey Sathre of Adams, Charles Halsted of Brainerd, and W.F. Gustafson of Willmar. The bills were as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; STATE AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1961, SECTION 124.34, SUBDIVISION 1; AND REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1961, SECTION 124.34, SUBDIVISION 4.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

"Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

124.34 (AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. The state board shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$200 \$400 for each student in average daily attendance in said junior college.

Sec. 2. <u>Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 4</u>
<u>is repealed."</u>

The Senate bill was sent to the Education Committee. It was reported back on February 22, 1963, recommended to pass, and sent to the Finance Committee. The House bill was sent to the State and Junior College Committee, but was not reported out of that committee.

Construction aid of \$3,000,000 was called for in Senate File 34, introduced on January 15, 1963, by Senator P.J. Holand of Austin, with co-authors John Olson of Worthington and Ben Patterson of Deer River. A companion bill, House File 93, was introduced on January 22, 1963, by Representative Charles Halsted of Brainerd, with Wayne Bassett of Worthington, Art Frick of Grand Rapids, and D.W. Fisher of Rochester as co-authors. The bills, which were sent to the Senate Education Committee and the House State and Junior College Committee, contained the following language:

A BILL FOR AN ACT PROVIDING STATE AID FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF JUNIOR COLLEGE CLASSROOMS, AND APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Subdivision 1. In order to provide state assistance in the construction of classrooms for junior colleges, there is appropriated to the commissioner of education from the general revenue fund in the state treasury, the sum of \$3,000,000 to be made available for expenditures in conformity with this section.

- Subd. 2. At any time prior to September 1 following the final enactment of this section, any school district which has operated a junior college for two or more school years may apply for state assistance for the construction of classrooms for junior college purposes in an amount not exceeding \$500 per junior college pupil in average daily attendance during the school year immediately prior to the application, and not exceeding \$300,000 in the aggregate. The application for state assistance may be made in conformity with this subdivision and covering junior college classrooms in the process of construction at the time the application is filed.
- Subd. 3. The commissioner of education may grant state assistance to the school district applying therefor, subject to the limitations set forth in the prior subdivision in an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the total cost of constructing the classrooms for which an application is made for state assistance.
- Subd. 4. Each application for state assistance as provided in this section shall be considered by the commissioner of education on the basis of need. A grant of assistance made by the commissioner of education may be conditional upon his approval of plans, and may be paid subject to such requirements as he may prescribe so as to assure that the moneys granted to the school district are used solely for the purposes in this section.
- Subd. 5. No state assistance shall be granted or made available by the commissioner of education to any school district prior to September 1 following the final enactment of this section. If the school districts eligible for aid pursuant to the provisions in this section have applied for an amount greater than the amount available, the grants in aid shall be made available on a pro-rata basis."

Support for the development of junior colleges came from the State Board of the American Association of University Women which voted to support proposals for more junior colleges in southwestern Minnesota and in the Twin Cities area. An article in the Minneapolis Tribune on January 29, 1963, reported that the A.A.U.W. board had endorsed the recommendations of the Minnesota Liaison Committee on Higher Education that two junior colleges be built in southwestern Minnesota and that at least three metropolitan area junior colleges be developed. The A.A.U.W. support extended also to Liaison Committee recommendations that, in addition to more junior colleges, the state allow junior colleges to be set up either within present school districts or within special junior college districts, and that junior colleges should be

combined with vocational schools wherever possible. State president Mrs. H.S. Wonson, Jr., of Minneapolis, and state legislative chairperson Mrs. R.O. Maze of Roseville were named as official legislative lobbyists, to act if bills connected with A.A.U.W. positions were introduced in the legislature.

A State and Junior College Subcommittee of the House Appropriations of Committee had been appointed to make recommendations to the full committee on bills which related to State Colleges and Junior Colleges. Members were: Robert Mahowald of St. Cloud as chairman, Virginia Torgerson of Winona as vice-chairman, Ernest Beedle of St. Paul, Connie Burchett of Coon Rapids, Roy Cummings of Luverne, Leonard Dickinson of Bemidji, Jack Fena of Hibbing, W.C. Fischer of Marshall, D.W. Gearty of Minneapolis, George Grussing of Clara City, W.F. Gustafson of Willmar, Keith Hinman of Grey Eagle, William House of Two Harbors, C.A. Johnson of Mankato, George Krenik of Le Center, Ernest Schafer of Buffalo Lake, Doug Sillers of Moorhead, Reuben Wee of Balaton. Minutes of the meetings of the sub-committee during the 1963 session are on file at the Minnesota Historical Society.

At the meeting of the sub-committee on January 29, 1963, Elmer Weltzin from the State Department of Education oriented the group on problems facing junior colleges. His remarks are summarized in the minutes as follows:

Growth slow because of cost. Junior colleges offer preparation for various studies for the first two years of college work and then they transfer to other state colleges. Junior colleges are not designed to relieve overflow in State Colleges but to increase interest in attending college as some are not able to go away from home. He pointed out their concern is to establish more junior colleges and also to try to get junior colleges under a regional plan whereby more than one district will have jurisdiction over a college.

On February 8, 1963, the Regents of the University of Minnesota took an official stand on the junior college issue as they adopted the report of the University Junior College Task Force. An article by David Mazie in the

Minneapolis Tribune of February 9, 1963, reported that in commending the study, the regents responded positively to the recommendation that the university should support efforts to stimulate development of junior colleges and urged the university to take a more explicit role in preparing administrative and teaching personnel for junior colleges.

A series of four articles on junior colleges in Minnesota, by staff writer Angelo Cohn, appeared in the Minneapolis Star on February 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th of 1963. University President O. Meredith Wilson and General College Dean Horace T. Morse were quoted in the articles as being in favor of more support for junior colleges, even though growth of junior colleges might have some adverse effects upon the university. President Joseph Knutson of Concordia College in Moorhead was quoted as being concerned about the competition for students which might develop if junior colleges were expanded, but President C.L. Crawford of Mankato State College took an opposite position, stating that the junior college idea was a good one, and that he wasn't the least bit scared as to how it might affect Mankato. He stated that he was certain that there would soon be more students than any or all of the colleges could handle. Mr. Cohn, in his final article, pointed out that while school district officials and legislators seemed to be agreed upon the need for junior colleges, they admitted that building and staffing them could be a headache. He quoted Dr. Robert J. Keller, Dr. Roy Prentis, and Dean Horace T. Morse as being among those supporting the junior college idea, but that while they were in favor of junior colleges with strong local ties, they were concerned about whether or not school districts would get together to build and support the junior colleges. Senator Robert Dunlap was quoted as having the same concern, and as being in favor of some arrangement which would provide more centralized control of the junior colleges.

Per student state aid would have been increased to \$500 per student in House File 590, introduced on February 13, 1963, by Representative Peter X. Fugina of Virginia with co-authors Helen McMillan of Austin, Fred Cina of Aurora, Jack Fena of Hibbing, and Don Wozniak of Minneapolis. The bill provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; STATE AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1961, SECTION 124.34, SUBDIVISION 1.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

"Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

124.34 (AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. The state board shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$200 \$500 for each student in average daily attendance in said junior college."

The bill was sent to the State and Junior College Committee. A companion bill, Senate File 743, was introduced in the Senate on February 22, 1963, by Senators Eugene Knudsen of Kandiyohi, John Olson of Worthington, and Cliff Ukkelberg of Clitherall. The bill was sent to the Education Committee.

House File 614, a bill for an act providing for constructing, improving, and equipping junior colleges, was introduced on February 14, 1963, by Representative Wayne Bassett of Worthington, along with Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, D.W. Fisher of Rochester, H.J. Henning of Pelican Rapids, and Art Frick of Grand Rapids. The bill, with provisions as follows, was sent to the Committee on State and Junior Colleges.

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE AID TO SCHOOLS; PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF AID TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS FOR CONSTRUCTING, IMPROVING, AND EQUIPPING JUNIOR COLLEGES, AND APPROPRIATING MONEY THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (124.345) (AID FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE BUILDINGS.) Subdivision 1. School districts authorized to operate and maintain a

junior college are entitled to state aid to assist them in the construction and betterment of buildings and facilities therefor.

- Subd. 2. The board of any district authorized to operate a junior college and desirous of erecting, improving, and equipping buildings therefor shall submit to the state board of education plans and specifications therefor, together with such supplemental information as the state board may require. The district shall complete cost estimates and shall apply to the board for aid under this act.
- Subd. 3. The state board shall examine and consider all applications for aid and may, if it finds the proposed plan to be sound and practical and in accordance with regulations adopted by the state board and designed to contribute materially to the education of the people, pay to the applicant an amount equal to 50 percent of the certified estimated cost of the project.
- Subd. 4. In determining the contribution to each applicant, the state board shall give due consideration to the latest assessed valuation of the district or districts as adjusted by the The amount to be contributed to each equalization review committee. applicant within the limits set forth in subdivision 3, shall be determined in the following manner: the equalized assessed valuation of the applicant shall be divided by the number of pupils enumerated in the latest total school census within the boundaries of the If such per pupil valuation equals or exceeds the state-wide per pupil valuation obtained by dividing the latest assessed valuation of the entire state as determined by the equalization review committee by the total number of pupils enumerated in the latest school census, the amount of contribution shall be 50 percent of the certified cost. For those applicants with a lesser per pupil valuation, the contribution shall be increased under a formula to be prescribed by the state board.
- Subd. 5. The aid to be paid under this section shall be restricted to buildings and equipment directly involved in instruction such as classrooms, libraries, laboratories, vocational shops, offices and similar space but excluding spectator gymnasiums, large community auditoriums, and cost of site on which such buildings are located.
- Sec. 2. There is hereby appropriated to the state board of education out of the general revenue fund in the state treasury, the sum of \$6,000,000 to carry out the purpose of this act.

An editorial in the Minneapolis Tribune of February 16, 1963, recognized the increased attention being paid to junior colleges and the growth in the number of area vocational schools -- there were twelve at that time -- and commented that "whatever the difficulties of merger, a combined junior college

and vocational-technical school would seem better able, than either alone, to fit most of the young people of a community into the specialties of the modern world."

Another bill relating to construction aid, House File 777, was introduced in the House on February 22, 1963, by the same authors as had introduced House File 614 -- Representatives Bassett, Fugina, Fisher, Henning, and Frick.

A Senate companion, Senate File 742, was introduced in the Senate on the same day by Senators P.J. Holand of Austin, John Olson of Worthington, and Harold Krieger of Rochester. The House bill was sent to the State and Junior College Committee, and the Senate bill was sent to the Education Committee. The language of the bills was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE AID TO SCHOOLS; PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF AID TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS FOR CONSTRUCTING, IMPROVING, AND EQUIPPING JUNIOR COLLEGES; AND APPROPRIATING MONEY THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- "Section 1. (124.345) (AID FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE BUILDINGS.) Subdivision 1. Districts authorized to operate and maintain a junior college are entitled to state aid to assist them in the construction and betterment of buildings and facilities therefor.
- Subd. 2. The board of any district authorized to operate a junior college and desirous of erecting, improving, and equipping buildings therefor shall submit to the state board of education plans and specifications therefor, together with such supplemental information as the state board may require. The district shall submit complete cost estimates and shall apply to the board for aid under this act.
- Subd. 3. The state board shall examine and consider all applications for aid and may, if it finds the proposed plan to be sound and practical and in accordance with regulations adopted by the state board and designed to contribute materially to the education of the people, pay to the applicant an amount equal to 50 percent of the certified estimated cost of the project.
- Subd. 4. The aid to be paid under this section shall be restricted to buildings and equipment directly involved in instruction such as classrooms, libraries, laboratories, vocational shops, offices, and similar space but excluding spectator gymnasiums, large community auditoriums, and cost of site on which such buildings are located.

Sec. 2. There is hereby appropriated to the state board of education out of the general fund in the state treasury, the sum of \$6,000,000 to carry out the purpose of this act.

A third state aid bill, House File 782, was introduced on February 25, 1963, by Representative Wayne Bassett of Worthington, with co-authors Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, H.J. Henning of Pelican Rapids, and Helen McMillan of Austin. The bill, which was sent to the State and Junior College Committee, provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1961, SECTION 124.34, SUBDIVISIONS 1, 2, AND 3.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

"Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

124.34 (AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. The state board shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$200 \$350 for each student-in-average-daily-attendance-in-said-junior-college resident student of the operating junior college district and \$500 for each non-resident student of the operating junior college district, except that in no case shall the state aid paid per student in average daily attendance exceed the amount equal to the per student operating cost less the tuition paid by the student.

- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. At the close of each school year, each district maintaining a junior college shall submit to the commissioner satisfactory enrollment, attendance, and per student operating cost records as prescribed by the commissioner. Not later than September 1 of each year, the commissioner shall certify to the state auditor a statement showing the number of students in average daily attendance at each junior college during the preceding year, and the operating cost per student at each junior college. The junior colleges established after April 27, 1957, shall be paid for the first year on the basis of the enrollment at the end of the second week of operation with adjustment to be made for the following year based on the average daily attendance of the first year, and thereafter aid shall be paid as otherwise provided in this subdivision. The state auditor, not later than October 1 following the receipt of such statement, shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of each of the districts maintaining junior colleges for the amount determined by the commissioner. No state aid herein provided for

shall be paid to any district unless-such-district-maintaining-a junior-college-charges-its-resident-students-an-amount-equivalent-to three-fourths- of- the- amount- charged- to- the- non-resident- students which-shall-be-five-sixths--of--the--state--college--tuition not charging at least the minimum tuition rate as established by the state board. These-tuitions-represent- the- minimum-amount- to- be charged:

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. No state aid shall be paid under this section to any district which establishes a junior college subsequent to the passage of this section within-36-miles-of-any-existing-junior-college-or state---college not meeting legal requirements for its establishment.

A companion bill, Senate File 769, was introduced on February 26, 1963, by Senator Cliff Ukkelberg of Clitherall, with John Olson of Worthington and Eugene Knudsen of Kandiyohi as co-authors. The bill was sent to the Education Committee.

A fourth construction aid bill, Senate File 768, was introduced in the Senate on February 26, 1963, and sent to the Education Committee. Authors were Senators Cliff Ukkelberg of Clitherall, John Olson of Worthington, and Eugene Knudsen of Kandiyohi. The bill was identical to Senate File 742 and House File 777 which had been introduced earlier. It was sent to the Education Committee.

A lengthy bill to establish a system of regional junior colleges, House File 830, was introduced on February 26, 1963, by Representatives Wayne Bassett of Worthington, Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, W.F. Gustafson of Willmar, H.J. Henning of Pelican Rapids, and D.W. Fisher of Rochester, and sent to the State and Junior College Committee which recommended it to pass on April 17, 1963. It was then sent to the Civil Administration Committee where it died.

A BILL FOR AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF REGIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1961, SECTION 130.01, SUBDIVISIONS 5 AND 6.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. (DEFINITIONS.) Subdivision 1. A public junior college is defined as an educational institution which provides two year programs of post-high school instruction in general, liberal arts, and preprofessional courses, and terminal courses of a technical-vocational or occupational services nature. Such institutions should provide as well a program of services encompassing adult education and other cultural activities.
- Subd. 2. The territory encompassed by a single school district or a combination of two or more contiguous school districts at least two of which are currently maintaining classified secondary schools may be designated as a regional junior college district if the proposed district meets the criteria hereinafter set forth for the establishment of such a corporate body.
- Subd. 3. The regional junior college district governing board is called the board of trustees.
 - Subd. 4. The school year shall extend from July 1 to June 30.
- Subd. 5. The number of students eligible for state aid shall be determined in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 124.34, and acts amendatory thereof.
- Subd. 6. For the purposes of this act, nonresident students shall be as defined by regulation of the state board of education.
- Subd. 7. Operational expenses means the administration, instruction, operation of junior college plant, maintenance of junior college plant, fixed charges and contingencies incurred in the operation of a regional district exclusive of all capital outlay and debt redemption items.
- Subd. 8. Capital outlay is an expenditure which results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings, improvement of grounds, construction of buildings, or initial or additional equipment.
- Subd. 9. Debt redemption is an expenditure for the retirement of debt and an expenditure for interest on debt except principal and interest payments on current loans.
- Subd. 10. Current loans are loans payable in the same fiscal year in which the money was borrowed.
- Subd. 11. Cost differential per student means the total expenditures for operation, capital outlay, and debt redemption minus state and federal aids and student tuition divided by the number of full time equivalent students as defined in Minnesota Statutes, Section 124.34, and acts amendatory thereof.

- Subd. 12. A sending district is any school district outside of the boundaries of a school district or region which maintains a junior college.
- Sec. 2. (DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.) Subdivision 1. Junior college districts formed under the provisions of this act shall be under the supervision of the state board of education. Such districts shall conform with the minimum criteria established by the state board of education for the formation of such districts.
- Subd. 2. It shall be the duty of the state board of education to:
- (a) Define the role of the public junior college in the educational system of the state;
- (b) Establish criteria to include a minimum number of secondary graduates and a minimum valuation and such other requirements as the board deems essential for an area proposed to be formed into a regional junior college district;
- (c) Establish a survey procedure to be used by survey committees for local surveys of need and potential for two year colleges; provide direction in conducting surveys; require that the results of surveys be used in reviewing applications for approval; establish and use the survey results to set up priorities; and establish deadline dates for survey committee reports.
- (d) Require that the initiative to establish two year colleges come from the area to be served;
- (e) Establish a minimum junior college tuition fee and administer the state financial support program;
- (f) Have the same supervision, control, and powers over any junior college established hereunder as it now has over other departments of the public school system of the state;
- (g) Formulate and make effective policies necessary for the operation of junior colleges.
- Sec. 3. (INITIATION OF REQUEST.) The state commissioner of education on request of the school board of any district or of any group of school boards at least two of which maintain secondary schools or on receipt of a petition signed by at least 500 voters residing within such area proposed for a regional junior college district presenting preliminary evidence that within commuting distance can be found school districts meeting the established regional junior college district criteria, shall initiate preliminary survey of the area and determine tentative boundaries for a proposed regional junior college district. Such district may be entirely within one county or jointly in two or more counties. Any existing school district proposed to become a part of a regional junior college district shall be entirely included.

- Sec. 4. (CONSIDERATION OF REQUEST.) Subdivision 1. If preliminary studies indicate that the establishment of a regional junior college in the proposed area appears to be feasible the commissioner of education shall draw tentative boundaries of the proposed region.
- Subd. 2. The commissioner of education or a representative appointed by him shall thereupon call and hold a public meeting of all school boards maintaining secondary schools in the proposed region.
- Sec. 5. (APPOINTMENT OF A REGIONAL COLLEGE SURVEY COMMITTEE.) Subdivision 1. The commissioner of education shall give notice of the time, place, and purpose of such meeting by mail addressed to the superintendent and clerk of districts maintaining secondary schools in the proposed region.
- Subd. 2. The commissioner of education or his representative shall act as temporary chairman until a permanent chairman and secretary are elected. He shall have the provisions of this law explained and shall afford an opportunity for discussion of the question of establishing a regional junior college survey committee. Following such discussion a vote shall be taken on the question: "Shall a junior college survey committee be formed for the proposed region consisting of ______ areas?" Each school district shall have one vote on the question. If a majority of the votes cast on the question are negative, the meeting is adjourned. If a majority of the votes cast on the question are affirmative, the meeting shall thereupon elect a survey committee or be recessed and reconvened within 30 days to elect such a survey committee.

The meeting or the reconvened meeting shall elect six to twelve members to a regional college survey committee to serve until the committee is dissolved. However, no school district shall have more than one member on a survey committee unless fewer than six school districts are included in the proposed regional junior college district. None of the members of the survey committee shall be persons who are elected state or county officers or who are employees of any school district with the exception of school board members. The election of the members of the survey committee shall be by secret ballot and a majority of the districts represented shall be necessary to elect. Each school district shall have one vote for each member of the committee to be elected. The persons elected shall be certified by the chairman and the secretary of the group to the state commissioner of education.

The survey committee shall fill vacancies on the committee by appointment from a list of nominees submitted by school boards of districts not represented on the committee.

Following the election of the committee members the permanent chairman of the regional meeting shall announce a time and place and a convenor of an organizational meeting of the survey committee to be held within ten days following their election. Subd. 3. At its first meeting and annually thereafter the regional junior college survey committee shall elect from its members a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer. The treasurer shall give a corporate surety bond to the state. The survey committee to fix the specific amount of the bond in an amount sufficient to protect the interest of the committee, and the bond to be approved by the committee and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties. The survey committee shall pay the bond premium. At an early meeting each year the committee shall prepare a budget estimating the expenses for a year of operation. The budget year shall be from July 1, to June 30, but a budget for the remainder of a year may be established if the committee is organized during a budget year.

The budget may include expenses for consultants, secretarial services, publications, travel, and election expenses as well as miscellaneous committee expenses. The amount shall be prorated among the school districts in the proposed region in proportion that the equalization aid review committee valuation of any district bears to the total equalization aid review committee valuation of the proposed region. One half of an assessment shall become due immediately on presentation of a claim to a district by the survey committee. Succeeding claims become due semi-annually in the same manner. Unexpended funds shall be returned to the contributing school districts in the same proportion with which they were contributed if no junior college district is created.

The committee shall meet regularly on a day and at a time and place to be fixed by the committee. Special meetings shall be called by the chairman and shall be called by the secretary upon request in writing signed by four members of the committee.

- Sec. 6. (DUTIES OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.) Subdivision 1. The survey committee shall study the need for and the feasibility of establishing and supporting a junior college in the proposed region following the survey procedure required by the state board of education by authority of section 2, subdivision 2.
- Subd. 2. The survey committee shall prepare a report of its findings to include items of information requested by the state board of education. This report shall make recommendations as to the need for and the feasibility of establishing a junior college in the proposed region and shall be submitted to the commissioner of education together with a request, if appropriate, for its establishment.
- Sec. 7. (CONSIDERATION OF REQUEST.) The state board of education shall study the report and recommendation of the survey committee. It shall study the territory of the proposed region, the junior college needs and condition thereof and the area within and adjacent thereto in relation to existing facilities for general education, including preprofessional curricula and for training in technical-vocational and occupational activities, and in relation to a factual survey of the possible enrollment, assessed valuation, industrial, business and other conditions reflecting educational

needs in the area to be served, in order to determine whether in its judgment the proposed region may adequately maintain a junior college in accordance with the established criteria.

Within four months after receiving the report of the survey committee the state board of education shall notify the committee of its approval or rejection of any request to establish a junior college stating its reasons if disapproved and suggesting amendments if any which could lead to subsequent approval.

Sec. 8. (ELECTION.) Subdivision 1. Following receipt of the state board of education's approval of the committee's request, the survey committee shall hold hearings and take other steps as needed to inform the people of the districts on the proposal to establish a junior college in the region. Within 60 days following receipt of the approval of the state board of education the survey committee shall conduct an election under the authority of election laws applying to independent or special school districts.

The ballots used in the election shall read substantially as follows:

Shall the area comprising districts numbered	
	unty
escribed generally as follows	
form a regional junior college district for the purpose stablishing and maintaining a junior college according to ecommendations contained in the regional junior college su ommittee report filed with and approved by the state board ducation on the day of, 19 with authority to fix a tax rate ample for its support? Yes	the rvey i of
No"	

- Subd. 2. The regional junior college board of trustees shall not levy for operation, capital outlay, and debt redemption a levy exceeding 20 mills on the assessed valuation of the district except by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the region voting on the question.
- Subd. 3. If the election held pursuant to this section rejects the recommendations of the survey committee, the survey committee may conduct another election on the same report. Subsequent elections on the report shall be called and conducted as provided in this section for initial elections.
- Subd. 4. If an election held pursuant to this section rejects the recommendations of the survey committee, the survey committee may amend its report and refile it as amended with the state board of education and upon approval of such amended report by the state board of education proceedings shall be had thereon as on the previous report made and filed under section 6.

If the recommendations of a report or amendments thereto are not adopted within three years from approval by the state board of

education, a new report must be issued and proceedings be had according to law prior to any election.

- Subd. 5. If a majority of the votes cast at the election be for the establishment of a junior college region and college, the survey committee shall, within ten days thereafter, certify the results of the election to the commissioner of education and transmit a copy to the county auditor of each county in which any part of the junior college region affected lies, and to the clerk of each school Upon receipt of the results of the election the district affected. commissioner of education shall assign a region identification number to the new region and college and shall by order determine the date not more than 90 days from the date of the election when the region He should advise the survey committee, the becomes effective. appropriate county auditors, and the clerk of each school district included in the region. He shall supply the appropriate county auditors with a map or a plat showing the boundaries of all school districts included in the region.
- Subd. 6. (a) Upon receipt of the assigned number and identifying name the survey committee shall determine a date not less than 20 nor more than 30 days from the date of receipt of the number, or if the assigned identification number is received by the survey committee during the 60 days immediately preceding the third Tuesday in May, it shall set that date, upon which date shall be held a special election in the new region for the purpose of electing a board of trustees of seven members for a term of from two to six years from the following July 1, to hold office until a successor is elected and qualifies. The board of trustees shall be elected at large.
- (b) The survey committee shall conduct the election under the authority of election laws applying to independent or special school districts.
- (c) Any qualified voter may file with the secretary of the survey committee an application to be placed on the ballot as a candidate for office as a member of the board of trustees of such junior college region. Filings for member of the board of trustees in subsequent elections shall be made with the secretary of the board of trustees.
- (d) Qualified candidates for members of the board of trustees may be nominated by petition signed by not fewer than 50 qualified electors residing in the region. Upon filing the nominating petitions with the survey committee or the secretary of the board of trustees, the officials shall canvass the same to ascertain if the petitions have been signed by the requisite number of qualified electors. In case it is determined that the nominating petition of any candidate does not comply with the requirements, or if the candidate nominated by petition or a candidate by filing does not possess the qualifications as required by the provisions of this act for membership on the board of trustees, the official shall notify the candidate of such fact together with a statement of the reasons.

- (e) When a candidate for election to the board of trustees dies before election, withdraws, removes from the junior college region, or becomes disqualified for any reason, and such person is the only candidate for the term of office, then at the first meeting of the board after election, the board shall select by majority vote of the members of the board, a person who would otherwise meet the qualifications for the office to serve until the next succeeding election.
- (f) The survey committee shall prepare necessary ballots for the election of the board of trustees, placing thereon the names of the qualified proposed candidates for each office. The ballots shall be marked and signed as official ballots and shall be used exclusively at the election.

The qualifications for voting in the election shall be the same as the qualifications for voting in an independent or special school district election.

- (g) Upon canvass and tabulation, the survey committee shall issue a certificate of election to the candidate for each office who received the largest number of votes cast for the office. The certificate shall be sent by registered mail and each person so certified shall file an acceptance and oath of office with the county auditor of the county where the administrative office of the junior college will be located within 20 days of the date of mailing of the certificate. A person who fails to qualify prior to the time specified shall be deemed to have refused to serve, but such filing may be made at any time before action to fill the vacancy has been taken.
- (h) The office of a member of the board of trustees shall become vacant immediately on acceptance of this resignation or without declaration of any officer or any acceptance of the board of trustees or its members, upon any of the following events: The death of the incumbent; or his being adjudicated insane or being found to be mentally incompetent by the proper court; his removal from office; his conviction of a felony; his election or appointment being declared void by a competent tribunal; his refusal or neglect to take and subscribe to the constitutional oath of office and deposit the same in the manner and within the time prescribed by law; his ceasing to possess the legal qualifications for holding office; or his removal from the region from which elected.

A vacancy on the board of trustees created following an election shall be filled by selection of a qualified person by a majority vote of the board of trustees to serve until the next election at which time the unexpired term, if any, will be filled by election.

Sec. 9. (MEETING OF FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES.) The first board of trustees elected in a junior college district shall hold a meeting within 30 days after their election, the time and place to be determined by the survey committee. Each succeeding board of trustees shall hold a meeting within one week after the first day of July, on the call of the chairman of the board at such time and place

as he may designate for the purpose of organizing the board. At the first meeting of the first or succeeding board of trustees, the board shall elect a chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer who must be members of the board. Such officers shall be elected for a term of one year and until successors are selected and qualify. chairman, the secretary, and the treasurer shall perform such duties as may be provided by law and prescribed by laws, rules, and regulations of the board of trustees not inconsistent with the provisions of this act or any other laws of the state. A majority of the board of trustees shall constitute a quorum. No member of such board or officer thereof may receive any compensation for any service rendered to the district. They shall be paid their actual expenses incurred and paid by each of them in the conduct of their offical Such expenses shall be paid upon the presentation of duly itemized statements, approved by the board and which shall be made a part of the official records of the board.

At the first meeting the board of trustees shall determine by lot which three members shall serve for a term of two years subsequent to the first July first following the first election, which two until the expiration of four years from said July 1, and which two until the expiration of six years from said July first, to hold office until successors are elected and qualify. Subsequent board members shall be elected for a term of six years.

After the first meeting of the new board of trustees the survey committee shall hold its final meeting to close out its affairs. Any assets or claims shall be turned over to the board of trustees for the new college and said board is hereby authorized to accept any assets and pay such claims when money is available. The survey committee shall thereupon be discontinued and shall adjourn sine die.

- Sec. 10. (REGIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT A CORPORATION.) A regional junior college district shall be a body corporate and may sue and be sued, and may take, use, hold, sell, and convey real property without restriction as to location, and personal property, including property received by gift, devise, or bequest, as the interest of said junior college district may require. The board of trustees of said regional junior college district shall have power to lease property, erect, and maintain all buildings, levy taxes for operation, capital outlay and debt redemption, employ and pay all persons and do all other things in its judgment necessary for the proper establishment, maintenance, management, and carrying on of the college, and for the protection of other property of the college.
- Sec. 11. (POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.) Subdivision 1. The board of trustees shall have the same powers and duties granted independent school district board under Minnesota Statutes, Section 123.31 and Section 123.34, Subdivisions 2 to 8.
- Subd. 2. The board of trustees shall have the further powers and duties set forth in this section.
- Subd. 3. To locate, acquire, purchase, or lease in the name of the district such site or sites within the district for college

buildings, libraries, athletic fields, playfields, stadiums, gymnasiums, student centers, and auditoriums as may be necessary; to purchase, lease, acquire, erect, or build and equip such buildings, structures, and other improvements for college buildings, libraries, athletic fields, playfields, stadiums, gymnasiums, student centers, and auditoriums, as may be necessary, to pay for the same out of the funds of the district provided for that purpose; to sell or exchange any real or personal property of the district which is no longer needed for school purposes, and to give proper deeds, bills of sale, or other instruments passing title to the same.

- Subd. 4. To establish and carry on schools and departments or courses of study as shall be appropriate to a junior college including but not limited to (a) collegiate level lower division transfer courses, (b) vocational-technical and occupational courses designed to prepare for employment or general education courses which may be terminal or transfer in nature, (c) courses designed to meet vocational, social, civic, and personal needs of adults with or without the usual designation of college credit and transfer privileges, (d) provision for guidance services which will enable persons to gain maximum value from post-high school experiences.
- Subd. 5. To issue certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the collection of tax levies already levied for operation of the college, provided that no such issue shall be made for a sum which shall exceed the amount which has been levied by the board of trustees and certified to the county auditor or auditors to be spread on the next tax roll for collection.
- Subd. 6. To borrow such sums of money as it may deem necessary to purchase sites or to purchase or erect buildings or to make any permanent improvement which it is authorized to make, and to accomplish this by the issue and sale of bonds of such district in such form or on such terms as the board may deem advisable by proceeding as provided in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 475, provided that no bonds shall be issued unless the proposition of issuing bonds shall have been submitted first to a vote of the electors of the district at a general or special election and approved by a majority vote of the electors actually voting on the same, in which event bonds may be issued for the purpose hereinbefore set forth in an amount not to exceed 25 percent of the assessed valuation of the district, and the bonded indebtedness of the district shall not extend beyond a period of 30 years for money borrowed.
- Subd. 7. To have care and custody of all junior college property and to provide suitable privileges, sanitary conditions, and medical inspection for the junior college of the district.
- Subd. 8. To establish and collect tuition fees for resident and nonresident students in conformity with the rules of the state board of education.
- Subd. 9. To contract with, appoint, and employ a suitable person, not an elected member of said board, as administrator to act as its chief executive officer and designate his title. He shall be

ex officio a member of the board but shall not be entitled to vote therein. The chief executive officer shall have such educational qualifications which meet standards determined by the state board of education. On recommendation of the chief executive officer the board of trustees shall appoint other staff members as needed. The administrator shall hold office for a term fixed by the board of trustees and shall perform such duties as the board of trustees shall determine. He shall exercise general supervision over the college staff and affairs and shall make reports in writing to the board of trustees with proper recommendations when he deems advisable or when requested by the board. He shall make such reports as are required by the state commissioner of education.

- Subd. 10. To certify to the treasurer of the junior college district for payment out of funds thereof all claims and demands against the board or junior college district, which shall be allowed by the board under such rules and regulations as it may establish.
- Subd. 11. To borrow money or other property and accept contributions, capital grants, gifts, donations, services, or other financial assistance from the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof or any other agency, individual, or instrumentality.
- Subd. 12. To levy taxes on the property of the district for operating expenses, the acquisition of sites and construction and equipping of buildings and the payment of interest and installments on serial bonds within the limitations of section 8, subdivision 2.
- Subd. 13. To adopt bylaws, rules, and regulations for its own government and for the control and government of the junior college district.
- Subd. 14. To take and hold in the name of the board all real estate and improvements acquired and erected under the provisions of this act.
- Subd. 15. In addition to the provisions of subdivision 3 of this section, the board shall have the authority to construct, maintain, and operate, as self-liquidating projects, cafeterias, athletic facilities, recreational facilities, and student services. Residence and dining halls may be maintained and operated in the same way on approval of the state board of education. Self-liquidating projects may be financed by the issuance of revenue bonds payable solely from revenue of the self-liquidating project. The bonds shall be for a period not to exceed 40 years, and shall never constitute a debt of the state or any political subdivision thereof.
- Subd. 16. To provide transportation for students attending the junior college.
- Subd. 17. To keep a written or printed record of every session of the board, which record shall be public. The board shall also provide for a system of accounting that shall meet with the approval of the state commissioner of education. The board shall employ only

those teachers as may meet such qualifications as have been or may be established by the state board of education. All accounts shall be audited once each year by a certified public accountant or the state public examiner. Copies of the audit report shall be kept on file in the office of the secretary. A copy of the audit report shall be submitted to the state commissioner of education.

- Subd. 18. The board of trustees shall prepare annually on a day to be determined by the board of such district an estimate of the amount of taxes or appropriation deemed necessary for the ensuing fiscal year for the purposes of expenditure authorized by law as within the powers of the board. The board shall thereupon adopt a budget in a form approved by the state board of education and determine the amount of taxes to be levied therefor. A copy of the budget shall be submitted to the state commissioner of education, or before October 10 the secretary of the board of trustees shall certify the levy to the county auditor of the county in which the administrative office of the board of trustees is located. district is located in more than one county the county auditor shall apportion the levy in the same manner as for joint independent school The tax shall be added to and collected in the same manner as other county taxes on property. The county auditor of each county shall remit the taxes collected to the treasurer of the junior college district on regular tax distribution dates.
- Sec. 12. (STATE AIDS.) Regional junior college districts shall receive per-student aid in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 124.34, and acts amendatory thereto.
- Sec. 13. (NONRESIDENT TUITION AND COST DIFFERENTIAL.) The school board of a school district maintaining a junior college or the board of trustees having control of any regional junior college, on or before August 15 in each year, shall determine and fix the rate of tuition required to be paid by all students. Nonresident cost differential or a portion thereof may be paid by the sending district, otherwise by the nonresident student.
- Sec. 14. (EXISTING COLLEGES MAY BECOME REGIONAL COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. Any existing junior college district established before the adoption of this act may become a part of a junior college region provided such district complies with the provisions of this Such existing junior college district shall become the location regional junior college. In event that a region proposed under section 3 of this act contains more than one junior college, the survey committee may designate one or more existing junior college campuses as regional for the area. The survey committee shall prepare plans whereby the assets and liabilities of the existing junior college or colleges may be transferred to and the college integrated with the region.
- Subd. 2. Upon organization of the regional junior college board of trustees, it, or the school board of the district maintaining the existing junior college in the area, shall forthwith present to the district court of the county in which the facilities are located a petition describing the facilities, reciting establishment of a

regional junior college district, and the names of at least three qualified appraisers and praying for the appointment of appraisers to appraise the facilities of the existing junior college. Upon filing, the court shall make its order ex parte fixing a time and place for hearing on appointment of appraisers at which time the court shall receive all competent evidence offered for or against appointment of any appraisers proposed in the petition or at the hearing. may appoint any three qualified residents of the regional junior college district as appraisers. The order appointing the appraisers shall fix the time and place of their first meeting and prescribe their compensation which shall be paid by the regional junior college Where any appraiser fails to act, the court without further notice, may appoint another in his place. Thereafter proceedings shall be substantially in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Sections 117.08 to 117.18, and appeal may be had by the regional junior college board of trustees or the school district board as in the case of taking property pursuant to statutes regulating exercise of the right of eminent domain. The junior college board of trustees may pay for said property in cash or with approval of a majority vote of the electors by assuming a part of the bonded indebtedness of the school district maintaining the junior college or by a combination of both.

- Subd. 3. Upon the regional junior college being readied to proceed with the conduct of the said college the existing school district junior college shall be discontinued and the tenure or continuing contracts of the dean and the teachers and personnel fo the existing school district junior college shall be transferred to and be assumed by the new regional junior college district. The regional junior college district shall assume all contracts and other obligations except debts of the junior college shool district unless as provided in subdivision 2.
- Sec. 15. (ANNEXATION OF ADDITIONAL TERRITORY.) On approval of the state board of education any school district contiguous to a regional junior college district may by resolution of its school board request to be annexed to the regional junior college district on approval of the regional junior college board of trustees and approval of a majority vote of the electors in the school district voting on the question. All territory annexed shall be subject to taxation like other property in the regional junior college district for the support of its educational program and facilities and for the payment of principal and interest becoming due after the annexation on bonds of such district, whether authorized or issued before or after annexation.
- Sec. 16. The creation of a regional junior college district under this act shall have no effect upon the existence, powers, or duties of school districts included therein, which shall continue as before, except that when the junior college district begins operation of a junior college educational program, such school districts shall no longer have any powers with respect to junior college education.

- Sec. 17. The tax levy limitations of Minnesota Statutes, Section 275.12, shall not be applicable to a regional junior college district.
- Sec. 18. Bonds issued by a regional junior college district shall not constitute indebtedness for any purpose of any school district whose territory is included therein, nor shall bonds issued by any such school district constitute indebtedness for any purpose of the junior college district.
- Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 130.01, Subdivisions 5 and 6, are repealed.

A companion bill, SF 965, was introduced in the Senate on March 7, 1963, and sent to the Education Committee. Authors were Senators John Olson of Worthington, Vernon Hoium of Columbia Heights, and Cliff Ukkelberg of Clitherall.

On February 28, 1963, Senate File 833 was introduced in the Minnesota Senate, a bill which was to have a major impact upon the future of junior colleges in Minnesota. The bill had powerful authors in Senator Robert Dunlap of Plainview, Senator Gordon Rosenmeier of Little Falls, and Senator Donald Sinclair of Stephen.

A BILL FOR AN ACT ESTABLISHING STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER A STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD, AND APPROPRIATING MONEYS THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. Subdivision 1. Nine state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a state junior college board which is hereby created.
- Subd. 2. Three of the state junior colleges shall be situated within the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin. The board shall determine the areas of the state for the creation of the remaining six state junior colleges.
- Sec. 2. Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 2, each member shall be appointed for a seven year term commencing on July 1 in the year in which the term begins. The Governor shall in a like manner fill for the unexpired term all vacancies on the board.

- Subd. 2. The first state junior college board appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall consist of one member appointed for a seven year term, two members appointed for a five year term, and two members appointed for a three year term. The term of each such appointee shall commence on July 1, 1963.
- Subd. 3. In making the appointments provided for in this section, it is desirable that the Governor's appointments include one faculty member of a state college, and one faculty member of a public secondary school so that the board will at all times have as members a faculty member of a state college, a faculty member of a public secondary school, and three public members.
- Sec. 3. Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall elect a president, a secretary and such other officers as it may desire. It shall fix its meeting dates and places. The commissioner of administration shall provide it with appropriate offices.
- Subd. 2. The members of the state junior college board shall serve without compensation but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence and other reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and in the same manner as other state officers are reimbursed therefor.
- Sec. 4. Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the nine state junior colleges established in section 1 and all property pertaining thereto. Such powers shall include, but are not limited to, the enumeration contained in this section.
- Subd. 2. The board may determine the exact location and acquire necessary sites for each junior college; and may construct, equip, and thereafter maintain all required building and other facilities therefor. Sites acquired may be by purchase, gift, or condemnation and if the latter, there pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 117. Purchases and contracts and other expenditures of the board are subject to the requirements of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 16.
- Subd. 3. The board may locate a junior college at the place of an existing junior college and may acquire its existing grounds, buildings, equipment, and other facilities. It may contract with a school district owning and operating such existing junior college for its acquisition by purchase, lease, or otherwise upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon notwithstanding any prohibition or limitation of any other law inconsistent with the provisions of this subdivision.
- Subd. 4. The board shall appoint the heads of each junior college, the necessary teachers and supervisors, and all other necessary employees. All such appointed persons shall be subject to provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 43 and in the same manner as such state civil service act is applicable to similar persons in the employ of the state college board. The board shall

fix the compensation of its employees in the unclassified service unless otherwise prescribed by law.

- Subd. 5. (a) The board shall prescribe the courses of study, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, requirements for graduation, and such suitable rules and regulations necessary for the operation of such junior colleges. Rules and regulations so prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing, or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.
- (b) The board shall appoint a local advisory committee for each junior college composed of qualified persons residing in the area served by such junior college. The board shall consult with each local advisory committee on matters of courses of study to be offered at the junior college. The number of members and their terms of each advisory committee shall be fixed by the board. Advisory committee members shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for expenses.
- Subd. 6. The board may provide for suitable programs of adult education at each junior college.
- Subd. 7. The board may accept gifts of money or other property and may contract with the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof for the receipt of funds for any purpose authorized by this act. Any such gift, property, or federal funds are hereby appropriated and made available to the board for the purposes for which tendered and in conformance with the conditions thereof.
- Sec. 5. The sum of \$10,000,000 is appropriated to the state junior college board from the general revenue fund in the state treasury for the purposes of this act. None of such moneys shall cancel but shall be available to the state junior college board until expended.

The bill was sent to the Education Committee. A companion bill, House File 950, was introduced in the House on March 4, 1963, and sent to the State and Junior College Committee. Authors were Representatives Harvey Sathre of Adams, D.W. Fisher of Rochester, and W.F. Gustafson of Willmar. Representative Emil Jacobsen of the St. Louis Park was added as a fourth author on March 11, 1963.

There was some speculation that the intent of the new bill was to clip the wings of the State Board of Education, but Senator Dunlap was quoted in an article in the Minneapolis Tribune of February 22, 1963, as having said that the bill's aim was rather to create an expansion of higher education facilities, choosing the junior college as the vehicle to do the job.

Enrollment growth in the junior colleges from the 1961-62 academic year to the 1962-63 academic year was such that the appropriation for aids in 1962-63 was not adequate. A bill to supply deficiency and -- House File 1013 -- was introduced on March 6, 1963, by Representatives Wayne Bassett of Worthington, Charles Halsted of Brainerd, Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, Fred Cina of Aurora, and Helen McMillan of Austin. A companion bill, Senate File 993, was introduced on March 8, 1963, by Senators John Olson of Worthington, Cliff Ukkelberg of Clitherall, and P.J. Holand of Austin. The bills were sent directly to the Appropriations and Finance committees, but were not acted upon. The language:

A BILL FOR AN ACT APPROPRIATING MONEYS TO SUPPLY A DEFICIENCY IN SCHOOL AIDS TO CERTAIN JUNIOR COLLEGES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. There is appropriated from the general revenue fund in the state treasury to the state auditor the sum of \$93,365.24 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, for aid to junior colleges maintained by public school districts.

Another House bill relating to junior college aids was introduced as House File 1144 on March 12, 1963, by Representative W.F. Gustafson of Willmar with co-authors D.W. Fisher of Rochester, Ernest Schafer of Buffalo Lake, and W.C. Fischer of Marshall. The bill, which was sent to the State and Junior College Committee, provided as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1961, SECTION 124.34, SUBDIVISIONS 1, 2, AND 3.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

- 124.34 (AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. The state board shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$200 \$350 for each student-in-average-daily-attendance-in-said-junior-college resident student of the operating junior college district and \$500 for each non-resident student of the operating junior college district, except that in no case shall the state aid paid per student in average daily attendance exceed the amount equal to the per student operating cost less the tuition paid by the student.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. At the close of each school year, each district maintaining a junior college shall submit to the comissioner satisfactory enrollment, and attendance, and per student operating cost records as prescribed by the commissioner. Not later than September 1 of each year, the commissioner shall certify to the state auditor a statement showing the number of students in average daily attendance at each junior college during the preceding year, and the operating cost per student at each junior college. junior colleges established after April 27, 1957, shall be paid for the first year on the basis of the enrollment at the end of the second week of operation with adjustment to be made for the following year based on the average daily attendance of the first year, and thereafter aid shall be paid as otherwise provided in this subdivision. The state auditor, not later than October 1 following the receipt of such statement, shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of each of the districts maintaining junior colleges for the amount determined by the commissioner. No state aid herein provided for shall be paid to any district unless- such district-maintaining-a-junior-college-charges-its-resident-students an-amount-equivalent-to-three-fourths-of-the-amount-charged-to-the non-resident-tuition-which-shall-be-five-sixths-of-the-state-college tuition not charging at least the minimum tuition rate of \$105. These-tuitions-represent-the-minimum-amount-to-be-charged;
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. No state aid shall be paid under this section to any district which establishes a junior college subsequent to the passage of this section within-36-miles-of-any-existing-junior-college-or state---college not meeting legal requirements for its establishment.

Another bill to create regional junior colleges was introduced on March 19, 1963, in House File 1284. Chief author was Representative D.W. Fischer of Rochester, with co-authors W.F. Gustafson of Willmar and H. Johnson of Park

Rapids. The bill was sent to the State and Junior College Committee. companion bill, Senate File 1200, was introduced on March 20, 1963, by Senator Harold Krieger of Rochester and sent to the Education Committee. Provisions of the bill were almost identical to those of House File 830 which had been introduced on February 26, 1963, and which appears on pages 156 through 169. There were only three changes: 1) in Section 2 in which the language "Such districts shall conform with the minimum criteria established by the state board of education for the formation of such districts" was replaced by the language "Such districts shall have had a minimum of 600 public and nonpublic high school graduates and an assessed valuation at the time of organization of such district of \$25,000,000 or an adjusted assessed valuation of \$75,000,000 as established by the equalization aid review committee. The state board of education may waive the above criteria on graduates and valuation in areas of sparse population and unique service potential or low valuation and unique service potential."; 2) in Section 8, Subdivision 6, in which the following language was added: "When three or more school districts are included no more than three shall be elected from the same school district; and 3) a new Section 20 was added which stated "(EFFECTIVE DATE.) This act shall be effective immediately upon final enactment."

The Dunlap-Sathre bill, as it had come to be called, picked up important support from President O. Meredith Wilson of the University who was quoted in the Minneapolis Tribune on March 3, 1963, as having said that the bills would provide "a major lift for education in this state in the junior college area and educational values at least commensurate with its cost to the state." Wilson did, however, call the limit of nine state junior colleges contained in the bill unwise, because it might create for the eleven existing local colleges "the feeling that their future is dim and that their community will

be discriminated against." He suggested revising the bill to allow for fifteen state junior colleges.

Representative Sathre reported soon after President Wilson's remarks that the number of colleges in the bill would be increased from nine to fifteen, with the specification that three would be built in Hennepin and Ramsey counties and two would be built in southwestern Minnesota. He also stated that the number of members on the State Junior College Board would be increased from five to nine and that the appropriation would be increased from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000; \$5,000,000 for operation and \$20,000,000 for buildings. Senator Dunlap said that he endorsed the change to fifteen colleges, but was not certain that he favored the other changes.

The Dunlap-Sathre bill received support in comments to the press by Representatives Kenneth Scott of Fairmont, Arlen Erdahl of Blue Earth, John Wingard of Brooklyn Park, and Paul Overgaard of Albert Lea. Support also came from the Minnesota Junior College Action Committee, and from school boards and citizen groups in Anoka, Fairmont, Brooklyn Park, and Richfield, as well as from junior college towns.

The Liaison Committee on Higher Education, at its meeting at the University of Minnesota on March 27, 1963, restated its belief in more and better junior colleges for Minnesota and backed the Dunlap-Sathre bill as the quickest way to get them. But, as reported in the Minneapolis Tribune on March 28, 1963, the Liaison Committee

"did not abandon its support for the idea of regional junior colleges, locally operated by special boards with the pooled resources of several school districts."

A resolution, adopted unanimously at the committee's meeting at the University of Minnesota, favored passage of a regional junior college bill "to permit this option to areas that might wish to so elect," and--by implication--in case the Dunlap-Sathre bill fails to pass.

The resolution states that, under either approach, "the principal burden of support falls on the state." But it favors the Dunlap-Sathre measure "since it would meet the need in a more expeditious fashion and yet would safeguard local interest in the junior college program."

University President O. Meredith Wilson, current Liaison Committee chairman, said the committee always has tended to favor a state-supported system. But, he added, it has "set this on the back of the table" for two years out of deference to junior college deans' pleas for strong local controls.

The committee gave no specific endorsement to the idea of a separate new board after Wilson said it would be "most helpful" if the bill placed state junior colleges under the present State College Board.

But he said some legislators favor a separate board now, for rapid action on establishing new junior colleges, and subsequent legislative action to join the two boards.

Stanley Wenberg, university vice president, reported a "strain of thinking" at the legislature favoring eventual establishment of a new State Board of Higher Education with control over all institutions except the university."

The Liaison Committee also considered bills to establish a Mesabi Range State College and a Mankato State College Branch in southwestern Minnesota, but decided that passage of the Dunlap-Sathre bill would help resolve problems that led to the introduction of both measures. President Wilson took the position that the idea of state college branches seemed to invite complications without providing additional educational advantages, and the other members of the committee agreed.

Another bill to create junior college districts, Senate File 1358, was introduced on March 28, 1963, by Senators Michael McGuire of Montgomery and Glen Swenson of Buffalo and sent to the Education Committee. Provisions were:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (ESTABLISHMENT OF JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS.)
Subdivision 1. One or more school districts situated in one or more

counties of this state may participate in the establishment and maintenance of a junior college district, the curriculum of which shall consist of two years' work beyond the twelfth year of the public school curriculum, in the manner hereinafter provided.

- Subd. 2. (REQUIREMENTS.) The total assessed valuation of area in such proposed college district at the time of organization shall be not less than \$7,500,000 and the total number of students graduating from high schools included in such proposal shall have averaged at least 250 per year for the preceding three years.
- Sec. 2. (OPERATION OF EXISTING JUNIOR COLLEGE FACILITIES.) Subdivision 1. Any school district operating junior college facilities at the time of the establishment of a junior college district in such area is hereby authorized to continue operation thereof until such time as the junior college district provides junior college facilities and commences operation thereof. Meanwhile such district shall only have power and authority, insofar as junior college education is concerned, to make such contracts and to do such things as are necessary to maintain and operate their junior college facilities and shall complete the school year and cease operation thereof only on the July 1 as specifically set forth in the resolution from the board members of the junior college district.
- Subd. 2. (DEFINITIONS.) "Facilities" as used herein shall mean land, buildings, equipment, and furnishings necessary and incidental to the operation of a junior college. "School district" as used herein shall mean any district however classified. "The auditor" as used herein shall mean the county auditor of the county having area with the greatest assessed valuation in the proposed or established junior college district.
- Sec. 3. (METHOD OF PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHMENT.) The question of establishment of a junior college Subdivision 1. district may be submitted to the electors of school districts included in such proposal at an annual school district election or By resolution of the board members of the school special meeting. district or districts affected, or by petition to such board members from ten or more electors in each of such districts asking for a referendum on the issue, an order shall be requested from the commissioners of the county having the greatest assessed valuation in the proposed junior college district directing the auditor of such county to cause a plat to be prepared as a prerequisite to an upcoming election on the matter.
- Subd. 2. The issue shall be included on a separate ballot at an annual election or special meeting of those districts situated within the boundaries of the proposed junior college district and balloting under this procedure shall be at the regular voting place or places of each school district included in the proposal.
- Subd. 3. Resolutions or petitions as provided for in this section shall contain the following items of information and fact when and where pertinent.

- (a) A legal description and identification of all school districts whose area will be included in the proposed junior college district.
 - (b) The name or names of the county or counties affected.
- (c) A general description of all junior college facilities and their location then existing within the proposed junior college district, if any, and if none, such fact shall be stated therein.
- (d) A request to the proper board of county commissioners directing the auditor of such county to cause a plat to be prepared.
 - Subd. 4. (PREPARATION OF PLAT.) The plat shall show:
 - (a) The boundaries of the proposed junior college district;
- (b) The location of buildings presently used for junior college purposes in the area proposed for the establishment of a junior college district, if any;
- (c) A statement thereon showing the assessed valuation of the school districts within the boundaries of the proposed junior college district; and
- (d) A statement showing the total number of students that have graduated from high schools within the boundaries of such area during the preceding three years or the average number so graduating during each of the said three years. In the event that junior college facilities do exist in the proposed junior college district, the statement shall recite the number of students presently in attendance and the number of students that graduated therefrom in the preceding year, if any.
- Subd. 5. Copies of the plat shall be filed, by the auditor who caused it to be prepared, in the office of the auditor of each county with area included in the proposed junior college district, with the clerk of each school district situated therein, and in the office of the state commissioner of education.

The auditor shall also prepare an enlarged map of the proposed junior college district showing boundary lines thereof and the border lines of each district included therein and a copy of such map shall be on display at each polling place within the proposed junior college district during the hours the election is in progress.

Sec. 4. (ELECTIONS.) Subdivision 1. Elections on the question of establishing a junior college district, whether initiated by action of a single district or jointly by resolution of interested school boards, shall be held separately in each district with area included in such proposal on the same day in like manner and on like notice as any school district election or special meeting. The polls shall be open for such period of time as determined by the board of each district but the polls of all precincts within the area of such proposal shall close at the same time, an hour which has been

mutually agreed upon by the members of such interested school boards. The notice of election shall contain a brief summary of the information contained in the plat and shall state the proposition to be voted upon as it will be contained on the ballot.

Subd. 2. (FORM OF BALLOT.) The ballot shall be substantially in the following form:

"Shall						
	(set fort	h names an	d numbers o	f school dis	tricts with	
	area in t	he county	or counties	of)	_
				to provide	facilities	and
edurbine	ent for a	Junior cor	YES	NC		11

Ballots shall be tabulated separately in each school district. Only districts approving the proposal with a favorable majority of three fifths or better shall become a part of the junior college district.

- Subd. 3. The establishment of a junior college district shall have been approved only if the combined statistics of the school districts which voted in the affirmative on the proposal meet the requirements as set forth in section 1, subdivision 2. When such facts have been ascertained, the auditor shall issue an order declaring the junior college district proposed to have been established. He shall forward a copy of such order to the auditor of each county with area in the junior college district; to the clerk of each school district affected and a copy to the state commissioner of education.
- Subd. 4. Upon receipt of the order establishing a junior college district, the commissioner of education shall forthwith, by order, assign an identification number to the junior college district and shall mail a copy of his order to the auditor of each county and to the clerk of each school district with area included therein.
- Sec. 5. (ANNUAL ELECTION; JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT BOARDS.) Subdivision 1. The annual election of officers in junior college districts shall be held on the third Tuesday in May. The care, management, and control of junior college districts shall be vested in a board of directors, to be known as the junior college board. The term of office shall be three years and until a successor qualifies. The membership of such junior college board shall consist of seven elected directors together with such ex officio member as may be provided by law.
- Subd. 2. (ACTING JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARDS.) Upon receipt of the assigned identification number or within ten days from the issuance by the county auditor of the order declaring the junior college district to have been established, an acting junior college board shall be set up as follows:

- (a) In any junior college district whose boundaries are coterminous with a single secondary district, the governing board of such secondary district shall constitute the acting junior college district board and after organizing as such shall assume the care, management, and control of the junior college district;
- (b) In every junior college district whose area is composed of two or more school districts, the officers of such districts, (chairman, clerk, and treasurer) shall constitute the acting junior college board, and after organizing as such, shall assume and discharge the following duties; at least 15 days before the election of officers, and upon written resolution made on its own motion, or upon presentation of a petition therefor assigned by at least ten electors from each school district, within such junior college district, the acting junior college board and the auditor shall meet for the purpose of dividing such junior college district into seven separate election districts to provide that one member of the board shall be elected from each election district by the electors therein;
- (c) Thereafter fix a time, date, and place or places, not less than 15 nor more than 40 days from the date of the initial meeting of the acting board members, upon which date shall be held a special election in the junior college district for the purpose of electing the first junior college board for terms as follows: two until July 1 following the first annual election, two until the expiration of one year from said July 1, and three until the expiration of two years from said July 1, to hold office until a successor is elected and qualified according to provisions of law;
- (d) The acting junior college board is hereby authorized to designate or appoint a clerk and two election judges for each polling place in the junior college district. Insofar as possible, the regular polling places of the school districts which participated in the establishment of the junior college district may be designated as the official polling places for the initial election of board members in the junior college district.
- Subd. 3. (a) The filing of candidates for the first junior college board shall be with the acting clerk and the time for which each candidate shall hold office if elected shall appear on his filing statement and on the ballot. All applications by such candidates shall be filed with the clerk not less than 12 days before the election.
- (b) The acting clerk shall forthwith after the fixing of time and date give ten days' posted notice of election in the area of the junior college district also one week's published notice in a newspaper with general circulation in such area.
- (c) The clerk shall prepare the necessary ballots for the election of board members, placing thereon the names of the proposed candidates, with the same number of blank spaces for the insertion of names of other candidates as there are members to be elected. The ballots shall be marked and initialed by two election judges as official ballots and shall be used exclusively at the election.

Election judges shall certify ballots and results to the acting board for tabulation and canvass.

- (d) All expenditures made for the proper conduct of this first election of board members in the junior college district together with costs incurred in the preparation of plat and maps by the auditor shall be borne and paid for in proportion to their assessed valuation by the school districts which participated in the establishment of the junior college district.
- (e) It shall be the duty of the newly elected board members to meet forthwith to organize and to assume the full duties of the care, management, and control of the junior college district.

The junior college board shall have full powers of appointment to fill any vacancy on the board and such board member so appointed shall fill such vacancy for the balance of the term for which his predecessor in office was elected or appointed.

- Sec. 6. (ORGANIZATION; POWERS.) Subdivision 1. Upon establishment of a junior college district pursuant to the provisions of this act, it shall be organized and governed as an independent school district, having such specific powers as are set forth in Minnesota Statutes, Sections 123.31 to 123.41, except that provisions of section 123.32, section 123.35, subdivisions 9 and 10, and section 123.39, shall not apply to a junior college district. The junior college district board shall have such additional powers and duties as may necessarily be exercised or carried out by the junior college district and its board with respect to the educational program of a junior college.
- Subd. 2. A junior college district shall be without power to construct, maintain, or operate elementary or secondary schools and the establishment of such junior college district shall have no effect upon the existence, powers, or duties of school districts with area included therein, except that when the junior college district commences operation of a junior college educational program, such school districts shall no longer have any powers with respect to junior college education.
- Sec. 7. (ASSUMPTION OF POWERS AND DUTIES BY JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT BOARD.) Subdivision 1. To allow time for issuance of bonds and levy of taxes to finance the operation of the junior college district, the junior college district board may by resolution elect to commence operation of junior college facilities on July 1 next following establishment of the junior college district or July 1 in the year next following.
- Subd. 2. Within 90 days after its election, the junior college district board shall determine by resolution the date on which it will commence the operation of the junior college facilities and the clerk of the junior college district board shall forward a copy of said resolution by mail to the clerk of any district then maintaining and operating junior college facilities within the junior college district and to the auditor of each county wherein area of the junior

college district extends. Such district shall cease operation of their junior college facilities on the date as stated in said resolution.

- Subd. 3. The school board of any district operating junior college facilities within the junior college district is hereby authorized to collect from the county all moneys due it from whatever source for providing junior college education up to the date on which the junior college district board commences operation of its junior college facilities.
- Subd. 4. The junior college board by a three fourths vote may become a member of such organizations as the Minnesota association of junior colleges and the American association of junior colleges and appoint one or more of its members to attend annual meetings of such organizations. The amount of annual membership dues and actual and necessary expenses incurred in attending such meeting or meetings shall be paid as other expenses of the junior college district are paid.
- Subd. 5. Board members of junior college districts shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the board but not to exceed \$10 per diem nor more than \$150 a year. The chairman, clerk, and treasurer shall receive such additional compensation as may be fixed by the board. The chairman shall not receive more than \$200, the clerk shall not receive more than \$500, and the treasurer not more than \$500, in any one year. All members of the board may receive reimbursement for transportation to and from any regular or special meeting of the board at the rate provided for in Minnesota Statutes, Section 350.11.
- Sec. 8. (OFFICERS, DUTIES, ETC.) Subdivision 1. The chairman when present shall preside at all meetings of the board, countersign all orders upon the treasurer for claims allowed by the board, represent the district in all actions and perform all the duties incumbent on such officer.
- Subd. 2. The clerk of the junior college district shall perform the same duties and make the same reports as the clerk of an independent district. He shall, within three days after an election, notify all persons elected of their election. He shall keep in books provided by the district for that purpose a record of all meetings of the district and the board. Annually, on or before July 10, in each year the clerk of such board shall make a full and accurate statement of the receipts and disbursements of such board for the preceding year, together with an accurate statement of the finances of the junior college district at the end of such fiscal year. The junior college board shall cause such report to be published once in a legal newspaper with general circulation in the area of the junior college district.
- Subd. 3. It shall be incumbent on the treasurer to perform the same duties, make the same reports as the treasurer of an independent district. He shall receive and be responsible for all money in the district and disburse the same on orders signed by the clerk and

countersigned by the chairman. The treasurer shall give a corporate surety bond to the state, the board to fix the specific amount of the bond in an amount sufficient to protect the interest of the district, and the bond to be approved by the board and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties. The district shall pay the bond premium. Such bond shall be on file with the county auditor and the county auditor shall not deliver any warrants of tax settlement or state aids until such bond has been filed.

- Sec. 9. (SOURCE OF POWERS; PROVISIONS.) Except as otherwise provided in this act, the powers and duties of junior college boards are such as are assigned to the school boards of independent districts and whenever and wherever applicable these statutes shall also apply insofar as officers and board members of junior college districts are concerned.
- Sec. 10. (INITIAL FINANCING POWERS OF JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD.) To finance initial operating expenses, the junior college board may issue tax anticipation certificates in accord with the following terms and provisions:
- (1) Within 60 days prior to the date on which the junior college district board is to commence operation of the junior college facilities which it has purchased, leased, or constructed, the junior college board shall determine the budget required for the period from July 1 of the year in which it commences operation of junior college facilities to November 1 of the year following and the clerk of the junior college district on or before October 10 during the year when the junior college district commences such operation shall certify to the auditor of the county or counties included in the junior college district the levies for junior college purposes authorized by law and required by said budget which may be levied without regard to any existing limitations thereon;
- (2) After such levy has been so certified to the county auditor, the junior college board may by resolution adopted by a three fourths vote, issue certificates in anticipation of such levy from time to time but the aggregate principal amount of such certificates outstanding shall not exceed 90 percent of the remaining uncollected balance of such levy. The junior college district may expend the amounts received from the sale of such certificates notwithstanding the provisions of any law limiting the expenditures of school districts;
- (3) The junior college district shall have power to levy taxes as follows:
- (a) From the date of the order establishing the junior college district for the purpose of paying principal and interest on bonded indebtedness on the bonds issued by it or to be issued by it;
- (b) From the date it commences operation of junior college facilities for the purpose of maintenance and operation thereof;

- The certificates shall be issued in such denominations as the board may determine, shall bear interest at such rate as may be fixed by the junior college board not to exceed six percent per annum and shall be sold in such manner as the board may determine for not less than par and accrued interest. They shall be due and payable at such times as may be fixed by the board, not later than December 31 of the year following the year in which issued. When certificates have been issued in anticipation of any tax levy and remain outstanding, the collection of such levy shall be first applied in payment of such certificates in the order of their dates of issuance, but the full faith and credit of the junior college district shall be pledged to make good any deficiency in such collection in order to pay certificates when they become due. Taxes for the purpose of making good any such deficiency may be levied without limitation as The full faith and credit of the junior college to rate or amount. district and the collection of the tax, in anticipation of which certificates have been issued, shall be a charge on the levy so pledged.
- Sec. 11. (BONDING FOR CONSTRUCTION, LEASE, OR PURCHASE OF FACILITIES.) Subdivision 1. The junior college district board shall have authority to negotiate for the lease or purchase of any existing buildings or equipment which may be available and suitable as facilities for a junior college program.
- Subd. 2. On the question of financing for such lease, purchase, or the construction of new and adequate facilities, the junior college board shall by resolution submit the question to a vote of the electors. Such resolution shall state: (a) A general description of the facilities being considered for purchase or lease; (b) The amount of bonds to be issued by the junior college district in payment of the purchase price of such facilities; (c) The portion of the price to be paid in cash, if any, and the portion of the price, if any, to be paid by the assumption of outstanding bonded indebtedness presently existing against such facilities; (d) Or such resolution shall state the estimated amount of a bond issue necessary to finance the purchase of land centrally located within the junior college district and new adequate facilities constructed thereon.
- Subd. 3. Upon approval of such question by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the board of the junior college district may issue and sell bonds in such amounts as is deemed by it necessary to purchase or construct adequate facilities for junior college education therein.
- Subd. 4. Such bonds shall be issued and sold in accordance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Sections 475.53 to 475.57 and 475.60 to 475.74. The proceeds from the sale of such bonds shall be used for the purchase, lease, or construction of the junior college district facilities. The bonds so issued shall be a lien and charge upon all taxable property in the junior college district.
- Sec. 12. (SEPARATE DEBT LIMITATION.) Any junior college district may incur a net debt up to the limitations thereon provided by Minnesota Statutes, Section 475.53, Subdivision 4, and the laws

amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, without any regard to any indebtedness of school districts included in such junior college district and any such district may incur a net debt up to such limitations thereon without any regard to any indebtedness of the junior college district in which it is included.

- Sec. 13. (JOINDER FOR ADDITIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.) Subdivision 1. Where a junior college district is established, the area of additional school districts may be joined in the junior college district at an annual or special election; electors voting on the issue must by a majority of votes cast by the voters of each district (the junior college and the to-be-added district) approve the joinder of the additional district or the joinder shall not be effective.
- In the event the area of an additional district is Subd. 2. admitted to the junior college district in the manner herein provided, such area shall assume its proportionate share of the bonded indebtedness of the junior college district then existing in the proportion that its assessed valuation prior to joinder in the junior college districts bears to the total assessed valuation of the junior college district after joinder and also its proportionate share of any other debts or obligations the junior college district may have at the time such district is so joined in like manner and the auditor of the county or counties affected by such joinder shall spread the tax levy thereafter on the taxable property of the entire junior college district to reflect such assumption and such obligations shall thereafter be a lien and charge upon all taxable property in both districts and the full faith and credit of both districts shall be pledged to make good any deficiency in the collection of tax levies for the payment thereof.
- Sec. 14. (CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES; ADDITIONS OR ALTERATIONS.) Subdivision 1. Every junior college district established pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be classified as a public school district and political subdivision of the state. Its boundaries shall be coextensive with the boundaries of the school district or districts included in the junior college district, and except as provided herein, shall not be subject to alterations of boundary or structure unless such action is initiated by the junior college board after a unanimous vote in favor of such action.
- Subd. 2. If or when the boundaries of any school district included in a junior college district is changed by annexation or other operation of law, such change shall automatically effect a corresponding change in the junior college district boundary, if such area is not already included, and any such change in junior college district boundaries shall be effective at the same time as the change in school district boundaries becomes effective.
- Sec. 15. (STATE AIDS TO JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS.) Subdivision 1. Junior college districts established according to provisions of this act shall be paid state aids for the first year on the basis of the enrollment at the end of the second week of operation with adjustment to be made for the following year based on

the average daily attendance of the first year, and thereafter aid shall be paid as otherwise provided in this section.

Subd. 2. Junior college districts established according to this act shall be entitled to state aids as follows: The state board shall distribute to each junior college district annually a sum of \$200 for each student in average daily attendance in such junior college district. At the close of the school year, the clerk of each junior college district board shall submit to the commissioner satisfactory enrollment and attendance records as prescribed by the commissioner. Not later than September 1 of each year, the commissioner shall certify to the state auditor a statement showing the number of students in average daily attendance at each junior college district during the preceding year. The state auditor, not later than October 1 following the receipt of such statement, shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of each junior college district for the amount determined by the commissioner. State aids shall not be denied to junior college districts which have complied with the requirements for establishing and maintaining a junior college program of education according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 16. (TUITION RATES.) Subdivision 1. On or before July 15, the junior college district board shall determine the tuition rates as follows: The tuition rate for resident students shall not be less than the amount of state aid received per pupil unit in average daily attendance.

The tuition rate for the nonresident student shall be determined by the junior college district board, which rate shall be the cost of education, including a sum for capital outlay and debt service, if any, minus the amount of state aid received for such student.

Tuition including state aid shall not exceed the total cost of maintenance, capital outlay, and debt service. State aids received in the previous year shall be used as a basis in determining these tuition rates, except, for the first year of operation of a junior college district the board of said district shall estimate such tuition rates and in lieu of state aids for the initial operation and maintenance, the junior college board shall issue certificates of indebtedness in an amount equal to the sum of such state aids.

Sec. 17. (SPECIAL CLASSES OR COURSES.) The junior college district bourd may establish and maintain public evening classes and adult education programs and special courses and the tuition rate for such classes or courses shall be determined by the junior college district board.

Sec. 18. (LIMITATION OF ACTION.) Legality of establishment of a junior college district or the joinder of an additional or adjoining district thereto, in accordance with provisions of this act, shall not be subject to direct or collateral attack after the expiration of 30 days from the date of the auditor's order effecting same, other statutes to the contrary notwithstanding.

- Sec. 19. (JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS; AS A DEPARTMENT.) Subdivision 1. A junior college is a department heretofore organized according to Minnesota Statutes, Section 130.01.
- Subd. 2. A junior college district is one organized according to sections 1 to 18 of this act and shall be a substitute for Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 130.01.

A final junior college aid bill, House File 1739, was introduced on April 15, 1963, by Representative Robert Mahowald of St. Cloud, chairman of the State and Junior College Committee, and sent to the Appropriations Committee. The bill was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1961, SECTION 124.34, SUBDIVISIONS 1, 2, AND 3.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 124.34 (AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. The state board shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$200 \$325 for each student—in—average—daily—attendance—in—said—junior—college resident student of the operating junior college district and \$350 for each non-resident student of the operating junior college district, except that in no case shall the state aid paid per student in average daily attendance exceed the amount equal to the per student operating cost less the tuition paid by the student.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. At the close of each school year, each district maintaining a junior college shall submit to the commissioner satisfactory enrollment, and attendance, and per student operating cost records as prescribed by the commissioner. Not later than September 1 of each year, the commissioner shall certify to the state auditor a statement showing the number of students in average daily attendance at each junior college during the preceding year, and the operating cost per student at each junior college. junior college established after April 27, 1957, shall be paid for the first year on the basis of the enrollment at the end of the second week of operation with adjustment to be made for the following year based on the average daily attendance of the first year, and thereafter aid shall be paid as otherwise provided in this The state auditor, not later than October 1 following subdivision. the receipt of such statement, shall draw his warrant upon the state

treasurer in favor of each of the districts maintaining junior colleges for the amount determined by the commissioner. No state aid herein provided for shall be paid to any district unless such district maintaining a junior college charges its resident students an amount equivalent to three fourths of the amount charged to the non-resident tuition which shall be five sixths of the state college tuition not charging at least the minimum tuition rate as established by the state board. These tuitions represent the minimum amount to be charged:

- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes, 1961, Section 124.34, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. No state aid shall be paid under this section to any district which establishes a junior college subsequent to the passage of this section within-36-miles-of-any-existing-junior-college-or state---college not meeting legal requirements for its establishment.

As of April 22, 1963, twelve junior college bills had been introduced in the House and eleven junior college bills had been introduced in the Senate. Senate File 833, the State Junior College bill, had been passed by the Senate, but all other bills remained in committees.

Nine House bills -- House Files 93, 120, 590, 614, 777, 782, 950, 1144, and 1284 -- remained in the State and Junior College Committee composed of Representatives Robert Mahowald of St. Cloud as chairman, Virginia Torgerson of Winona as vice-chairman, Ernest Beedle of St. Paul, Connie Burchett of Coon Rapids, Roy Cummings of Luverne, Leonard Dickinson of Bemidji, Jack Fena of Ribbing, W.C. Fischer of Marshall, D.W. Gearty of Minneapolis, George Grussing of Clara City, Wallace Gustafson of Willmar, Keith Hinman of Grey Eagle, Villiam House of Two Harbors, C.A. Johnson of Mankato, George Krenik of Le Lenter, Ernest Schafer of Buffalo Lake, D.H. Sillers of Moorhead, and Reuben Vee of Balaton.

House File 830 had been reported out of the State and Junior College Committee, recommended to pass, but had been sent by Speaker Lloyd Duxbury of Caledonia to the Civil Administration Committee composed of Representatives George French of Minneapolis as chairman, Glenn Blomquist of Onamia as

vice-chairman, Harold J. Anderson of Minneapolis, John Tracy Anderson of St. Paul, Thor Anderson of Minneapolis, Wayne Bassett of Worthington, Roy Dunn of Pelican Rapids, Alfred France of Duluth, Stanley Fudro of Minneapolis, Graham Fuller of Ivanhoe, George Grant of Milaca, Joseph Graw of Bloomington, John Hartle of Owatonna, Ernie Jacobsen of St. Louis Park, C.A. (Gus) Johnson of Mankato, Harold Johnson of Park Rapids, Robert Johnson of St. Paul, Martin McGowan of Appleton, R.N. Nelson of Breckenridge, John Nordin of Soderville, Joseph Prifrel of St. Paul, Roy Schulz of Mankato, Ivan Stone of New Ulm, Edward Tomczyk of Minneapolis, and D.D. Wozniak of St. Paul.

House File 1013 and 1739 had been sent directly to the Appropriations Committee composed of Representatives Richard Fitzsimons of Argyle as chairman, Graham Fuller of Ivanhoe as vice chairman, John Tracy Anderson of St. Paul, Sam Barr of Ortonville, Everett Battles of Warroad, Otto Clark of Osakis, George Daley of Lewiston, Lyle Farmer of St. Paul, Jack Fena of Hibbing, W.C. Fischer of Marshall, Gary Flakne of Minneapolis, Joe Gimpl of Hinckley, Clinton Hall of Rushford, Douglas Head of Minneapolis, Carl Iverson of Ashby, William Kirchner of Minneapolis, Walter Klaus of Farmington, Verne Long of Pipestone, Robert Mahowald of St. Cloud, Willard Munger of Duluth, Loren Rutter of Kinney, Kenneth Scott of Fairmont, Rodney Searle of Waseca, Andrew Skaar of Thief River Falls, John Skeate of Minneapolis, Daniel Slater of St. Paul, Edward Volstad of Minneapolis, Roy Voxland of Kenyon, and Reuben Wee of Balaton.

Eight Senate bills -- Senate Files 34, 742, 743, 768, 769, 965, 1200, and 1358 -- remained in the Education Committee composed of Senators Robert Dunlap of Plainview as chairman, Cliff Benson of Ortonville as vice chairman, Gordon Butler of Duluth, Homer Carr of Proctor, Fay Child of Maynard, Karl Grittner of St. Paul, Mel Hansen of Minneapolis, Rudolph Hanson of Albert Lea, William Heuer of Bertha, P.J. Holand of Austin, Stanley Holmquist of Grove City,

Val Imm of Mankato, J.A. Josefson of Minneota, Harold Krieger of Rochester, Norman Larson of Ada, Michael McGuire of Montgomery, John McKee of Bemidji, Donald Sinclair of Stephen, Thomas Vukelich of Gilbert, Leslie Westin of St. Paul, Donald Wright of Minneapolis, and John Zwach of Walnut Grove.

Two Senate bills remained in Finance. Senate File 27 had been passed by Education and sent to Finance, and Senate File 993 had been sent directly to Finance. Members of the Finance Committee were Senators Val Imm of Mankato as chairman, Homer Carr of Kinney, Fay Child of Maynard, Jack Davies of Minneapolis, W.B. Dosland of Moorhead, Robert Dunlap of Plainview, Norman Hanson of Cromwell, Henry Harren of Albany, William Heuer of Bertha, J.A. Josefson of Minneota, Clifford Lofvegren of Alexandria, Michael McGuire of Montgomery, John McKee of Bemidji, C.C. Mitchell of Princeton, Harold S. Nelson of Owatonna, John Olson of Worthington, Harold Popp of Hutchinson, Gordon Rosenmeier of Little Falls, Donald Sinclair of Stephen, Norman Walz of Detroit Lakes, and Leslie Westin of St. Paul.

Although there had been a great deal of discussion concerning junior colleges during the 1963 legislative session, there had been very little action on junior college bills.

The original version of Senate File 833, the State Junior College bill, had been reported back from Senate Education by Chairman Dunlap on April 6, 1963, with the recommendation that it do pass and be re-referred to the Finance Committee. Chairman Imm had reported it back from the Finance Committee recommended to pass on April 19, 1963.

On April 24, 1963, House File 950 was reported back to the House by Chairman Mahowald of the State and Junior College Committee with amendments which increased the number of state junior colleges from nine to fifteen, added Anoka and Dakota counties to the metropolitan area counties mentioned in the bill, provided that members of the state junior college board should be

selected for their knowledge of and interest in junior colleges, removed the subdivision requiring that the membership of the state board include one faculty member from a state college and one faculty member from a public secondary school, added a provision providing that the state board should appoint an executive secretary or administrator who should be in the unclassified service, provided that persons appointed to local advisory committees should have knowledge and interest in junior colleges, provided that courses of study approved by the board should include undergraduate academic programs including vocational training in semi-professional and technical fields and adult education, decreased the appropriation for purposes of this act from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000, and added \$5,000,000 for facilities. Chairman Mahowald recommended that the bill do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The report was adopted. The final version of HF 950 was then as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT ESTABLISHING STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER A STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD, AND APPROPRIATING MONEYS THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. Subdivision 1. <u>Fifteen</u> state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a state junior college board which is hereby created.
- Subd. 2. Three of the state junior colleges shall be situated within the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, and Hennepin. The board shall determine the areas of the state for the location of the remaining-six other junior colleges.
- Sec. 2. Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They shall be selected for their knowledge of and interest in junior colleges. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 2, each member shall be appointed for a seven year term commencing on July 1 in the year in which the term begins. The Governor shall in a like manner fill for the unexpired term all vacancies on the board.
- Subd. 2. The first state junior college board appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall consist of one member appointed for a seven year term, two members appointed for

a five year term, and two members appointed for a three year term. The term of each such appointee shall commence on July 1, 1963.

- Subd:- 3:--- In- making- the- appointments- provided- for- in- this section;-it-is-desirable-that-the-Governor-s-appointments-include-one faculty-member-of-a-state-college;-and-one-faculty-member-of-a-public secondary-school-so-that-the-board-will-at-all-times-have-as-members a-faculty-member-of-a-state-college;-a-faculty-member-of-a-public secondary-school;-and-three-public-members:
- Sec. 3. Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall elect a president, a secretary, and such other officers as it may desire. It shall fix its meeting dates and places. The commissioner of administration shall provide it with appropriate offices.
- Subd. 2. The members of the state junior college board shall serve without compensation but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and in the same manner as other state officers are reimbursed therefor.
- Sec. 4. Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the <u>fifteen</u> state junior colleges established in section 1 and all property pertaining thereto. Such powers shall include, but are not limited to, the enumeration contained in this section.
- Subd. 2. The board may determine the exact location and acquire necessary sites for each junior college; and may construct, equip, and thereafter maintain all required building and other facilities therefor. Sites acquired may be by purchase, gift, or condemnation and if by the latter, then pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 117. Purchases and contracts and other expenditures of the board are subject to the requirements of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 16.
- Subd. 3. The board may locate a junior college at the place of an existing junior college and may acquire its existing grounds, buildings, equipment, and other facilities. It may contract with a school district owning and operating such junior college for its acquisition by purchase, lease, or otherwise upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon notwithstanding any prohibition or limitation of any other law inconsistent with the provisions of this subdivision.
- Subd. 4. The board shall appoint an executive secretary or administrator, the heads of each junior college, the necessary teachers and supervisors, and all other necessary employees. All such appointed persons shall be subject to provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 43, and in the same manner as such state civil service act is applicable to similar persons in the employ of the state college board, except that the executive secretary or administrator shall be in the unclassified service.

Subd:- 5:--- (a)--- The- board- shall- prescribe- the- courses- of study;- conditions- of- admission;- fees- and- tuition- to- be- paid- by students;- requirements- for- graduation;- and- such- suitable- rules- and regulations- necessary- for- the- operation- of- such- junior- colleges: Rules- and- regulations- so- prescribed- shall- not- be- subject- to- the requirements- of- the- administrative- procedure- act- or- any- other- law requiring- notice;- hearing;- or- the- approval- of- the- attorney- general prior-to-adoption:

-(b)-The-board-shall-appoint-a-local-advisory-committee-for each-junior-college-composed-of-qualified-persons-residing-in-the area-served-by-such-junior-college:-- The-board-shall-consult-with each-local-advisory-committee-on-matters-of-courses-of-study-to-be offered-at-the-junior-college:--The-number-of-members-and-their-terms of-each-advisory-committee-shall-be-fixed-by-the-board:-- Advisory committee--members--shall--serve--without--compensation--and--without reimbursement-for-expenses:

"Subd. 5. (a) The board shall appoint a local advisory committee for each junior college composed of qualified persons with a knowledge and interest in junior colleges residing in the area served by such junior college. The board from time to time, shall consult with each local advisory committee on matters of courses of study to be offered at the junior college. The number of members and their terms of each advisory committee shall be fixed by the board. Advisory committee members shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for expenses.

(b) The board shall prescribe the courses of study, including undergarduate academic programs including vocational training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, requirements for graduation, and such suitable rules and regulations necessary for the operation of such junior colleges. Rules and regulations so prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption."

Subd:- 6:--- The- board- may- provide- for- suitable- programs- of adult-education-at-each-junior-college:

Subd:--7: Subd. 6. The board may accept gifts of money or other property and may contract with the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof for the receipt of funds for any purpose authorized by this act. Any such gift, property, or federal funds are hereby appropriated and made available for the purposes for which tendered and in conformance with the conditions thereof.

Sec.-5:-- The sum of \$10,000,000 is appropriated to the state junior college board from the general revenue fund in the state treasury for the purposes of this act.-- None of such moneys shall cancel but shall be available to the state junior college board until expended:

"Sec. 5. The sum of \$30,000 is appropriated to the state junior college board from the general revenue fund in the state treasury for the purposes of providing funds for the administration of the terms and provisions of this act. The sum of \$5,000,000 is appropriated to the state junior college board from the 1963 state building fund in the state treasury for the purposes of site acquisition, planning, constructing, equipping, and acquiring state junior colleges as authorized in Section 4. None of the moneys provided for in this section shall cancel but shall be available to the state college board until expended."

On May 2, 1963, Senate File 833 received its third reading in the Senate. Senator Dunlap then moved amendments to the bill which would make it identical to House File 950 as amended, except that there would be no specified number of colleges. Senator Raphael Salmore of Stillwater proposed another amendment which added Washington County to the list of metropolitan area counties specified in the bill. The amendments were passed. The bill as amended received its third reading and was passed by the Senate by a vote of 63-0. The final version of the bill which passed the Senate was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT ESTABLISHING STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER A STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD, AND APPROPRIATING MONEYS THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. Subdivision 1. State junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a state junior college board which is hereby created.
- Subd. 2. Three of the state junior colleges shall be situated within the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, Washington, and Hennepin. The board shall determine the areas of the state for the location of other state junior colleges.
- Sec. 2. Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall consist of five members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They shall be selected for their knowledge of, and interest in junior colleges of Minnesota. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 2, each member shall be appointed for a seven year term commencing on July 1 in the year in which the term begins. The governor shall in a like manner fill for the unexpired term all vacancies on the board.
- Subd. 2. The first state junior college board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall consist of one member appointed for a seven year term, two members appointed for

a five year term, and two members appointed for a three year term. The term of each such appointee shall commence on July 1, 1963.

- Sec. 3. Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall elect a president, a secretary and such other officers as it may desire. It shall fix its meeting dates and places. The commissioner of administration shall provide it with appropriate offices.
- Subd. 2. The members of the state junior college board shall serve without compensation but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence and other reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and in the same manner as other state officers are reimbursed therefor.
- Sec. 4. Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior colleges established in section 1 and all property pertaining thereto. Such powers shall include, but are not limited to, the enumeration contained in this section.
- Subd. 2. The board may determine the exact location and acquire necessary sites for each junior college; and may construct, equip, and thereafter maintain all required building and other facilities therefor. Sites acquired may be by purchase, gift, or condemnation and if the latter, then pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 117. Purchases and contracts and other expenditures of the board are subject to the requirements of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 16.
- Subd. 3. The board may locate a junior college at the place of an existing junior college and may acquire its existing grounds, buildings, equipment, and other facilities. It may contract with a school district owning and operating such existing junior college for its acquisition by purchase, lease, or otherwise upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon notwithstanding any prohibition or limitation of any other law inconsistent with the provisions of this subdivision.
- Subd. 4. The board shall appoint the heads of each junior college, the necessary teachers and supervisors, and all other necessary employees. All such appointed persons shall be subject to provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 43 and in the same manner as such state civil service act is applicable to similar persons in the employ of the state college board. The board shall fix the compensation of its employees in the unclassified service unless otherwise prescribed by law.
- Subd. 5. (a) The board shall appoint a local advisory committee for each junior college composed of qualified persons with a knowledge of and interest in junior colleges residing in the area served by such junior college. The board from time to time shall consult with each local advisory committee on matters of courses of study to be offered at the junior college. The number of members and their terms of each advisory committee shall be fixed by the board.

Advisory committee members shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for expenses.

- (b) The board shall prescribe the courses of study, including undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, requirements for graduation, and such suitable rules and regulations necessary for the operation of such junior colleges. Rules and regulations so prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.
- Subd. 6. The board may accept gifts of money or other property and may contract with the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof for the receipt of funds for any purpose authorized by this act. Any such gift, property, or federal funds are hereby appropriated and made available to the board for the purposes for which tendered and in conformance with the conditions thereof.
- Sec. 5. The sum of \$10,000,000 is appropriated to the state junior college board from the general revenue fund in the state treasury for the purposes of this act. None of such moneys shall cancel but shall be available to the state junior college board until expended.

Although Senate File 833 had been passed by the Senate, the companion bill, House File 950, had not come out of the House Appropriations Committee so there was no conference committee and the bill seemed dead.

It appeared that in spite of the large number of junior college bills, and the interest in junior colleges, there might not be action during the 1963 session.

The Appropriations Bill, House File 1937, finally became the vehicle for legislation in regard to junior colleges. The original version of the bill which was introduced by Chairman Richard Fitzsimons of the Appropriations Committee contained the following language in regard to junior colleges:

Sec. 18. AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the state board of education shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$325 for each student in average daily

attendance in said junior college pursuant to the provisions of M.S. 124.34. Provided such aid may only be paid to school districts which received aid in the 1961-63 biennium.

Provided that the appropriation for either year of the biennium be insufficient, the appropriation for the other year shall be available therefor.

1963 \$93,365.24 \$1,300,000 \$1,400,000

The bill was later to become the vehicle for language which created a state system of junior colleges, but there was no such language in the original version of the bill. The bill was laid over for one day, received its second reading on April 23rd and its third reading on April 24th. It survived attempts at amendment and was passed by the House 133-0 on April 24th. The bill was sent to the Senate where it recieved its first reading on April 25th and was laid on the table. Senator Val Imm of Mankato, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, moved on April 27th to take the bill from the table and substitute the language of SF 1838 for everything after the enacting clause. The language of SF 1838 was:

Sec.	18.	AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS	1963	<u>1964</u>	1965
			\$93,365.24	\$1,200,000	\$1,300,000

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the state board of education shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$300 for each student in average daily attendance in said junior college pursuant to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 124.34.

Provided that none of the moneys appropriated by this section shall be distributed as aid to any junior college that is subject to the ownership, management, jurisdiction and control of a state junior college board.

Provided that should the appropriation for either year be insufficient, the appropriation for the other year shall be available therefor.

The bill was then laid on the table. On April 29th it was taken from the table and passed as amended by a vote of 46-9. There was still no mention of a state junior college system.

The House, in a motion by Representative Richard Fitzsimons of Argyle, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, refused to concur in the Senate version and requested a conference committee with the House to be represented by Representatives Rodney Searle of Waseca, Graham Fuller of Ivanhoe, Clinton Hall of Rushford, Carl Iverson of Ashby, and Robert Mahowald of St. Cloud. The Senate agreed to a conference committee, with the Senate to be represented by Senators Robert Dunlap of Plainview, John McKee of Bemidji, Val Imm of Mankato, William Dosland of Moorhead, and Michael McGuire of Montgomery.

The Conference Committee agreed to new language, which still did not contain language pertaining to a system of state junior colleges, and on May 13th recommended passage.

The House laid the report over for one day. When the conference committee language was reported to the House on May 14th, Representatives Aubrey Dirlam of Redwood Falls moved to refuse to accept the report and instruct further conference. The motion prevailed. The next day, May 15th, Representative Dirlam moved to reconsider the refusal, and the motion prevailed. Representative Dirlam then moved to uphold the original House version of the bill. The Senate agreed to further consideration, and the conference committee went back to work.

During the period between May 15th and May 20th, Senator Robert Dunlap of Plainview was successful in convincing the members of the conference committee to add a section to the appropriations bill which provided for a system of State Junior Colleges in much the same fashion as his SF 833 which had passed the Senate but languished in the House Appropriations Committee. The report of the conference committee which came to the House on May 20, 1963, with the

signatures of Representatives Rodney Searle, Graham Fuller, and Robert Mahowald, and Senators Robert Dunlap, William Dosland, Val Imm, Michael McGuire, and John McKee contained the following language:

- Sec. 29. (130.34) State board; establishment of colleges. Subdivision 1. Establishment of colleges, location. (1) Not to exceed 15 state junior colleges are hereby established under the jurisdiction, management, and control of a state junior college board which is hereby created.
- (2) Three of said state junior colleges shall be situated in the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, Washington, and Hennepin. The board shall determine the areas of the state for the location of the other state junior colleges and shall give consideration to the needs for a state junior college in northwestern Minnesota.
- Subd. 2. <u>Board selection and administration.</u> (1) The state junior college board shall consist of five members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They shall be selected for their knowledge of, and interest in junior colleges of Minnesota. Except as otherwise provided in clause (2) each member shall be appointed for a seven year term commencing on July 1 in the year in which the term begins. The governor shall in like manner fill for the unexpired term all vacancies on the board.
- (2) The first state junior college board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall consist of one member appointed for a seven year term, two members appointed for a five year term, and two members appointed for a three year term. The term of each such appointee shall commence on July 1, 1963.
- (3) The state junior college board shall elect a president, a secretary, and such other officers as it may desire. It shall fix its meeting dates and places. The commissioner of administration shall provide it with appropriate offices.
- (4) Members of the state junior college board shall serve without compensation but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence and other reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and in the same manner as other state officers are reimbursed therefor.
- Subd. 3. <u>Powers of Board.</u> (1) The state junior college board shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior colleges established in subdivision 1 and all property pertaining thereto. Such powers shall include, but are not limited to, the enumeration contained in this subdivision.
- (2) The board may determine the exact location and site for each junior college and shall report to the 1965 regular session of

the legislature in regard thereto. Such report shall be filed not later than January 15, 1965.

- (3) The board may locate a junior college at the place of an existing junior college. It may contract with the school district owning and operating such existing junior college by lease, or otherwise, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon for the operation thereof by the state junior college board notwithstanding any provisions or limitations of any other laws inconsistent with the provisions of this subdivision. The state junior college board, however, shall not locate or take over the operation of an existing junior college prior to July 1, 1964, nor shall it locate and take over the operation of any junior college which was not in existence upon the final enactment of this section.
- (4) Subject to the other provisions of this section, the board shall appoint the heads of each junior college, the necessary teachers and supervisors, and all other necessary employees. such appointed persons shall be subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 43 in the same manner as such state civil service act is applicable to similar persons in the employ of the state college board. The board shall fix the compensation of its employees in the unclassified service unless otherwise prescribed by law. Personnel of an existing junior college taken over by the state junior college board pursuant to the provisions of this section shall continue as members of such retirement systems to which such personnel were eligible immediately prior to becoming employees of the state junior college board, and until such time as the legislature otherwise provides. The state junior college board is authorized to make the appropriate deductions and contributions to such retirement systems.
- Subd. 4. Local advisory committees. (1) The board shall appoint a local advisory committee for each junior college composed of qualified persons with a knowledge of and interest in junior colleges residing in the area served by such junior college. The board from time to time shall consult with each local advisory committee on matters of courses of study to be offered at the junior college. The number of members and their terms of each advisory committee shall be fixed by the board. Advisory committee members shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for expenses.
- (2) The board shall prescribe the courses of study, including undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, but not less than the fees and tuition required to be paid by students in state colleges, requirements for graduation, and such suitable rules and regulations necessary for the operation of such junior colleges. Rules and regulations so prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notices, hearings or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.

(3) A junior college under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board as a state junior college is ineligible for junior college aids under the provisions of any law heretofor or hereafter enacted unless such law specifically provides therefor.

Subd. 5. Approval of establishment of college. Notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 130, or any other law to the contrary no junior college shall be established after the final enactment of this section until the requirements of such Chapter are met and the establishment thereof is also approved by the state junior college board.

There was no disagreement on the junior college section when the conference committee report came to the House, but there was disagreement on other portions of the bill. Representative D.D. Wozniak of St. Paul moved that the House refuse to accept the report, discharge the conference committee, and form a new committee. The motion lost 104-19. Representative Rodney Searle of Waseca then moved passage of the conference committee report and the motion prevailed 103-26. The next day, May 21, 1963, the conference committee report was approved by the Senate by a vote of 47-11.

The section of the Appropriations Bill which created the State Junior College System did not include any mention of money, but revised language earlier in the bill provided funds for junior colleges during the 1963-65 biennium as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS Available for the Year Ending June 30

1963 1964 1965

Sec. 18. AID TO JUNIOR COLLEGES
MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS...93,365.24 1,200,000

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the state board of education shall distribute to each public school district maintaining a junior college annually the sum of \$300 for each student in average daily attendance in said

junior college pursuant to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 124.34. This amount is in addition to any other junior college aids provided during the 1963 session of the legislature. Sec. 19. STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE

BOARD

Subdivision 1. Salaries, Supplies, and Expense.....

50,000 60,000

Subd. 2. Operation and Maintenance of Junior Colleges.....

2,128,000

Any moneys available as an aid for junior colleges for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 33.17, and any act amendatory thereof is hereby reappropriated to the state junior college board as a supplement for the purposes of this item.

This item includes junior college aids computed in the same manner as provided in Section 18, to be paid to school districts operating junior colleges during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, to be paid by the state junior college board upon the certification of the commissioner of education as to the school district entitled thereto, and the amount thereof, and in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 124.34.

Subd. 3. Contingent Fund.....

100,000

supplement the appropriation made by Subd. 1 and Subd. balance Provided that the remaining on June 30, 1964, shall not cancel but be available for the following year. The above appropriation to be expended by the governor after consultation the legislative advisory committee as provided by Minnesota Statutes 3.30.

Subd. 4. Liaison Committee--Salaries and Expenses.....

7,000

Provided that the balance shall not cancel on June 30, 1964, but be available for the following year.

The amounts appropriated in Sections 13, 15, 16, and 17 are to be paid from the Income Tax School Fund.

Even though the level of aid for junior colleges maintained by school districts remained at the 1961 level of \$300 per student in the Appropriations Bill, concurrent action on House File 1264, which provided for the disposition of moneys received from taxes upon oleomargarine, provided an additional \$50 per student, bringing the total aid to \$350 per student. Pertinent language from House File 1264 was included in Section 4, Subdivision 3:

"Of the funds deposited in the state treasury pursuant to subdivision 1, a sum not to exceed \$250,000 per year for the biennium beginning July 1, 1963 is hereby appropriated to the state board of education to be distributed to each public school district maintaining a junior college at the rate of \$50 per year for each student in average daily attendance in said junior college. This junior college aid is in addition to any other junior college aids otherwise provided for by law."

In an article in the Minneapolis Tribune of May 22, 1963, Richard P. Kleeman reported (underlining added):

A \$414.5 million education money bill, incorporating a historic new approach to junior colleges in Minnesota, was on its way to Gov. Karl Rolvaag's desk for signature Tuesday.

It passed the state senate, 47 to 11, after brief discussion.

In the house, it had caused a three-hour debate that kept representatives in session until after midnight Monday. The measure finally passed the lower house, 103 to 26, at 12:15 a.m. yesterday.

Besides calling for gradual transition to a fully state-supported system of up to 15 two-year junior colleges, the bill, as compromised in a senate-house conference committee, calls for a \$5-per-pupil unit increase in formula B school aids.

For Minneapolis public schools this means a two-year grant from the state in basic school aids alone of more than \$13.5 million, some \$700,000 more than in the past biennium. Formula B aids, which have been at \$90 per pupil unit (plus \$10 census aid) will increase to \$95 (plus the \$10) after July 1.

It was this issue of school aids for Minneapolis, St. Paul and other high property valuation districts under the B formula that led the house last week to reject the first conference committee report and send its negotiators back for more work--and higher aids.

But it was house conferees' acceptance of the state junior college system tenaciously advocated by Sen. Robert R. Dunlap, Plainview Conservative, that led senators to concede a \$2 increase in school aids and enabled the committee to settle up.

Dunlap, conference committee chairman, headed the five senate negotiators, all of whom signed the report. Rep. Rod Searle, Waseca Conservative, headed the house team, three of whose five members signed.

The education appropriation also includes operating funds for the University of Minnesota, the five state colleges and the State Department of Education, all previously agreed upon by conferees.

But its most significant innovation was the new junior college system, to be administered by a five-member, governor-appointed State Junior College Board. The board will come into existence July 1 but must wait one year before it can take over and operate any of the 11 existing public junior colleges.

Three of the state-financed colleges the board is to establish must be located in the five-county metropolitan area, where studies have shown that by 1970, existing collegiate facilities will be inadequate. The committee also is charged with considering the need for a college in northwestern Minnesota.

All of its conclusions as to locations of new colleges and existing ones to be taken over are to be reported to the 1965 legislature.

Meanwhile, junior colleges will receive \$300 per student state aid for the first year of the biennium -- plus \$50 if Rolvaag signs the colored oleo bill. For the second year these aids would be paid through the new board. All junior colleges will have to charge student tuition equal to newly raised fees at state colleges.

The state junior college system represents the triumph of a plan contained in a bill introduced almost casually by Dunlap soon after the legislative session began. Gradually the idea picked up support, including that of the state Liaison Committee on Higher Education.

Minnesota junior colleges have been operated by local school districts, with state aid since 1957. Dunlap became convinced that new colleges would not be established in areas of greatest need without full state support.

Local flavor of the colleges is to be maintained, under the new bill, by creation of a local advisory committee in each college community. The state board is to consult this group "from time to time on matters of courses of study to be offered."

Senate conferees, besides Dunlap, were Conservatives J.H. McKee, Val Imm and W.B. Dosland and Liberal Michael McGuire.

House signers, besides Searle, were Conservatives Robert Mahowald and Graham Fuller. Not signing were Rep. Clint Hall, Conservative, excused from sessions Monday, and Carl Iverson, Liberal, who termed the penalty on districts like St. Paul wrong in principle."

The appropriations bill was signed by Governor Karl Rolvaag on May 24, 1963, thereby setting the stage for major changes in the operation of junior colleges in Minnesota. An editorial in the Minneapolis Tribune on May 24, 1963, had this to say:

Minnesota's junior colleges are growing up. From a handful of struggling municipal institutions, they have grown in number, in substance and stature--thanks to the diligent efforts of the communities which sponsor them and the additional help of state financial support.

With the education bill passed Tuesday, the Minnesota Legislature has made possible the development of a full-fledged state junior college system. A junior college board will be appointed by the governor, with authority to establish four new colleges and with jurisdiction over any of the existing 11 colleges whose local directing school boards decide to shift them to the state system. The present state aid of \$300 per student will be continued, and the colored oleomargarine bill, awaiting action of Gov. Rolvaag, provides for another \$50 per student. Tuition will be increased to the state-college level.

Thus the state's junior colleges will become a network having the advantages of more money, more prestige, and greater educational resources. As a result, they doubtless will attract more students and, as they grow, be able to give them a more varied and substantial curriculum. Thus an important stage in Minnesota's total program of public education will be strengthened.

Junior colleges can be of great value, both to students who plan to complete their formal education with a two-year course, and to others who want the two-year start close to home before going on to a four-year college or university. The four new institutions—three to be located in the Twin Cities metropolitan area—will meet the needs of a rising population.

This junior college plan represents real progress, and the legislators and educators who developed it are to be congratulated.

Credit for most of the lobbying on behalf of the junior colleges during the 1963 session must go to the Minnesota Junior College Action Committee. That group of lay citizens and educators listed the following names on its Anoka - Leland Sorteberg, Fred Moore; Austin - Supt. I. Mickelson, Dean R.I. Meland, Ray Emmerick, Ed Flitton; Benson - A.I. Johnson; Brainerd - Supt. J.A. Sater, Dean J.E. Chalberg, Echternacht, D.R. Madison, S.G. Fitzpatrick; Coleraine - Supt. John Furlong, Dean Harold Wilson; Eveleth - Dean E.T. Carlstedt; Ely - Supt. W.J. Murphy, Dean Idelia Loso; Fairmont - Supt. Les Baumann, Lyle Barker, S.C. Butcher, Blayne Guckun, Neil Hartliep, Ray Rector, Richard Nelson, Donald David; Fergus Falls - Supt. L.E. Wermager, Dean Wesley Waage, George Karvonen; Hibbing - Supt. George Eddie, Dean Jack Hudnall, S. Becketti, Joe Hovin; Richfield - Robert Gunderson, Lowell Walker; Rochester - Supt. James V. Moon, Dean Charles Hill, John S. Pearson; Thief River Falls - Supt. M.R. Hankerson, Donald L. Olson, A.L. Williamson, Dr. A.E. Jacobson; Virginia - Supt. Floyd B. Moe, Dean Gilbert Staupe, Henry Gabrielson; Willmar - Supt. P.C. Helland, Dean Dale Lorenz, Ralph Peterson, Jack Lynch, Burt Anderson, Roy Jensen, Archie Hanson, George Hulstrand; Worthington -Supt. S.L. Held, Dean W. Donald Olsen, Raymond Crippen, Charles Cashel, Dr. R. Lowry, Harry Dirks, John Sebold.

1963 O FIRST STATE BOARD MEMBERS APPOINTED

A new era for Minnesota junior colleges began with the appointment of members of the State Junior College Board by Governor Karl Rolvaag on September 14, 1963. Those appointed were:

Frederick L. Deming, 51, Minneapolis

Mr. Deming had been President of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank since 1957, and was an immediate past president of the Board of Trustees of Macalester College. Mr. Deming was appointed for a seven-year term.

Eino A. Jyring, 55, Hibbing

Mr. Jyring was a partner in a Hibbing architectural firm, and a graduate of Virginia Junior College. He was appointed for a five-year term.

James P. Shannon, 42, St. Paul

Monsignor Shannon was President of the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul. He was appointed to a five-year term.

Ben M. Wichterman, 40, Plummer

Mr. Wichterman was a farmer, operator of a crop-spraying service, and a former four-term legislator. He was appointed for a three-year term.

Raymond A. Crippen, Jr., 32, Worthington

Mr. Crippen was Managing Editor of the Worthington Daily Globe. A graduate of Worthington Junior College, he was the author in 1952 of a widely-reprinted article, "I Will Never Regret Junior College." He was appointed for a three-year term.

Governor Rolvaag was quoted in a Minneapolis Tribune article on September 15, 1963, as having said that in picking the board members he had used these criteria:

There should be at least one member from a town with an existing junior college (Worthington and Hibbing are represented).

One member should know the legislative process (Wichterman).

Some geographic distribution was desirable, but to avoid "log rolling" no community actively seeking a junior college should be represented.

The view of several legislators that no professional public educator should be named was respected.

Junior college people were enthusiastic about the quality of the persons appointed to the State Junior College Board. An editorial in the Minneapolis Tribune on September 30, 1963, voiced the same enthusiasm:

The future of Minnesota's junior colleges seems auspicious as the newly formed Junior College Board takes up its task. For the first time, the 11 existing colleges of varied history will be brought together as a co-operating group under central leadership with the authority to add greatly to their strength. The fact that the board is authorized to found four additional institutions is recognition of the growing need for this kind of higher education and, indirectly, adds to the prestige of the long-established junior colleges.

In appointing the board, Gov. Rolvaag assembled what appears to be an unusually effective combination of experience and ability for the purpose: a college president, a businessman who has served as chairman of the board of trustees of a private liberal arts college, a former legislator with a special interest in education, a newspaperman who attended a junior college and found the experience rewarding, and an architect interested in public affairs.

The board has broad powers as it takes on some completely new responsibilities and faces the challenge of devising new policies. Already it has acknowledged the potential sensitivity of new relationships with the college leaders who heretofore have been responsible only to local authorities. This bodes well for mutual respect and future harmony in a development which has little precedence for guidance.

The new junior college system can become a major advance in the state's public education program, but this will take both wisdom and enterprise from the new board, the existing colleges, and many others who will be called upon to help in the project.

The State Junior College Board held its first meeting on September 26, 1963, at the State Capitol. At that meeting Frederick L. Deming was elected

President, Ben Wichterman was elected Vice President, and Raymond Crippen was elected Secretary.

Board members decided at their first meeting that high priority should be given to becoming acquainted with the existing junior colleges. Accordingly, board members agreed upon a schedule which took them to Willmar and Worthington on November 15, 1963; to Coleraine, Ely, Eveleth, Hibbing, and Virginia on November 18 and 19, 1963; to Brainerd and Fergus Falls on December 6, 1963; and to Rochester and Austin on December 18, 1963.

As board members visited the colleges, they met with college and school district administrators, college faculty members, school board members, and members of citizens advisory committees. Board members seemed impressed by the college personnel they met, and by the fact that colleges seemed interested in becoming part of the state system.

1964 o CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER APPOINTED

- o COMMUNITIES CAMPAIGNED FOR STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES
- O STATE BOARD TOOK OVER EXISTING JUNIOR COLLEGES
- o STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE SYSTEM ESTABLISHED
- PLANS MADE FOR ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES IN 1965
- o BRAINERD STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE MOVED TO PERMANENT CAMPUS

Board members had asked officials of the State Civil Service Department to help in the search for an Executive Secretary. President Deming reported at the meeting of the Board on January 22, 1964, that 76 persons had been recommended from various sources, one of which was the officials of the junior colleges. He reported that initial screening had reduced the number to 12, and that 6 had been interviewed. The writer had not applied for the position, but when asked by Mr. Deming had agreed to be one of those interviewed. The

interview took place in the offices of the Federal Reserve Bank in downtown Minneapolis on January 21, 1964, with all of the members of the Board present. The writer was hired at the February 14, 1964, meeting of the Board and began work on March 1, 1964.

Communities interested in being the locations for State Junior Colleges began to step up their campaigns early in 1964.

The Anoka County group, led by Superintendent Edward H. Knalson of Spring Lake Park, prepared a brochure for presentation to the State Junior College Board, and chose a committee to select a site for a college in Anoka County. Members were: Harvey Peterson of Fridley, Donald Harstad of Columbia Heights, Arnold Kelling of Lino Lakes, Wayne Anderson of Oak Grove, and Donald Gregerson of Anoka.

At its meeting on January 22, 1964, the State Junior College Board received a number of communications in regard to location of colleges: 1) a letter from Superintendent Floyd B. Moe of the Virginia Public Schools indicating that the Virginia Board of Education had endorsed a resolution on October 22, 1963, expressing the fact that the Board was in favor of Virginia Junior College becoming a part of the state-wide junior college system; 2) a resolution from the Austin Board of Education requesting the State Junior College Board to designate Austin Junior College as one of the state junior colleges; 3) a letter from Superintendent Irvin Mickelson of the Austin Public Schools asking for assurance that if they were to construct a junior college facility and then be taken over by the state, the state would assume costs for the facility; 4) a letter from Mr. L.C. Gordon, Chairman of the Albert Lea Board of Education, asking whether or not the Albert Lea Junior College was still in existence; and 5) a letter from the Worthington Public Schools inquiring as to whether the amount of funds they might use for junior college construction could be exempted from the debt limitations of the school district. Members of the State Board agreed that they were not in a position to act upon any of the communications, and referred the legal questions to the Attorney General. (In regard to the status of Albert Lea, and a similar question raised by Mr. Crippen in regard to Tracy, the writer later explained to the people at Albert Lea that the State Board had authority to take over existing colleges but would probably not take over a college which was not operating, and the matter was dropped.)

The matter of distance between colleges was discussed by the State Board on January 22, 1964. Mr. Crippen pointed out that prior to the establishment of the State Board there had been a requirement in Minnesota Statutes that colleges should not be located within thirty-five miles of each other, and that he thought that requirement was excellent. Mr. Wichterman pointed out that the rule might need to be modified in the metropolitan area, and while there appeared to be consensus on the matter, no action was taken.

Additional resolutions in regard to location of state junior colleges were received by the State Board at its meeting on February 14, 1964. The Boards of Education at Hibbing, Coleraine, and Ely asked that their colleges be made a part of the state system. The Hibbing Board also asked the State Board to take over its Area Vocational-Technical School. A resolution from the Grand Rapids Board of Education urged the establishment of a state junior college in the Grand Rapids-Coleraine area, preferably on the campus of the North Central School of Agriculture in Grand Rapids. A resolution from the Thief River Falls Board of Education urged that a junior college be established in northwestern Minnesota, with Thief River Falls as the site.

A letter from Dr. Paul Reed, Chairman of the Area College Committee on the iron range indicated the desire of the committee for an area college on the range. A resolution from the Board of Education in Mountain Iron supported the idea of an area college on the range. A resolution from the Buhl Board of Education urged location of a college within twenty-five miles of the majority of college students on the iron range. A resolution from the Gilbert Board of Education urged consolidation of the Ely, Eveleth, and Virginia junior colleges into a single two-year college. Msgr. Shannon suggested that the State Board should meet with the people from the range, but that serious reservations should be expressed relative to the possibility of a central college on the range.

A letter from the Alexandria Public Schools urged that one of the state junior colleges be located in Alexandria.

An article in the Minneapolis Star on February 14, 1964, the same day as the Board meeting, indicated that a committee had been formed in Dakota County, with Edward Rasmussen as temporary chairman, for the purpose of promoting Dakota County as the site for a state junior college.

The State Junior College Board heard presentations by members of the Area College Committee from the iron range at its meeting on March 20, 1964. Speakers for the Area College Committee were Superintendent K.C. Satterfield of Buhl, Superintendent Victor L. Reishus from Biwabik, Superintendent Edward Anderson from Aurora-Hoyt Lakes, Dr. Oscar Friedlieb from Virginia, Superintendent L.T. Lechner from Gilbert, Superintendent Floyd B. Moe from Virginia, School Board member Joe Thouin from Hibbing, Dean E.T. Carlstedt from Eveleth Junior College, School Board member David Sher from Virginia, Mrs. Julia Serrano from Buhl, and Sam Dickinson from Aurora. Others present from the iron range were: Tom Simonson of Buhl, Carl Nemanich of Gilbert, E.H. Schneider of Gilbert, G.B. Slade of Virginia, Edwin A. Pakala of Virginia, Vernon Saxhaug of Virginia, Dean G.M. Staupe of Virginia Junior College, Andy Bradish of Virginia, H.B. Gabrielson of Virginia, Ellen Mikulich of Aurora, William K. Olson of Chisholm, Edmund LaFrance of Chisholm, Superintendent W.J. Murphy of Ely, Dean Idelia Loso of Ely Junior College,

Dean Harold Wilson of Itasca Junior College in Coleraine, Superintendent Donald J. Huesors of Coleraine, and Harold Grams of Virginia.

Those who spoke were not all of the same opinion as to what should be done on the iron range. The following excerpts from the minutes of the March 20th meeting indicate the diversity of thinking:

As first speaker for the Area College Committee Mr. K.C. Satterfield, Superintendent of Schools, Buhl, Minnesota, stated that he had attended most of the meetings concerning junior college location and there are two points on which there is no controversy:

- They want the best education possible for the children on the Range.
- They believe that a single centralized college would provide a great many more advantages than several colleges scattered over the Range.

Mr. Victor L. Reishus, representing the Biwabik Public Schools, expressed concern on location. They are located 12 miles from Virginia and 12 miles from Eveleth, which is an ideal situation. If the Range colleges are to consolidated, they would recommend consolidation of Hibbing, Eveleth and Virginia, however, the ideal situation for them would be location of one college at Ely, one at Itasca, Hibbing and Virginia.

The next speaker was Mr. Edward Anderson, Superintendent of Schools, Aurora-Hoyt Lakes. He said there is a difference of opinion within the organization on the consolidation aspect. Those on the east end of the Iron Range are concerned about the fact that combining the colleges of Virginia and Hibbing may result in removing the school further away from their communities. Their school board passed a rather general resolution that provided that "School District No. 691 encourage the State Junior College Board to thoroughly study the needs of the Mesabi Iron Range and provide adequate junior college facilities." This year they have 54 students in the Virginia Junior College, 15 at the Eveleth Junior College and 4 in the Eveleth Vocational School. Recently they engaged the Bureau of Field Studies at the University in a study of their educational needs and building facilities, being chiefly interested in the effects of additional The results of the study showed that taconite developments. enrollment would be increased by 5%, providing the plant at Forbes were erected as planned - 15 miles away. If the plant at Mountain Iron were constructed, it would mean another 10% increase in Therefore they are of the opinion that a junior college facility should be continued on the eastern end of the Range.

* * *

At this point President Deming read the report as submitted to the State Junior College Board by the Mesabi Range Area College Committee under signature of Dr. Paul Reed, Chairman. By way of summary, the report set forth the following:

Due to over-crowding of Virginia Junior College it was determined that many students were coming from outside the district and the problem became one of the area rather than the district alone, therefore a decision was made to form this committee.

There has been considerable research into the factors of total population, total secondary students now residing and being educated in the area, and total college population plus a study of State College Board figures into projected college population for the next ten years. The Ely area was eliminated as it is 60 miles from the nearest Mesabi city of any size and in the opinion of this committee Ely should be considered separately and should continue with a junior college in its own area.

State College Board figures have indicated that by 1972 students from the area will number 3,752 and according to Dr. Pfleider of the Department of Mines and Minerals at the University of Minnesota, by 1980 the population of the central portion of the Mesabi Range will increase by 50% or an increase of approximately 60,000 people over the present population, and in accordance with that figure they have come up with a figure of 5,619 undergraduate students from the area.

With this information in mind, they have reviewed the present status of the junior colleges on the Mesabi Range and found there are four colleges within a 35 mile radius. These are the Virginia Junior College, Eveleth Junior College, Hibbing Junior College, and Itasca Junior College at Coleraine. These colleges now have a total enrollment of approximately 1,500 students. Each of the colleges on the Range is borrowing facilities from junior high or senior high school buildings, and it is assumed that the high schools are going to eventually need all of their present facilities for the purposes for which they were originally constructed.

As a result of study it has been determined that elsewhere in the United States reasonable travel distance has been set up as thirty minutes from a college site, which makes it quite obvious that the Mesabi Range has at least two too many and probably three too many for the area involved. Therefore they consolidation of at least the Virginia, Eveleth and Hibbing Junior Colleges, which are all within a 13 mile radius, into one centrally located junior college, would result in a much better library for the college at less cost, better courses and laboratories as well as establishment of more advanced courses and greater selection of courses within each field.

Dr. Oskar P. Friedlieb, speaking for the Area College Committee, stated that they are mainly concerned with inadequate facilities. They feel that politically they do not have the strength to push through two separate colleges for the area and due to the sparse population situation in their area compared with population in the

metropolitan areas, they don't have much of a chance. As for a bond issue on the Range, with the taxes going higher there the possibility of building their own independent junior college has been ruled out.

Mr. L.T. Lechner, Supt. of Schools, Gilbert, Minnesota, spoke briefly saying they had come to learn and to listen as they have a meeting coming up shortly at which time the junior college location situation will be discussed. They are vitally concerned with the future of the students in their area and hope to have a junior college within commuting distance.

The next speaker was Mr. Floyd B. Moe, Supt. of Schools of Virginia, Minnesota. He said their Board of Education has gone on record in favor of at least one area junior college to be located on the east end of the Range. They have not stipulated that it necessarily be located within the confines of the city of Virginia. He added that the Chamber of Commerce of Virginia has agreed with this position and gone a little farther by defining the eastern end of the Range as including the area from Buhl eastward to Hoyt Lakes and the opinion seems to be crystalizing that the two focal points should be Virginia and Hibbing. They believe that after forty years of effort in which they voluntarily financed the education of some 50% of their students, that some consideration be given to Hibbing.

Mr. Moe continued by saying there is no organization in the United States that has come up with the most efficient size of a college in terms of cost. He has had considerable experience, having been dean of a junior college for 25 years and he suggests that possibly 1200 to 1500 population might be closer to an optimum than 3000 or 4000. He did not believe it would be any harder to obtain funds for one large college, where the commuting distance is greater.

Mr. Joe Thouin, member of the School Board of Hibbing, was the next speaker. He said he spends about forty minutes driving each way to his place of employment each day and looks with disfavor on great distances between colleges. He called attention to the fact that the report of the Area College Committee omits the fact that Coleraine has a college on the west end of the Range when they speak only of Hibbing and Virginia as the center point. He said that of the 1500 enrolled in the Range Colleges, Hibbing enrolls about 40% of that figure.

Mr. E. Carlstedt, Dean at Eveleth Junior College, was the next He corroborated the statements made by Supt. Moe and said Eveleth and Virginia have been in a highly competitive situation for This fact has created a problem and often during a many years. legislative session the question has come up "how far apart are they?" The answer has been "Oh about ten miles" when in reality they are only four or five miles apart. Eveleth and Hibbing Junior Colleges are older than Bemidji State; Eveleth will be starting its 46th year in September and Hibbing will be starting its 48th. Virginia is close to that age, It was his opinion that the enrollment of a college is directly related to the distance that a student must commute. He said the Area College committee has not come out with a specific recommendation of location for a proposed

area junior college. He did not believe there was need for two colleges at the east end of the Range, but there should be one centrally located that would be commuting distance in the area which extends from Hoyt Lakes to Buhl.

Dr. David Sher, representing the Virginia School Board, called attention to the fact that the Range College Committee was originally a four-year college committee but they did not succeed in that direction. However, it might be well to keep in mind that eventually some of the two-year colleges would be four-year colleges.

Mrs. Julia Serrano, representing Buhl Public Schools, called attention to the fact that they had joined with the Area College Committee with the understanding the college would be centrally located and Buhl is centrally located for such a college.

Mr. Sam Dickinson, representing Aurora Public Schools, submitted a copy of the report from the Bureau of Field Studies. He said their community has relied on Virginia and Eveleth for the education of their children.

The State Board thanked the speakers, but took no action on their comments.

Representatives from the Fairmont Junior College Action Committee were present also at the March 20th meeting. Those in attendance were: Richard C. Nelson, Lyle R. Barker, Ray Stougard, Lowell G. Nash, and State Representative Ken Scott. The following excerpts from the minutes of the March 20th meeting summarize the Fairmont presentation:

The first speaker was Mr. R.C. Nelson. He prefaced his remarks by saying they do not have a Junior College; many from the area commute 55 miles each day to and from Mankato College which is the nearest facility. They do not wish to quarrel with any other community as to location but they do wish to point out the need for a college in Fairmont. In this connection, they submitted copies of a "College Financing Plan" proposed by the Fairmont Junior College Action Committee which included the following statement:

"Our community will donate any site approved by you. Our county would then furnish money via bonds to construct the necessary college buildings and lease them to you at a rate that will retire the bonds. When the bonds are retired, our county would then deed the building to you without further consideration.

"Issuance of the bonds would require a county-wide vote which our county commissioners agree to call when necessary enabling

legislation is secured. We feel such special legislation can be obtained at the 1965 state legislative session."

Mr. Nelson further called attention to two photographs in the report of suggested sites; one composed of 168 acres and the other 102 acres.

Mr. Crippen asked the question as to whether the Fairmont Action Committee has any ideas as to size of a proposed college. Mr. Nelson answered by saying they are interested only in getting started and they are of the opinion that a college in their area has a terrific potential. He said 50% of their graduating high school seniors go on for further training and many of them go on at a tremendous sacrifice. In their opinion, there will be many more who will be able to go on to school who have been unable to up to the present time because of the financial problem involved.

It was pointed out that Fairmont is 80 miles from Austin, 55 miles from Mankato and 60 miles from Worthington, and there is no area vocational school in the area at the present time although Jackson, which is 30 miles away, plans to have one in the near future.

The question was asked as to whether there is a junior college or a state college in the northern edge of Iowa and Mr. Nelson said there is a small junior college at Estherville, Iowa which is 35 to 38 miles away and a few students from Fairmont are attending there.

President Deming called attention to the fact that up to the present time the Junior College Board has concentrated their thinking on existing colleges plus the Twin Cities plus Northwestern Minnesota without much thought of southern Minnesota. However, in answer to the question of the Fairmont Junior College Action Committee - "Does this plan have merit and would you guide us as to what future steps you would like to see us take?" Mr. Deming said he believed the plan has merit but as for guidance, at the moment that does not seem possible. It was his opinion that in the near future the Board would be better able to speak concerning this aspect of the Fairmont proposition in more concrete terms.

Msgr. Shannon was of the opinion that the southern part of the state differs from other areas proposed in that it has economic vitality. Two significant points brought out, in his opinion, was the fact that there are waiting lists to get into school, as was pointed out at Mankato, and secondly, jobs are going begging - waiting to be filled. This is the reverse of the situation as it exists on the Range.

It was pointed out that a junior college, according to the statute, is supposed to involve a transfer program, general education, terminal program, vocational and technical education and adult education which is somewhat different than the program of a state college.

As of March 20, 1964, letters requesting takeover of their junior colleges by the State Board had been received from all but two of the existing junior colleges -- Brainerd and Worthington. Brainerd and Worthington had indicated interest in becoming part of the state system, but were waiting to see what arrangements could be made in regard to bonding for junior college facilities. The Hibbing and Willmar requests had been for takeover of their area vocational-technical schools as well as their junior colleges.

The two questions facing the State Board were: 1) "How could the takeover of existing colleges be accomplished?," and 2) "Where should additional colleges be located?" In regard to the first question, the writer suggested that the funds available for 1964-65 might be adequate for a leasing arrangement whereby the school district would furnish its facilities at no cost to the State, while the State would pay salaries and other operating expenses. The writer had talked with the Superintendents of Schools in the college communities, and they had agreed that such an arrangement would be reasonable and possible. In regard to the second question, the Metropolitan Planning Commission, through its chairman, Mr. James J. Dalglish, had offered to help in locating possible sites for metropolitan area junior colleges.

Delegations from Thief River Falls and International Falls appeared before the State Board on April 30, 1964.

The writer and Mr. Norman Dybdahl, Director of the Budget for the State of Minnesota, reported to the State Board on Apirl 30, 1964, that they had reviewed financial commitments for 1964-65 which had been made by the junior colleges, and that they felt there would be sufficient funds to pay all instructional costs for 1964-65 if the school districts would assume all other costs. Mr. Deming then suggested that it might be proper to entertain a motion to invite the eleven existing junior colleges to become State Junior Colleges under the suggested division of financial responsibilities as of

July 1, 1964. After further discussion, Mr. Crippen moved that the eleven existing junior colleges be invited to become State Junior Colleges as of July 1, 1964, with the provision that the colleges at Virginia and Eveleth be committed to eventual consolidation, and that steps be taken to negotiate agreements with each of the school districts for takeover of the colleges. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wichterman and unanimously approved.

Mr. Deming brought up the question of relationships with Area Vocational-Technical Schools at the April 30th meeting, and noted that it was clear under the present law that the programs of the Area Vocational-Technical Schools could not be made part of the State Junior College Programs unless tuition were charged, and that there was no authority for the Minnesota Junior College Board to receive federal funds then used in the Area Vocational-Technical Schools. He suggested that the school districts which had both Junior Colleges and Area Vocational-Technical Schools be asked to maintain the Area Vocational-Technical Schools at the local district level for the 1964-65 year, but that investigation continue as to the possibility of securing legislative changes which would make it possible for State Junior Colleges to have Vocational-Technical Divisions supported by federal funds in the future.

A request for takeover was received from Worthington at the meeting of the State Board on June 22, 1964, and plans for junior college buildings at Austin and Worthington were reviewed by the Board. (The plans were still contingency plans, since it had been decided that legislative approval would be needed if the Board were to negotiate a "lease to own" agreement in regard to the facilities.) At the same meeting the Board approved a form for takeover agreements which had been developed by the writer and Mr. Fred Norton from the office of the Attorney General. The form was as follows:

THIS AGREEMENT, MADE AND ENTERED THIS _______ DAY OF ______, 1964, by and between the Minnesota Junior College Board, hereinafter referred to as the Junior College Board, and Independent School District No. _____, hereinafter referred to as School District.

WHEREAS, it is understood that the purpose of this agreement is to accomplish a workable "takeover" of a junior college pursuant to the statutory authority to which both parties pledge to exert their best efforts to carry out the broad objectives, intent and purpose of this agreement, and

WHEREAS, the Junior College Board, pursuant to the powers vested in it by Chapter 837, Laws 1963, is desirous of leasing the said junior college premises and facilities from the said school district and thereafter operating the said junior college upon the following terms and conditions:

(1) That the Junior College Board for the consideration of One Dollar (\$1.00) and other good and valuable considerations, will take over the said junior college as of the date of this agreement and lease its premises and facilities for a period commencing ______ and terminating June 30, 1965, with an option to renew said lease, as it may be amended by mutual agreement, for a period of two years immediately subsequent to June 30, 1965, provided that the Junior College Board, if it does not intend to exercise said option, shall notify the school district at least 90 days prior to the termination date.

The premises and facilities to which this Agreement shall apply are set forth in Schedule A which is hereby made a part of this Agreement.

It is understood that should either the State or the School District build new junior college facilities during the option period, a new agreement shall be entered into which shall supercede this agreement.

- (2) That, in consideration of the school district leasing the said junior college premises and facilities as aforesaid, the Junior College Board promises and agrees to operate and conduct said junior college for the periods so specified; said operation to include the assumption and payment of the items of expense necessary to carry on such operation which are set forth in Schedule B under Junior College Board, which schedule is hereby made a part of this agreement.
- (3) In consideration of the Junior College Board assuming and paying the items of expense herein scheduled, the school district agrees to provide the premises and facilities described herein which shall include those items of expense scheduled in Schedule B under School District.
- (4) Besides the herein described premises which are to be within the exclusive control of the Junior College Board pursuant to

this agreement, the following premises shall be available to the junior college as may be mutually agreed upon between the parties:
(5) Possession of the premises herein described shall be made available to the Junior College Board on or by
(6) It is understood and agreed that other provisions may prove necessary to carry out the intent of this agreement. The parties shall use their best efforts to incorporate such additional provisions, and shall not unreasonably withhold their consent thereto (7) This agreement may be amended whereby the Junior College Board would provide payment for rental of premises and maintenance
expenses in an amount which may be mutually agreed upon.
(8) It is agreed that such alterations may be made as the Junior College Board and the School District by mutual agreement determine to be necessary to make the premises more suitable for junior college purposes, the cost of which will be borne by the Junior College Board.
(9) It is understood that subsequent to June 30, 1964, the school district shall not be entitled to receive state aids for junior colleges, during the continuation of this agreement.
(10) The invalidation of any one or more of the terms conditions or provisions of this agreement shall not affect the validity of the remaining positions of this agreement.
(11) This agreement shall bind and inure to the benefit of the successors or assigns of either party hereto.
In Presence of: INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT By By By
In Presence of: MINNESOTA JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD By
Ву

SCHEDULE A

The premises shall include all equipment which the school district used as junior college equipment while operating a junior college in the school year prior to this agreement. Specifically the premises shall include:

SCHEDULE B

Junior College Board

Salaries of administrators, teachers, librarians, secretaries and clerks; office expense including printing and publishing; library books, periodicals, newspapers, and supplies; audio-visual aids, including film rentals; instructional supplies; guidance supplies; travel expense for staff members; graduation expense; tuition refunds; telephone and telegraph expense; postage; contributions to appropriate state retirement plans for employees; miscellaneous expenses for instruction.

School District

Custodial salaries; fuel and heat; water and sewage; power and light; custodial supplies; property insurance; upkeep and repair of grounds, buildings, and equipment; debt redemption; capital outlay expenditures until such time as the Junior College Board may purchase and own the School District's inventory of equipment, such purchase to be at a price mutually agreed upon.

Bookstore Accounts and Activity Funds to be Handled Locally by Colleges.

Agreements with school districts were signed during the summer of 1964, so one of the major concerns of the junior college people had been met -- the state system would be in operation when the Legislature convened in 1965. There were those who feared that if the system had not been in operation in 1965, the Legislature might have changed its mind. The state junior college legislation, after all, was only a part of an appropriations bill introduced by a conference committee. State aids to junior colleges in the amount of \$350 per student had been paid during the 1963-64 school year, and the procedure could have been continued in 1964-65. (Board members, at their meeting on October 18, 1963, had expressed the opinion that it was unrealistic to assume that colleges could be taken over by July 1, 1964, so the writer felt a sense of achievement in having proved them wrong.)

The agreements provided that each school district would make available, for at least three more years, the space and equipment that had been used for junior college purposes. This meant that the college would continue to share

space with the public schools in Austin, Ely, Eveleth, Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Itasca, Rochester, Virginia, and Worthington. The Willmar college was located in a remodeled air force station, and the Brainerd College had just moved to a new building which had been built on a new site by the Brainerd school district.

The agreements provided that the State Junior College Board would be responsible for the salaries of administrators, teachers, librarians, secretaries, and clerks; office expense including printing and publishing; library books, periodicals, newspapers, and supplies; audio-visual aids, including film rentals; instructional supplies; guidance supplies; travel expense for staff members; graduation expense; tuition refunds; telephone and telegraph expense; postage; contributions to state retirement plans for employees; and miscellaneous expenses of instruction. The agreements provided that the school districts would be responsible for custodial salaries; fuel and heat; water and sewage; power and light; custodial supplies; property insurance; upkeep and repair of grounds, buildings, and equipment; debt redemption; and capital outlay expenditures. The agreements provided that bookstore accounts and activity fund accounts would be handled by the colleges.

The school districts signed the agreements upon payment of one dollar to each of them by the Junior College Board, with the oral agreement that they would be repaid, if the Junior College Board had funds available before the close of 1965, for any out-of-pocket costs they incurred as a result of making space and equipment available to the junior college. It was agreed that they would not receive payment toward amortization of the cost of space used, but that if possible they would be repaid for other expenditures which they made.

There were countless administrative problems to be solved in the transition from local to state operation, but the wholehearted cooperation of everyone concerned made for a very smooth takeover.

Faculty contracts which had been made by the school districts were honored by the State Board and faculty members were paid according to the various school district salary schedules. Office personnel were placed in the classified civil service, and were being handled in the same manner as other state employees.

Major concerns still facing the State Board were the matter of where additional colleges should be located and how facilities should be provided.

Many communications in regard to potential sites had been received, and the writer had visited each of the sites. Interesting possibilities in St. Paul were the facilities of the St. Paul Bible College and the Visitation Convent. Both institutions were moving to new locations and had their old facilities up for sale, but it was the recommendation of the writer that they not be considered because the sites were too restricted to accommodate the enrollment of a metropolitan area college. The Board had expressed interest in an Air Force Radar Station site which had been declared surplus in Grand Rapids, but later decided to favor the University of Minnesota site in Grand Rapids as a site for Itasca State Junior College.

Dr. Hal Hagen of Mankato State College had been hired as a consultant in the summer of 1964 to work on recommendations as to locations for junior colleges. In his 31-page report submitted to the State Board on October 12, 1964, Dr. Hagen recommended that one of the metropolitan area colleges be located in the southwest suburbs, one in the northwest suburbs, and one in the eastern suburbs. He recommended that the merged Virginia-Eveleth college should be located in Virginia, and that Itasca State Junior College should be moved from Coleraine to the School of Agriculture campus in Grand Rapids. He

recommended that in selecting a location in northwestern Minnesota, consideration should be given to Thief River Falls and International Falls.

Junior college committees representing metropolitan area communities had been told that they would be heard by the State Board in October, and that resulted in a flurry of activity as they searched for possible sites in their Ten delegations appeared before the State Board on October The Anoka County group proposed seven possible sites; four in Coon Rapids, two in Blaine, and one in Anoka. Bloomington proposed sites along the east side of County Road 18 with preference for a site near Interstate 494. Dakota County prposed two sites in the Rosemount Research Center owned by the University of Minnesota. The Eastern Metropolitan Area group proposed a site near highways 36 and 100. The South Washington County group proposed two sites in Cottage Grove township. The North Hennepin County group proposed three sites in Brooklyn Park. Richfield proposed the Wood Lake site. St. Paul proposed the Hillcrest Golf Course site, and a site bounded by Larpenteur, Arlington, Arkwright, and 35E. The Committee for United Effort didn't mention specific sites but supported a site in Bloomington or Richfield.

University of Minnesota officials were becoming concerned about their ability to take care of all students who wanted to enroll, and had stated that they might find it necessary to limit enrollment in the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Education, and the General College. In view of that fact, the State Junior College Board at its meeting on October 21, 1964, voted to ask the Legislature for funds to support 1000 students in the metropolitan area in 1965-66 and 1500 students in 1966-67. The Board voted also to request funds to support 100 students in northwestern Minnesota in 1965-66 and 200 students there in 1966-67. The writer had said that if we could find temporary locations, and if the Legislature would guarantee funds by March 15, 1965, we could be ready for the opening of classes in the fall of 1965.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, in a letter from Executive Vice President Gerald L. Moore to Gordon Mikkelson, Chairman of the Minneapolis Board of Education, suggested eighteen possible temporary locations in Minneapolis. A Junior College Action Committee was formed in Minneapolis with its membership including Mrs. Rosemary McVay, Robert M. Gomsrud, Gordon A. Mikkelson, Superintendent Rufus A. Putnam, Leonard Ramberg, Kenneth M. Anderson, Forest Harris, Albert H. Heimbach, City Council President George W. Martens, Clinton Morrison, Mayor Arthur Naftalin, Mrs. Maxine Nathanson, Charles F. Nichols, H.C. Richardson, C. Stanley Rude, and William J. Whitbeck.

Supertintendent Les Bauman and Mr. Richard Nelson of Fairmont appeared before the State Board on November 13, 1964, to suggest two properties in Fairmont which could be made available for junior college use -- the educational wing of Grace Lutheran Church and the Gilbert Hotel. At the same meeting the writer reported that Dean Harold Wilson of Itasca Junior College and he had visited the facilities of the North Central School of Agriculture in Grand Rapids, and that they had determined that there would be sufficient space there for the program of Itasca State Junior College. It was agreed that the first choice of the Board would be to select that site instead of the site suggested in Coleraine, and to move the college to that location for the fall of 1965. Communications were reported from Montevideo, St. Michael, International Falls, Adams, Alexandria, Hutchinson, and Red Lake Falls, each urging the location of a junior college in the respective community. Communications in regard to available sites were received from Virginia, Eveleth, Gilbert, and Fergus Falls.

At that meeting, the writer reported on the help he had received from the University during the period since becoming Executive Secretary. President O. Meredith Wilson had arranged luncheons with himself, Vice President Stanley Wenberg, Vice President Elmer Learn, Vice President Gerald Shepherd, Vice

President Laurence Lunden, Dean Frank Boddy, Dean E.W. Ziebarth, Dean Bryce Crawford, Dean Horace Morse, Dean Robert Keller, and Richard White in which they had offered their help. President Wilson had made it clear that the University was anxious to be supportive of the junior colleges.

The State Board heard a last plea for keeping Itasca State Junior College in Coleraine when Assistant Superintendent Joseph Burich and School Board Chairman Allan Kosak appeared before the Board on December 8, 1964. President Deming informed them that the cost figures on the Grand Rapids site were being assembled, and that if the figures were satisfactory the Board's first choice would be to move the college to Grand Rapids.

A delegation from St. Michael appeared also on December 8, 1964, presenting a case for the establishment of a junior college in St. Michael.

A letter from Superintendent Les Baumann of Fairmont informed the Board on December 8th that the City of Fairmont would be willing to purchase a 164-acre site and donate it to the state as the site for a state junior college. He also indicated that another rental facility had been located which could be made available as temporary quarters for a state junior college in Fairmont. A letter from Superintendent Henry Folkerds of Red Wing requested that the Board consider Red Wing as the site for a new junior college.

Three additional communications which were read at the December 8th meeting suugested possibilities for temporary quarters for the fall of 1965:

1) A letter from Superintendent Rufus Putnam of the Minneapolis Public Schools indicated that about fifteen classrooms could be made available for junior college use on an all-day basis at Central High School in Minneapolis, that additional rooms would be available for portions of the day, and that additional space as needed could be made available after 3:00 p.m.; 2) A letter from Mr. Edward H. Knalson, Chairman of the Anoka County Junior College

Committee, indicated that space for junior college use on an all-day basis would be available at Centennial High School in Circle Pines for two years. The available space would include fourteen classrooms, rest rooms, cafeteria space, library space, gymnasium space, shop space, and office space. Additional space would be available after 3:00 p.m. It was also indicated that space would be available in the Twin City Arsenal building which was being used to house a Spring Lake Park elementary school; 3) A telegram from Superintendent Marshall Hankerson of Thief River Falls indicated that the Thief River Falls Board of Education had taken an option on a junior college site and would donate the site to the state as a site for a state junior college. The telegram also indicated that the Thief River Falls school district could make classrooms available for all-day use as the temporary site for a junior college.

The writer suggested that it would be expensive and difficult to make non-school buildings ready for operation in the fall of 1965 and that it would be difficult to operate a college unless space for faculty offices, administrative offices, and library were available on an all-day basis. He suggested that since the Minneapolis Central High School, Centennial High School, and Thief River Falls High School facilities would make such space available, and classrooms as well, it might be wise to consider them as temporary locations for new colleges in the fall of 1965. The State Board accepted the suggestion and moved to designate the three as temporary locations for the fall of 1965, with the understanding that such action would not necessarily be a commitment to any of the three locations as permanent sites for state junior colleges.

Appropriate size for junior colleges also became a topic for discussion at the meeting of the State Board on December 8, 1964. President Deming observed that various studies had indicated that more than 15,000 full-time

junior college students could be expected in the five-county metropolitan area in the next few years, and he indicated a personal preference for limiting junior college size to about 3,000 full-time students. He suggested that five colleges of 3,000 students each would serve the five-county metropolitan area better than three colleges of 5,000 students each.

President Deming also observed that various studies of post-high school education in Minnesota had suggested areas which should be served by junior colleges, and that a number of the areas had been taken care of by the establishment of colleges at Fergus Falls, Morris, Willmar, and Marshall, and the designation of Thief River Falls as a temporary location for a state junior college, but that areas such as Fairmont and International Falls, which had been mentioned in most studies, were still without college facilities. He suggested that the number of colleges allowed in the state system should be increased so that such areas might be served, and so that the metropolitan area might be served adequately.

After considerable discussion, it was moved by Mr. Wichterman, seconded by Mr. Jyring, and passed, that the State Board recommend to the 1965 Legislature that the Board be authorized to establish up to 18 state junior colleges, with ten locations assigned to the existing junior colleges, five to the Twin City metropolitan area, one to northwestern Minnesota, one to northern Minnesota, and one to southern Minnesota.

The matter of appropriate size for college sites was also discussed on December 8, 1964. It was agreed that sites of 100 acres would be desirable, but that sites would vary from college to college. The writer recommended, and the Board approved, a basic formula which had been found workable in Florida: a minimum of 40 acres for a college of up to 500 full-time-equivalent students, plus 2 additional acres for each 100 additional full-time-equivalent students. The State Board also agreed on December 8,

1964, that sites should be made available at no cost to the state, but that the Board would reserve the right to pass on suitability of sites.

The Liaison Committee on Higher Education said nothing about additional junior colleges in the biennial report which it issued in December of 1964.

The State Junior College Board lost a dedicated and effective leader when announcement was made on December 29, 1964, that Frederick L. Deming had been appointed by the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, to the position of Undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs.

As 1964 came to an end, the Minnesota State Junior College Board was operating the eleven State Junior Colleges which had been taken over from local school districts. A decision had been made that two of them -- Virginia and Eveleth -- would eventually be combined. The Board had agreed that it would start three additional colleges in temporary quarters in the fall of 1965 -- one in Minneapolis, one in Circle Pines, and one in Thief River Falls. The Board had also agreed to recommend to the Legislature that the number of colleges be increased to eighteen -- the ten existing colleges which would remain after the merger of Eveleth and Virginia, five in the Twin City metropolitan area, one in northwestern Minnesota, one in northern Minnesota, and one in southern Minnesota.

- 1965 O STATE BOARD RECOMMENDED TO LEGISLATURE THAT NUMBER OF COLLEGES BE INCREASED TO EIGHTEEN, WITH NEW COLLEGES IN THIEF RIVER FALLS, INTERNATIONAL FALLS, SOUTHERN MINNESOTA, NORTHWEST SUBURBS, MINNEAPOLIS, SOUTHWEST SUBURBS, AND TWO IN RAMSEY-WASHINGTON-DAKOTA COUNTY AREA
 - o STATE BOARD INDICATED INTENTION TO OPEN NEW COLLEGES IN THE FALL OF 1965 IN TEMPORARY QUARTERS IN THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ANOKA COUNTY
 - BILLS INTRODUCED TO PUT JUNIOR COLLEGES AND STATE COLLEGES UNDER NEW BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION OR UNDER THE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF REGENTS
 - o BILLS INTRODUCED TO ESTABLISH ADDITIONAL STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - O LEGISLATURE APPROVED INCREASE TO SEVENTEEN COLLEGES, OMITTING MINNEAPOLIS AND SOUTHERN MINNESOTA AND ADDING A SECOND COLLEGE IN THE NORTHWEST SUBURBS
 - O LEGISLATURE DIRECTED BOARD TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND MOST ADVISABLE LOCATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL COLLEGES IN REDWOOD FALLS-SLEEPY EYE-SPRINGFIELD AREA, PINE CITY-MORA AREA, HASTINGS-WABASHA AREA, OWATONNA-ALBERT LEA AREA, AND WADENA-PARK RAPIDS-DETROIT LAKES AREA
 - O NEW COLLEGES OPENED IN THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ANOKA COUNTY
 - O PERMANENT SITES APPROVED IN AUSTIN, BRAINERD, COON RAPIDS, FERGUS FALLS, GRAND RAPIDS, HIBBING, INTERNATIONAL FALLS, ROCHESTER, THIEF RIVER FALLS, VIRGINIA, WILLMAR, AND WORTHINGTON

The Minnesota Junior College Action Committee prepared a brochure which presented the State Junior College Board's 1965 Legislative Request, and distributed it widely early in 1965. Officers of the Action Committee were: President Ray Madison, Brainerd; Vice President Steve Beccheti, Hibbing; Secretary J.E. Chalberg, Brainerd; Treasurer Wesley Waage, Fergus Falls. Local representatives were: Arthur Hafdal, Alexandria; Leland Sorteberg, Anoka; Ed Flitton, Austin; Mrs. E.H. Newstrom, Bloomington; Ray Madison, Brainerd; Allen Kosak, Coleraine; Idelia Loso, Ely; Dr. T.P. Nankervis, Eveleth; Wesley Waage, Fergus Falls; Steve Beccheti, Hibbing; Mrs. M.D. McVay,

Minneapolis; Lowell Walker, Richfield; Charles Hill, Rochester; Dr. A.E. Jacobson, Thief River Falls; H.B. Gabrielson, Virginia; Ralph Peterson, Willmar; and Dr. Ray Lowry, Worthington.

The Junior College Action Committee hired Mr. Morris Bye, former superintendent of Anoka schools as a lobbyist for the program.

Governor Karl Rolvaag, in an address to a joint session of the Minnesota legislature on January 6, 1965, included the following statement in regard to junior colleges:

We can well be proud of the new junior college legislation passed in 1963.

Minnesota had lagged in this important segment of higher education -- providing "too little and too late" for too long a time. This decision to provide a two-year post-high school education within commuting distance of a majority of our college-age population has brought us rapidly forward although even now only 5,407 young people are enrolled in the eleven state junior colleges. It is essential that we strengthen this movement. I ask, too, that you authorize additional junior colleges where they are needed.

A number of communications from communities were received by the State Junior College Board at its meeting on January 10, 1965: 1) A letter from Reede Gray, Superintendent of Schools in Redwood Falls, indicated that community's desire to be considered as a potential junior college site; 2) a resolution from the St. Paul City Council asking that consideration be given to locating a junior college in east St. Paul; 3) a letter from L.H. Bauman, Superintendent of Schools in Fairmont, indicating that the City of Fairmont had purchased a 168-acre site which it would make available for a junior college in Fairmont; 4) a supplement to a brochure already presented by the Dakota County group, including more information about the Rosemount site; 5) a letter from the Virginia City Council reaffirming the stand taken in a previous letter supporting location of the Virginia-Eveleth junior college in Virginia; 6) a letter from Floyd B. Moe, Superintendent of Schools in

Virginia, indicating that they were investigating the possibility of a 120-acre site being made available by a steel company; 7) a letter and brochure from Robert Brown, Superintendent of Schools in Eveleth, indicating two sites in Eveleth that could be made available for the Virginia-Eveleth junior college; and 8) letters from James Moon, Superintendent of Schools in Rochester and John Pearson, Chairman of the Rochester Board of Education, asking for clarification of procedures to be followed in transferring land from the Rochester State Hospital for use by the Rochester junior college.

The writer reported on his visits to Central High School in Minneapolis and Centennial High School in Circle Pines, and stated that he was confident that 1000 students could be enrolled in the combination of the two sites. The State Board then voted to go ahead with plans for colleges in those two temporary locations, provided an appropriation for operating funds was received from the 1965 Legislature.

Movement of the Itasca State Junior College from Greenway High School in Coleraine to the University's North Central School and Experiment Station in Grand Rapids had previously been approved by the State Board for the fall of 1965. However, the writer pointed out at the January meeting that he had serious reservations about a move before the fall of 1966. His reservations were based upon three concerns: 1) providing time for the realignment of assignments for faculty members shared with Greenway High School; 2) providing time for the Grand Rapids school district to find another location for its area vocational school which was located on the proposed campus; and 3) providing time so that Superintendent William Matalamaki of the North Central School could make the necessary changes in his program without serious disruption. After discussion, the State Board moved to delay the move until the fall of 1966. The writer provided the Board with a plan through which,

with some remodeling, the two classroom buildings and the dormitory could house the Itasca State Junior College.

At the January 10th meeting the Board also gave final approval to a draft prepared by the writer of its report to the 1965 Legislature. In regard to locations for junior colleges, the Board had this to say in the report:

"The members of the Board have studied recommendations in regard to junior college locations which have been made in the past. They have also studied statistical material prepared by the Metropolitan Planning Commission, the Junior College Task Force of the University of Minnesota Senate, the various committee representing communities interested in securing junior colleges, and a special consultant.

Existing Colleges. The Board has taken over the eleven existing public junior colleges and is operating them as state institutions. It plans that Virginia and Eveleth will be consolidated and that the existing junior colleges then will become the first ten colleges in the Minnesota State Junior College System.

Northwestern Minnesota. The Board has studied the area in northwestern Minnesota and has concluded that there is need for higher education in the Crookston and Thief River Falls areas. In view of the fact that the University of Minnesota is proposing a technical institute at Crookston and that there is temporary space available in the Thief River Falls High School, the Board proposes that if the Legislature will give indication by March 1, 1965, that it plans to appropriate the necessary operating funds, the Board will open a junior college in temporary quarters in the Thief River Falls High School in the fall of 1965.

The first unit of a new campus will be requested from the 1967 Legislature and occupied in the fall of 1968. The enrollment projection is for 100 students in 1965-66 and 200 students in 1966-67.

The Metropolitan Area. The Board has studied the statistical material relating to the five-county metropolitan area and has found that even the most conservative estimates place the number of metropolitan area students who will not find room in existing colleges in 1970 as above the 10,000 mark. Other estimates are for a shortage of more than 17,000 spaces by 1970. In view of these estimates and of controlled admission policies recently announced by the University, it is the Board's feeling that an enrollment of 15,000 junior college students would be reached in the metropolitan area in the near future.

The Board has discussed the appropriate size for junior colleges, and feels that a junior college should probably not become larger than about 3000 students if it is to do its job well. In view of the potential enrollment in the metropolitan area, the Board feels that three junior colleges in the area will not be sufficient.

It feels that five junior colleges should be planned for the five-county area now, and recognizes that this number may need to be increased if the area continues its amazing rate of growth.

The Board realizes that enrollment problems at the University make it mandatory that junior colleges in the metropolitan area be opened as soon as possible. It has studied available temporary space and proposes that if the Legislature will give indication by March 1, 1965, that it plans to appropriate the necessary operating funds, the Board will open colleges in temporary quarters in available space at Minneapolis Central High School and at Centennial High School in Circle Pines in the fall of 1965, and will provide for a total enrollment of 1000 students in 1965-66. The Board has considered other locations, but has decided on these because in each case there is enough space available so that the college can have its own administrative and faculty offices, library space, and some general anticipated that classes needing special It is classrooms. facilities will meet after the close of the high school day.

The Board also proposes that if additional temporary space can be found within the metropolitan area for the fall of 1966, and if adequate operating funds are appropriated, it will open additional colleges in temporary quarters to accommodate a total enrollment of 3500 students in 1966-67.

The Board has designated the Anoka County area bounded by Highway 10, Highway 100, and the Mississippi River as an area within which the first permanent metropolitan campus will be located, and is working with the Metropolitan Planning Commission in the selection of a specific site. The Anoka County area was given top priority because of site availability, present and potential population, and low rate of college attendance. The Board is requesting funds from the 1965 Legislature for the first unit on this campus to be occupied in the fall of 1967. If the number of colleges in the metropolitan area is increased to five, the Board has determined that one will be located in the city of Minneapolis, one in the southwest suburbs of Minneapolis, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area. Exact locations and priorities will be based on further study.

Northern Minnesota. The Board has studied the northern Minnesota area and has agreed that International Falls, because of its isolation, is in need of opportunity for higher education and should be designated as the site for a future junior college.

Southern Minnesota. The Board has agreed that there is need for additional higher education opportunity in southern Minnesota and that an additional junior college should be provided in the future. The Board has not determined the best location, but is considering the Fairmont area and the Owatonna-Faribault-Red Wing area.

State system in 1965-66. The Board is requesting funds from the 1965 Legislature for operating the following colleges in 1965-66:

	College	Projected Enrollment
1.	Austin	200
2.	Brainerd	360
3.	Ely	250
4.	Eveleth	175
5.	Fergus Falls	300
6.	Hibbing	675
7.	Itasca	400
8.	Rochester	1,250
9.	Virginia	520
10.	Willmar	330
11.	Worthington	550
12.	Thief River Falls	100
13.	Anoka County	500
14.	Minneapolis	500

Total enrollment expected......6,610

State system in 1966-67. The Board is requesting funds from the 1965 Legislature for operating the following colleges in 1966-67:

	College	Projected	Enrollment
1.	Austin		800
2.	Brainerd		410
3.	Ely		300
4.	Eveleth		200
5.	Fergus Falls		330
6.	Hibbing		725
7.	Itasca		450
8.	Rochester	1	400
9.	Virginia		530
10.	Willmar		380
11.	Worthington		600
12.	Thief River Falls		200
13.	Anoka County)	7.5
14.	Minneapolis Additional Metropolitan) 3,	,500

Total enrollment expected......9,825

State system in the future. The Board requests that the number of state junior colleges be raised to eighteen, recognizing that the number may need to be changed in the future. The system of eighteen state junior colleges would provide the following locations:

1.	Austin	10.	Worthington
2.	Brainerd	11.	Thief River Falls
3.	Ely	12.	Anoka County
4.	Fergus Falls	13.	Minneapolis
5.	Hibbing	14.	SW Suburbs
6.	Itasca	15.	Dakota-Washington-Ramsey
7.	Rochester	16.	Dakota-Washington-Ramsey
8.	Virginia-Eveleth	17.	International Falls
9.	Willmar	18.	Southern Minnesota
			COLORDON STREET, STREE

The report included a request for funds for facilities. In a concluding paragraph the report stated:

"The Minnesota Junior College Board has taken its job seriously and has moved quickly in the establishment of a State Junior College System. Knowledge gained while serving on this Board has convinced the members that the junior college can play an important part in equalizing opportunity for higher education in Minnesota and can make quality education in a broad range of offerings accessible to students at low cost. The Board has planned what it considers a realistic proposal for the expansion of the Minnesota State Junior College system, and is anxious to share its thinking with appropriate legislative committees. The Board is agreed that expansion of the junior college system must fit in with overall planning for higher education in Minnesota."

A letter from Superintendent Marshall Hankerson of Thief River Falls indicated to the State Board at its meeting on March 3, 1965, that the Thief River Falls school district would pay the salary of a Dean until July 1, 1965, if one could be hired to start planning before that time.

At the same meeting, the State Board agreed that Mr. Jyring, Mr. Crippen, and the writer should visit possible sites for the Virginia-Eveleth campus and report back to the Board.

It was also agreed at the meeting on March 3, 1965, that community responsibility for sites should be interpreted as including the bringing of utilities to the sites.

Members of the State Junior College Board journeyed to Fairmont for their meeting on April 1, 1965, and while in Fairmont they were taken on a tour of the community and of the beautiful site on the western shore of Lake Sisseton which had been purchased by the City of Fairmont and which would be given to the State of Minnesota as a site for a state junior college if one were to be located in Fairmont. A presentation in support of Fairmont as a location was made to the Board. Additional materials were received at the meeting from committees supporting the establishment of state junior colleges in Richfield, North Hennepin County, and Minneapolis. Mr. Crippen and Mr. Jyring reported

on visits to the Virginia-Eveleth sites. A motion was passed which indicated Board preference for a site in or near Virginia and directed the writer to continue negotiations for such a site.

At the next meeting of the State Board, held on April 23, 1965, the writer reported that he and Dean G.M. Staupe of Virginia Junior College had met with the Virginia City Council and representatives of the Great Northern Railway, and that he had written to Mr. Beukema of U.S. Steel, pressing for some trading of sites between the Virginia School District, the Great Northern Railway, and U.S. Steel, so that a satisfactory site west of Silver Lake in the City of Virginia could be made available for the Virginia-Eveleth Junior College.

Representatives from Eveleth and Gilbert appeared before the Board to speak on behalf of sites in Eveleth and Gilbert. Members of the delegation, which included Superintendent Robert E. Brown of Eveleth, Charles Sickel of Eveleth, Eli Pontinen of Gilbert, Walter Ostby of Biwabik, Victor Urich of Biwabik, and B.J. Neuman of Eveleth, expressed concern over whether or not the Virginia site would be large enough, whether the site would be centrally located in the service area, its relationship to the Eveleth Area Vocational School, suitability of the site for building purposes, and potential congestion in the City of Virginia if the college were to be located there. They were assured that the Board would investigate their concerns.

There was discussion as to whether the Virginia and Eveleth junior colleges, in view of their impending merger, should be served by one advisory committee. It was agreed that such should be the case.

A resolution from the Bloomington City Council was received at the April 23rd meeting indicating that the Council would purchase a site for a state junior college if the State Board should pick a site in Bloomington.

Student and faculty applications for the new colleges in the metropolitan area and in Thief River Falls were coming in at a rate faster than had been expected in April of 1965, and it was obvious that the enrollment expectations would be met or exceeded. The writer recommended to the State Board at the April 23rd meeting that a "Metropolitan Junior College District" be established with Richard White, who had been serving as planning director, as President, and with an Administrative Dean at each college location. The recommendation was approved.

Meanwhile, bills had been introduced in the 1965 Legislature which would have affected the nature of the State Junior College System as well as the number and location of the state junior colleges.

There were those who considered the creation of the State Junior College Board in 1963 to be a temporary measure designed to make the junior colleges state institutions. Some felt that a new State Board of Higher Education should govern the State Junior Colleges and the State Colleges. Others felt that the State Junior Colleges and the State Colleges should be placed under the control of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota.

Senators John McKee of Bemidji, John Zwach of Walnut Grove, and Val Imm of Mankato introduced a bill on February 17, 1965, which would have created a State Board of Higher Education. The bill was Senate File 648:

A BILL FOR AN ACT CREATING THE STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS THE SUCCESSOR OF THE STATE COLLEGE BOARD AND THE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD; PRESCRIBING DUTIES OF THE REVISOR OF STATUTES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH; AMENDING LAWS 1963, CHAPTER 837, SECTION 29, SUBDIVISION 1; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1961, SECTIONS 136.12, AS AMENDED: 136.13, AS AMENDED; 136.16; AND LAWS 1963, CHAPTER 837, SECTION 29, SUBDIVISION 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (136.031) (STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION, CREATION.) Subdivision 1. A state board of higher education is created as the successor to the state college board and the state junior college board.

- Subd. 2. The state board of higher education shall consist of 11 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. One member shall be appointed from each congressional district and three members shall be appointed at large but no more than one member shall be a resident of the same county. They shall be selected for their knowledge and interest in higher education. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 3, each member shall be appointed for a seven year term commencing on July 1 in the year in which the term begins. The governor shall in like manner fill for the unexpired term all vacancies on the board. All members shall serve until their successors are appointed and have qualified.
- Subd. 3. The first state board of higher education appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall be appointed as follows: The three members at large for a seven year term; the remaining eight members, two for a four year term, three for a five year term, and three for a six year term. The term of the members of the first state board of higher education begins on July 1, 1965.
- Subd. 4. The state board of higher education shall elect a president, a secretary, and such other officers as it may desire. It shall fix its meeting dates and places. The commissioner of administration shall provide it with appropriate offices.
- Subd. 5. Members of the state board of higher education shall serve without compensation but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and in the same manner and in the same amounts as other state officers are reimbursed therefor.
- Sec. 2. (136.032) (POWERS OF THE BOARD.) <u>Subdivision 1. The state board of higher education shall succeed to all the powers and duties of the state college board and the state junior college board as they existed immediately prior to July 1, 1965, and as prescribed in Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 136, and Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, and acts amendatory or supplementary thereto.</u>
- Subd. 2. The state board of higher education shall appoint a director of higher education for a term not exceeding six years, fix his compensation, and prescribe his duties. The director shall be in charge of the operation of all of the state colleges and all of the junior colleges, subject, however, to the directions of the board. He shall make recommendations to the board concerning the appointment of and the qualifications of the presidents of the state colleges and deans of the junior colleges.
- Sec. 3. Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Sec. 29. Subdivision 1. (1) Not to exceed 15 state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a state--junior--college--board state board of higher education which-is-hereby-created.

- (2) Three of said state junior colleges shall be situated within the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, Washington, and Hennepin. The board shall determine the areas of the state for the location of the other state junior colleges and shall give consideration to the needs for a state junior college colleges in northwestern north Minnesota.
- Sec. 4. In preparing the next edition of Minnesota Statutes, the Revisor of Statutes shall, wherever necessary, insert the term "state board of higher education" for the term "state college board" or the term "state junior college board."
- Sec. 5. Subdivision 1. The terms of the members of the state college board and the state junior college board shall terminate effective on the appointment and qualification of the members of the state board of higher education.
- Subd. 2. All officers and employees of the state college board and the state junior college board are officers and employees of the state board of higher education. All contracts, obligations, and appropriations of the state college board and the state junior college board are the contracts, obligations, and appropriations of the state board of higher education and such appropriations are hereby reappropriated to the state board of higher education for the purposes for which they were originally enacted.
- Sec. 6. (REPEALER.) Minnesota Statutes 1961, Sections 136.12, as amended by Laws 1963, Chapter 61, Section 1, and Chapter 689, Section 5; 136.13, as amended by Laws 1963, Chapter 61, Section 2; 136.16; and Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, Subdivision 2, are hereby repealed.

A similar bill, House File 712, was introduced on the same day, February 17, 1965, by Representatives Roy Schultz of Mankato, Harvey Sathre of Adams, Donald McLeod of Lewiston, Douglas Sillers of Moorhead and Peter X. Fugina of Virginia. A companion bill, Senate File 758, was introduced on February 24, 1965, by Senator Stanley Holmquist of Grove City. The language of those bills was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; CREATING THE STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS THE SUCCESSOR OF THE STATE COLLEGE BOARD AND THE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD; PRESCRIBING DUTIES OF THE REVISOR OF STATUTES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH; AMENDING LAWS 1963, CHAPTER 837, SECTION 29, SUBDIVISION 1; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1961, SECTIONS 136.12, AS AMENDED; 136.13, AS AMENDED; 136.16; AND LAWS 1963, CHAPTER 837, SECTION 29, SUBIDIVISION 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. (STATE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION, CREATION.) Subdivision 1. A state board of higher education is created as the successor to the state college board and the state junior college board.
- Subd. 2. The state board of higher education shall consist of 11 members selected as hereinafter provided: The state commissioner of education is ex officio a member of the board. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint two members of the board. One member of the board from each congressional district shall be selected by a majority of all members of the state legislature from the congressional district at a caucus thereof called for that purpose by the senior member in service as a member of the legislature and who resides in the congressional district. Such senior legislative members shall certify the name of the person so selected and the term for which he is selected to the secretary of state, and upon his qualification he shall be a member of the board for the term for which he is selected. No more than one member of the board shall be a resident of the same county. They shall be selected for their knowledge and interest in higher education. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 3, each member shall be appointed for a four year term commencing on July 1 in the year in which the term begins. The vacancies on the board shall be filled for the unexpired term of the vacancies in like manner as full term appointments are made. All members shall serve until their successors are appointed and have qualified.
- Subd. 3. The first state board of higher education shall be appointed as follows: The governor shall appoint the two members to be appointed by him, as follows: one for a two year term and one for a four year term. The members selected from each congressional district shall be selected as follows: those from odd numbered congressional districts for a two year term, and those from even numbered congressional districts for a four year term. The term of the members of the first state board of higher education begins on July 1, 1965.
- Subd. 4. The state board of higher education shall elect a president, a secretary, and such other officers as it may desire. It shall fix its meeting dates and places. The commissioner of administration shall provide it with appropriate offices.
- Subd. 5. Members of the state board of higher education shall serve without compensation, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and in the same manner and in the same amounts as other state officers are reimbursed therefor.
- Sec. 2. (POWERS OF THE BOARD.) <u>Subdivision 1. The state</u> board of higher education shall succeed to all the powers and duties of the state college board and the state junior college board as they existed immediately prior to July 1, 1965, and as prescribed in <u>Minnesota Statutes</u>, Chapter 136, and Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, and acts amendatory or supplementary thereto.

- Subd. 2. The state board of higher education shall appoint a director of higher education for a term not exceeding six years, fix his compensation, and prescribe his duties. The director shall be in charge of the operation of all of the state colleges and all of the junior colleges, subject, however, to the directions of the board. He shall make recommendations to the board concerning the appointment of and the qualifications of the presidents of the state colleges and deans of the junior colleges.
- Sec. 3. Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Sec. 29. (130.34) (STATE BOARD; ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. (ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLEGES, LOCATION.) (1) Not to exceed 15 state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a state junior college board board of higher education which-is-hereby-created.
- (2) Three of said state junior colleges shall be situated within the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, Washington, and Hennepin. The board shall determine the areas of the state for the location of the other state junior colleges and shall give consideration to the needs for a state junior college colleges in northwestern north Minnesota.
- Sec. 4. <u>In preparing the next edition of Minnesota Statutes, the revisor of statutes shall, wherever necessary, insert the term "state board of higher education" for the term "state college board" or the term "state junior college board."</u>
- Sec. 5. Subdivision 1. The terms of the members of the state college board shall terminate effective on the appointment and qualification of the members of the state board of higher education. The terms of the members of the state junior college board shall terminate on June 30, 1967.
- Subd. 2. All officers and employees of the state college board and the state junior college board are officers and employees of the state board of higher education. All contracts, obligations, and appropriations of the state college board and the state junior college board are the contracts, obligations, and appropriations of the state board of higher education and such appropriations are hereby reappropriated to the state board of higher education for the purposes for which they were originally enacted.
- Sec. 6. (REPEALER.) Minnesota Statutes 1961, Sections 136.12, as amended by Laws 1963, Chapter 61, Section 1, and Chapter 689, Section 5; 136.13, as amended by Laws 1963, Chapter 61, Section 2; 136.16; and Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, Subdivision 2, are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 7. (EFFECTIVE DATES.) The provisions of this act relating to the state junior college board are effective on July 1, 1967. All other provisions of this act are effective as provided in Minnesota Statutes, Section 645.02.

Companion bills designed to place all State Junior Colleges and State Colleges under the control of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota were introduced on April 15, 1965. Authors of Senate File 1631 were Senators P.J. Holand of Austin and Stanley Holmquist of Grove City. Authors of House File 1743 were Alfred Schumann of Eyota, Harold Johnson of Park Rapids, Glenn Blomquist of Onamia, Leslie Nelson of Slayton, and George Humphrey of Minneapolis. Their bills provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT IMPOSING CONTROL OF ALL HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES IN THE STATE ON THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, SUBJECT TO ACCEPTANCE THEREOF BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS; AMENDING LAWS 1963, CHAPTER 837, SECTION 29, SUBDIVISION 1; AND REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1961, SECTIONS 136.12, AS AMENDED; 136.13, AS AMENDED; AND 136.16; AND LAWS 1963, CHAPTER 837, SECTION 29, SUBDIVISION 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. The board of regents of the university of Minnesota, subject to the provisions of section 5, is the successor to the state college board and the state junior college board and shall succeed to all the powers and duties of the state college board and the state junior college board as they existed on June 30, 1965, and as prescribed by Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 136, and Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, and any act amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.
- Sec. 2. Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Sec. 29. (130.34) (ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. (ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLEGES, LOCATION.) (1) Not to exceed 15 state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a-state-junior-college-board-which-is hereby--created the board of regents of the university of Minnesota.
- (2) Three of said state junior colleges shall be situated within the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, Washington, and Hennepin. The board shall determine the areas of the state for the location of the other state junior colleges and shall give consideration to the needs for a state junior college in northwestern Minnesota.
- Sec. 3. For the purposes of carrying out the terms and provisions of this act and upon acceptance thereof by the board of regents of the university of Minnesota, the last duly elected chairman of the committee on education of the state senate and the last duly elected chairman of the committee on education of the house

of representatives are made advisory members of the board of regents of the university of Minnesota.

- Sec. 4. Subject to the provisions of section 5, the governor shall transfer to the board of regents of the university of Minnesota the title to all real estate, buildings, facilities, and other property appropriated to, used by, or in possession of the state colleges and the state junior colleges, and upon the completion of such conveyances the board of regents of the university of Minnesota will assume all existing obligations of the state of Minnesota in connection with such state colleges and state junior colleges and will thereafter govern, control, and supervise the same as a part of the university of Minnesota, but subject to the applicable laws as provided for in this act.
- Sec. 5. The provisions of this act shall be deemed an offer to the board of regents of the university of Minnesota subject to its acceptance within 90 days from and after its effective date. Acceptance of this offer shall be accomplished by resolution of the board of regents of the university of Minnesota filed in the office of the secretary of state acknowledging its acceptance. After the filing of such acceptance and upon the execution and delivery of the conveyances described in section 4, the supervision and control of the state colleges and the state junior colleges by the state college board and the state junior college board shall cease. The terms of the members of the state college board and the state junior college board shall cease upon the delivery by the governor to the board of regents of the university of Minnesota of the conveyances hereinbefore referred to.
- Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 136.12, as amended by Laws 1963, Chapter 61, Section 1, and Chapter 689, Section 5; 136.13, as amended by Laws 1963, Chapter 61, Section 2; 136.16; and Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, subdivision 2, are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 7. This act is in force from and after its final enactment, subject, however, to the board of regents of the university of Minnesota becoming the successor of the state college board and the state junior college board in accordance with its provisions.

Senate Files 648 and 1631 were sent to the Education Committee. Senate File 758 was sent to the Civil Administration Committee. House Files 712 and 1743 were sent to the State and Junior Colleges Committee. When the writer was consulted about the bills he took the position that while changes such as those suggested in the bills might be appropriate some time in the future, for the next few years junior college development could be accomplished more quickly and more efficiently under a board charged only with responsibility

for junior colleges. The argument must have been persuasive, because no action was taken on any of the bills. It is the opinion of the writer that the failure of the committees to act on any of the bills also constituted a vote of confidence in the State Junior College Board and its staff.

On April 13, 1965, bills were introduced in the Senate and the House which would have increased the number of colleges authorized to eighteen, as recommended by the State Junior College Board, but with different metropolitan area locations than those recommended by the Board. Senate File 1534 was introduced by Senators Harold Krieger of Rochester, P.J. Holand of Austin, and Rudolph Hanson of Albert Lea. The companion bill, House File 1641, was introduced by Representatives Harvey B. Sathre of Adams, Andrew Skaar of Thief River Falls, Paul Overgaard of Albert Lea, Ernie Jacobsen of St. Louis Park, and Don Mitchell of Round Lake. The bills were as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING LAWS 1963, CHAPTER 837, SECTION 29, SUBDIVISION 1.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Laws 1963, Chapter 837, SEction 29, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

- Sec. 29. (STATE BOARD; ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. (ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLEGES, LOCATION.) (1) Not to exceed 15 18 state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a state junior college board which is hereby created.
- (2) Thirteen of the state junior colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Fairmont, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, and Itasca county. The board may combine the management of any two or more of the enumerated colleges if it believes the programs would be more effective by so doing.
- --- (2) (3) Three Five of said state junior colleges shall be situated in the northwest metropolitan area, western metropolitan area, southwest metropolitan area, Washington-Ramsey county area, and Dakota county area within the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, Washington, and Hennepin. The board shall determine the areas--of--the--state sites for the location of the other said five state junior colleges and shall-give-consideration-to-the-needs-for-a-state-junior-college-in

northwestern-Minnesota. The board shall, in concurrence with the legislative building commission, consider the advisability of more than one facility at each of five above designated areas. Where it is determined by the board in consultation with the legislative building commission that a more effective program would be possible by erecting additional separated college buildings at more than one location within the above five designated areas, such separated facilities shall be operated by one administration.

- Sec. 2. Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall make a study of and recommend to the legislature the most advisable locations for additional state junior colleges to be situated within each of the following areas of the state: Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-Springfield area; the Pine City-Mora area; the Hastings-Wabasha area; the Owatonna-Albert Lea area; and the Wadena-Park Rapids-Detroit Lakes area.
- Subd. 2. The site study of the recommended areas shall be presented to the legislative building commission for their consideration and recommendations, after November 15, 1966.
- Sec. 3. Any additional federal grants outside those now accepted by the authorized state agency or its successor made available to the state of Minnesota for the purpose of junior college construction during the interim period shall be used in compliance with the plans promulgated by the legislative building commission. The legislative building commission shall have authority to receive and designate the use of such funds if the utilization of such funds should become necessary in the interim to prevent cancellation.

House File 1641 was sent to the State and Junior Colleges Committee. It was reported back on April 21, 1965, recommended to pass and sent to Appropriations with an amendment:

Page 2, Section 2: IN line 2, after "shall", strike "make a study of" and insert in lieu thereof "study"; and in line 4, after "within" insert "but not limited to."

The bill was not reported back from Appropriations.

Senate File 1534 was sent to the Education Committee. It was reported back on May 12, 1965, recommended to pass, and sent to Finance. It was reported back from Finance on May 15, 1965, recommended to pass with amendments:

[&]quot;On page 1 of the typewritten bill, Section 1, line 9, strike "Fairmont." On page 1 of the typewritten bill, Section 1, line 11,

strike the word "and", after the words "Itasca County", strike the period and add new language reading "and at one other location to be designated by the Junior College Board." On page 2 of the typewritten bill, Sec. 2, Subdivision 1, line 4, insert a period after the word "colleges" and strike all of the remaining language in lines 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. On page 2 of the typewritten bill, Sec. 3, line 6, following the word "commission", strike all of the new language in lines 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Neither bill progressed beyond that point, but the bills did set the stage for language in the appropriations bills.

A bill to establish a state junior college in Wadena was introduced as House File 1916 on April 19, 1963, by Representative Ron Everson. The bill, which was sent to the State and Junior College Committee and died there, was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO JUNIOR COLLEGES; PROVIDING FOR THE LOCATION OF CERTAIN JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING LAWS 1963, CHAPTER 837, SECTION 29, SUBDIVISION 1.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA;

Section 1. Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

- Sec. 29. (130.34) (STATE BOARD; ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. Not to exceed 15 state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a state junior college board which is hereby created.
- (2) Three of said state junior colleges shall be situated within the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, Washington, and Hennepin. One of such colleges shall be located in the village of Wadena. The board shall determine the areas of the state for the location of the other state junior colleges and shall give consideration to the needs for a state junior college in northwestern Minnesota.

A third bill relating to the establishment of state junior colleges was introduced on April 19, 1965, by Senator Richard J. Parish of Robbinsdale. His bill, Senate File 1725, provided for an additional college in the northwestern part of Hennepin County. A companion bill, House File 2040, was introduced on April 23, 1965, by Representatives John Wingaard of Brooklyn

Center and William Frenzel of Golden Valley. The bills, which were sent to the Education and State and Junior Colleges Committees and died in those committees, were as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT ESTABLISHING A STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE IN NORTHWESTERN HENNEPIN COUNTY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. In addition to the state junior colleges otherwise established by law there is established under the management and control of the state junior college board an additional state junior college to be situated in the northwestern part of Hennepin County. Such junior college shall be subject to the provisions of Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, and any other law pertaining to the management, jurisdiction, and control of state junior colleges by the state junior college board.

As was mentioned earlier, the above bills had an effect upon the language in the appropriations bills which related to the establishment of additional state junior colleges. The State Junior College Board, in its report to the Legislature had recommended that the number of colleges be increased from fifteen to eighteen, with colleges to be in the following locations:

1.	Austin

2. Brainerd

3. Elv

4. Fergus Falls

5. Hibbing

6. Itasca

Rochester

Virginia-Eveleth

9. Willmar

10. Worthington

11. Thief River Falls

12. Anoka County

13. Minneapolis

14. SW Suburbs

15. Dakota-Washington-Ramsey

16. Dakota-Washington-Ramsey

17. International Falls

18. Southern Minnesota

The House version of the appropriations bill was introduced on May 11, 1965, as House File 2188, by Richard Fitzsimons of Argyle, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. The bill contained the following language relating to the location of state junior colleges:

Sec. 28. JUNIOR COLLEGES. Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 state junior colleges established by Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, three additional state junior colleges are hereby

established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board.

- Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Laws 1963, Chapter 873, Section 29, 13 of the state junior colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Fairmont, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, and Itasca County; five of said state junior colleges shall be situated in the northwest metropolitan area, western metropolitan area, southwest metropolitan area, Washington-Ramsey county area, and Dakota county area within the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, Washington and Hennepin; and the state junior college board shall determine the sites for the location of such five state junior colleges.
- Subd. 3. The state junior college board may combine the management of any two or more of the state junior colleges enumerated in this section if it believes its programs would be more effective by so doing.
- Subd. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, the state junior college board, after consulting with the legislative building commission and obtaining its recommendations, which shall be advisory only, shall consider the advisability of more than one facility at each of the state junior college areas designated in subdivision 2. If it is determined by the board that a more effective program would be possible by erecting additional separated college buildings at more than one location within such five designated junior college areas, such separated facilities shall be operated under one state junior college administration.
- Subd. 5. (1) The state junior college board shall study and recommend to the legislature the most advisable locations for additional state junior colleges to be situated within but not limited to each of the following areas of the state: Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-Springfield area; the Pine City-Mora area; the Hastings-Wabasha area; the Owatonna-Albert Lea area; and the Wadena-Park Rapids-Detroit Lakes area.
- (2) The site study of the recommended areas shall be presented to the legislative building commission for their consideration and recommendations, after November 15, 1966.

The Senate Appropriations Bill, SF 2037, contained no reference to additional junior colleges. The House passed its appropriations bill -- House File 2188 -- by a vote of 126-4 on May 12, 1965. There was some discussion on the matter of sites for state junior colleges. Representative Howard Albertson of Stillwater was quoted in the Minneapolis Star on May 13, 1965, as charging that "politics" was involved in selecting sites for Twin Cities area

junior colleges. He said Hennepin County would get two, Anoka and Dakota Counties one each, but that Washington and Ramsey Counties, with a half-million population would get only one college. Representative Rodney Searle of Waseca maintained that the education sub-committee had designated the colleges according to the need for them.

On May 13, 1965, House File 2188 was amended by the Senate, substituting the language of Senate File 2037, which made no mention of additional junior colleges. The House refused to concur in the amendments and asked for a conference committee. The Senate acceded to the request. A conference committee was formed consisting of Senators Robert Dunlap of Plainview, W.B. Dosland of Moorhead, Val Imm of Mankato, John McKee of Bemidji, and Leslie Westin of Maplewood, and Representatives Rodney Searle of Waseca, W.C. Fischer of Marshall, Richard Fitzsimons of Argyle, Carl Iverson of Ashby, and Robert Mahowald of St. Cloud. The conference committee report on May 20, 1965, contained language in regard to additional state junior colleges which was similar to that contained in the original House bill, except that it provided for only seventeen colleges, removed Fairmont from the list of designated out-state locations, and changed the descriptions of the five metropolitan areas:

Sec. 31. JUNIOR COLLEGES. Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 state junior colleges established by Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, two additional state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board.

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, 12 of the state junior colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, and Itasca county; five of said state junior colleges shall be situated in the northwest Hennepin county area, northwest Anoka-Ramsey county area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area; and the state junior college board shall determine the sites for the location of such five state junior colleges.

- Subd. 3. The state junior college board may combine the management of any two or more of the state junior colleges enumerated in this section if it believes its programs would be more effective by so doing.
- Subd. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29, the state junior college board, after consulting with the legislative building commission and obtaining its recommendations, which shall be advisory only, shall consider the advisability of more than one facility at each of the state junior college areas designated in subdivision 2. If it is determined by the board that a more effective program would be possible by erecting additional separated college buildings at more than one location within such five designated junior college areas, such separated facilities shall be operated under one state junior college administration.
- Subd. 5. (1) The state junior college board shall study and recommend to the legislature the most feasible locations for additional state junior colleges; the study to include but not be limited to the following areas of the state: the Fairmont area; the Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-Springfield area; the Pine City-Mora area; the Hastings-Wabasha area; the Owatonna-Albert Lea area; and the Wadena-Park Rapids-Detroit Lakes area.
- (2) The site study of the recommended areas shall be presented to the legislative building commission for their consideration and recommendations, after November 15, 1966.

The conference report was passed by the Senate 53-11 and the House 126-1 on May 20, 1965. House File 2188, the conference report, was signed by Governor Karl Rolvaag on May 26, 1965, and appears in Chapter 809 of the Session Laws of Minnesota for 1965.

Final designations of colleges and areas for colleges in the legislation differed from the request of the State Junior College Board in three respects: 1) Seventeen colleges were authorized instead of the eighteen requested, 2) "Southern Minnesota" was omitted, and 3) "Minneapolis" was omitted in favor of "Northwest Hennepin County Area."

The removal of Fairmont from the list of designated communities for junior college locations, and its placement instead in the list of areas to be studied, appeared to be related to the matter of University status for Mankato State College. In his "Tales Out of Schools" column in the Minneapolis

Tribune on May 17, 1965, Richard P. Kleeman had written:

Backers of university status for Mankato State College, disappointed when their bill was shunted to the house Civil Administration Committe, may try to get even with the man they blame.

He is Rep. Kenneth Scott, Fairmont conservative. An advocate of handing over-all jurisdiction over Minnesota higher education to the University of Minnesota Board of Regents, Scott made the motion in one house committee to send the Mankato university status bill to its probable graveyard in another.

Scott was hanged in effigy last week at Fairmont, reportedly with the help of Mankato State College students from that area.

Now, Fairmont is eager to obtain a junior college, and the State Junior College Board has pinpointed "the Fairmont area" as a likely one for a two-year college.

The board "did not object" a spokesman said, when the house education appropriations bill, going beyond formal board action, named Fairmont among towns where junior college "shall be located." The senate education bill contains no such language.

Some Mankato backers at least would like Fairmont taken off the "must" list for junior colleges and relegated to the list of areas to be studied. Presumably they could cite the Junior College Board position to support such a move. There may not, however, be enough Mankato "university" backers among the five senators and five representatives who must reconcile the two houses' differences in the half-billion dollar education bills.

There was speculation also about legislative intent in replacing "Minneapolis" with "Northwest Hennepin County." On June 19, 1965, Mr. Kleeman wrote in the Minneapolis Tribune:

"Was it "oversight" when the 1965 legislature failed to designate Minneapolis as a metropolitan junior college site--even though a college will open in the city's Central High School next fall?

Bishop James P. Shannon, member of the State Junior College Board, Friday suggested that it was. The board considered the question during its regular monthly meeting in St. Paul.

Dr. Philip C. Helland, board executive director, pointed out that the lawmakers specified that five of the state's 17 two-year colleges be located in the northwest Hennepin County area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey County area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington County area. "It's hard to put Minneapolis in any of those geographical areas," Helland said.

He added that he has no doubt that the board can operate the college at Central High for two years as planned, since the law also authorizes colleges with more than one campus, but, he said, it does leave Minneapolis out as the site for a college."

"It's so curious," observed Ray Crippen, Worthington, another board member, "that we are charged with creating a state system of junior colleges, yet the state's largest city is omitted."

"Is it rash to assume," asked Bishop Shannon, "that the legislature did not mean what it said?"

(Rep. Rod Searle, Waseca Conservative and one of the 10 key lawmakers in writing the law in question, said he thought there was "no deliberate intent to exclude Minneapolis." Locations specified were those considered "of greatest population and potential growth," Searle declared.)

(The law also suggests that the board consult the Legislative Building Commission which could help determine legislative intent, Searle noted.)

Members of the board were agreed that plans for a temporary location at Central High School in Minneapolis should move ahead as planned, and that the matter of permanent designation of Minneapolis as a State Junior College site should be taken up with the Legislative Building Commission and the 1967 Legislature.

In Willmar, people continued to speak of the "community college" in 1964-65 even though the vocational section was operated by the Willmar Board of Education and the college transfer section was operated by the State Junior College Board. There were difficulties, however, which resulted in the following report in the West Central Daily Tribune of June 2, 1965:

"The Willmar school board agreed without motion last Wednesday to consider the Willmar Community College as two institutions instead of one.

The college was originated in 1960 as a two-part school comprising junior college classes and vocational education classes. But because of the state takeover of the junior college, fiscal problems, sports events segregation rulings by the conference, and

other difficulties, the board reluctantly agreed to operate as two institutions.

However, the system of such a combined institution was lauded as a workable and commendable way of offering the best of higher education to youngsters. The board hopes to work through legal channels to make the comprehensive system acceptable to state educators, but for the time being will operate as two institutions."

The following resolution from the Willmar Board of Education was received by the State Junior College Board at its meeting on August 9, 1965:

Be it resolved that the Willmar Board of Education of Independent School District No. 347 requests permission that the Willmar Community College continue to operate on an experimental basis without legal status. The Willmar Community College consists of two legally constituted institutions -- the Willmar Area Vocational Technical School and the Willmar State Junior College. The Willmar Community College will operate under a president. president will be the chief adminstrative officer of the college and his selection will be made by the Willmar Board of Education with the confirmation of the State Junior College Board. It is further requested that the students of the entire Willmar Community College be allowed to participate in all extra-curricular and social All curricular programs will be operated activities together. individually by the two institutions -- the Willmar Area Vocational Technical School and the Willmar State Junior College, under the direction of the Dean of the College and the Director of the Area Vocational Technical School.

The State Board viewed the resolution favorably, but directed the writer to work with the Willmar Superintendent of Schools to amend the proposal so that the President would be hired jointly. As the proposal was pursued, it became evident that the Willmar goal of keeping Area Vocational-Technical School students eligible for participation on teams competing in the junior college conference could not be accomplished, and the matter was dropped.

Planning for the new state junior colleges in the metropolitan area and in Thief River Falls continued during the summer of 1965. Richard White moved to the Central High School location in Minneapolis where he served as President of the metropolitan area colleges. Kenneth Anderson was hired as Assistant to the President, and was also located at Central High School.

Dr. Emil Wilken was hired as Dean of the Centennial Campus. Charles White, brother of Richard, was hired as Dean of the new college in Thief River Falls.

As enrollments came in for the fall of 1965 it became obvious that while the space at Central High School in Minneapolis would be adequate for the Central Campus in 1965-66, it would be inadequate by the fall of 1966. The writer suggested at the August 19th meeting of the State Board that there were three possibilities: 1) abandoning Central High School as a location after 1965-66 and looking for more space elsewhere, possibly in Richfield or Bloomington; 2) limiting enrollment at Central High School and adding additional temporary space elsewhere; 3) asking the Minneapolis Board of Education for more space at Central High School. The State Board voted to tell the Minneapolis Board that it would be interested in Central High School as a long-term location for a state junior college if additional space could be made available for 1966-67, and if the entire building could be made available in the near future.

The Minneapolis Board of Education, through Stuart Rider, its Chairman, indicated interest in providing more space at Central and eventually making the entire building available, but talk of possible closing caused a great deal of controversy in the Central neighborhood. There were those who favored the closing of Central High School, and in fact the long range plan of the Minneapolis Board of Education was to have fewer high schools, but there were many others who favored the continuation of Central as a High School. The writer took the position in public meetings that the junior college system did not wish to enter into arguments for or against the continuation of Central as a high school, but if a decision to close Central were to be made for high school reasons, then the State Board would be interested in utilizing the facilities of the Central building for some time. The writer also took the

position that the Central building was old and that it would not serve as an adequate junior college facility forever.

Site selection in Anoka County and in Virginia was also discussed at the State Board meeting on August 19th, 1965. Mr. Morris Bye asked the board to make a decision on an Anoka County site so that the Anoka County Commissioners could include in their budget an amount adequate for purchase of the site, but the State Board was not yet ready to make a final decision and suggested instead that the Commissioners include an amount that would be adequate to purchase any of the sites that had been suggested. Materials from Superintendent Moe of Virginia suggested that a "U" shaped site of 45.84 acres could be made available by adding to a 16.61 acre site owned by the school district a 21.4 acre property owned by U.S. Steel and a 7.83 acre property owned by the City of Virginia, but the State Board reaffirmed its position in favor of securing additional acreage to the north of the site owned by the school district, through the trading of sites between the school district, U.S. Steel, and the Great Northern Railway.

The new colleges opened in the fall of 1965 with full-time-equivalent enrollments of 533.8 at Metro-Centennial, 447.0 at Metro-Central, and 162.1 at Thief River Falls. Other colleges in the system showed marked increases in enrollment in the fall of 1965:

		Fall 1964	Fall 1965	Increase	% Increase
1.	Austin	594.1	750.1	156.0	26.2%
2.	Brainerd	308.5	390.0	81.5	26.4%
3.	E1y	196.9	281.4	84.5	42.9%
4.	Eveleth	167.3	193.6	26.3	15.4%
5.	Fergus Falls	286.6	379.9	91.3	31.6%
6.	Hibbing	622.5	759.7	137.2	22.0%
7.	Itasca	349.5	448.7	99.2	28.4%
8.	Metro-Centennial		533.8	533.8	100.0%
9.	Metro-Central		447.0	447.0	100.0%
10.	Rochester	1147.7	1424.7	277.0	24.1%
11.	Thief River Falls		162.1	162.1	100.0%
12.		511.0	550.8	39.8	7.8%
13.	Willmar	287.3	434.7	147.4	51.3%
14.	Worthington	506.4	583.9	77.5	15.3%
	TOTALS	4979.8	7346.3	2366.5	47.5%

Discussion as to the locations for metropolitan area colleges continued in the fall of 1965. The enrollment increases in the existing colleges gave a sense of urgency to the discussions. During the 1965-66 academic year, colleges were leasing spaces as follows:

Austin -	Space in Austin Senior High School Space in the High School Annex Space in St. Olaf Lutheran Church
Brainerd -	New college building YMCA Parochial School Gymnasium
Ely -	Space in Ely Public School buildings
Eveleth -	Space in Eveleth High School
Fergus Falls -	Space in Fergus Falls Public School buildings
Hibbing -	Space in Hibbing Senior High School Space in Lutheran Church
Itasca -	Space in Greenway High School, Coleraine
Metro-Centennial -	Space in Centennial High School in Circle Pines
Metro-Central -	Space in Minneapolis Central High School

Rochester - Space in Coffman Building, Rochester Public Schools

Space in Armory Space in YMCA

Space in Springer Realty building

Thief River Falls - Space in Thief River Falls Senior High School

Virginia - Space in Virginia Junior High School

Willmar - Space in remodeled Air Force Radar Station

Worthington - Space in Worthington Public School buildings

At one of the meetings in regard to the Central High School site in Minneapolis, a Mr. William Berry had won enthusiastic applause for his suggestion that the junior college move from Central High School to the soon-to-be-vacated Warrington Elementary School a block away from Central. Richard White and the writer visited the Warrington Elementary School and reported to the State Board on November 19, 1965 that Warrington would provide more space for the college than was available at Central High, and would also put to rest some of the negative feelings toward the college which existed in the neighborhood. There were nineteen classrooms available at Warrington, plus cloak rooms and basement space which brought the total available space to almost double that available at Central. The State Junior College Board moved at the November 19th meeting to accept Warrington School as a temporary location if it were to be made available by the Minneapolis Board of Education. It appeared that the question of space for the Central Campus of the Metropolitan Junior College District for 1966-67 might soon be settled.

The writer reported at the November 19th meeting that temporary locations in St. Paul and the eastern suburbs were being investigated and that the only possibility for daytime operation in the southwest metropolitan area seemed to be the use of the Wood Lake elementary school as suggested by representatives from Richfield. It was agreed that any decision on temporary locations in the

southwestern area would be delayed until it was known how soon permanent facilities could become available.

Superintendent LeRoy Norsted and Attorney Peter Popovich appeared before the State Board on November 19th and suggested that the Osseo Junior High School could be made available as a temporary location in the "Northwest Hennepin County" area for two or three years if the voters of the Osseo District would approve building an elementary school earlier than previously planned, and if the Junior College Board would reimburse the Osseo District for interest charges incurred because of building the elementary school earlier than planned. The Junior College Board indicated its agreement to such an arrangement, with the understanding that the temporary location would not commit the Board to a permanent location at that site, and that payments during the biennium would reflect interest plus operating costs.

Delegations from Bloomington and Richfield appeared before the State Board for Junior Colleges at the November 19th meeting, each making arguments for the location in their community of the college scheduled for the southwest metropolitan area. Representatives from Bloomington were State Representative Joseph Graw, Superintendent of Schools Fred Adkinson, Deanne Darr, Swen Larson, City Planner Peter Odegaard, and City Manager Ray Olsen. Representatives from Richfield were longtime Junior College Action Committee member Lowell Walker, Mayor Stanley Olson, Board of Education Chairman Robert Gunderson, Superintendent of Schools Carlton Lytle, Larry Farrington of the "Richfield News", and Clerk of the Board of Education Lorin Gasterlund.

The Bloomington representatives again proposed the sites along County Road 18 in West Bloomington, and the Richfield delegation again proposed the Wood Lake site.

At the same November 19th meeting, the State Board selected a permanent site for the college known as the "Centennial Campus of the Metropolitan

Junior College District." Members of the Board had visited the seven sites suggested by the Anoka County Junior College Committee for the college referred to in statutes as the one to be located in "Northwest Metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey County Area." "Site Number One" was a 200-acre site located a half mile west of Highway 65 and a fourth mile north of Greenwich Road in Blaine. The site was bounded on the east by Polk Street. "Site Number Two" was a 132-acre site located in Coon Rapids, two miles east of Anoka, on Highway 10, across the highway from the WCCO radio tower, and extending to the Mississippi River. "Site Number Three" was a 160-acre site on the east bank of the Rum River in the City of Anoka, a half mile north of Highway 10, bounded on the east by 7th Avenue. "Site Number Four" was a 160-acre site in Coon Rapids two miles west of the intersection of Highways 242 and 65, bounded on the south by Highway 242, on the west by the Great Northern Railway, and on the north by County Road 116. "Site Number Five" was a 170-acre site in Coon Rapids bounded on the north by Highway 10, on the east by Hanson Boulevard, and on the south by Mississippi Boulevard. "Site Number Six" was a 150-acre site in Coon Rapids bounded on the west by East River Road, on the east by Highway 10. "Site Number Seven" was a 200-acre site in Blaine lying west of Lexington Avenue, north of County Road J, and southeasterly of Highway 8. (The sites, all of which were attractive and desirable, are pictured and described in more detail in a brochure which is on file in the offices of the Minnesota Community College System.) The State Board selected "Site Number Two" in Coon Rapids, and it proved to be a popular choice. The Anoka County Commissioners agreed to purchase the site and donate it to the State of Minnesota.

In addition to the site in Coon Rapids, the Board officially approved seven additional sites at the meeting on November 19, 1965: Fergus Falls, Hibbing, International Falls, Itasca (Grand Rapids), Rochester, Virginia, and

Willmar. Sites in Austin, Brainerd and Worthington had been purchased by school districts prior to state takeover, and the 1965 Legislature had approved "lease to own" arrangements through which the State would eventually gain ownership of the three sites. Facilities which housed the Ely State Junior College were relatively new, having been built by the school district in 1958, and were judged to be adequate for the next few years. That left undecided only the sites in Thief River Falls, the Southwest Metropolitan Area, the Northwest Hennepin County Area, and the two sites in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington County Area.

In Fergus Falls, a site committee headed by B.K. Soby had identified fifteen possible sites. The Fergus Falls Board of Education had selected the five sites they thought best, and then the writer had visited those five sites. The writer recommended the "Children's Home Site", and the Board approved. A portion of the site was purchased by the Fergus Falls Board of Education and a portion already owned by the State which was part of the State Hospital site was transferred from control by the Welfare Department to control by the State Junior College Board.

The only site which had received serious consideration in Hibbing was a portion of the county fairgrounds. Members of the fair board, represented by Mr. Sulo Ojakangas, supported use of the fairgrounds property with the understanding that there would be opportunity for joint use of facilities by the college and the fair board. Mr. Eino Jyring, a member of the State Junior College Board and a resident of Hibbing, recommended the fairgrounds and it was approved by the State Board.

In International Falls, the local committee supported a site offered as a gift by Judge Hadler. The State Board concurred and named the "Hadler Farm Site" as the location for the new State Junior College.

The State Board had already indicated preference for the "University of Minnesota North Central School" site in Grand Rapids over the site proposed by people from Coleraine, but included formal approval of the site in the action taken on November 19, 1965.

Similarly, the Board had indicated preference for a site in Virginia for the Virginia-Eveleth College and at the November 19th meeting formally approved the "South of Olcott Park" site.

The Willmar State Junior College was located on the site of a former air force station. The State Board approved that location as the permanent site for the college, with the addition of a farm to the east of the site known as the "Mathias Farm."

Several sites in Rochester had been suggested by a local committee. The sites had been visited on May 26, 1965, by a committee consisting of the writer, Dr. Robert J. Keller of the University of Minnesota, University Architect Roy Close, and University Physical Plant Director Roy Lund. The committee had recommended a site known as the "State Hospital-Horse Thief Caves" site. Part of the site was state-owned and part was private land to be purchased by the Olmsted County Commissioners. The State Board officially approved the site on November 19, 1965.

The Board found two sites in Thief River Falls to be acceptable -- the "northeast site" and the "south site" -- but agreed to leave the final decision up to the Thief River Falls community.

On December 17, 1965, the State Junior College Board decided that, in addition to the Anoka-Ramsey Area College which would be located in Coon Rapids, the college which would be located in the Northwest Hennepin County Area, and the college which would be located in the Southwest Metropolitan Area, the "Northeast Metropolitan Area", which would include St. Paul, northeast Ramsey County, and northern Washington County, and the "Southeast"

Metropolitan Area", which would include northeast Dakota County and southwest Washington County, would be designated as areas for the location of future metropolitan area colleges.

The writer reported to the State Board on December 17, 1965, that Mr. Barry Schuler had been hired as Assistant to the Dean at the Metropolitan Junior College, Central Campus, making it possible for Mr. Kenneth Anderson to assume the position of Dean at that campus and for Dr. Richard White to assume the position of Assistant Director as of January 1, 1966. The State Board, at the same meeting, made it official that the college would move from Central High School to Warrington School for the 1966-67 academic year. The State Board also approved the renting of gymnasium space at Northwestern College on Loring Park for the use of the Central Campus.

It was reported at the December 17, 1965, meeting that the Osseo School District had passed its bond issue on December 14th, and that the Osseo Junior High School would be available as a temporary location for the fall of 1966. The State Board approved the writer's recommendation that Mr. Dale Lorenz, Dean at Willmar, be appointed as Dean of the new college to be opened at Osseo in the fall of 1966.

The St. Paul Junior College Committee, under the leadership of Warren R. Hinze, and the Eastern Metropolitan Junior College Committee, under the leadership of Judge William Fleming, joined forces late in 1965 to search for both temporary quarters and a permanent site in the "Northeast Metropolitan Area." A committee to search for sites was formed which included Evar Cedarleaf, Dennis Bowman, Dr. Gerhard Puerckhauer, the Rev. Raymond Hedberg, Hugh Van Avery, Bob Moder, Arthur Rehnberg, and Mrs. Robert Jordon.

Senator Leslie Westin of Maplewood became active in the search for a site. He was the first to suggest as a permanent site a 113-acre tract south of Larpenteur Avenue between Highway 61 and the Keller Golf Course, sixty

acres of which was owned by Ramsey County and fifty-three acres of which was owned by the City of St. Paul. Representative Howard Albertson of Stillwater also became active in the project, but objected to the fact that communities were being required to furnish sites. He stated that such a policy was not legislative intent. The Junior College Board policy of requiring communities to furnish sites, had, however, been included in its report to the legislature in January of 1965, and had been assumed by the legislature in its 1965 appropriations. The joint committee accepted the fact that somehow the site must be furnished at no cost to the state, and went to work on a two-pronged approach -- finding suitable sites, and convincing the Ramsey and Washington County boards to pay the cost of the site finally selected by the State Junior College Board.

The writer met with Mr. Hinze and Rev. Hedberg, and with Senator Westin, and toured the Phalen Park site. He also met with the committee on two occasions. The committee, assisted by ramsey County Engineer Dean Anklan, developed a list of twenty-five possible sites in the general area which had been specified by the State Junior College Board, and worked to narrow the choices to a smaller number which could be presented to the Board.

- 1966 o COLLEGE NAMES APPROVED: ANOKA-RAMSEY, AUSTIN, BRAINERD, ELY, EVELETH, FERGUS FALLS, HIBBING, ITASCA, METROPOLITAN, NORTH HENNEPIN, ROCHESTER, THIEF RIVER FALLS, VIRGINIA, WILLMAR, AND WORTHINGTON STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - o PERMANENT SITES APPROVED IN BLOOMINGTON, INVER GROVE HEIGHTS, AND WHITE BEAR LAKE
 - EVELETH AND VIRGINIA MERGED TO FORM MESABI STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE
 - AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOL PROGRAMS IN GRAND RAPIDS BECAME PART OF ITASCA STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE
 - METROPOLITAN STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE MOVED TO WARRINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 - AUSTIN, ITASCA, AND WORTHINGTON MOVED TO PERMANENT SITES
 - NORTH HENNEPIN STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE OPENED IN TEMPORARY QUARTERS IN OSSEO
 - PLANS MADE TO OPEN COLLEGES IN INTERNATIONAL FALLS AND WHITE BEAR LAKE IN THE FALL OF 1967

A thirteenth permanent site was selected on Janury 21, 1966, when the State Junior College Board selected a 90-acre site on the northwest corner of the intersection of France Avenue and 98th Street in Bloomington for the college to be created in the southwest metropolitan area. The site was not one of those originally suggested by Bloomington or the Committee for United Effort, but was suggested by Bloomington City Manager Ray Olsen after a meeting in which the writer and Max Fowler from the office of the State Architect had indicated preference for a site which would have immediate access and egress from all four directions. The City of Bloomington had presented drawings of a plan which envisioned facilities across France Avenue from the site which would include city offices, an ice skating arena, a civic arts center, a major library, a civic theater, and shopping facilities.

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The decision in favor of the Bloomington site ended a long involvement by citizens from Richfield. In recognition of that fact, the State Board adopted the following resolution:

"The Minnesota Junior College Board expresses its grateful appreciation to Mr. Stanley Olson, Mayor of Richfield, Mr. Carlton W. Lytle, Superintendent of Schools in Richfield, and the several interested groups of businessmen and citizens in Richfield who have worked so long and so hard to prepare the statistics, maps, and reports which they supplied to document their request for a junior college in Richfield. The Board hopes the site chosen in Bloomington will serve the needs and please the citizens of Richfield."

Mr. Stanley Helleloid of International Falls appeared before the State Board on January 21, 1966, and presented proposals for temporary locations in International Falls which would be available in the fall of 1967. The State board went on record at that meeting as planning to include operating funds for a temporary location in International Falls in its 1967-69 budget request. The Board was in agreement with the International Falls committee that the best solution for temporary space would be an addition to the high school which could be used for the college until new facilities could be built on the "Hadler Farm" site, and then would furnish needed additional space for the high school.

At the January 21st meeting, members of the State Board discussed the possibility of using the former St. Paul Technical-Vocational Institute building at 14th and Jackson in St. Paul, and auxiliary space at Mechanic Arts High School in St. Paul, as a temporary location for the fall of 1966. The writer was asked to investigate the feasibility of doing so. Mr. Walter Rock, Director of Counseling and Guidance in the St. Paul Schools, took the writer on a tour of the facilities. He suggested that a great deal of evening space could be made available by moving evening classes from Mecahnic Arts to Central High School.

Colleges had been calling themselves "State Junior Colleges" since the fall of 1964 without any Board action to make the names official. On February 18, 1966, the Board made the following names official for 1966-67:

- 1) Anoka-Ramsey State Junior College
- 2) Austin State Junior College
- 3) Brainerd State Junior College
- 4) Ely State Junior College
- 5) Eveleth State Junior College
- 6) Fergus Falls State Junior College
- 7) Hibbing State Junior College
- 8) Itasca State Junior College
- 9) Metropolitan State Junior College
- 10) North Hennepin State Junior College
- 11) Rochester State Junior College
- 12) Thief River Falls State Junior College
- 13) Virginia State Junior College
- 14) Willmar State Junior College
- 15) Worthington State Junior College

By the middle of February the Ramsey-Washington Committee had secured commitments from the county commissioners of the two counties that they would share the cost of providing a site for a college in the Northeast Metropolitan area, and that the committee had narrowed the list of possible sites from the original twenty-five down to seven finalists: (1) a 90-acre site in Ramsey County on the west side of Highway 120 (the Ramsey-Washington county line) south of the White Bear water tower; (2) a 90-acre site in Washington County across Highway 120 from the first site; (3) a 90-acre site in Washington County, south of the O.H. Anderson Elementary School, east of Beaconsfield Road, north of Highway 36; (4) a site south of County Road D and east of Hazelwood Avenue; (5) a site east of Highway 120 at County Road B; (6) the Keller-Phalen site; and (7) the Ramsey County Golf Course.

Judge William Fleming and Superintendent E.M. Thomsen of White Bear Lake appeared before the State Junior College Board on March 18, 1966, and presented the recommendations from the joint committee, then called the Northeast Metropolitan Junior College Citizens Committee. They reported that

the Ramsey County Commissioners would assist in funding any one of the first five sites suggested, and that the Washington County Commissioners would assist in funding any of the first three sites suggested. The State Board voted to limit consideration to the first three sites and to ask the State Architect's office for help in evaluating them.

Judge Fleming and Mr. Thomsen then submitted a subcommittee report on possible temporary locations for a Northeast Junior College for the fall of 1966. After some discussion of the limited sites available, it was agreed that no further action would be taken for the fall of 1966, but that the writer would work with the committee on locations available for the fall of 1967.

Members of the State Board visited the three northeast sites on April 15, 1966, and after the visits voted to approved site number one as recommended by the Northeast Metropolitan Junior College Citizens Committee -- the 90-acre site in Ramsey County on the west side of Highway 120 south of the White Bear water tower. That brought to 14 the number of permanent sites selected.

It was announced at the April 15, 1966, meeting of the State Board that voters in the International Falls school district had passed a bond issue which would allow the district to build an addition to the high school which could be used as temporary quarters for a State Junior College in the fall of 1967.

Remodeling of the University facilities in Grand Rapids was moving along in the summer of 1966, but it was becoming obvious that it would not be completed in time for the opening of the 1966-67 academic year. The writer reported to the State Board on May 20, 1966, that arrangements had been made with the Coleraine Public Schools to have the college use the facilities of Greenway High School in Coleraine after 3:30 p.m. during the fall quarter of 1966.

It was also reported at the May 20th meeting that Dean G.M. Staupe at Virginia and Dean E.T. Carlstedt at Eveleth had worked out a plan whereby all sophomores would attend classes in Virginia in 1966-67 and only freshmen would have classes in Eveleth. The two campuses would constitute one college, sharing faculty members, and conducting one activity program for both campuses. The State Board moved that the colleges be merged as suggested on July 1, 1966, and that the merged college be knows as Mesabi State Junior College, as suggested by Dean Staupe.

Five possible locations for the Southeast Metropolitan Area College were submitted to the State Board prior to its May 20th meeting by the Dakota County Junior College Site Committee, with the concurrence of the Dakota County Board of Comimssioners which had agreed to buy the land and provide the facilities. The sites were as follows:

- Site 1. 98 acres. In Mendota Heights fronting on the north side of Blue Gentian Road, midway between Highway 49 and Delaware Road.
- Site 2. 79.2 acres. In Inver Grove Heights, immediately to the west of Simley High School between County Highways 28 and 75.
- Site 3. 102.9 acres. In Inver Grove Heights, immediately to the south of County Highway 75 and northeast of Highway 55. Just south of Site 2.
- Site 4. 110 acres. In Inver Grove Heights, just east of Site 3. Just northwest of Highway 56.
- Site 5. 108.37 acres. In Inver Grove Heights, overlooking the Mississippi River, immediately south of the proposed extension of Gackstetter Road. Between County Highway 77 and the Chicago and Great Western Railway lines.

It was agreed that members of the Board would visit the sites prior to the next meeting of the Board.

On August 19, 1966, it was agreed by the members of the Board that the best site for the Southeast Metropolitan Area college would be Site Number 2. In view of the fact that the Simley High School site was to be expanded,

however, it was agreed that a study should be made of ways in which the site might be expanded so as to include at least 90 acres.

A resolution from the Grand Rapids Board of Education was received by the Board at the August 19, 1966, meeting:

WHEREAS: This Board is of the firm opinion that the best educational interests of the area embraced in such school district, and the area now served by its Area Technical School, and the Itasca Junior College, can best be served, by combining all post high school educational services under one institution; now therefor,

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Board of Education of School District 318 request: That commencing with the school year 1967-68 the Itasca Junior College, with the approval of the State Junior College Board, incorporate into its curriculum, the courses now being offered by the Area Vocational Technical School, as well as such other vocational-technical courses as may be useful and desirable for the area;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That upon assurance from the Itasca Junior College and the State Junior College Board that this will be done, this Board will terminate the operation of its present Area Vocational Technical School as of the close of the school year 1966-67;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Itasca Junior College be requested to retain the present staff of the Area Vocational Technical School;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Philip C. Helland, Executive Director, State Junior College Board; Harold E. Wilson, Dean of Itasca Junior College; and Duane J. Mattheis, Commissioner of Education."

The Grand Rapids school district had been renting space for its Area Vocational-Technical School at the University's North Central School in Grand Rapids. When the Legislative Building Commission had visited the North Central School on October 8, 1964, to hear of our plans for possible use of other space at the North Central School for Itasca State Junior College, the chairman of the Commission, Senator Harold Popp of Hutchinson, had stated for the Commission that while they approved of the junior college plans they did not approve of one public school district using state facilities for its Area

Vocational Technical School when other school districts had built such facilities. The school district had asked voters to approve a \$500,000 bond issue in December of 1965 for the purpose of building a new Area Vocational Technical School, but the voters had rejected the plan. The school district had also looked into the possibility of remodeling the Air Force Radar Station in Grand Rapids for use as an Area Vocational Technical School, but had not been able to find the necessary funds. Governor Karl Rolvaag had visited Grand Rapids as part of a tour of state institutions on February 3, 1966, and while speaking to an audience in Grand Rapids he had voiced his opinion that there would be merit in considering the merger of Area Vocational Technical Schools and Junior Colleges.

All of this had led to discussions between the writer, Mr. L.J. Huntley of the Grand Rapids Board of Education, and Superintendent M.L. Malmquist of the Grand Rapids Public Schools as to the possibility of merging the Grand Rapids Area Vocational Technical School and the Itasca State Junior College on the North Central School campus. Mr. Huntley had been a member of the State Board of Education at the time approval had been given for operating the Willmar Area Vocational-Technical School and the Willmar Junior College together as the Willmar Community College, and was very supportive of the merger. The writer suggested that it would be difficult for the State Junior College Board to take over an Area Vocational-Technical School, but that if the Grand Rapids school were to be closed the State Board could guarantee that the programs previously provided by the Area Vocational-Technical School could be provided by the Itasca State Junior College. That led to the resolution which was presented to the State Junior College Board on August 19, 1966. The State Junior College Board took action on that date to approve the proposal and give the assurances requested in the resolution.

North Hennepin State Junior College opened in the former Osseo Junior High School in the fall of 1966 with an opening day enrollment of 425 students. Mr. Dale Lorenz moved from the position of Dean at Willmar to the position of Dean at North Hennepin. Miss Idelia Loso moved from the position of Dean at Ely to the position of Director of Academic Affairs at North Hennepin, and Dr. Banning Hanscom was hired for the position of Director of Student Affairs at North Hennepin.

Two more colleges moved to their permanent locations in the fall of 1966 as Austin State Junior College and Worthington State Junior College moved to facilities which had been built by their local school districts and leased to the State with "lease to own" arrangements. Itasca State Junior College operated in the Greenway High School in Coleraine after 3:00 p.m. during the fall and winter quarters of 1966-67, but moved to the college's permanent location on the University's North Central School campus during the break between winter and spring quarters. That brought to five the number of colleges located on what were to become their permanent locations: 1) Austin, 2) Brainerd, 3) Itasca, 4) Willmar, and 5) Worthington.

The creation of "Mesabi State Junior College," through the merger of the Eveleth and Virginia colleges, also took place as planned in the fall of 1966. The college continued to hold classes in both Virginia and Eveleth during 1966-67, but in all other respects it was operated as one college.

In the fall of 1966, then, the State Junior College System consisted of fourteen State Junior Colleges: 1) Anoka-Ramsey, 2) Austin, 3) Brainerd, 4) Ely, 5) Fergus Falls, 6) Hibbing, 7) Itasca, 8) Mesabi, 9) Metropolitan, 10) North Hennepin, 11) Rochester, 12) Thief River Falls, 13) Willmar, and 14) Worthington.

Final action on the site in the Southeast Metropolitan Area was taken on September 19, 1966, with approval by the State Board of "Site Number Two" --

site just west of Simley High School in Inver Grove Heights. the Superintendent K.O. Dahlager of the Inver Grove-Pine Bend school district had indicated at the August 19th meeting that the school district needed about 20 acres of the proposed 79 acre site for expansion of the site of Simley High School and that had been the cause for additional negotiating between the writer and members of the Dakota County Committee. The final solution was that the school district would buy 15 acres along the eastern edge of the site, reducing the site to 64 acres, and then the County Commissioners of Dakota County agreed to purchase an additional 30 acres along the western side of the site, and 3 acres along the southern side of the site, bringing the site to a total of 97 acres. Members of the Dakota County Committee, through their spokesman Vance Grannis, Jr., Mayor of Inver Grove Heights, had expressed preference for "Site Number One," the site on the Mississippi River, but members of the State Board had objected to the railroad tracks bordering the site and to the power line running through the site.

A possible temporary location for a junior college in the Northeast Metropolitan Area became available when Superintendent Ernest M. Thomsen of the White Bear Lake Area Schools sent a letter dated October 11, 1966, indicating that the Washington Elementary School in White Bear could be made available for the fall of 1967. The letter indicated also that science laboratories could be made available at the junior high school after 3:15 p.m. The State Board acted on October 21, 1966, to accept the offer and to make plans for opening the Northeast Metropolitan and International Falls junior colleges in temporary quarters in the fall of 1967.

Dr. Fred Adkinson, Superintendent of the Bloomington Public Schools, invited the writer and Dale Lorenz to visit the old Bloomington High School facility on Old Shakopee Road on December 2, 1966, and suggested that the school district could make space in that facility available for temporary use

in the fall of 1967. The writer and Mr. Lorenz believed that the space would be appropriate for the first year of a new college, but were concerned about whether or not it would be available for a second year in the event that the new campus was not ready in the fall of 1968. The offer from Bloomington came to the State Board at its meeting on December 16, 1966. The Board voted to accept the offer provided that the space could be used until the new campus was ready.

Laws of Minnesota for 1965, Chapter 136, Section 136.621, Subdivision 3, required the State Junior College Board to make a report to the 1967 Legislature:

The state junior college board shall study and recommend to the legislature the most feasible locations for additional state junior colleges; the study to include, but not be limited to the following areas of the state: The Fairmont area; the Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-Springfield area; the Pine City-Mora area; the Hastings-Wabasha area; the Owatonna-Albert Lea area; and the Wadena-Park Rapids-Detroit Lakes area.

The site study of the recommended areas shall be presented to the legislative building commission for their consideration and recommendations after November 15, 1966. (Minnesota Statutes 1965, Chapter 136, Section 136.621, Subdivision 3).

A preliminary draft of the report was prepared by the writer and Richard White and presented to the State Board on December 16, 1966. Suggestions by members of the Board were incorporated into a final draft for presentation to the Board.

- 1967 O IN RESPONSE TO 1965 DIRECTIVE, STATE BOARD RECOMMENDED FAIRMONT, NEW ULM, MORA, RED WING, AND WADENA AS BEST SITES, WITH MORE STUDY NEEDED IN ALBERT LEA-OWATONNA AREA
 - o STATE BOARD ALSO RECOMMENDED ALEXANDRIA, HUTCHINSON, MONTEVIDEO, PIPESTONE, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ST. PAUL
 - o STATE BOARD APPROVED PERMANENT SITES FOR MINNEAPOLIS
 AND NORTH HENNEPIN STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - o BILLS FOR ADDITIONAL STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATURE
 - O LEGISLATURE DESIGNATED MINNEAPOLIS AS LOCATION FOR EIGHTEENTH COLLEGE, GAVE TENTATIVE DESIGNATION TO FAIRMONT AS LOCATION FOR NINETEENTH COLLEGE
 - O LEGISLATURE DIRECTED HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION TO REVIEW AND REPORT ON POTENTIAL LOCATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - O STATE BOARD APPROVED "LAKEWOOD", "RAINY RIVER", AND "NORMANDALE" AS NAMES FOR COLLEGES TO BE OPENED IN WHITE BEAR LAKE, INTERNATIONAL FALLS, AND BLOOMINGTON; "VERMILION" AND "NORTHLAND" AS NEW NAMES FOR ELY AND THIEF RIVER FALLS
 - o MESABI STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE PROGRAMS CONSOLIDATED IN VIRGINIA
 - o ANOKA-RAMSEY AND METROPOLITAN STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES MOVED TO PERMANENT SITES
 - o FERGUS FALLS STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE MOVED TO STATE HOSPITAL
 - O CITIZENS LEAGUE RECOMMENDED MERGER OF JUNIOR COLLEGES AND AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS UNDER A NEW STATE BOARD
 - O LAKEWOOD AND RAINY RIVER STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES OPENED IN TEMPORARY QUARTERS IN WHITE BEAR LAKE AND INTERNATIONAL FALLS

A first draft of the 1967 Report to the Legislature was approved by the State Junior College Board on January 20, 1967. The approved report began with an interpretation of legislative intent:

The Minnesota State Junior College Board has interpreted the intent of the Legislature to be that two years of post-high school educational opportunity should be equally available to all Minnesota youth, and that such education should include opportunity for two years of work applicable to the baccalaureate degree, two years of work applicable to the associate degree in general education, collegiate level vocational technical education designed for employment after two years, and non-collegiate vocational technical education designed for employment after one or two years.

The Board has further interpreted the intent of the Legislature to be that state junior colleges should be so located that they will help to provide such educational opportunity within commuting distance of the homes of the maximum number of Minnesota youth, and that institutions so located should also make significant contributions in the fields of continuing education and community service.

The Board has interpreted Legislative intent to be that state junior colleges should be commuter institutions large enough to provide quality programs with operational efficiency and economy. The question has been raised as to whether state junior colleges should have dormitories, and the Board would appreciate direction from the Legislature in this regard. The Board is of the opinion that if an area cannot support a sufficient number of students, it may then be wiser to provide direct grants-in-aid to students so that they may attend the state's dormitory institutions.

In communities where both junior colleges and area vocational-technical schools exist, the Board is of the opinion that a study should be made to determine whether the two institutions are: 1) so small that they should combine to form a more efficient operation, 2) large enough so that they may exist independently with divided functions, or 3) large enough so that they may exist independently with an overlap in functions.

The study included, in addition to the cities named in the charge, those additional cities of 4,000 or more in population which were outside of the five county metropolitan area, located over thirty miles from an existing or already designated junior college, and not the site of a state college or University of Minnesota campus. Communities which had <u>asked</u> to be included were studied also. Enrollment potential in each of the communities was estimated according to criteria which were described in the study. Limitations of the study were listed:

In this study we have attempted to make a preliminary classification of communities, realizing that the following limitations may make it

necessary to do additional study for certain of the areas, and realizing that certain subjective factors should be considered in addition to maximum enrollment potential.

- 1. All student enrollment figures on the high school information reports were furnished by the local high school officials without an attempt at verification by the staff in the Board office.
- The mileage figures of high schools in relation to the potential site community and to existing colleges and area vocational-technical schools were also furnished by the local school districts. Some attempts at verification were made, but complete accuracy may not have been reached.
- 3. All high schools within thirty-five hard-surfaced road miles of a site community may not have been included. An attempt was made to verify the lists by furnishing the superintendent of each potential site community with a list of high schools in the area to be checked against the information submitted.
- 4. The maximum enrollment potentials were based on 1966 graduates. Changes in student potential in future years were not considered. Wide differences in the rates of increase of decrease in the future could affect choices. If the 1966 class was atypical of recent or near future graduating classes, there would also be a distortion in the final results.

In the section on conclusions and recommendations, the study included figures for each community which showed the size of the community; the distance from an existing college; the number of high school graduates in the community; other communities within 20 miles, and other communities from 21-35 miles away; a calculated enrollment potential; and an estimated enrollment. An introduction to the section stated:

The State Junior College Board is of the opinion that several factors should influence the decision as to whether a State Junior College should be established.

First of all, any additional college should be located in an area where educational opportunity of the type described earlier does not exist because of distance from existing institutions or because existing institutions have reached optimum size.

Secondly, any additional college should have a large enough enrollment potential so that it can offer quality programs with operational efficiency and economy.

Thirdly, any additional college should be located in a community which is large enough to provide the services which will make it possible to attract faculty members and to properly service the institution.

Fourthly, any additional college in an out-state area should generally be located in the community which can be expected to have the largest population concentration in the area.

Based upon these statements, the following recommendations as to locations were made:

Out-State Locations

FAIRMONT AREA

	Size of Town	Miles From Coll.	Local Grads	0-20 Mile Grads	Total Grads	21-35 Mile Grads	Total Grads	Calc. Enroll. Pot.	Est. Enroll.
Blue Earth	4200	44	105	450	555	353	908	711	395
Fairmont	9745	51	230	436	666	359	1,025	812	452
St. James	4174	39	169	279	448	656	1,104	738	410

We recommend <u>Fairmont</u> as the most feasible location in the area.

REDWOOD FALLS-SLEEPY EYE-SPRINGFIELD AREA

New Ulm	11114	29	281	304	585	539	1,124	830	462
Redwood									
Falls	4285	37	108	318	426	626	1,052	725	403
Sleepy Eye	3492	43	105	496	601	775	1,376	971	540
Springfield	2701	58	91	278	369	959	1,328	834	463

We recommend <u>Sleepy Eye</u> as the single location with the largest enrollment potential, but we are of the opinion that a college might be more successful in New Ulm. If a college were to be located in New Ulm, Redwood Falls could then be considered as a possible additional location. We feel that there should be more study of this area, and that representatives of the State College System should be included in the study so that planning can be done jointly with the state colleges at Mankato and Marshall.

PINE CITY-MORA AREA

Moose Lake	1514	43	58	94	152	499	651	387	215
Mora	2329	51	98	276	373	464	837	558	310
Pine City	1972	53	110	271	381	371	752	519	288
Sandstone	1552	68	51	155	206	333	539	347	193

We recommend <u>Mora</u> as the most feasible location in the area. Any college established in the area would be small, and might present problems in developing a successful institution. We are of the opinion, therefore, that there should be continuing study to determine trends in the area.

HASTINGS-WABASHA AREA

Hastings	8965	16	247	111	358	168	526	402	223
Red Wing	10528	42	235	187	422	537	959	668	372
Wabasha	2500	33	49	DID	NOT	PA	ARTI	CIPA	TE

We recommend Red Wing as the most feasible location in the area.

ALBERT LEA-OWATONNA AREA

Albert Lea	17108	20	456	226	682	506	1,188	893	497
Faribault	16926	37	255	819	1,074	356	1,430	1,136	632
Owatonna	13409	34	289	738	1,027	418	1,394	1,130	628
Waseca	5898	26	164	564	728	875	1,603	1,079	600

It seems quite clear that an additional junior college should be established in the Faribault-Owatonna area, but we feel that there should be more study of the area and that representatives of the State College System, the University of Minnesota, and the State Board of Education should be included so that planning can be done jointly with the Mankato State College, the Faribault Area Vocational-Technical School, and the University's Southern School of Agriculture at Waseca.

WADENA-PARK RAPIDS-DETROIT LAKES AREA

Bertha	562	47	59	513	572	511	1,083	751	417
Detroit									
Lakes	5633	45	217	144	361	341	702	488	272
New York									
Mills	828	51	50	386	436	570	1,006	651	362
Park Rapids	3047	53	136	107	243	265	508	353	197
Perham	2019	44	123	291	414	598	1,012	642	357
Sebeka	823	61	76	300	376	613	989	620	345
Wadena	4381	47	148	574	722	356	1,078	817	453

We recommend <u>Wadena</u> as the most feasible location but feel that there should be further study to determine whether the institution could result from the expansion of the Wadena Area Vocational-Technical School into a comprehensive community college. Distances between towns are such that Detroit Lakes and Park Rapids could be possible locations at some future date.

ALEXANDRIA-LONG PRAIRIE-SAUK CENTRE AREA

Alexandria	6713	45	266	369	635	462	1,097	791	440
Long Prairie Parkers	2414	55	79	379	458	966	1,424	877	487
Prairie	884	48	75	482	557	683	1,240	814	452
Sauk Centre	3573	45	145	379	524	762	1,286	849	472

We were not asked to study this specific area, but we feel that it is an area that should be considered. We recommend Alexandria as the most feasible location but feel that there should be further study to determine whether the institution could result from the expansion of the Alexandria Area Vocational-Technical School into a comprehensive community college.

GLENCOE-HUTCHINSON AREA

Glencoe	3216	43	122	735	857	637	1,494	1,168	648
Hutchinson	6207	48	183	400	583	834	1,417	990	550
New Prague	2553	32	120	344	464	819	1,283	820	455

We were not asked to study this specific area, but we feel that it is an area that should be considered. While Glencoe shows the largest enrollment potential, we believe that a college would be more successful in Hutchinson and that much of the area east of Glencoe will eventually be served by a metropolitan college. We therefore recommend <u>Hutchinson</u> as the most feasible location in the area.

Locations for Future Consideration

If state junior colleges should be established in the areas listed above, there would still be areas in the state which would be outside of a 35-mile commuting range of any public institution offering college level work. Communities which might be considered as having adequate enrollment potential for state junior colleges are <u>Montevideo</u> and <u>Pipestone</u>. Enrollment potential for the two communities is as follows:

Montevideo	5693	39	137	351	488	324	812	598	332
Pipestone	5324	44	143	254	397	314	711	547	303

Metropolitan Locations

The State Junior College Board strongly recommends that in addition to the five suburban areas presently designated in the law, provision should be made for downtown colleges in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Priority Recommendations

If a decision to designate additional locations for state junior colleges were to be based on potential enrollment of Minnesota students in the area alone, the State Junior College Board would recommend downtown colleges in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and out-state colleges in this order:

- 1. The Faribault-Owatonna Area
- 2. The Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-Springfield-New Ulm Area
- 3. Hutchinson
- 4. Fairmont
- Wadena
- Alexandria
- 7. Red Wing
- 8. Mora

The need for further study in certain areas has been mentioned earlier.

The report stated that investigation had revealed that temporary quarters could be secured at most locations, and that if directed to do so by the 1967 Legislature, the Board could start new colleges in the fall of 1968.

At the Board meeting on January 20, 1967, the writer reported that the House Appropriations Committee had requested that the Board temporarily delay any plans for opening new metropolitan area colleges in temporary quarters in the fall of 1967. The writer suggested that any delay in approval beyond February 15, 1967, would probably make it impossible to open in September. The Board voted to transmit that concern to the Legislature.

The writer reported to the State Board at its meeting on February 17, 1967, that the House Appropriations Committee had indicated approval of plans to open a college in the Northeast Metropolitan Area in the fall of 1967, and accordingly the writer recommended that the college be opened in the former Washington Elementary School in White Bear Lake with Dr. Russell Hill as Dean. The Board approved the recommendation.

The writer reported also at the February 17th meeting that the Bloomington Public Schools were not able to offer temporary facilities for more than one year, and that since it was not possible to be certain that new facilities would be ready for the fall of 1968 his recommendation would be that plans to start the Southwest college in temporary quarters in the fall of 1967 be dropped. The Board approved the recommendation. The writer reminded the Board that when Dale Lorenz had come to North Hennepin, it had been with the understanding that he would get that college started and would then move to the Southwest college when the time came to hire a Dean for that institution. He recommended that the appointment be made a matter of record, with the move to be made when appropriate. The Board approved the recommendation.

Delegations from Faribault and Owatonna appeared before the State Board on February 17, 1967, with Superintendent Robert Norman as the spokesman for Faribault and Charles Oswald as the spokesman for Owatonna. They were thanked for their presentations, but informed that the Board had not been asked by the Legislature to indicate a preference for either community.

North Hennepin State Junior College became the fifteenth college for which a permanent site had been selected when, on February 17, 1967, the State Board approved "a tract of at least 90 acres southeast of the intersection of County Roads 109 and 103 in Brooklyn Park" which had been recommended by the writer and Mr. Max Fowler from the office of the State Architect.

Meanwhile, the Board report on the most feasible locations for additional junior colleges seemed to have sparked the introduction of a flurry of bills in the legislature, each aimed at establishing by legislative action an additional state junior college in a specific location.

The first bill, HF 210, was introduced on January 18, 1967, by Representatives Newton Johnson of Fairmont, C.A. Johnson of Mankato, Wallace

Gustafson of Willmar, Rodney Searle of Waseca, and W.C. Fischer of Marshall.

A companion bill, SF 167, was introduced on the following day by Senators

Ernest J. Anderson of Frost and Stanley Holmquist of Grove City. The bills

aimed to locate a state junior college at Fairmont through the following

change in the 1965 Statutes:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1965, SECTION 136.601.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 136.601, is amended to read:

136.601 (ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES; LOCATION OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 state junior colleges established by sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, two three additional state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board.

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, ½2 ½3 of the state junior colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Fairmont, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, and Itasca county; five of said state junior colleges shall be situated in the northwest Hennepin county area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey county area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area; and the state junior college board shall determine the sites for the location of such five state junior colleges.

The same format was used in bills to establish state junior colleges in Owatonna, Faribault, Glencoe, Detroit Lakes, and Park Rapids. The bills, with dates of introduction and authors were as follows:

<u>Fairmont</u> - HF 210 introduced 1-18-67 by Representatives Newton Johnson of Fairmont, C.A. Johnson of Mankato, Wallace Gustafson of Willmar, Rodney Searle of Waseca, and W.C. Fischer of Marshall. SF 167 introduced 1-19-67 by Senators E.J. Anderson of Frost and Stanley Holmquist of Grove City.

Owatonna - SF 291 introduced 1-26-67 by Senator Cliff Sommer of Owatonna. HF 358 introduced 1-26-67 by Representative John Hartle of Owatonna.

<u>Faribault</u> - HF 419 introduced 1-30-67 by Representative Warren Chamberlain of Faribault. SF 377 introduced 2-1-67 by Senator A.O. Sundet of Faribault.

Glencoe - HF 529 introduced 2-3-67 by Representatives August Moeller of Arlington, Ralph Jopp of Mayer, William Frenzel of Golden Valley, Howard Knutson of Burnsville. Joseph Graw of Bloomington was added on 2-6-67. SF 628 introduced 2-15-67 by Senators John Metcalf of Shakopee, Glenn McCarty of Minneapolis, and Jerome Blatz of Bloomington.

<u>Detroit Lakes</u> - SF 619 introduced 2-14-67 by Senator Robert V. Leiseth of Detroit Lakes. HF 783 introduced 2-15-67 by Representative Frank De Groat of Lake Park.

<u>Park Rapids</u> - SF 620 introduced 2-14-67 by Senator Robert V. Leiseth of Detroit Lakes. HF 758 introduced 2-14-67 by Representative L.J. Lee of Bagley.

A different approach was used on behalf of Red Wing on January 20, 1967, in SF 204, introduced by Senator George Conzemius of Cannon Falls, and HF 256 introduced by Representatives Roy Voxland of Kenyon, Walter Klaus of Farmington, and Charles Miller of Wabasha.

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; ESTABLISHING AN ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGE AT OR NEAR RED WING; AUTHORIZING THE ACCEPTANCE OF A GIFT OF LANDS AND BUILDINGS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1965, SECTION 136.601, BY ADDING A SUBDIVISION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 136.601, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, an additional state junior college is hereby established at or near the city of Red Wing to be located on a site commonly referred to as Tower View.

In order to provide a suitable and adequate site for the state junior college at Red Wing, the state junior college board may accept as a gift for and in behalf of the state of Minnesota a tract of land consisting of in excess of 300 acres and the buildings and other improvements situated thereon and commonly know as Tower View. The conveyance of such lands to the state of Minnesota upon the acceptance thereof by the state junior college board shall be in such form as the attorney general shall approve.

If the tendered gift is accepted, the state junior college board shall provide faculty and curriculum for the operation of the state junior college at Red Wing beginning in the fall of 1968.

Sec. 2. In order to enable the state junior college board to carry out the provisions of section 1, the sum of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is appropriated to it from the general revenue fund in the state treasury for the biennium beginning July 1, 1967.

The writer had visited the "Tower View" site, and had agreed with the Red Wing people that the site would be a very attractive one if the Legislature should authorize a state junior college in Red Wing.

A third format for introducing legislation was used in SF 483, introduced on February 7, 1967, by Senator Carl A. Jensen of Sleepy Eye. The bills, introduced on behalf of Sleepy Eye, Redwood Falls, New Ulm, Sauk Centre, St. James, East Grand Forks, Springfield, Glencoe, Hutchinson, Perham, Parkers Prairie, Long Prairie, Alexandria, Hastings, Farmington-Lakeville, Cannon Falls, Windom, Pine City, Mora, Bertha, and New York Mills, used this format:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1965, SECTION 136.601.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 136.601, is amended to read:

136.601 (ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES; LOCATION OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 state junior colleges established by section 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, two additional state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board.

Subd. 2. Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, 12--of--the state junior colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Sleepy Eye, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, and Itasca county; five of said state junior colleges shall be situated in the northwest Hennepin county area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey county area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area; and the state junior college board shall determine the sites for the location of such five state junior colleges.

The bills, with dates of introduction and authors, were as follows:

Sleepy Eye - SF 483 introduced 2-7-67 by Senator Carl A. Jensen of Sleepy Eye. HF 610 introduced 2-8-67 by Representatives Ivan Stone of New Ulm and Ernest Schafer of Buffalo Lake.

Redwood Falls - HF 784 introduced 2-15-67 by Representative Aubrey Dirlam of Redwood Falls. SF 659 introduced 2-16-67 by Senator Carl A. Jensen of Sleepy Eye.

New Ulm - SF 682 introduced 2-16-67 by Senator Carl A. Jensen of Sleepy Eye. HF 819 introduced 2-16-67 by Representative Ivan Stone of New Ulm.

Sauk Centre - SF 698 introduced 2-17-67 by Senator Henry Harren of Albany. HF 840 introduced 2-17-67 by Representative B.F. Du Bois of Sauk Centre.

St. James - SF 720 introduced 2-20-67 by Senator Walter Franz of Mountain Lake. HF 898 introduced 2-21-67 by Representative M.K. Hegstrom of St. James.

<u>East Grand Forks</u> - SF 912 introduced 3-1-67 by Senator Norman Larson of Ada. HF 1152 introduced 3-2-67 by Representative Louis Murray of East Grand Forks.

Springfield - SF 961 introduced 3-2-67 by Senator Carl A. Jensen of Sleepy Eye. HF 1153 introduced 3-2-67 by Representative Ivan Stone of New Ulm.

Glencoe - SF 1085 introduced 3-9-67 by Senator Harold R. Popp of Hutchinson.

<u>Hutchinson</u> - SF 1086 introduced 3-9-67 by Senator Harold R. Popp of Hutchinson. HF 1614 introduced 3-23-67 by Representative Adolph Kvam of Litchfield.

<u>Perham</u> - SF 1177 introduced 3-14-67 by Senator Cliff Ukkelberg of Clitherall. HF 1411 introduced 3-14-67 by Representatives Henry Henning of Pelican Rapids and Calvin Larson of Fergus Falls.

<u>Parkers Prairie</u> - SF 1237 introduced 3-17-67 by Senator Cliff Ukkelberg of Clitherall. HF 1566 introduced 3-21-67 by Representatives Calvin Larson of Fergus Falls and Henry Henning of Pelican Rapids.

Long Prairie - SF 1300 introduced 3-21-67 by Senators Marvin Bursch of Alexandria and Rollin B. Glewwe of St. Paul. HF 1567 introduced 3-21-67 by Representative Ron Everson of Wadena.

Alexandria - HF 1589 introduced 3-22-67 by Representative Art Engelbrecht of Alexandria. SF 1491 introduced 3-31-67 by Senator Marvin Bursch of Alexandria.

<u>Hastings</u> - HF 1610 introduced 3-23-67 by Representative Walter Klaus of Farmington.

<u>Farmington-Lakeville Area</u> - HF 1613 introduced 3-23-67 by Representative Walter Klaus of Farmington. Representative Henry Morlock of Jordan was added 4-6-67.

<u>Cannon Falls</u> - HF 1616 introduced 3-23-67 by Representative Walter Klaus of Farmington.

<u>Windom</u> - HF 1612 introduced 3-23-67 by Representative Gilbert Esau of Mountain Lake. SF 1400 introduced 3-28-67 by Senator Walter Franz of Mountain Lake.

<u>Pine City</u> - HF 1770 introduced 3-31-67 by Representative Joe Gimpl of Hinckley. SF 1637 introduced 4-7-67 by Senator George Grant of Milaca.

Mora - HF 1769 introduced 3-31-67 by Representative Joe Gimpl of Hinckley. SF 1638 introduced 4-7-67 by Senator George Grant of Milaca.

<u>Bertha</u> - SF 1556 introduced 4-4-67 by Senator Marvin Bursch of Alexandria. HF 1839 introduced 4-4-67 by Representatives Ron Everson of Wadena and Calvin Larson of Fergus Falls.

New York Mills - SF 1961 introduced 4-17-67 by Senator Cliff Ukkelberg of Clitherall. HF 2274 introduced 4-17-67 by Representatives Calvin Larson of Fergus Falls and Henry Henning of Pelican Rapids.

A bill, HF 1209, introduced by Representative M.K. Hegstrom of St. James on March 6, 1967, either ignored the fact that the State Board had already submitted the required report on the most feasible locations for additional state junior colleges, or it was intended to require the submission of a second report:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO A REPORT OF RECOMMENDED SITES BY THE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1965, SECTION 136.621, SUBDIVISION 3.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 136.621, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. (1) The state junior college board shall study and recommend to the legislature the most feasible locations for additional state junior colleges; the study to include but not be

limited to the following areas of the state: The Fairmont area; the Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-Springfield area; the Pine City-Mora area; the Hastings-Wabasha area; the Owatonna-Albert Lea area; and the Wadena-Park Rapids-Detroit Lakes area.

(2) The site study of the recommended areas shall be presented to the legislative building commission for their consideration and recommendations, after not later than November 15, 1966 1968.

Another bill, SF 1088, was introduced on March 9, 1967, by Senator Vernon K. Jensen of Montevideo. A companion bill, HF 1368, was introduced on March 10, 1967, by Representatives George Grussing of Clara City and Harry Peterson of Madison. The bill would have required another study, and would have added the Montevideo area to the list of areas to be studied:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE STUDY OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE AREAS; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1965, SECTION 136.621, SUBDIVISION 3.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 136.621, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. (1) The state junior college board shall study and recommend to the legislature the most feasible locations for additional state junior colleges; the study to include but not be limited to the following areas of the state: the Fairmont area; the Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-Springfield area; the Pine City-Mora area; the Hastings-Wabasha area; the Owatonna-Albert Lea area; and the Wadena-Park Rapids-Detroit Lakes area; and the Montevideo area.
- (2) The site study of the recommended areas shall be presented to the legislative building commission for their consideration and recommendations, after November 15, 1966 1967.

A bill to allow a return to the practice of establishment of junior colleges by school districts was introduced as SF 1639 on April 7, 1967, by Senators Vernon K. Jensen of Montevideo and Harold Kalina of Minneapolis. A companion bill, HF 1916, was introduced on the same date by Representatives B.F. Du Bois of Sauk Centre and M.K. Hegstrom of St. James:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUNIOR COLLEGES BY CERTAIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN CONFORMITY WITH MINNESOTA STATUTES, CHAPTER 130, NOTWITHSTANDING THE EXISTENCE OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1965, SECTION 136.64.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Notwithstanding the establishment of the state junior college board and the enactment of Minnesota Statutes, Section 136.60 to 136.70, junior colleges may continue to be established in conformity with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 130, and subject to all the rights and privileges therein conferred. Such junior colleges shall be entitled to the aids prescribed by Minnesota Statutes, Section 124.34.

- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 136.64 is repealed.
- Sec. 3. This act is in effect on and after July 1, 1967.

The Senate bills were sent to the Senate Education Committee, while the House bills were sent to the State and Junior College Committee. scheduled hearings day that on the same SO representatives would only need to make one trip in order to make their presentations. On March 20, 1967, the committees heard Fairmont, Red Wing, Owatonna, Sleepy Eye, Detroit Lakes, Glencoe, Redwood Falls, Sauk Centre, St. James, and Mora. On March 27, 1967, they heard Faribault, Park Rapids, New Ulm, East Grand Forks, Springfield, Pine City, Hutchinson, Alexandria, Wadena, Perham, and Montevideo. No actions were taken on any of the bills.

The profusion of bills to establish additional state junior colleges caused Governor Harold Le Vander to come out against the addition of more than one or two colleges. An article in the St. Paul Dispatch of April 1, 1967, stated:

LE VANDER FIGHTS ADDING COLLEGES

Gov. Harold Le Vander sees only one or two schools being added to the state's junior college system during the current Minnesota legislative session. The Governor said he is "against any legislative action that would add a half-dozen or a dozen new junior colleges at this session."

"I can see the addition of one or two new schools, but these would be isolated exceptions," he said.

The legislature has 27 bills asking for the establishment of junior colleges. The system now consists of 14 schools with three others scheduled for operation by 1969.

Le Vander made his remarks following a meeting Friday of the Minnesota commission for higher education. He told the 18-member body that he hoped it would develop a plan for expansion for presentation to the 1969 legislature.

Le Vander indicated he opposes the immediate designation of any additional junior colleges in the Twin Cities area. The junior college board, in a report requested by the 1965 legislature, urged establishment of colleges in downtown St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Governor blamed the profusion of junior college site bills on overzealous chambers of commerce.

Reaction to the Governor's statements came quickly. House liberal leader Fred Cina of Aurora was quoted in the St. Paul Pioneer Press on April 1, 1967, as follows:

LE VANDER HIT BY CINA ON JUNIOR COLLEGES

Gov. Harold Le Vander was rapped Monday by house Liberal leader Fred Cina for a statement on additions to the Minnesota junior college system.

Le Vander said last week there should not be wholesale junior college construction and also said he expects the number of junior colleges approved by the present legislature to be one or two.

"We need at least 15 more now," Cina declared.

The Governor, Cina charged, fails to recognize the need to make college level education available to students within commuting distance of their homes.

Cina said Le Vander is "attempting to kill off the junior college program and deny needed education to our young people in the same manner as he killed tax reform by refusing to consider legislative proposals to accomplish these purposes."

The Governor's office denied Cina's charge, saying Le Vander favors orderly expansion of the junior college system to benefit all parts of the state.

There were no bills introduced in the 1967 session which would have changed the responsibilities of the State Junior College Board or assigned the responsibilities to a different board, but a bill which would have increased the size of the State Junior College Board to nine members and would have allowed payment of expenses to members of local advisory committees was introduced in both Houses. House File 333 was introduced on January 25, 1967, by Representatives Harvey Sathre of Adams, Wallace Gustafson of Willmar, Don Mitchell of Round Lake, Lyall Schwartzkopf of Minneapolis, and Alfred Schumann of Eyota. Senate File 353 was introduced on January 31, 1967 by Senators Harold Krieger of Rochester, Alf Bergerud of Edina, and J.A. Josefson of Minneota. The bills contained the following language:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; INCREASING THE NUMBER OF BOARD MEMBERS AND FIXING THEIR TERMS AND ALLOWING MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES CERTAIN EXPENSES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1965, SECTIONS 136.61, SUBDIVISION 1, AND BY ADDING A SUBDIVISION: AND 136.63, SUBDIVISION 1.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 136.61, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

136.61 (JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD; SELECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.) Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall consist of five nine members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They shall be selected for their knowledge of, and interest in junior colleges of Minnesota. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision-2 subdivisions 2 and 2a each member shall be appointed for a seven six year term commencing on July 1 in the year in which the term begins. The governor shall in a like manner fill for the unexpired term all vacancies on the board. Members shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 136.61, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

- Subd. 2a. In order to carry out the requirements of subdivision 1, increasing the size of the board from five to nine members, and limiting the term of the members to six years, the terms of the members as of July 1, 1967 are:
- (1) The terms of the two members appointed to fill vacancies occurring on the board as of July 1, 1966 shall expire on June 30, 1973.
- (2) The terms of the two members appointed as of July 1, 1963 for five year terms shall be shortened to expire on June 30, 1967.
- (3) The term of the one member appointed as of July 1, 1963 for a seven year term shall be shortened to expire on June 30, 1969.
- (4) Three members of the board to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate as of July 1, 1967 shall be appointed for four year terms ending June 30, 1971.
- (5) Two members of the board to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate as of July 1, 1967 shall be appointed for two year terms ending June 30, 1969.
- (6) One member of the board to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate as of July 1, 1967 shall be appointed for a six year term ending June 30, 1973.
- (7) Thereafter the terms of the appointees to the board shall be as prescribed in subdivision 1 with three members of the board appointed each two years for six year terms.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1965, Section 136.63, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 136.63 (LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.) Subdivision 1. The board shall appoint a local advisory committee for each junior college composed of qualified persons with a knowledge of and interest in junior colleges residing in the area served by such junior college. The board from time to time shall consult with each local advisory committee on matters of courses of study to be offered at the junior college. The number of members and their terms of each advisory committee shall be fixed by the board. Advisory committee members shall serve without compensation and---without but with reimbursement for expenses and mileage.

Sec. 4. This act is in effect on July 1, 1967.

The State Junior College Board supported the bills, but they were not passed into law.

House File 333 passed the House 122-6 with Section 3 deleted, but Senate File 353 was stalled in the Finance Committee after being passed by the

Education Committee with Section 3 deleted. The Senate did not act on the House bill.

As the 1967 legislative session drew toward the close there were no junior college bills moving toward passage. The future of Metropolitan State Junior College in Minneapolis was in doubt. The college had been renting a gymnasium from Northwestern College, located across from Loring Park, during 1966-67 school year. the Northwestern had been an independent, inter-denominational four-year college from 1946 to 1966, but had closed at the end of the 1965-66 school year. The college planned to resume operations as soon as possible with a three-year program of general education and bible study, either at its present location or at another location. Early in 1967 the writer entered into discussions with President William Berntsen and Business Manager Harold Allford of Northwestern in regard to whether or not a lease for more space might be negotiated. At the March 14th meeting of the State Junior College Board, the writer suggested that a two-year lease might be negotiated for the use of facilities which included a new library building, an older dormitory building to be used for office space, and a general purpose building providing classrooms, administrative offices, an auditorium and a gymnasium. The suggestion was that a two-year lease might be negotiated, with an option to buy or to renew for an additional two years, and with the provision that payments not attributable to operating costs could apply to the purchase price. The writer suggested that complete cost figures could be obtained, reviewed with the Public Property Division, and presented to the Legislature for direction. The legislative direction, it was suggested, could also help clarify the question of whether or not Minneapolis would be designated as a permanent site for a state junior college. The State Board approved the plan in principle, and directed the writer to prepare a proposal for presentation to the Legislature.

Four options, as listed below, were presented to the Legislature.

Legislators seemed favorable toward Option No. 4.

Option No. 1. Leave the five metropolitan designations as they are -- northwest Hennepin county area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey county area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area. Operate at Warrington for the 1967-68 school year as a temporary location for the college designated for the southwest metropolitan area, and move to the new campus in Bloomington for the 1968-69 school year. This would mean that there would be no State Junior College in Minneapolis.

Option No. 2. Designate Minneapolis as a sixth metropolitan location. Ask for a study of the Minneapolis situation by whatever group is deemed appropriate and ask for recommendations to be made to the 1969 Legislature. Follow the procedure outlined above for the college at Warrington.

Option No. 3. Designate Minneapolis as a sixth metropolitan location. Ask for a study of the Minneapolis situation by whatever group is deemed appropriate and ask for recommendations to be made to the 1969 Legislature. Stay at Warrington until more adequate arrangements can be made.

Option No. 4. Designate Minneapolis as a sixth metropolitan location. Rent space from Northwestern College for the 1967-68 and 1968-69 school years with an option to buy the facilities on July 1, 1969, or rent them for an additional two years. Ask for a study of the Minneapolis situation by whatever group is deemed appropriate and ask for recommendations to be made to the 1969 Legislature. If the recommendations should be to remain at the Northwestern College location, the option to buy could be exercised. If the recommendation should be to locate elsewhere, there would be a two-year period during which facilities could be built.

A headline in the Minneapolis Star on April 19, 1967, announced "BUY LAND FOR COLLEGE NOW, CITY WARNED." The warning came from Rep. Rodney Searle, who was chairman of the House University and College Committee and the House Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Education. Searle was quoted as saying that he had talked with Representatives Harold Anderson and Lyall Schwartzkopf, Minneapolis conservatives, about the matter. Excerpts from the article:

"We are asking Minneapolis to make the same commitment that every other town seeking a junior college has made," Searle said. "They must buy the land," he continued.

He said Minneapolis must move quickly because the Legislature is being asked to appropriate between \$250,000 and \$300,000 for the rental of facilities at Northwestern College, 50 Willow Street, for the next two years as the new home of Metropolitan Junior College.

"Minneapolis must meet us halfway on this," Searle said. "If we are going to designate Minneapolis as a permanent site and provide rental money for the Northwestern facilities, then we need some kind of assurance that Minneapolis is willing to pay for the land," he said.

Rep. Vernon T. Hoppe, Minneapolis Conservative, has been given the job by his Minneapolis legislative colleagues of contacting the City Council.

"We want the city to make some commitment to buy the land," Hoppe said. "It's either that or we lose the college," he continued.

Hoppe said he planned to talk to Robert Jorvig, city coordinator, and Arne Carlson, 12th Ward alderman and chairman of the council's Bipartisan Legislative Committee.

Jorvig and Carlson would be asked to secure council endorsement of the commitment to purchase the land.

Carlson said the city will move as rapidly as possible to get the land necessary for one or more junior colleges. He said the City Council plans to ask the Minneapolis Board of Education and Park Board to work with it on the project.

"Minneapolis has to have at least one junior college -- and preferably three," Carlson said.

Searle pointed out that a great number of Minnesota communities have made presentations to the legislature this session seeking a junior college, but no representatives have appeared from either Minneapolis or St. Paul. Both cities have been favored as sites for schools in a report submitted by the State Junior College Board.

A day later, on April 20, 1967, the Minneapolis Star reported that the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority might offer a tract on the Near North Side as a site for a state junior college. Louis Smerling, Authority vice-president, was quoted as having said that a junior college could be an important part of the entire Near North Side renewal program.

In a related article on the same date, the Star reported that Alderman Elsa Johnson of the Eighth Ward had asked the Minneapolis Park Board to donate Clinton Field as the site for a junior college. Clinton Field was a playground west of Interstate 35W between 24th and 25th Streets. The article continued that the Park Board had referred the request to its Designation, Acquisition and Improvements Committee, and that Ben Berger, chairman of the six-member committee, had said, "I like the idea. I am for it and I hope that the committee will go for it." "The junior college," Berger said, "could form an ideal marriage with the nearby Minneapolis Institute of Arts and the School of Art."

Subcommittees of the House University and College Committee and the Senate Education Committee had been looking into the expansion of the junior college system. The House group, headed by Representative Andrew Skaar of Thief River Falls, issued its report on May 2, 1967. Its report recommended that new state junior colleges be established in Fairmont and Red Wing, but did not mention Minneapolis or St. Paul. Rep. Skaar was quoted in the Minneapolis Star on May 3, 1967, as having said: "We talked about designating a site in Minneapolis, but we decided we wanted to know more about what Minneapolis wants. We will go along with them when they select a site that they want that will serve the community." (The Minneapolis City Council had adopted a resolution favoring the purchase of land for a college, but there had been no reference to any specific site.) Rep. Skaar also commented to the effect that the section of the report dealing with Red Wing and Fairmont had been a compromise, and that designation of the two cities had met with some opposition, particularly from Representative Harvey Sathre of Adams who had favored adding Owatonna, Redwood Falls, and Hutchinson to the list. Rep. Skaar indicated that the committee had decided to name two sites, and that while Red Wing and Fairmont had received the most votes, they had not been unanimous choices.

The Senate subcommittee, chaired by Senator Mel Hansen of Minneapolis, issued a report on May 5, 1967, calling for immediate designation of Minneapolis, Fairmont, and Wadena as locations for additional state junior colleges, with the recommendation that a junior college be established in St. Paul when a suitable site could be found. In regard to Minneapolis, the group had considered the four options proposed by the writer and had adopted Option No. 4. The report stated that Minneapolis should be immediately designated as a permanent site "in view of the enthusiastic student acceptance of the present program in makeshift facilities."

An editorial in the Minneapolis Tribune on the morning of May 9, 1967, commented on the Minneapolis situation:

"CITY NEEDS PERMANENT JUNIOR COLLEGE

A Senate subcommittee has recognized the importance of granting permanent status to Metropolitan Junior College in Minneapolis, and it is to be hoped that its recommendation will be supported by the rest of the legislature.

There have been problems about finding a permanent site for the now institution. housed the former Warrington in Negotiations are in progress to lease space in the vacant Northwestern College in Loring Park, with an option to buy, but the Minnesota Junior College Board has been concerned about such commitment without the designation of permanency. At the same time, a house subcommittee has been pressing the city to purchase a site. By now the city council is on record with a promise to buy a site.

It is important that the city junior college become strong and permanent, because it offers a type of educational program tailored to the needs of many graduates of Minneapolis high schools. Without this particular institution, within convenient distance of their homes and part-time jobs, with its particular combination of general and vocational courses and its low cost to students, many young people would not get a chance at college work.

A key to Metropolitan's solid development is the designation of "permanent." It will take time to achieve the goal of an appropriate permanent site, but the legislature seems well justified in settling the question of official status."

Later that day the Senate Education Committee adopted the report with dissent coming only from Senator Rudy Perpich, Hibbing Liberal, who questioned the need for junior colleges in Minneapolis or St. Paul. He was quoted in a St. Paul Dispatch article on May 9th as having said that in Minneapolis and St. Paul "every six or seven blocks you're running into a college."

The House appropriations bill, House file 2626, introduced on May 9, 1967, by Representative Richard Fitzsimons of Argyle, contained no reference to additional State Junior Colleges, nor did Senate File 2332, the Senate Appropriations bill introduced on May 10, 1967, by Senator Donald Sinclair of Stephen. The House bill was passed on May 11, 1967, and sent to the Senate. On the same date, provisions for leasing Northwestern College facilities were included in a bill, Senate File 2341, introduced by Senators Mel Hansen of Minneapolis, Ernest J. Anderson of Frost, and Marvin Bursch of Alexandria. A companion bill, HF 2639, was introduced on the same date by Representatives Ron Everson of Wadena, Vernon Hoppe of Minneapolis, and George Humphrey of In addition to making provisions for the leasing of the Minneapolis. Northwestern College facilities, the bill would have made clear the establishment of a junior college in Minneapolis as well as in Fairmont and Wadena. It would have appropriated money for building permanent facilities in Fairmont and Wadena, and would have provided money for leasing in Minneapolis. The bill was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; ESTABLISHING JUNIOR COLLEGES AT MINNEAPOLIS, FAIRMONT, AND WADENA; APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (ADDITIONAL STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES.) In addition to the state junior colleges established by law before the effective date of this act, three state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board at Minneapolis, Fairmont, and Wadena.

- Sec. 2. (APPROPRIATION.) Subdivision 1. The following sums are appropriated from the general revenue fund for the following purposes:
- (a) At Fairmont state junior college; (1) \$47,250 to the commissioner of administration for the planning of a permanent state junior college at Fairmont. (2) \$115,000 to the state junior college board for preparing and equipping the college to serve 150 students at a temporary location during the 1968-69 school year. (3) \$148,500 to operate the college during the 1968-1969 school year at the temporary location, if such a location has been secured.
- (b) At Wadena state junior college; (1) \$47,250 to the commissioner of administration for the planning of a permanent state junior college at Wadena. (2) \$100,000 to the state junior college board for preparing and equipping the college to serve 100 students at a temporary location during the 1968-1969 school year. (3) \$100,000 to operate the college during the 1968-1969 school year at the temporary location, if such a location has been secured.
- Subd. 2. The sum of \$475,000 is appropriated from the general revenue fund to the commissioner of administration for the lease of the Northwestern College site and buildings in Minneapolis for the first two years of a four year period. The money so appropriated shall be expended only if the commissioner of administration obtains an option to buy the property at the end of the first two years of the lease.

Senate File 2341 was sent to the Education Committee, as the other Senate bills had been, but HF 2639 was sent to the House Appropriations Committee. There was no action in the House, but SF 2341 was reported back from Education, recommended to pass, and sent to the Senate Finance Committee. It was reported back from the Senate Finance Committee on May 17, 1967, recommended to pass with an amendment which changed the period of the lease from four years to three years. Beyond that point there was no further action.

On May 12, 1967, the House appropriations bill, HF 2626, was amended by the Senate and passed, still without any mention of additional state junior colleges. The House, however, refused to accept the Senate amendments and asked for a conference committee. The Senate agreed. Members appointed by the House were Representatives Rodney Searle of Waseca, Richard Fitzsimons of Argyle, Edward Gearty of Minneapolis, Andrew Skaar of Thief River Falls, and

W.C. Fischer of Marshall. Members appointed by the Senate were Senators Rudolph Hanson of Albert Lea, William Dosland of Moorhead, Karl Grittner of St. Paul, Raymond Higgins of Duluth, and Gordon Rosenmeier of Little Falls.

The report of the Conference Committee on May 20, 1967, included new language which provided the designation of Minneapolis which had been requested by the State Junior College Board:

"Subd. 4. (a) In addition to the state junior colleges authorized in Minnesota Statutes, Section 136.601, one additional state junior college is hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 136.601, Subdivision 2, the state junior college herein established shall be located at Minneapolis.

- (b) The board is authorized to lease facilities for a Minneapolis location. If the lease agreement is with the Board of Trustees of Northwestern College, such lease shall be for no less than two years duration with options to buy said facilities or to renew the lease for an additional two years or such additional time as is needed for the state junior college board to find other quarters. Such lease shall contain a provision whereby that part of the payment which is not attributable to operating costs shall apply toward the purchase price.
- (c) The board shall conduct a study to determine the permanent location of the junior college at Minneapolis. A written report of the findings of this study shall be submitted to the appropriate standing committees of the House and Senate on or before December 1, 1968.
- (d) The funds necessary to carry out this subdivision are included in the appropriation made in subdivision 1.

Another section of the conference report tentatively designated Fairmont as the site for an additional state junior college. It also directed the Minnesota Liaison and Facilities Commission for Higher Education to review potential locations for additional state junior colleges and report its recommendations to the Legislature by December 1, 1968. The pertinent section of the conference report was:

- Sec. 29. <u>Junior Colleges</u>. Subdivision 1. The Minnesota liaison and facilities commission for higher education shall concern itself with a review of the potential locations of future state junior colleges and report back its recommendations to the legislature by December 1, 1968. The commission in cooperation with the state junior college board shall specifically determine:
- (1) the effective area of service which can be efficiently provided for by state junior colleges serving as commuter institutions;
- (2) minimum and maximum recommendations for enrollments at state junior colleges so as to provide quality programs with operational efficiency and economy;
- (3) the projected demand for state junior colleges measured against potential enrollment at all institutions of higher education, including but not limited to, the university of Minnesota, state colleges, and state junior colleges; and
- (4) recommendations as to the number and location of state junior colleges needed in Minnesota through the year 2000 by applying the determinations made in (1), (2), and (3) above to those communities listed in the state junior college board report to the 1967 legislature and to those communities identified in bills introduced during the 1967 legislative session.
- Subd. 2. The community-area of Fairmont is hereby tentatively designated as a location for a future state junior college, subject to evaluation by the commission. The evaluation shall be consistent with the provisions of subdivision 1.

The conference committee report was approved by the Senate 62-0 and by the House 129-1 on May 20, 1967, and was signed by Governor Harold Le Vander on May 25, 1967. With that signing, the Minnesota State Junior College System became a system of eighteen state junior colleges with a nineteenth college tentatively designated.

The "Liaison and Facilities Commission for Higher Education" to which the conference report referred was changed by the 1967 Legislature to the "Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission." The Commission was to be composed of eighteen members: one from each of the state's eight congressional districts to be appointed by the Governor; two representatives of the state's private colleges, also appointed by the Governor; the chairman

of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents and the president of the University; the president of the State College Board and the chancellor of the State College System; the president of the State Junior College Board and the executive director of the State Junior College System; the chairman of the State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education.

During March, April, and May of 1967 the State Junior College Board had taken a number of actions. On March 14th it had approved the recommendation of the advisory committee for the college in International Falls to name the college "Rainy River State Junior College." On April 7th it had approved the recommendation of Dr. Russell Hill that the college in the Northeast Metropolitan Area be named "Lakewood State Junior College" and had approved the recommendation of the faculty and advisory committee at Ely that the college in that community be named "Vermilion State Junior College." Also, on April 7th it had agreed to propose the Northwestern College site as the permanent site for a college in Minneapolis. On May 12th it had approved "Northland State Junior College" as the name for the college in Thief River Falls.

The eighteen state junior colleges which had received legislative approval at the close of the 1967 legislative session were: 1) Anoka-Ramsey State Junior College, 2) Austin State Junior College, 3) Brainerd State Junior College, 4) Fergus Falls State Junior College, 5) Hibbing State Junior College, 6) Itasca State Junior College, 7) Lakewood State Junior College, 8) Mesabi State Junior College, 9) Metropolitan State Junior College, 10) North Hennepin State Junior College, 11) Northland State Junior College, 12) Rainy River State Junior College, 13) Rochester State Junior College, 14) Vermilion State Junior College, 15) Willmar State Junior College, 16) Worthington State Junior College, 17) a State Junior College in the Southeast Metropolitan Area, 18) a State Junior College in the Southwest Metropolitan Area.

Fourteen of the colleges were already in operation. Those colleges, with the dates of their establishment were: Anoka-Ramsey (1965), Austin (1940), Brainerd (1938), Fergus Falls (1960), Hibbing (1915), Itasca (1922), Mesabi (1918), Metropolitan (1965), North Hennepin (1966), Northland (1965), Rochester (1915), Vermilion (1922), Willmar (1962), and Worthington (1936). Two more colleges, Lakewood and Rainy River, were scheduled to open in the fall of 1967. A college in the Southwest Metropolitan Area was scheduled to be opened in the fall of 1968, and a college in the Southeast Metropolitan Area was scheduled to be opened in the fall of 1969.

Permanent locations had been selected by the State Junior College Board for all of the colleges except Vermilion where it had been agreed that the existing facilities, built in 1958, would be adequate for the next few years and would be available for lease from the school district.

Although the State Junior College Board had designated a Brooklyn Park site for North Hennepin State Junior College on February 17, 1967, officials in that area had not been able to secure funds to purchase a site. The mayor of Brooklyn Park, Miles Coleman, had asked the Hennepin County Board on April 25, 1967, to buy the 90-acre site for the college. An alternative, he suggested, would have been for neighboring communities to share in the purchase, since students would come from those communities as well as from Brooklyn Park. An article in the Minneapolis Star on April 26, 1967, reported that Commissioner E.F. Robb, Jr., had proposed that the county board contact other communities to determine their interest in sharing the costs and that his proposal was given unanimous approval. Board Chairman Robert P. Janes was quoted as having said "I am enthusiastic about the junior college program, but we must be concerned about its effect on the entire county. If we agree to buy this land, will we be faced with similar demands to buy land in western and southern Hennepin? It will mean an increase in taxes for everybody."

A follow-up article in the Minneapolis Star on May 11, 1967, indicated that only Golden Valley had indicated willingness to share in the cost of purchasing a site. Other communities had either declined or had asked for more information.

The writer reported to the State Junior College Board on May 12, 1967, that there had been no action by the local community to purchase the site for North Hennepin State Junior College. The Board expressed the opinion that if such arrangements had not been made prior to its meeting on June 16, 1967, the Board should reconsider its prior action and seek a different site.

The writer met with the Hennepin County Commissioners on May 29th and explained the State Junior College Program to them. The Minneapolis Star reported on June 6, 1967, that the County Board had agreed to share the costs of land acquisition with county communities that had been selected as sites for state junior colleges. That meant that even though they had not asked for it, Bloomington and Minneapolis would also receive help. The board resolution stated that the county would pay half the costs of land acquisition up to a maximum of \$60,000, with the community having the designated college site to pay the balance.

A group of businessmen in Osseo, responding to the State Junior College Board's statement on May 12th, and encouraged by the fact that the County Commissioners had offered to participate in the purchase of a site, held a public fund-raising meeting at the Osseo High School on June 6th as part of efforts to raise funds to purchase a junior college site. The battle between the communities was described in the Minneapolis Star on June 14th:

A site preferred by Osseo interests for a state junior college would cause Brooklyn Park "a substantial economic loss" the mayor of Brooklyn Park said Tuesday. Osseo businessmen have raised \$50,000 of \$60,000 necessary to buy land in Brooklyn Park on the northeast side of the boundary between Osseo and Brooklyn Park for a junior college.

Mayor Miles Coleman of Brooklyn Park said that if the Minnesota Junior College Board decides to build the college on the site, the land will be nontaxable to Brooklyn Park and all the college business will go to Osseo.

Coleman said, "We have several knives, and I intend to use them in order to prevent the site from being used."

The Osseo group would have to get permission from Brooklyn Park to put in sewers and water pipes for the site, he said, and, "They shall not count on my vote."

The junior college board has selected a site at County Road 103 and 85th Avenue North in Brooklyn Park. The Osseo group has an option on the alternate site.

Chairman of the Osseo fund-raising committee, Harlan Habeck, said there is no reason for the college site "going to" Brooklyn Park. "They are not even trying to raise any money," he said, "but want to get something for nothing."

Coleman said Brooklyn Park would put in sewer and water pipes for the site on 85th Avenue North at a cost of \$170,000 to the village.

Habeck said Osseo businessmen were "big donators" in the Osseo fund-raising campaign, knowing that a college north of Osseo would mean a substantial increase in the trade in Osseo.

He said he expects the \$60,000 fund to be completed before the Friday meeting of the junior college board.

Coleman said the Brooklyn Park College Committee has scheduled a public meeting Friday at 7:30 p.m. in Brooklyn Center High School "to determine what to do."

Delegations from the two communities appeared before the State Junior College Board on June 16, 1967 to speak in regard to the site for North Hennepin State Junior College.

Richard Myshak represented the original North Hennepin Junior College Committee and supported the site at County Roads 109 and 103 which had previously been designated by the Board. Ralph McCartney and Miles Coleman spoke on behalf of the same site. Mr. Myshak asked the Board to give his

committee time to acquire the site and stated that he was confident that they could accomplish it.

George Dochniak presented a proposal for an alternate site on the northeast edge of Osseo which he said would be furnished by a combination of funds made available by the Hennepin County Commissioners and by interested citizens. Mayor Victoria Joyner and Clerk Setzler of the Osseo village council also spoke for the proposal.

The Board took the matter under advisement, but agreed that for the present the previously designated site at County Road 103 and County Road 109 would continue to be the Board's choice.

On June 27, 1967, the Minneapolis Star reported that the Brooklyn Park village council had received and accepted a price and an option on the site designated by the State Junior College Board, and that the Brooklyn Park College Committee had started a fund-raising drive in order to raise \$80,000 toward purchase of the site.

Mr. L.E. Torrey appeared before the State Board on July 5, 1967, on behalf of the original junior college committee from North Hennepin County, and assured the Board that the designated site would be made available. He stated that options on the land had been secured and that funds for the purchase were being arranged. Mr. Philip Cohen, mayor of Brooklyn Center, presented a resolution of support from the city of Brooklyn Center. President Shannon commended the committee for their actions and urged them to continue seeking area-wide support for the college.

The matter was still on the agenda when the State Board met on August 18, 1967. Representatives from the two contesting communities again appeared before the Board. Chairman J.F. Williams of the Osseo Board of Education read a statement expressing concern that the North Hennepin County area not lose a junior college because of the delay in securing a site. The minutes of the

meeting indicate only that after considerable discussion, the Board gave assurance that the continuance of a college in the North Hennepin County area was intended. A report in the Minneapolis Tribune on August 19, 1967, gives the flavor of the meeting. These are excerpts from the article:

"This is the first time we have run into so much community friction," said the president of the board, Bishop James P. Shannon, after a delegation from Osseo again requested that the college be located in Osseo.

Bishop Shannon called Osseo's continued fight for the junior college "petulant" and urged the Osseo group to reconsider its stand.

"Brooklyn Park remains the site the board favors," he said. "If we do not get funds for the Brooklyn Park site, we will renew our search for a suitable site."

When locations for other metropolitan area junior colleges had been discussed the emphasis had been upon quality of the site, the number of potential students, and accessibility of the site. In the North Hennepin case, the two sites which were being supported were about equal in quality and in potential students, but the site approved by the Board allowed for easy accessibility from four directions, while the Osseo site at the end of the village main street presented the possibility of traffic congestion.

The Brooklyn Park group's plan for raising the \$80,000 necessary to purchase the site which had been approved by the State Board was to secure contributions from area municipalities and governmental units, with each contributing a proportionate share based upon its share of census figures. The plan stalled when the Osseo school district refused to contribute, giving as its reason the fact that the site adjacent to Osseo was available with private funds pledged for its purchase.

Actions by the Brooklyn Center and Brooklyn Park City Councils, reported in the Minneapolis Star on September 12, 1967, got the plan moving again. The two councils agreed to increase their contributions to cover the amount that

had been expected from Osseo. Other municipalities participating were: Crystal, Golden Valley, New Hope, Plymouth, and Robbinsdale. School districts making contributions included Brooklyn Center, Anoka-Hennepin, Golden Valley, and Robbinsdale.

Disappointment remained over the fact that the Osseo school district had not participated, since the approved site was actually within that district. An editorial in the Minneapolis Tribune on September 26, 1967, put the matter in perspective:

A JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR NORTH HENNEPIN

The Minnesota Junior College Board thought the uncomfortable question of where to lcoate its new North Hennepin institution was settled -- on the site at Broadway and 85th Avenue North, the one preferred by a group of Brooklyn Park leaders. But an Osseo group which has worked hard to raise money and hoped to bring the college to a spot just north of that community has been reluctant to give up.

What does a future junior college offer, to cause such keen competition between neighboring suburbs? Prestige, certainly, and an important focal point which may inspire more community growth, both commercial and residential. Osseo people have believed that it would bring more business to town, if most students, faculty, and visitors approached the college along their main street. But state junior college officials think this potential may be exaggerated, because it is in the nature of a commuter's college that its participants return to home neighborhoods for most shopping and recreation.

The important advantage to an immediate community, as seen by junior college officials -- the one which they think primarily justifies their request that the community furnish the land -- is the great convenience to families with students. Nearness alone makes it easier and less expensive for those students to attend. It may be argued that the state should be acquiring its own sites, but the theory has been that some local financial involvement is desirable, to encourage interest and general support, and that the cost is minimal considering the potential investment of the state.

The Brooklyn Park site approved by the board actually is only about a mile from the southeast corner of Osseo. It has good access from all directions and seems more suitable for future population growth. We hope that Osseo quickly recovers from its disappointment and regains its earlier enthusiasm to support the college -- which, after all, will not be far from its own back yard.

During the summer of 1967 the entire Mesabi State Junior College was moved to Virginia. Dean G.M. Staupe had recommended the move at the May 12, 1967, meeting of the State Board. The Eveleth Board of Education and the Eveleth City Council had objected to the move; but the State Board had approved it on the basis of reasons given by Dean Staupe and support by faculty and students. Space was leased in the educational unit of the First Presbyterian Church in Virginia, close to the facilities already used by the college in the Virginia High School buildings. That completed the merger of the Virginia and Eveleth junior colleges, and all that remained from a location point of view was the move to the new campus upon completion of construction.

A lease for the use of Northwestern College facilities for Metropolitan State Junior college was also completed during the summer of 1967, and the college moved to the campus in the fall of 1967 -- its third home in its three year existence. The lease followed the outline suggested by "Option No. 4" which had been approved by the legislature.

Fergus Falls State Junior College was forced to move to its third location since its opening when a disastrous fire destroyed the Fergus Falls Junior High School on Memorial Day of 1967. While the college had moved from the Junior High School building to new facilities in a wing of the Senior High School prior to becoming a state institution, loss of the Junior High School meant that the public schools needed for Junior-Senior High School purposes the space that was being used by the State Junior College. The writer received a letter from Superintendent of Schools L.E. Wermager, dated June 7, 1967, in which Mr. Wermager stated that the Fergus Falls Board of Education at a special meeting held on June 2, 1967, had voted to ask the college to vacate its space in the Senior High School so that it might be available for use by the junior and senior high school by September 1, 1967. The writer and

Donald J. Wujcik, Assistant for Fiscal Affairs, went to Fergus Falls on June 13, 1967, and met with Dean Wesley Waage, Superintendent L.E. Wermager, and Robert Hoffman, administrator of the Fergus Falls State Hospital. Mr. Hoffman offered a solution in the use by the college of an unused wing of the state hospital. The offer was reported to the State Junior College Board on June 16th, reported in the Fergus Falls press, and approved by the Board on July 5, 1967. College staff members and hospital staff members worked above and beyond the call of duty to make the hospital quarters ready for college use, and the college made the move in time for the opening of the 1967-68 school year.

A Citizens League study which was completed during the summer of 1967 recommended that in the Twin Cities area junior colleges and vocational schools should be combined into institutions identified by a new name -- such as "community colleges" -- to properly reflect their role. The report of the study, which was issued on June 28, 1967, also recommended a new state board to govern the new institutions. The report included the following summary:

This report is concerned with the adequate provision of public post-high school education of less than a four-year, or college-degree, duration in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

We recommend that the State Legislature establish comprehensive institutions for non-baccalaureate post-high school education in the metropolitan area. Such comprehensive institutions would be established in place of the parallel and uncoordinated development of junior colleges and post-high school vocational-technical schools. The comprehensive institutions would not be identified as either junior colleges or vocational-technical schools but by a new name, such as a "community college," to properly reflect their role.

The State Junior College Board would be superseded by a new board which would be responsible for the comprehensive institutions. Junior colleges would be re-identified as comprehensive institutions and be empowered to offer post-high school courses such as are now offered in vocational-technical schools, plus a broad range of courses designed to meet the needs of all post-high school youth, whatever their academic abilities or interests. Neither junior colleges nor vocational-technical schools fulfill this role today. Vocational-technical schools now are operated by local school

boards. A local school board could, upon mutual agreement with the new state board, provide for transfer of its post-high school vocational-technical program to the new state board. This would be particularly encouraged in the Twin Cities metropolitan area and other parts of the state where junior colleges and vocational-technical schools are located near each other. Additional post-high school vocational-technical schools as such would not be established. Courses which would have been offered in additional schools would be offered in the comprehensive institutions.

The new board which will be in charge of the comprehensive institutions must be adequately representative of the vocational-technical as well as the academically-oriented interests. This could be accomplished by requiring the governor to appoint, say, three members from a list of potential appointees submitted by the Minnesota Vocational Association, three from a list of potential appointees submitted by the Association of Minnesota Colleges, and three from the public at large.

The unified, comprehensive institutions would have an open door policy, accepting all high school graduates. Some course offerings within the comprehensive institutions, such as certain technical courses, undoubtedly would have additional requirements for admissions. But these restrictions would be applied after a student is admitted to the institution, not before. Some non-high school graduates who meet specified requirements would also be admitted.

A student entering a comprehensive institution would be counseled and assisted to find the types of courses best suited for his needs. The institutions would be empowered to provide whatever post-high school educational programs of less than a college degree are needed to prepare youth for future employment and coping with changing job demands. They would be ideally suited for providing such programs as training engineering technicians, a field which currently has major shortages of qualified personnel.

The report is being issued to stimulate possible interim activity in the field of non-baccaluareate post-high school education before the 1969 Legislature meets and to encourage conversations between leaders in the vocational-technical and academic fields so that the 1969 Legislature can take action which has broad support.

The study committee was headed by John Windhorst, Minneapolis lawyer and member of the Citizens League Board of Directors. Other members were Dr. Oscar Anderson, Allan S. Birndorf, Arthur Buffington, John Burger, Harold Burke, Michael M. Davies, Richard W. Faunce, Harold D. Field, Jr., William I. Fine, Mrs. Ralph Forester, David Graven, Neil C. Gustafson, Arthur M. Hartwell, Al Hassinger, A.J. Helland, Mrs. William Hempel, John S. Hibbs,

Richard S. Larson, Mrs. Morton J. Levy, Alan MacLean, Mrs. M.D. McVay, Lawrence P. Moon, Mrs. Joseph S. Nathanson, George W. Nelson, Melvin Orenstein, Mrs. Richard Parish, Lawrence Perlman, Del Roy C. Peterson, John Pulver, Samuel L. Scheiner, Mrs. Martin Segal, W.F. Shaw, Michael P. Sullivan, Eugenia R. Taylor, Dr. D. Burnham Terrell, Ralph S. Towler, A.L. Vaughan, and W.W. Kemmerer. The committee was assisted by Paul Gilje, Citizens League research director.

Support for the report was given by the State Junior College Board and junior college officials, but representatives of the State Department of Education and the Area Vocational-Technical Schools opposed the proposal. (A copy of the complete report and a file of newspaper clippings relating to the report are on file in the offices of the Minnesota Community College System.)

Anoka-Ramsey State Junior College and Metropolitan State Junior College postponed their opening dates by one week in the fall of 1967, but then Anoka-Ramsey opened on its new campus and Metropolitan opened on the Northwestern College campus.

Lakewood State Junior College opened in the fall of 1967 in temporary quarters in the old Washington Elementary School in White Bear Lake with Dr. Russell Hill as the first president and with 574 students enrolled.

Rainy River State Junior College opened in temporary quarters in a new wing of the International Falls Senior High School with Dr. Wallace Simpson as the first president and with 191 students enrolled.

Sixteen of the eighteen colleges approved by the Legislature were in operation as the 1967-68 academic year opened. Nine of them were still in temporary locations, but seven were on the sites which had been designated as their permanent locations: 1) Anoka-Ramsey, 2) Austin, 3) Brainerd, 4) Itasca, 5) Metropolitan, 6) Willmar, and 7) Worthington.

A name for the college to be built in the Southwest Metropolitan Area was approved by the State Board at its meeting on November 20, 1967. Use of the word "Southwest" was ruled out because of possible confusion with the name of Southwest State College in Marshall, Minnesota. A promise had been made to members of the Richfield committee after selection of the Bloomington site that the word "Bloomington" would not be used in the name. Consideration was given to "South Hennepin State Junior College" and "Shepherd Hills State Junior College," but the final decision was "Normandale State Junior College," a name suggested by President Dale Lorenz.

The opening date for the college in the Southeast Metropolitan Area was discussed at the November 20th meeting. Concern was expressed by the writer as to whether the new campus could be ready in time for opening in the fall of 1969, or whether it would be better to delay the opening until the fall of 1970. It was agreed that the writer should discuss the matter with people in the college area and report back to the Board.

Even though the State Junior College Board had taken a position favoring the Northwestern College site as the permanent location for Metropolitan State Junior College, the 1967 Legislature had directed the Board to conduct a study to determine the permanent location of the junior college in Minneapolis, with a written report of the findings of the study to be submitted to the appropriate standing committees of the House and Senate on or before December 1, 1968. The writer reminded the State Board of the directive and at the Board meeting on November 20, 1967, suggested three alternative methods which might be used in making the required study: 1) a study by members of the staff, 2) engage a "blue ribbon" committee of knowledgeable citizens and representatives of established planning agencies, and 3) employ a professional consulting service. President Shannon stated that he would prefer that the staff head up the study, using the various resources at its disposal,

including the Metropolitan Planning Commission, the Minneapolis city government and its planning department, and the administration at Metropolitan State Junior College. It was the concensus of the Board that the staff should proceed in that manner, and should begin by asking Mayor Arthur Naftalin to reactivate the junior college committee which had assisted in the original creation of Metropolitan State Junior College.

- 1968 o STATE BOARD APPROVED PERMANENT SITE FOR VERMILION STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE
 - o FERGUS FALLS, HIBBING, MESABI, AND ROCHESTER STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES MOVED TO PERMANENT SITES
 - NORMANDALE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE OPENED IN NEW FACILITIES ON PERMANENT SITE
 - TITLES OF CHIEF ADMINISTRATORS CHANGED TO "CHANCELLOR" AND "PRESIDENT"
 - O HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION RECOMMENDED OWATONNA, NEW ULM, HUTCHINSON, FAIRMONT, ALEXANDRIA, AND CAMBRIDGE AS BEST SITES FOR ADDITIONAL COLLEGES, AND RECOMMENDED A TWO-YEAR STUDY OF NEEDS IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

At the meeting of the State Junior College Board on January 19, 1968, the writer reported that personnel at Metropolitan State Junior College and in the system office would like to have the college remain at the Northwestern College site and raised the question of whether it would be better to state that preference and solicit reactions than to stir up the community with a big study. Board members concurred that reactions should be solicited and reported at the next meeting of the Board.

Letters from 20 sources were received by the time of the next Board meeting on February 16, 1968. All of the letters supported the Northwestern College site as a permanent location for Metropolitan State Junior College. Letters were received from:

Arthur Naftalin, Mayor of Minneapolis
Leonard Ramberg, Chairman of Mayor's Junior College Committee
Jens Christensen, Alderman, 6th Ward
Gladys S. Brooks, Alderman, 11th Ward
Lawrence Irwin, Planning Director, City of Minneapolis
Roger L. Baker, President, Downtown Council
Robert Millar, President, Loring-Nicollet Community Council
Gerald W. Moore, Executive Vice President, Minneapolis Chamber
of Commerce

J.W. Rivall, Administrator, Eitel Hospital
Mrs. M.D. McVay, Chairperson, Junior College Advisory Committee
Loren J. Simer, President, Lowry Hill Homeowners, Inc.
Senator Mel Hansen
Senator Harmon Ogdahl
Senator Wayne Popham
Representative Gary Flakne
Representative Edward Gearty
Representative Vernon Hoppe
Representative George Humphrey
Representative John W. Johnson
Representative Alpha Smaby

Some concern was expressed about the adequacy of the site for the future, but a motion to direct the staff to develop plans for the physical needs of Metropolitan State Junior College and to discuss them with the Legislative Building Commission was passed unanimously.

The opening date for the college in the Southeast Metropolitan Area was officially set for the fall of 1970 at the January 19th meeting after the writer reported that Superintendent K. Dahlager of the Inver Grove School District had concurred in the need for delay and that the State Architectural Engineer had advised that the new facilities would not be ready.

People in Ely were becoming concerned about plans for the future of Vermilion State Junior College and had looked into the matter of a permanent site for the college. A communication from the administration and the college

advisory committee, signed by Mr. E.C. Silver, was received at the January 19, 1968, meeting of the State Board which suggested a site at the northeast edge of the City of Ely. The Board expressed its appreciation for the communication but asked that more information be presented. President C. Don Miller appeared at the February 16th meeting of the Board and presented more information about the site. The State Board passed a motion to approve the site subject to investigation by the State Architectural Engineer. At the July 18, 1968, meeting of the State Board the writer reported that Mr. Paul Cummings, State Architectural Engineer, had made a favorable evaluation of the site and the writer recommended that the site be designated with the provision that an existing power line be removed and that sewer and water be brought to the site at the expense of the City of Ely. The recommendation was approved.

That action by the State Board on July 18, 1968, completed the designation of locations for the eighteen colleges approved by the Legislature.

A change in the titles of chief administrators of colleges was made on August 18, 1968, when the State Board approved the use of "President" to replace "Dean." The title of the chief administrator of the system was changed from Executive Director" to "Chancellor" on September 15, 1968.

Five more state junior colleges -- Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Mesabi, Normandale, and Rochester -- were on their permanent campuses in the fall of 1968, bringing to twelve the number of state junior colleges in new facilities.

Normandale was the first state junior college to open on a new campus with facilities built specifically for the college. President Lorenz had a very busy year during 1967-68, serving as an acting interim president at Metropolitan State Junior College, working on a graduate degree, and planning for the opening of Normandale State Junior College. A Normandale presence in Bloomington was first established on February 1, 1968 when Mr. Lorenz opened

an office in a vacant store building at Penn Avenue and Old Shakopee Road which had been made available by the City of Bloomington, and began visiting area high schools to make known the opportunities which would be provided at Normandale. He was rewarded for his efforts by an amazing enrollment of 1386 students in the fall of 1968.

Fergus Falls State Junior College moved from temporary quarters in the Fergus Falls State Hospital to its permanent campus after a surprisingly satisfying stay at the State Hospital. State Hospital officials had been more than hospitable in accommodating the college after the disastrous fire in the Fergus Falls Junior High School forced the college to seek interim quarters.

Hibbing, Mesabi, and Rochester, three of the oldest colleges in the system, left a long tradition of service in public school facilities when they moved to their permanent campuses in the fall of 1968. They gave up long-time associations with the public schools, but they gained independence and stature in moving to facilities of their own.

Members of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission had been appointed late in 1967 and had begun to work on the assignments given them by the 1967 Legislature. Members were: Arnold E. Stoa of Winona, First Congressional District; Edwin T. Herbig of Waseca, Second Congressional District; Melvin A. Hammarberg of Edina, Third Congressional District; Lee Slater of St. Paul, Fourth Congressional District; Leonard E. Lindquist of Minneapolis, Fifth Congressional District; Jack Lynch of Willmar, Sixth Congressional District; Chris N. Christu of Moorhead, Seventh Congressional District; Harold Grams of Virginia, Eighth Congressional District; Brother J. Gregory Robertson of Winona and Sidney A. Rand of Northfield, Private Colleges; Elmer L. Andersen of St. Paul, Chairman of the University Regents; Malcolm Moos, President of the University of Minnesota; Peter S. Popovich of St. Paul, President of the State College Board; G. Theodore Mitau, Chancellor

of the State College System; Robert Mahowald of St. Cloud, President of the State Junior College Board; Philip C. Helland, Chancellor of the State Junior College System; George Rossman of Grand Rapids, Chairman of the State Board of Education; and Duane Mattheis, Commissioner of Education. Officers were: Leonard E. Lindquist, President; Lee Slater, Vice President; Philip C. Helland, Secretary; and Richard C. Hawk, Executive Director.

Communities which the Higher Education Coordinating Commission had been directed to study as potential locations for additional state junior colleges had been invited to make presentations at hearings conducted by the Commission during April, 1968. Twenty-three communities made presentations at the hearings: 1) Alexandria, 2) Braham, 3) Cambridge, 4) Detroit Lakes, 5) East Grand Forks, 6) Fairmont, 7) Faribault, 8) Glencoe, 9) Hutchinson, 10) Little Falls, 11) Long Prairie, 12) Montevideo, 13) Mora, 14) New Ulm, 15) Owatonna, 16) Parkers Prairie, 17) Park Rapids, 18) Pine City, 19) Red Wing, 20) Sauk Centre, 21) Sleepy Eye, 22) Springfield, and 23) Wadena.

In an appearance before the Higher Education Subcommittee of the Senate Education Committee on May 28, 1968, Executive Director Richard Hawk had indicated that the Commission was considering a recommendation that six additional state junior colleges be established, but he did not indicate which communities were being considered.

St. Paul had not been one of the communities represented in hearings held by the Coordinating Commission in April, but a proposal by Representative Fred Norton of St. Paul in July of 1968 indicated that there was still interest in a state junior college in St. Paul. Representative Norton, in a letter to the writer, suggested that the soon-to-be-vacant New Emporium department store building in downtown St. Paul be considered as either a temporary or permanent location in downtown St. Paul. Representative Norton noted the success of Metropolitan State Junior College in downtown Minneapolis, and suggested that

the same opportunities be provided in downtown St. Paul. The writer responded that the idea had merit, and that in fact a similar location had been utilized for an extremely successful college in downtown Dallas, Texas. However, the writer pointed out, the State Board would need an appropriation from the legislature to move ahead with such a plan, and while the State Board had always favored a state junior college in downtown St. Paul, legislative approval had not been forthcoming.

Recommendations of the Coordinating Commission in regard to additional state junior colleges were unveiled at a meeting held in Rochester on December 2, 1968. Former Governor Elmer L. Andersen, who had chaired the Structure and Functions Committee which had held the hearings and studied the matter, made a report which was approved by the Commission and published in a document entitled "Proposals for Progress -- Guidelines for State Policy and Comprehensive Planning of Post-Secondary Education." The recommendations in regard to additional junior colleges were as follows:

- I. In keeping with the view that post-secondary education should be made fully accessible to as many Minnesota residents as practical, the Commission recommends that the following guidelines become the policy of the state on establishing and supporting institutions of post-secondary education:
 - A. A publicly-supported institution of post-secondary education should be located within 35 miles of every Minnesota community with a population of 5,000 or more.
 - B. An institution which offers at least the first two years of collegiate studies leading to a baccalaureate degree should be located within 20 miles of every Minnesota community with a population of 10,000 or more.
 - C. When the peculiar characteristics of an area clearly indicate the desirability of establishing and supporting institutions in addition to those established and maintained through implementation of guidelines A and B, the determination to establish additional institutions should be based upon the special intensity and extent of need in the area and should be considered in the context of the total needs of post-secondary education.

- II. In view of the general need for post-secondary opportunities for an increasing number of Minnesota residents and the specific need for providing additional opportunities in certain areas of the state, the Commission recommends that the 1969 Legislature (1) confirm the tentative designation by the 1967 Legislature of Fairmont as the location for a new state junior college and (2) designate the following additional five communities, listed in alphabetical order, as locations for new state junior colleges:
 - a. Alexandria
 - b. Cambridge
 - c. Hutchinson
 - d. New Ulm
 - e. Owatonna
- III. Since meeting the expanding need for post-secondary education and continuing progress in making post-secondary education accessible to Minnesota residents requires immediate action, the Commission recommends that the 1969 Legislature provide the State Junior College Board with the necessary direction, authorization, and resources to proceed with the planning for campuses, the appointment of faculties, and the construction of buildings on a time schedule which provides for sound institutional planning and permits all six of the new junior colleges to be fully operational as soon as feasible, but not later than the fall of 1974.
- IV. While the future need is not as yet fully demonstrated, several areas must be regarded as possible locations for new junior colleges prior to the year 2000, and the Commission proposes to continuously monitor and evaluate changing conditions in these areas with a view to recommending additional state junior colleges, if and when the future need and feasibility of new institutions in these locations is fully demonstrated. Among these areas, in alphabetical order, are:
 - a. East Grand Forks
 - b. Hastings-Red Wing-Wabasha
 - c. Little Falls
 - d. Montevideo
 - e. Redwood Falls
 - f. Wadena-Park Rapids-Detroit Lakes

In addition, the Commission has proposed a special intensive study of the peculiar needs of the Twin Cities seven-county metrpolitan area during the next biennium. Recommendations emanating from this study could include the establishment of additional junior colleges as well as other types of post-secondary institutions.

The recommendations did not respond directly to the matter of maximum and minimum sizes for junior colleges, but in a section on "Determinations and Assumptions" the report stated:

- II. The minimum enrollment regarded as necessary for maintaining quality and effectiveness with desirable per-student investment is considered to be 400 students, and a potential enrollment of at least 500 is desirable. The scope and variety of programs to be offered depends heavily upon the number of students to be served.
- III. The Commission believes that, in Minnesota, enrollment for a junior college should not exceed 5,000. When the enrollment of any junior college exceeds 2,500 students, serious consideration should be given to the possibility of establishing an additional institution in the area.

While the list of communities recommended by the Coordinating Commission was similar to that recommended by the State Junior College Board in 1967, there were some differences. The State Board list was in priority order; the Coordinating Commission list was not. Communities included in each list were:

State Board (Priority Order)		Coordinating Commission (No Priority Order)
	St. Paul	
1.	Faribault-Owatonna Area	Owatonna
2.	Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-	New Ulm
	Springfield-New Ulm Area	
3.	Hutchinson	Hutchinson
4.	Fairmont	Fairmont
4. 5.	Wadena	
6.	Alexandria	Alexandria
7.	Red Wing	
8.	Mora	Cambridge

In a St. Paul Pioneer Press article by Phil Lee on December 3, 1968, Mr. Andersen was quoted as having said that there was no doubt St. Paul would have been included in the site recommendations if it had not been for the two year study idea proposed in the report. An editorial in the St. Paul Dispatch on December 4, 1968, addressed this issue:

The Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission had an immense and difficult task in trying to determine where to locate new state junior colleges and in general its six selections were commendable. We would, however, take exception to its conclusions delaying action in St. Paul were it not for the fact that no one from St. Paul put forth a formal presentation in this city's behalf.

St. Paul, while being on top of the list for sites for new junior colleges during the 1967 legislative session, was by-passed this time with the argument that further study was needed. There is the matter of a metropolitan study of the higher education needs of the seven county area. There is uncertainty about the University of Minnesota's plans for its St. Paul campus. The state college board, too, may consider plans for a four-year state college in the area.

But while all of this may have seemed to confuse the issue in regard to a junior college, none of it was really relevant. It seems obvious to this newspaper -- as it did to the Legislature -- that there is a great need for a junior college in St. Paul. Such facilities as now exist in Minneapolis, in Osseo, White Bear Lake, Anoka and Bloomington are out of reach for St. Paul students who can't afford automobiles. There is no place for them to go and still live at home.

But while there seems to be a demonstrated need for a junior college, there has been no leadership locally in advancing this cause: there has been no pitch in this regard, no offer of a site, no detailed explanation of how a junior college would fit into the educational plans of St. Paul as well as those of the state.

So while we disagree with the omission of St. Paul in the commission's report our disagreement has to be tempered with the realization that there has been an unexplainable indifference among those groups who should have been plugging away for a junior college -- the city, the school board perhaps and the Chamber of Commerce.

We've been handed what seems certain to be at least a two-year delay: we ought to be prepared to do better next time around.

Additional comments in regard to the St. Paul omission were included in a St. Paul Pioneer Press article by Phil Lee on December 8, 1968:

Hopes for a junior college in St. Paul already set back another two years, now rest on the results of a proposed two-year study and squeezing another half-million dollars out of the 1969 Legislature.

The city ranked No. 1 on the priority list of sites listed by the Junior College Board to the 1967 Legislature.

But at the recent final meeting of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission on the matter, St. Paul was bypassed while the commission recommended six cities -- Fairmont, Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, New Ulm and Owatonna.

The legislature, of course, will have final say on whether any or all of the commission recommendations become reality.

Observers feel that the high cost of construction, coupled with already huge educational budgetary requests, might sour some

lawmakers. The commission is requesting an appropriation of \$675,000 to begin the outstate sites. But according to estimates now two years old, each school would cost about four times that to complete -- depending on size and projected student enrollment.

The metropolitan area, which now has five junior colleges and a sixth pending, would become the study area if the commission recommendations make it through the legislature.

Indications were from commission members that the study could well show St. Paul the most desirous place and the \$500,000 appropriation should be tacked to the study request.

That money, it was hinted, could finance the St. Paul start.

Former Gov. Elmer Andersen, who represents the University of Minnesota regents on the commission, said there is no doubt in his mind St. Paul would have been included in the legislative recommendations if the study were not requested.

Peter Popovich, who formerly represented St. Paul in the legislature, acceded to the outstate sites by noting, "We have other needs, too."

Popovich points out that should the half-million-dollar request make it through the legislature, the money could be spent after the study without getting yet another approval from the 1971 lawmakers.

A junior college here would be most advantageous to the inner-city youth, according to anti-poverty workers who told the commission St. Paul has a "crying need now" for such a school.

The disadvantaged, according to Raymond Johnson, director of the Upward Bound project, are handicapped financially and by lack of transportation from attending other higher educational insitutions in the area.

Johnson noted that most of the public colleges in the Twin Cities area are not accessible from St. Paul by public transportation. Those that are, such as the University of Minnesota, require double bus fare -- \$1 a day -- to be reached, he said.

"Many of these students must work while in school," Johnson said. "Time required for travel makes it more difficult for them to arrange part-time jobs."

Allowing that many of the inner-city youths have poor academic credentials that bar them from schools with high ratings, Johnson said the open-admission policy of junior colleges and two-track (ability grouping) courses would solve the problem.

One firm supporter for a St. Paul JC at the legislative session will be State Rep. Joseph O'Neill, St. Paul Conservative.

O'Neill said there is a great need for providing a junior college for the less advantaged students who perhaps don't want or need full, four-year higher education.

"I feel strongly St. Paul should have it. There is a definite need," he said.

O'Neill said he would favor "attaching strings to the \$500,000 appropriation because "if that's the reason (the study) we weren't one of the six recommended, we should make sure the metropolitan area gets one."

Apparent lack of organized effort by St. Paul is one deterrent, according to State Sen. John Tracy Anderson, another St. Paul Conservative.

"Has St. Paul demonstrated a real effort, through its council and public spirited citizens," Anderson asked, "to establish a junior college?"

"Most of the outstate communities that make a pitch have organizations plugging," Anderson said.

Another factor, he pointed out, is to determine which direction the University of Minnesota is going.

"If it is going to expand the St. Paul campus," Anderson said, "it would provide a large share of relief as far as the junior college status is concerned."

Anderson said there was "sure to be pressure" from the St. Paul delegation if the \$500,000 is appropriated.

On the inner city problem, Anderson said "junior college may not be the answer until there is a better job done in elementary and high school."

Although former Governor Elmer L. Andersen was quoted in a Minneapolis Tribune article by David Kuhn on December 3, 1968, as having said that Red Wing would have been a seventh choice and that consideration was given to adding the Wadena-Park Rapids-Detroit Lakes area to the preferred list, Representative Ronald Everson of Wadena accused the former governor of showing favoritism in making the selections. Representative Everson was quoted in the Minneapolis Star on December 5, 1968, as having said that he would add a community in his area to the omnibus appropriations bill that would fund any new sites.

There were concerns in the junior college community that emphasis upon adding additional colleges was hurting the financing of existing colleges. Student body representatives from all of the existing colleges, meeting in Hibbing on December 7, 1968, adopted a statement saying: "No new schools should be planned until the present junior colleges can be adequately financed so that competent instructors can continue to be employed and complete physical plants adequately serviced." In response, the writer took the position that the legislature was committed to supporting the junior college system, and that colleges in more areas of the state would increase legislative support since more legislators would have colleges in their areas.

- 1969 o BILLS FOR ADDITIONAL STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES INTRODUCED
 - o FAIRMONT DESIGNATED BY LEGISLATURE AS THE 19TH LOCATION FOR A STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE
 - O STATE BOARD DIRECTED BY LEGISLATURE TO PICK 20TH LOCATION FROM AMONG ALEXANDRIA, CAMBRIDGE, HUTCHINSON, NEW ULM, AND OWATONNA
 - o PLANNING MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR 19TH AND 20TH COLLEGES
 - O BILLS INTRODUCED TO PUT JUNIOR COLLEGES AND AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS UNDER A NEW "COMMUNITY COLLEGE" BOARD
 - LEGISLATURE DIRECTED HECC TO STUDY NEED FOR A STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE IN ST. PAUL
 - O TIMETABLES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW COLLEGES ADOPTED
 - o NORTH HENNEPIN AND NORTHLAND MOVED TO PERMANENT SITES
 - O "INVER HILLS STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE" APPROVED AS NAME FOR STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE IN SOUTHEAST METROPOLITAN AREA
 - O UNIVERSITY TASK FORCE MADE REPORT

There were fewer bills to establish additional junior colleges in the 1969 Legislature than there had been in 1967, but the recommendation of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission that six new colleges be established was mentioned by Governor Harold LeVander in his budget message on January 8, 1969. One of the Governor's recommendations was:

"Granting planning funds for new junior colleges. The Higher Education Coordinating Commission has recommended six new junior colleges be built. Manifestly, they cannot all be constructed in one biennium. We must move now to ease the enormous enrollment pressures on our junior colleges."

Legislators from the six communities listed in the Coordinating Commission report indicated late in January that they would be introducing bills in the House and Senate which would embody the recommendations of the Coordinating Commission. Senator Cliff Sommer of Owatonna was quoted by Peter Vaughan in a Minneapolis Star article on January 29th as having said that the legislators saw the joint venture as a means of avoiding the proliferation of bills that swamped the 1967 Legislature and prompted the Commission study.

Representative Newton Johnson of Fairmont was quoted in the same article as having said that in addition to the joint bill, he would introduce a bill that would call for the establishment of a college only in Fairmont. He indicated that representatives of the other five communities had indicated that they would support his move and that it would not be viewed as an attempt to sidestep the joint effort since Fairmont had been considered as a site for the past nine years and had been named in the 1967 directions to the Coordinating Commission as one community that should be considered in any recommendation.

Actually, Representative Johnson had introduced House File 387 on January 28, 1969, the day before the article appeared. Senator E.J. Anderson of Frost

introduced a companion bill, Senate File 347, on January 30th. The language of the bill was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; APPROPRIATING MONEY FOR THE JUNIOR COLLEGE AT FAIRMONT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. There is appropriated to the state junior college board from the general revenue fund in the state treasury the sum of \$97,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for planning and architectural services in connection with the state junior college to be located at Fairmont, as created by Laws 1967, Chapter 868, Section 29, Subdivision 2.

The bills were sent to the House Appropriations and Senate Finance committees, but were never reported out of those committees.

A bill to create a state junior college in Faribault, House File 444, was introduced on January 29, 1969 by Representatives Warren Chamberlain of Faribault, George Krenik of Le Center, Henry Morlock of Jordan, and Walter Klaus of Farmington. A companion bill, Senate File 384, was introduced on February 3rd by Senator A.O. Sundet of Faribault. The bills used the same format as had been used in the 1967 session:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1967, SECTION 136.601.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.601, is amended to read:

136.601 (ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES; LOCATION OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 state junior colleges established by sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.74, two additional state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board.

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, 12--of--the state junior colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Faribault, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, and Itasca county; five of

said state junior colleges shall be situated in the northwest Hennepin county area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey county area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area; and the state junior college board shall determine the sites for the location of such five state junior colleges.

Two bills were introduced in the Senate on February 4, 1969, which were identical except that Senate File 402 had an effective date and Senate File 403 did not. The identical bills were introduced, obviously, so that Senators representing all six communities mentioned in the Coordinating Commission recommendation could be authors. The authors for SF 402 were Senators Cliff Sommer of Owatonna, Marvin Bursch of Alexandria, and Harold Popp of Hutchinson. The authors of SF 403 were Senators Howard Nelson of Lindstrom, Carl Jensen of Sleepy Eye, and E.J. Anderson of Frost. A companion bill, House File 644 was introduced on February 5th by Representatives Robert Becklin of Cambridge, Newton Johnson of Fairmont, John Bernhagen of Hutchinson, Jon Haaven of Alexandria, and Don Riegel of Owatonna.

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; CREATING ADDITIONAL COLLEGES; APPROPRIATING MONEY; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1967, SECTION 136.601.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.601, is amended to read:

136.601 (ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES; LOCATION OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 state junior colleges by sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, established 136.63, additional state junior colleges are established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board.

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, 12--of--the state junior colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, Fairmont, New Ulm, Owatonna, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, or adjacent thereto, and Itasca county; five of said state junior colleges shall be situated in the northwest Hennepin county area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey county

area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area; and the state junior college board shall determine the sites for the location of such five state junior colleges.

Sec. 2. There is appropriated to the commissioner of administration from the general revenue fund in the state treasury the sum of \$600,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for planning and architectural services in connection with the state junior colleges to be established at Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, Fairmont, New Ulm, and Owatonna.

Sec. 3. This act is effective July 1, 1969.

Senate File 403 was sent to the Education Committee, where it died. House File 644 was sent to the Higher Education Committee and passed by a vote of 16-9 on March 28, 1969, after proposals to add St. Paul and Faribault were rejected. It was re-referred to the Appropriations Committee, where it remained. Senate File 402 fared better. It was recommended to pass by the Education Committee on April 9, 1969, and sent to Finance. It was recommended to pass by the Finance Committee on May 14, 1969, with an amendment which added the language: "This appropriation shall not cancel; it is intended to provide for an orderly development of new colleges at the above sites in this and succeeding bienniums in the order which the junior college board shall determine." The bill was passed by the Senate on May 17, 1969, by a vote of 54-3, with the only negative votes cast by Senators Robert Brown of Stillwater, Henry Harren of Albany, and Robert Leiseth of Detroit Lakes.

Students from Rochester State Junior College who had initiated the resolution against additional junior colleges which was passed by student representatives from all state junior colleges at Hibbing on December 7, 1968, appeared at the Legislature on February 21, 1969, to support legislation which would have allowed colleges to provide free transportation between college buildings. The attitude of legislators was reported by Deborah Howell in the

Minneapolis Star on February 22, 1969. Excerpts from that article give the flavor of the response:

Much of the opposition expressed to the students' proposal seems to have arisen because they opposed the building of six proposed junior colleges.

Sen. Karl Grittner, St. Paul DFLer said, "I am terribly disturbed that they would deny others the right to muddle along" in the creation of other junior colleges.

He said the Rochester students acted as if "we've got ours and nobody else should have a chance."

Representatives from St. Paul introduced a bill on March 5, 1969, which would have created a state junior college in the Summit-University renewal area of that city. House File 1396 was authored by Representatives Joseph O'Neill, Robert Christensen, Ray Ryan, Fred Norton, and Robert Pavlak, all of St. Paul. The bill was sent to Higher Education where it remained. Much later, on April 17, 1969, a companion bill, Senate File 2188, was introduced by Senators Clifton Parks, Karl Grittner, and John Tracy Anderson, all of St. Paul. That bill was sent to Senate Education and remained there. Language of the bills was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO JUNIOR COLLEGES; ESTABLISHING A JUNIOR COLLEGE IN THE CITY OF ST. PAUL AND APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE IN ST. PAUL.) Subdivision 1. There is hereby established a junior college under the state junior college board subject to all provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 136, and any other law applicable to state junior colleges.

Subd. 2. The junior college shall be located in the city of St. Paul generally within an area bounded on the north by University avenue, on the west by Lexington avenue, on the south by Summit avenue, and on the east by the Cathedral of St. Paul. The exact site of such junior college shall be selected as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. On or before January 1, 1971, the president of the university of Minnesota, the president of the state junior college

board, the commissioner of education, and the executive director of the state junior college board, constituting a site selection committee, shall select the site of the junior college established by this section and shall notify the state junior college board and the commissioner of administration in writing thereof.

- Subd. 4. The commissioner of administration shall forthwith after consultation with the state junior college board, proceed to acquire the necessary lands therefor by gift, purchase, or condemnation proceedings. Such land acquisition by condemnation proceedings shall be pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 117.
- Subd. 5. The state junior college board shall establish a curriculum equal and comparable to the curriculum of the first two years course presently maintained by the now existing state junior colleges, and those courses in skilled and technical trades shall be formulated and determined by a committee of qualified personnel appointed by the state junior college board. Such program offering in the technical trades shall be consistent with the economic circumstances of this state and geographic area.
- Subd. 6. There is appropriated to the state junior college board from the general revenue fund in the state treasury the sum of \$100,000 for the establishment of the junior college created in subdivision 1 to be expended in the manner provided by law for site selection expenses, site acquisition costs, planning, developing, constructing, and equipping the necessary grounds, buildings, and other facilities deemed necessary by the site selection committee and the state junior college board, and other facilities of said junior college.

Another bill to establish a state junior college in St. Paul was introduced by St. Paul Representatives Robert North, John Chenoweth, Fred Norton, Bruce Lindahl, and Vernon Sommerdorf. The bill, House File 1750, followed the format used in many of the 1967 bills:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1967, SECTION 136.601.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.601, is amended to read:

136.601 (ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES; LOCATION OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 state junior colleges established by sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, two additional state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board.

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, 12--of--the state junior colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, and Itasca county; five six of said state junior colleges shall be situated in the northwest Hennepin county area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey county area, southwest metropolitan area, one in St. Paul, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area; and the state junior college board shall determine the sites for the location of such five six state junior colleges.

A final bill for an additional state junior college was introduced on April 1, 1969, by Senator George Grant of Milaca. The bill, Senate File 1807, would have added a state junior college at or near Mora:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO A STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE AT OR NEAR MORA; APPROPRIATING MONEY FOR PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1967, SECTION 136.601, BY ADDING A SUBDIVISION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.601, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

- Subd. 1. Nothwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, an additional state junior college is established at or near Mora.
- Sec. 2. There is appropriated from the general revenue fund in the state treasury the sum of \$50,000 to the commissioner of administration for the purpose of planning for development, including architectural services, for the junior college established in section 1.

The bill was not acted upon in the Education Committee to which it was sent.

None of the bills for additional junior colleges were passed by the 1969 Legislature, so the matter was again moved to the appropriations bills. The House bill, House File 3025, was introduced on May 7, 1969, by Representative Richard Fitzsimons of Argyle. It contained the following language in regard to additional junior colleges:

Sec. 32. ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES. Subdivision 1. In addition to the state junior colleges authorized in Minnesota Statutes 1967, Sections 136.60 and 136.601, two junior colleges are established under the jurisdiction of the state junior college board, one of which shall be located at Fairmont and the other at a site to be designated by the state junior college board at one of the sites recommended by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission; namely, Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, New Ulm, and Owatonna. This direction does not imply rejection of the remaining named sites, nor does it preclude legislative selection of alternative or additional sites.

Subd. 2. There is appropriated to the state junior college board and the commissioner of administration jointly, from the general fund in the state treasury, the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for planning and architectural services in connection with the junior colleges established in this section. This appropriation shall not cancel but is available until the orderly development of the junior colleges herein established has been accomplished.

The Senate bill, SF 2627, introduced on May 9, 1969, by Senator Donald Sinclair of Stephen, did not include any language relative to the addition of additional junior colleges.

House File 3025 was passed by the House 132-0 on May 9th and sent to the Senate. On May 12th it was substituted for SF 2627 in the Senate and then amended to be identical to SF 2627 and passed 61-0. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment and requested a conference committee, to which request the Senate agreed.

Conference Committee members from the House were Representatives Rodney Searle of Waseca, Andrew Skaar of Thief River Falls, Edward Gearty of Minneapolis, Verne Long of Pipestone, and Charles Weaver of Anoka. Senate members were Senators Gordon Rosenmeier of Little Falls, Rudolph Hanson of Albert Lea, Karl Grittner of St. Paul, Mel Hansen of Minneapolis, and Raymond Higgins of Duluth.

The conference committee report on May 24, 1969, reinstated the House language on additional junior colleges, so the 19th state junior college was to be at Fairmont and the 20th at a site to be picked by the State Junior

College Board from among Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, New Ulm, and Owatonna. Planning funds in the amount of \$200,000 were provided. The conference report was passed by the House 132-0 and by the Senate 61-0 on May 24, 1969. The language appears in the Laws of 1969, Chapter 1154.

Companion bills which would have created a new "Community College Board" along the lines suggested by the Citizens League on June 28, 1967, were introduced in the House and senate on February 19, 1969. Senate File 800 was introduced by Senators Harold Krieger of Rochester, Kenneth Wolfe of St. Louis Park, and Nicholas Coleman of St. Paul. It was sent to the Senate Education Committee. House File 1073 was introduced by Representatives Alfred Schumann of Eyota, Fred Norton of St. Paul, Walter Klaus of Farmington, Irvin Anderson of International Falls, and Lyall Schwartzkopf of Minneapolis. It was sent to the House Higher Education Committee. Neither bill emerged from committee, but the bills kept alive a discussion of the relationship between junior colleges and vocational schools. The bills contained the following language:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; RENAMING AND RESTRUCTURING THE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD; PROVIDING FOR THE CREATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1967, SECTIONS 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.621, 136.63, 136.65, AND 136.66; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1967, SECTION 136.601.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD; NAME CHANGE.) The name of the state junior college board shall hereafter be the state community college board. The revisor of statutes is instructed to give effect to this change in the next and succeeding editions of Minnesota Statutes.

- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.61, is amended to read:
- 136.61 (COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD; SELECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.) Subdivision 1. The state junior community college board shall consist of five nine members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They Three shall be selected for their knowledge of; and interest

- in junior -- colleges -- of -- Minnesota post high school academic education; three for their knowledge of and interest in post high school vocational and technical education; and three from among members of the general public interested in post high school education. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 2 shall be appointed for a seven six year term commencing on July 1 in the year in which the term begins. The governor shall in a like manner fill for the unexpired term all vacancies on the board.
- Subd. 2. The first state junior college board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall consist of one member appointed for a seven year term; two members appointed for a five year term; and two members appointed for a three year term. The term of each such appointee shall commence on July 1; 1963. The term of each member of the state junior college board on June 30, 1969 shall expire on the following day. Nine members of the state community college board shall be appointed for terms commencing on July 1, 1969, of whom three shall be appointed for terms of two years, three for terms of four years, and three for terms of six years. One member of each of the three categories specified in subdivision 1 shall be appointed to each of the three categories of terms commencing on July 1, 1969 prescribed by this subdivision.
- Subd. 3. The state junior community colllege board shall elect a president, a secretary and such other officers as it It shall fix its meeting dates and places. commissioner of administration shall provide it with appropriate The state board shall emply all personnel necessary for offices. the performance of its duties, except as provided in section 6. All such employees are subject to the provisions of section 136.62, subdivision 4. The state board shall organize its employees in such manner as it deems proper, but the organization shall include an academic division and a vocational division operating under the supervision of the chancellor. Each division shall have responsibility within its jurisdiction for the formulation of proposals to the state board and the implementation of the board's decisions. The academic division shall have jurisdiction of undergraduate academic, semi-professional, and adult education The vocational division shall have jurisdiction of programs. vocational and technical programs.
- Subd. 4. Members of the state junior community college board shall serve without compensation but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence and other reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and in the same manner as other state officers are reimbursed therefor.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.60, is amended to read:
- 136.60 (ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES.) Subdivision

 1. Not-- to-- exceed-- 15-- state-- junior-- colleges-- are-- hereby established All community colleges shall be under the

management, jurisdiction, and control of ---a the state junior community college board which is hereby created.

- Three--of--said--state--junior--colleges--shall--be situated-within-the-counties-of-Ramsey,-Anoka,-Bakota,-Washington, and-Hennepin -- The-board-shall-determine-the-areas-of-the-state-for the- location- of- the- other- state- junior- colleges- and- shall- give consideration-to-the-needs-for-a-state-junior-college-in-northwestern Minnesota: Each junior college under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board on June 30, 1969, is continued in existence and shall thereafter be a community college. Each junior college and area vocational-technical school for the operation of which the board becomes responsible after June 30, 1969, pursuant to section 4, shall become a community college upon the board's assumption of responsibility. Additional community colleges shall be established only by the legislature. After July 1, 1969, the state board of education shall not approve the petition of any school district for the establishment of an area vocational-technical school, except a petition authorized by Laws 1967, Chapter 822.
- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.62, is amended to read:
- 136,62 (POWERS OF BOARD; STATUS OF PERSONNEL.) Subdivision 1. junior Subject to section 6, the state community college board shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the state management, jurisdiction, and control of the junior colleges established---in---section---136:60 property pertaining thereto. Such powers shall include, but are not limited to, the enumeration contained in this section.
- Subd. 2. The board may shall determine the exact location and site for each junior community college, subject to limitations upon its discretion imposed by law. and shall report to the 1965 regular session of the legislature in regard thereto: -- Such report shall be filed not later than January 15; 1965:
- Subd. 3. The board may locate a junior college at the place of -- an -- existing -- junior -- college -- -- It -- may contract with the district owning and operating such an existing school junior college or area vocational-technical school by lease, or otherwise, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon for the the state --- junior --- college operation thereof by notwithstanding any provision or limitations of any other laws inconsistent with the provisions of this section. The -- state junior- college- board; - however; - shall- not- locate- or- take- over- the operation-of-an-existing-junior-college-prior-to-July-1;-1964;-nor shall-it-locate-and-take-over-the-operation-of-any-junior-college which-was-not-in-existence-upon-the-date-of-the-final-enactment-of Laws- 1963; - Chapter- 837; - Section- 29: The state board shall not contract for the operation of an area vocational-technical school without the approval of the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission.

Subd. 4. Subject-to-the-other-provisions-of-sections-136-60; 136-61,-- 136-62,-- 136-63,-- and-- 136-64,-- the-- board-- shall-- appoint head of each junior community necessary teachers and supervisors, and a11 other necessary employees ---- All- such- appointed- persons serving the state board and each college, shall be subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 43 in the same manner as such state civil service act is applicable to similar persons in the employ of the state college board. Persons in non-academic employee status at the time the state assumes jurisdiction shall be blanketed into the classified service of the state and shall be placed in the proper classifications by the director of civil service with such compensation as such classificiations carry. The seniority rights of such employees which exist at the time of transfer shall be Upon assuming state employment, each such employee shall be credited with whatever sick leave he has to his credit as an employee of the local school district not to exceed 100 days. shall fix the compensation of its employees in unclassified service serving the state board and each college unless otherwise prescribed by law. Personnel of an existing junior college or area vocational-technical school taken over by the state junior -- college board pursuant to the provisions of sections 136-60,--136-61,--136-62,--136-63,--and--136-64 this section, shall as members of such the retirement systems which--such--personnel--were--eligible of which they were members immediately prior to becoming employees of the state junior college-board, and until such time as the legislature otherwise state--- junior--- college--- board provides. The appropriate authority is authorized to make the appropriate deductions and contributions to such retirement systems.

- Subd. 5. The state board shall prescribe the courses of study in community colleges, including undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional, vocational, and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, requirements for graduation, and rules and regulations necessary for the operation of the colleges. Rulles and regulations so prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.
- Subd. 6. The state board shall prepare and file the budget estimates and requests prescribed by Minnesota Statutes, Section 16.14, in behalf of the community colleges, and shall allocate all appropriated funds among the community colleges to the extent that this may be accomplished consistently with the appropriation acts.
- Subd. 7. The state board shall be responsible for making all requests to the state board for vocational education in behalf of community colleges for federal and state aid in respect of vocational education authorized by other provisions of law.
- Subd. 8. The state board shall define the area served by each community college for purposes of sections 6 and 7.

- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.621, is amended to read:
- 136.621 (MANAGEMENT; STUDY OF NEW SITES.) Subdivision 1. The state junior-college board may combine the management of any two or more of---the---state---junior community colleges enumerated-in-section-136.601 if it believes its programs would be more effective by so doing.

Subd:- 2:--- Notwithstanding- the- provisions- of- sections- 136:60; 136:61; 136:62; 136:63; and 136:64; the-state-junior-college-board; after-- consulting-- with-- the-- legislative-- building-- commission-- and obtaining- its- recommendations; which- shall- be- advisory- only; shall consider- the- advisability- of- more- than- one- facility- at- each- of- the state-junior- college- areas- designated- in- subdivision- 2- of- section 136:60:--- If- it- is- determined- by- the- board- that- a- more- effective program- would- be- possible- by- erecting- additional- separated- college buildings- at- more- than- one- location- within- such- five- designated junior- college- areas; such- separated- facilities- shall- be- operated under-one-state-junior-college-administration:

- state -- junior -- college -- board Subd. 3-2. (1)The Minnesota higher education coordinating commission shall study and recommend to the legislature the most feasible locations for state---- junior community colleges; study- to- include- but- not- be- limited- to- the- following- areas- of- the state:-- the-Fairmont-area;-the-Redwood-Falls-Sleepy-Eye-Springfield area; -- the -- Pine -- Gity - Mora -- area; -- the -- Hastings - Wabasha -- area; -- the Owatonna-Albert- Lea- area; - and- the- Wadena-Park- Rapids-Detroit- Lakes area:
- --(2)----The--site--study--of--the--recommended--areas- shall- be presented-- to-- the-- legislative-- building-- commission-- for-- their consideration-and-recommendations;-after-November-15;-1966:
- Sec. 6. (136.622)(LOCAL BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.) The governor shall, after consultation with Subdivision 1. interested groups and individuals in the area served by each community college, appoint a local board of trustees to manage the operation of the college. Each local board shall consist of seven persons who shall serve for terms of four years, except that of the first appointments, three shall be for two years and four shall be for four years. The local board shall exercise the powers prescribed by this section in respect of the college for which it is appointed commencing six months after the college acquires the status of a community college. Prior to the date upon which the local board acquires powers under this subdivision, these powers shall exercised by the state board. Local board members shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred in the performance of their duties.
- Subd. 2. The local board of trustees shall appoint the head of the college over which it has jurisdiction, the necessary teachers and supervisors, and all other necessary employees, subject to the provisions of section 4, subdivision 4. Persons appointed pursuant

to this subdivision shall be employees of the state for all purposes including section 4, subdivision 4, and Minnesota Statutes, Section 136.80.

- Subd. 3. The local board shall prepare budget requests in behalf of the college for transmission to the state board; may accept gifts and bequests for the benefit of the college; may propose to the state board courses of study to be offered at the college; and shall establish local advisory committees in accordance with section 7.
- Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.63, is amended to read:
- 136.63 (LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.) Subdivision 1. The local Each local board shall appoint --- a--advisory each---- junior the committee committees for college composed of qualified persons with a knowledge of and interest in junior community colleges residing in the area served by such junior college. The local board from time to time shall consult with each --- local the advisory committee committees matters of courses of study to be offered at the junior office college. The number of and their terms of members advisory committee of each the committees fixed by the local board. Advisory committee members shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for expenses.

Subd:- 2:--- The- board- shall- prescribe- the- courses- of- study; including---undergraduate---academic---programs; ----training---in semi-professional-- and-- technical-- fields; -- and-- adult-- education; conditions-of-admission; -fees-and-tuition-to-be-paid-by-students; -but not-less-than-the-fees-and-tuition-required-to-be-paid-by-students-in state-colleges; -requirements-for-graduation; -and-such-suitable-rules and-regulations-necessary-for-the-operation-of-such-junior-colleges; Rules- and- regulations- so- prescribed- shall- not- be- subject- to- the requirements- of- the- administrative- procedure- act- or- any- other- law requiring- notice; - hearing- or- the- approval- of- the- attorney- general prior-to-adoption:

- Subd. A junior college under of management, control state junior jurisdiction, and the community college board as---a--state---junior---college ineligible for junior college aids under the provisions of any law heretofore or hereafter enacted unless such law specifically provides therefor.
- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.65, is amended to read:
- (STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SITES, ACQUISITION.) Subdivision 1. A city, village, borough, county, school district, or unorganized territory, or other body corporate and politic may, either jointly or severally, acquire by gift, purchase, condemnation a site for a state junior community college if the site has been designated by the state junior community junior college board as the site of a state community

college, and may convey any such site to the state of Minnesota for junior community college purposes. Any of the governmental instrumentalities named in this section may convey to state junior community college board for junior community college purposes any of its lands not needed for its purposes, if such lands are included in a site designated by the state junior community college board as the site of a state junior community college.

- Subd. 2. The state junior community college board may accept as a gift a state junior community college site, in behalf of the state of Minnesota, tendered to it pursuant to subdivision 1, or otherwise, and may also accept a transfer of custodial control of any lands owned by the state and tendered to it by a department or agency thereof for state junior community college purposes.
- Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.66, is amended to read:
- 136.66 (ACCEPTANCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.) Any additional federal grants outside those now accepted by the authorized state agency or its successor made available to the state of Minnesota for the purpose of junior community college construction during the interim period shall be used in compliance with the plans promulgated by the legislative building commission. The state junior community college board is authorized to receive and designate the use of such funds if the utilization thereof should become necessary in the interim to prevent their cancellation, but before receiving and designating the use of such funds the board shall first consult the legislative building commission and obtain its recommendation in regard thereto, which recommendation shall be advisory only.
- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1967, Section 136.601, is repealed.
 - Sec. 11. This act is effective on July 1, 1969.

In another action related to the establishment of junior colleges the legislature directed the Higher Education Coordinating Commission to make a staff study of the need for and feasibility of a junior college in St. Paul. The directive, which was included in the appropriations bill, is stated in the Laws of Minnesota for 1969, Chapter 1154:

(b) A staff study of the need for and feasibility of a junior college in St. Paul, or in the St. Paul community. The commission is requested to supply all relevant information to the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives by May 1, 1970, such information to include data for

the selection of a site should there be an affirmative legislative decision to establish the institution; and the commission is requested to make its recommendations to these committees by September 1, 1970.

The 1969 legislature had discussed at length the recommendation by Chancellor G. Theodore Mitau of the state college system that there be a state college in the metropolitan area. In another charge to the coordinating commission, the 1969 legislature, contained in the same chapter as above, the legislature indicated that it was considering expanding the state college system with one upper division college and directed the commission to supply information necessary for the making of a decision on the matter. The issue of whether a state college presence in the metropolitan area should be a four-year institution or an upper division college was of great interest to the other institutions in the area, with the junior colleges having a strong interest in the upper division alternative.

During the 1969 legislative session the State Junior College Board had not taken any actions in regard to locations or establishment of colleges. The staff, however, had been very busy. Dr. Emil Wilken had been assigned responsibility for campus planning and had prepared a detailed handbook of procedures to be followed in establishing a new college in the state junior college system. Much of the handbook was based upon Dr. Wilken's experience as founding president of Anoka-Ramsey State Junior College. The table of contents gives an idea of the amount of detail covered in the handbook:

Cha	Page	
Ι	GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND PROCEDURES IN ESTABLISHING A NEW STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE	
	Study of the Community Should Justify The Existence of a Junior College	
	A Community Must be Recommended as a College Site 2	

	Many Factors Should be Considered in Selecting a	
	College Site	
	The Community Must Bring Utilities to the Site 4	
	The Legislature Must Approve Community as a	
	Campus Location	
	The State Junior College Board Makes the Final	
	Selection of the Site for a Campus Location 5	
	Educational Specifications Must be Drawn Up for	
	the College	
	The Project Architect is Selected by the State	
	Department of Administration 5	
	Building Plans and Specifications are Prepared	
	by the Project Architect 6	
	Careful Planning is Essential in Providing	
	Equipment and Materials 6	
	General Considerations and Procedures in	
	Establishing a New State Junior College	
II	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS APPROPRIATE TO STARTING A NEW COLLEGE	
	Cooperation and Assistance Should be Solicited	
	From Public School Administrators and Community	
	Leaders	
	The Post High School Needs of the Community	
	Must be Determined 8	
	Members of the Citizens Advisory Committee	
	Must be Selected 9	
	The College Should be Appropriately Named 9	
	Publicity and Public Relations Programs	
	are Necessary	
	Public Relations and Information Meetings Should	
	be Planned	
	The President Must be Selected	
	Equipment Must be Selected for the College 11	
	Recognition and Credit Transfer Are Important 12	
	· cresquestant and company an	

The University of Minnesota Can Evaluate the College Courses for Transfer
North Central Association Accreditation is Vital
Working Relations Are Needed with Other Colleges
Association Memberships Are Recommended 13
Policies and Documents Must Be Developed , 13
The Faculty Constitution Sets the Guidelines 14
The Student Constitution Guides Student Operations
A Staff Organizational Chart Clarifies Roles 14
Areas of Responsibility Need Definition 14
Allocations and Clarifications of Responsibilities of Classified Personnel is Required 15
Policies on Student Behavior and Discipline Are Necessary
A Policy of "Freedom of the Press" Should Be Established
Routine Details Need Attention
A Good Bookstore is Essential 16
The College Budget Implements the Educational Plan
The All College Fund Budget Places Priorities 17
Deals Assessed Assessed
A Student Health Insurance Plan is of Value to Some Students
College Activities Schedules Require Lead Time
Forms Can Save Time in College Operations 18
Letterhead and Envelopes Must Be Available 19
General Administrative Details Appropriate to
Starting a College

III	INSTRUCTIONAL DETAILS APPROPRIATE TO STARTING A NEW	
	COLLEGE	22
	Instructional Personnel Must Be Employed	22
	The Curriculum Determines Student Opportunities	22
	General Education Offerings Must Relate to Enrollment and Programs	23
	Occupational Program Considerations Require Research	23
	Evening Programs Must Be Coordinated with Other Institutions in the Community of the College	23
	Programs and Courses Coordination with Other Institutions is Appropriate	23
	Grading Policies Should Be Established	24
	Appropriate Textbook Selection is Important	24
	Instructional Materials Should Relate to the Curriculum	24
	Instructional Materials Should Be Ordered Early	25
	A Basic Collection is Required for the Instructional Resources Center	25
	Television Feasibility Should Be Investigated	25
	Faculty Office Assignments Should Be Planned	26
	The Faculty Workshop Can Orient the Faculty	26
	Information Can Be Provided by Appropriate Publications and Documents	26
	A College Catalog Provides Much Needed Information	27
	The Faculty Handbook Provides Information Uniformly	27
	A Good Class Schedule Results From Careful Planning	27
	Efficient Space Utilization Contributes to Student Welfare	28
	The College History Should Be Compiled on a Continuing Basis	28

	Preliminary Bulletins and Announcements Provide Uniform Information	29
	Instructional Details Appropriate to Starting a New College	30
IV	STUDENT AFFAIRS DETAILS APPROPRIATE TO STARTING A NEW COLLEGE	32
	Student Affairs Personnel Must Be Employed	
	A College Admission Policy Provides for Equitable	
	Treatment of Students	33
	Course and Program Admission Policies Assist Student Planning	33
	Graduation Requirements Must Be Completely	
	Spelled Out	33
	Probation, Retention, and Suspension Policies Are Necessary	34
	Information and Procedures Can Be Clarified by Appropriate Publications and Documents	34
	The Student Constitution Assists Student Actions	35
	A Detailed Activities Budget is Necessary in Planning	35
	The Activities Calendar is Essential to Organized Planning	36
	A Student Handbook Can Be Used to Orient Students	36
	A Counselors Handbook of Transfer Requirements Will Aid in Guiding Students	37
	A Variety of Services Need To Be Provided for Students	37
	Good Food Service Contributes to Student Morale	37
	Parking Arrangements Must Be Adequate and Well Planned	38
	A Testing Program Will Assist in Counseling and Placement in Courses	38
	I.D. Cards May Serve a Broad Function on Campus	39

Registration Procedures Must Be Spelled Out	
in Detail	39
Student Pre-School Planning Sessions Are	
Highly Recommended	40
Enrollment Estimates Should Be Updated Frequently	40
Various Forms and Supplies Will Be Required in the	
	41
udent Affairs Details Appropriate to Starting a New	
[1] [1] [1] [1] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [3] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4	42

It was the feeling of the staff that if additional colleges were to be established, planning should proceed at a more deliberate pace than that which had been utilized for the development of colleges from 1964-69. The writer developed a timetable for the development of a new college which would provide for a four-year planning period:

ACTION	BY WHOM	TARGET DATE
Designate Location	Legislature	0-48 months
Appropriate Planning Funds	Legislature	0-48 months
Appoint Advisory Committee	J.C. Board	0-46 months
Determine Educational Program	Staff & Adv. Comm.	0-42 months
Appoint Project Architect	Comm. Admin.	0-41 months
Designate Site	J.C. Board	0-40 months
Present Educational Specifications	Staff	0-40 months
Complete Architectural Program	Proj. Architect	0-38 months
Complete Topographical and Utilities Survey	State Architect	0-37 months
Complete Schematic Design Phase	Proj. Architect	0-34 months
Complete Design Development Phase	Proj. Architect	0-30 months
Complete Site and Utility Contracts	Staff	0-28 months
Transfer Site to State	Staff	0-28 months
Complete Construction Documents	Proj. Architect	0-24 months
Complete Utilities to Site	Community	0-24 months
Appropriate Construction Funds	Legislature	0-24 months
Receive Bids and Award Contract	Comm. Admin.	0-22 months
Appoint President and Deans	Board	0-12 months
Appoint College Staff	Pres. & Deans	0-4 months
Substantially Complete Construction	Contractor	0-4 months
Turn Over Facilities	Contractor	0-3 months
Open College	College Staff	0

At the State Board meeting on June 17, 1969, it was agreed that the staff should present a plan at the next meeting of the Board for studying the matter of where the 20th state junior college should be located, and that the staff should carry on a concurrent study of the need for a state junior college in St. Paul, the results to be communicated to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission for their use in carrying out their legislative directive to study the need for a junior college in St. Paul.

At the next meeting of the State Junior College Board, held on August 20, 1969, the staff recommended, and the Board approved, the following timetables for planning the state junior college in Fairmont and the 20th state junior college:

TIMETABLE FOR FAIRMONT:

Action	By Whom	Target Date
Designate Location Appropriate Planning Funds Appoint Local Advisory Committee Determine Educational Program	Legislature Legislature Junior College Board Staff & Local	July 1, 1969 July 1, 1969 Sept. 1, 1969
*	Advisory Committee	Jan. 1, 1970
Appoint Project Architect Designate Site Present Educational	JCB & Comm. of Adm. Junior College Board	Feb. 1, 1970 March 1, 1970
Specifications	Board Staff	March 1, 1970
Complete Architectural Program Complete Topographical and	Project Architect	May 1, 1970
Utilities Survey	State Architect	June 1, 1970
Complete Schematic Design Phase Complete Design Development	Project Architect	Sept. 1, 1970
Phase Complete Site and Utility	Project Architect	Jan. 1, 1971
Contracts	Board Staff	March 1, 1971
Transfer Site to State	Board Staff	March 1, 1971
Complete Construction Documents	Project Architect	July 1, 1971
Complete Utilities to Site	Community	July 1, 1971
Appropriate Construction Funds	Legislature	July 1, 1971
Receive Bids and Award Contract	Comm. of Admin.	Sept. 1, 1971
Appoint President and Deans Substantially Complete	Junior College Board	July 1, 1972
Construction	Contractor	March 1, 1973
Appoint College Staff	President & Deans	April 1, 1973
Turn Facilities over to College	Contractor	April 1, 1973
Open College	College Staff	Fall Qtr., 1973

TIMETABLE FOR 20TH STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE:

Action	By Whom	Target Date
Appropriate Planning Funds Decide Criteria for Selection	Legislature	July 1, 1969
of Location	Junior College Board	Aug. 20, 1969
Complete the Collection of Data	Board Staff	Oct. 1, 1969
Discuss Preliminary Draft of		
Report	Junior College Board	October Bd. Mtg.
Progress Report	Junior College Board	Nov. Bd. Mtg.
Designate Location	Junior College Board	Dec. Bd. Mtg.
Appoint Local Advisory Comm.	Junior College Board	Jan. 1, 1970
Determine Educational Program	Bd. Staff & Local	
	Adv. Comm.	Feb. 1, 1970
Appoint Project Architect	JCB & Comm. of Adm.	Feb. 1, 1970
Designate Site	Junior College Board	March 1, 1970
Present Educational		
Specifications	Board Staff	March 1, 1970
Complete Architectural Program	Project Architect	May 1, 1970
Complete Topographical &		
Utilities Survey	State Architect	June 1, 1970
Complete Schematic Design Phase	Project Architect	Sept. 1, 1970
Complete Design Development Phase	Project Architect	Jan. 1, 1971
Complete Site & Utility Contracts	Board Staff	March 1, 1971
Transfer Site to State	Board Staff	March 1, 1971
Complete Construction Documents	Project Architect	July 1, 1971
Complete Utilities to Site	Community	July 1, 1971
Appropriate Construction Funds	Legislature	July 1, 1971
Receive Bids & Award Contract	Comm. of Admin.	Sept. 1, 1971
Appoint President and Deans	Junior College Board	July 1, 1972
Substantially Complete Const.	Contractor	March 1, 1973
Appoint College Staff	President & Deans	April 1, 1973
Turn Facilities over to College	Contractor	April 1, 1973
Open College	College Staff	Fall Qtr., 1973

The following criteria to be used in determining the best location for an additional college were also approved on August 20, 1969:

- a. Actual student potential in the area.
- b. Availability of other public post-high school institutions in the area.
- c. Effect that a junior college in the area would have upon other institutions in the area.
- d. Appropriateness of the area in the development of a state-wide plan for post-high school education.
- e. Needs of the area which could be met by a junior college.

At the same meeting the State Junior College Board appointed the following persons to the first Advisory Committee for the college to be located in Fairmont: Lyle Barker, Paul Lindholm, Phyllis Holland, Ann Seifert, Robert Ludtke, Neil Huemoeller, Marlin Gratz, and Donald Weaver.

Another action related to new colleges was taken at the meeting on August 20, 1969, when the Board approved the appointment of Dr. W.A. Gessner as President of the state junior college to be located in the Southeast Metropolitan Area and approved "Inver Hills State Junior College" as the name for that college. The search committee for the new President had actually been given authority to select the new President, and had selected Dr. Gessner prior to July 1, 1969. He had started work on July 1, 1969, in the offices of the State Junior College System. A committee in the Southeast Metropolitan Area had suggested "Pine Ridge State Junior College" as a name for the college but that suggestion had been rejected by the State Board. One morning the writer and Dr. Gessner were driving to the site and as we passed a sign for the "Inver Hills Ski Area" we agreed that "Inver Hills" would be a good name It would use the word "Inver" from it location in Inver for the college. Grove Heights, and the word "Hills" would describe the rolling terrain of the site. We recommended the name to the State Board and it was approved.

North Hennepin State Junior College and Northland State Junior College moved to new facilities on their permanent campuses in the fall of 1969, bringing to fourteen the number of colleges which were in their permanent locations.

Willmar State Junor College continued to share a permanent campus with the Willmar Area Vocational-Technical School, but in the fall of 1969 the college moved into new facilities on the campus which were built by the State of Minnesota. During the month of October, 1969, the writer and his staff completed a study of student potential in each of the five communities which the State Board had been asked to study. The results were discussed with representatives of the five communities in a meeting held at Austin State Junior College on October 14, 1969.

A study which investigated the availability of other post-high school institutions in the area, the effect that a junior college would have upon other institutions in each area, and the needs which could be met by a junior college in each area, was completed in November of 1969 and was discussed with representatives of the five communities in a meeting held at Brainerd State Junior College on November 18, 1969. At that meeting representatives of the communities made their final presentations to the Board. It was announced that the Board would reveal its decision as to the location of the 20th college on January 19, 1970, after its regular meeting on that date.

Chancellor G. Theodore Mitau of the State College System was mounting a campaign late in 1969 for the establishment of a State College presence in the Twin City area. In a speech to a Schoolmen's Day audience on December 11, 1969, President Malcolm Moos of the University of Minnesota supported the need for an additional bachelor degree institution in the area. The next day, December 12th, a University Task Force chaired by Dr. Stanley Kegler issued a report which gave support to the need for a bachelor's degree granting institution in the metropolitan area and also for such an institution in Rochester.

Chancellor Mitau had worked closely with junior college people in preparing his proposals, and had proposed an upper division college. Junior college people had supported the need for upper division colleges in the metropolitan area and in Rochester, and the 1969 Legislature had asked the Higher Education Coordinating Commission to study the need for an upper

division college in St. Paul. Junior college people felt that they could keep up with need for lower division opportunities, but were becoming concerned about opportunities for their graduates to transfer to four-year colleges after two years. Upper division colleges as proposed by Dr. Mitau seemed like the answer.

The University Task Force report, however, disparaged the idea of upper division colleges, claiming that upper division experiments in other states had not proved to be viable.

- 1970 O STATE COLLEGE CHANCELLOR URGED UPPER DIVISION COLLEGE IN METROPOLITAN AREA
 - STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD SELECTED CAMBRIDGE AS LOCATION FOR 20TH STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE AND CONTINUED TO RECOMMEND JUNIOR COLLEGE IN ST. PAUL
 - STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD RECOMMENDED NEW "COMMUNITY COLLEGE" BOARD AND 46 COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS COMBINING JUNIOR COLLEGES, AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITY TECHNICAL INSTITUTES
 - HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION RECEIVED REPORTS RECOMMENDING JUNIOR COLLEGE IN ST. PAUL, STATE COLLEGE IN TWIN CITY AREA, UNIVERSITY BRANCH IN ROCHESTER
 - O WADENA EXTENSION CENTER ESTABLISHED BY BRAINERD AND FERGUS FALLS STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES
 - INVER HILLS STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE OPENED IN NEW FACILITIES ON PERMANENT SITE
 - LAKEWOOD, RAINY RIVER, AND VERMILION MOVED TO NEW FACILITIES ON PERMANENT SITES
 - O PERMANENT SITES APPROVED IN CAMBRIDGE AND FAIRMONT

Although University officials had rejected the idea of upper division colleges, Chancellor Mitau continued to support the concept. In a

presentation to the Higher Education Coordinating Board on January 5, 1970, Dr. Mitau had this to say:

As the staff proceeds with the preparation of this report, it does seem proper for commission members, including representatives from the various systems of higher education, to make explicit any concerns which they may have. In view of recent public discussion of some of the matters to be covered in the staff report, I feel it appropriate and desirable to express some of my concerns. First, as members of this commission, all of us must be concerned about the budgetary aspects of any expansion of higher education, especially in the face of escalating costs for staff, buildings, and land. Every effort must be made to assure the people of this state of our keen concern that resources be allocated to insure the greatest possible return. All predictions regarding future enrollments show that there will be many thousands more students whose educational needs must be met by the provision of facilities and staff which do not currently exist on any campus. Something must be done now to insure places for these additional students. All the existing four year public institutions and systems of higher education already have sufficient students to insure their continued existence. Even if the existing four year public institutions did not significantly expand their enrollments in the future, all would remain strong institutions. Ought we not, therefore, give some attention to the possibilities presented by the establishment of additional free-standing public institutions -- even if it means that neither the university nor the existing state colleges continue to get larger and larger into the indefinite future?

What are these opportunities? Without detailing all of them, let me suggest that a key one is the opportunity to organize a college dedicated to meeting the needs of the last quarter of the A new institution can do things twentieth century and beyond. differently than one which has a long history and entrenched establishments among its various internal and external publics. Existing universities and colleges are structured, funded and operated on the basis of disciplinary departments. It will probably take the initiative of new and innovative colleges which are not tied to traditional departmental organization to break this domination of graduate school-oriented disciplines on higher education. It is not a simple case of the new being absolutely better than the old. Rather, it is a case of offering students greater variety. If we are to continue to expand the college-going rate, we need to expand the variety of college "styles."

A second general concern which I have is that we not overlook the state college heritage of maintaining free-standing colleges as we examine the need for additional upper division opportunities for students. If we are to increase the variety of educational opportunities available to Minnesota students, why not take advantage of this heritage? The six colleges currently in the Minnesota state college system constitute a federation of free-standing institutions which strive to balance autonomy with a common planning system to

insure wise allocation of state resources. A new institution with many innovative opportunities and mandates will need maximum freedom to develop its own pattern of organization, planning, and teaching. It must not be tied to traditional departmental staffing patterns, to curriculum planning and committee structures, and to student admission and retention policies of any other institution. It is just this independence which has made it possible for the newest state college, Southwest State College at Marshall, to develop its individual administrative organization and curriculum on a pattern different from that of each of the other five state colleges -- and indeed from other public four year institutions of higher education throughout the state.

A third general concern which I have is that the concept of an upper division institution receive careful consideration. I know the concept has its critics. So has every educational innovation.

One fact of higher education is inescapable: junior colleges not only exist, but their students will be seeking transfer opportunities in unprecedented numbers. An increasing percentage of the total number of freshmen and sophomore students will be enrolled in the junior colleges. If Minnesota follows the national pattern, within the next decade 50% of the first year college students will be enrolled in junior colleges.

The educational patterns of junior colleges are by design not those of the existing state colleges or the University. The teaching situation is different, the educational purposes are much broader, the diversity of students much greater, the percentage of time spent by students on outside work much greater, and the local orientation of faculty and students at these institutions more pronounced. these important differences, there is a great need for an institution which consciously sets for itself the major task of making the shift from the second year in a junior college to third year in another institution with a minimum of transfer shock. Too often senior institutions are insensitive to the purposes of the junior college and unwilling to make the necessary efforts to accept a maximum number of credits that properly fit into a baccalaureate level In order to facilitate this transferability of credits, education. there needs to be a respect by the senior institution for the wide diversity of purposes and students in the junior college upon which can be based a meaningful, forward looking articulation policy.

Given the experiences which the students will have in the junior colleges, those institutions to which they will be transferring to complete their education will need to establish professional, vocational, psychological, and academic counseling staffs. This function of professional and academic counseling will become duly respected as it has in the junior colleges and will hopefully salvage some of the useful talent now lost in a traditional discipline-oriented college and university.

A fourth general concern relates to fears which have been expressed about the "cost per student" of an upper level college. Surely it is time we abandon generalized "cost per student" systems

for calculating educational expense. I know that in the state colleges we are moving as rapidly as possible to program budgeting to measure costs on a more rational basis. What particularly concerns me, however, is the implication that by averaging out costs among all students, we can hide the fact that high cost programs (such as upper level programs tend to be) can be subsidized by lower division In short, we take funds generated by lower division students to support upper division and graduate instruction and research. I find this practice totally unacceptable. It seems to me that this practice is near the heart of student dissatisfaction with higher education. Students quite properly feel that funds generated by lower division students should be spent on lower division education. I agree. If we continue outmoded practices which deviate from this norm, we deserve, and I predict we will continue to receive, student resistance, not all of it peaceful.

For these reasons I cannot believe that providing one such institution would be so educationally unsound a step as some critics of this type of institution would have us think. It is true, after all, that Florida, which has the most experience -- both good and bad -- with this type of institution continues to create them. And it is true that Texas has two in the planning stage; that Illinois will open two next year; that the City University of New York already has one such college and the State University of New York is planning another. All these states are concerned about meeting the legitimate needs of thousands of junior college transfer students and have found the upper division college an educationally viable (and fiscally responsible) method for doing so. I realize, incidentally, that this type of institution constitutes no panacea; it represents one additional alternative designed in part to overcome some of the sterility which characterizes too many of our existing patterns of educational organization.

In considering new oportunities for students, I am also concerned that we not lose sight of the educational needs of students -- and the manpower needs of the state -- for baccalaureate and masters degree programs for the new careers and programs which are emerging in the health sciences, in technology, in public service, in business, and in industry. In the state of New York, a recent survey indicated that more than 30% of the technical and vocational students changed or enlarged their career objectives during their first two years and decided to transfer to upper division programs. pattern could come into play in Minnesota. There should be an institution which is committed to working with these students. an institution must accept the fact that these students have taken many of their professional courses in the first two years of their education, and therefore need the last two years to broaden their currciulum, and help them apply their technical information on an Thus there must be upper division courses in the advanced level. arts and sciences for senior college credit which can help fill out the missing area of their four year education. In addition there needs to be new baccalaureate level programs which take advantage of and which build technological beginnings toward comprehensive career capabilities.

Closely associated with this problem is the desirable pattern that some senior institutions are developing for fostering programs in the "new professions." Often times professional schools have dropped programs which they no longer consider sophisticated or which are "too practical." These practical programs are being picked up by institutions receptive to the need for someone between the technician and traditional professional personnel to make up the team necessary for complex projects requirements in our modern age. Thus I would expect that an upper level state college would give serious attention not only to the transfer needs of junior college students in college transfer programs, but also to the possibilities of providing baccalaureate programs for students who have participated in the vocational and technical programs of the junior colleges and the area vocational technical institutes.

As planning for the new state college moves forward, I am concerned that we not lose sight of another factor: the need to meet educational needs of metropolitan area students, many of whom have already indicated a preference for a state college-type of education. Significantly the state college-type of higher education is the only type unavailable within the metropolitan area -- an area commuter-based citizens are most attracted to Such a state college can also enable the state college education. system to provide the citizens of the metropolitan area a tangible return for the tax support which these citizens give to all the other state colleges.

In a metropolitan setting, the new state college can utilize the museums, scientific laboratories, libraries, business and industrial settings, social agencies, schools, and even street corners as educational resources. Too often institutions of higher education attempt to operate as self-sufficient islands of knowledge and do not reach out to take advantage for educational purposes of the world in which people live and work. The Twin Cities metropolitan community offers the richest such setting in this state for this college. And because it is a new type of college with a different kind of mission, it is apt to take advantage of this setting.

As the discussions of four-year colleges and upper division colleges had been going on the writer and members of his staff had worked on the final draft of the report on the selection of a location for a 20th state junior college, they had come to the conclusion that while the studies showed that each of the communities could benefit from a junior college, the statistical differences between them were too small to be used as the basis for a decision. They decided that the community to be picked should be the one that fit best into a long-range plan for the location of public two-year post-high

school institutions in Minnesota, and addressed the problem of devising such a plan.

A rough draft of the report was mailed to members of the State Board on January 3, 1970, in preparation for a special meeting of the Board at the St. Paul Athletic Club on January 8th. The report was discussed at length on January 8th, and board member Robert Mars was assigned to work with the staff on a final draft which would be made public on January 19, 1970.

The final draft made a case for the types of institutions thought best to serve the needs of the people of Minnesota, and suggested ways in which such institutions might be created:

All evidence indicates that America will continue rapidly toward a situation in which almost all of its youth will stay in school through age twenty, and that two-year institutions will be one of the chief means for making this possible.

Ten years ago only one-tenth of the Minnesota young people enrolled for the first time in post-high school programs did so in two-year institutions. This year more than one-third of them did so. It is significant that in the nation as a whole there are now more freshmen entering two-year institutions than four-year institutions. The percentage in two-year institutions will continue to grow.

As members of a Board responsbile for the operation of one type of two-year institutions in Minnesota, we have become concerned about the problem of planning so that we can handle this tremendous increase in the number of Minnesota people who will look to the two-year institutions for education and service.

Our first concern has been to assess the types of program and services that will be needed by Minnesota citizens.

We believe that if the two-year institutions are to handle the bulk of the increase in the numbers of young people who are enrolled in the first two years after high school, their programs must be firmly rooted in the concept of career education. Two-thirds of the students who enroll will be in need of remedial programs. Three-fourths of the students will stop their continuous, formal education in the two-year institutions. They must receive education which will prepare them for entry into the world of work. Many of them will later raise their sights and wish to add to their training -- they must be able to build upon open-ended two-year programs. While the programs and budgets of the two-year institutions must reflect the fact that such a large percentage of the students, whether the students realize it or not, will be preparing for

immediate entry into careers, they must also take into consideration the fact that one-fourth of the students will go on to baccalaureate degrees and will need high quality programs to give them adequate preparation. Counselling must be a major responsibility of these institutions, and the institutions must make it possible for students to change programs as they learn their capabilities.

Our second concern has been to determine how the State of Minnesota can finance education through age twenty for most of its citizens. We believe that the answer for the individual lies in the availability of a two-year post-high school institution within daily driving distance of his home. We believe that the answer for the taxpayer lies in not providing dormitory facilities and twenty-four hour services except for students who enroll in specialized programs which can be provided at only a few institutions, or for students who do not live within daily driving distance of a two-year institution. We believe that it should be a State responsibility to provide these two-year institutions. Our State needs an educated citizenry and our citizens need education. We know that people will take advantage of education if it is easily accessible to them.

We think that even though two-year institutions are operated by the State, they should be made responsible to the needs of the communities they serve. They should provide a broad program of community service and continuing education for adults. They should be looked to by the elementary and secondary schools as a next step in the process of education and they should plan their programs to supplement and complement those of the secondary schools. should look to the work world and tailor their programs to its needs for trained personnel. They should cooperate with other agencies -the Department of Labor, the Office of Economic Opportunity, Extension Services, Government Manpower Development -- and should provide programs wherever and for whomever they are needed in the They should make every possible use of work-study community. programs and cooperative programs with business, industry, and the service occupations so that the student can gain a foothold in the world of work without cutting off the options for further academic They should prepare semi-professionals in the health, training. engineering, business, and service fields. We think that they can become catalysts in the rejuvenation of our central cities and our rural areas and can help to unite our diverse suburban areas.

As we have become more familiar with two-year post-high school institutions -- the only level for which our Board has responsibility -- we have become more and more certain that this level of education should take on configurations quite special to itself. It should be neither a high school nor a copy of a university, but an altogether individual institution performing unique liaison functions between the world of education and the surrounding society. We think that the two-year post-high school institutions must be independent of, though cooperative with, the educational agencies and institutions representing elementary and secondary school districts and the more selective reaches of higher education beyond the first two years. They must be free of domination by the traditional patterns of higher education; free to preserve their special relations with the high

schools; free to relate in special ways to the Board for Vocational Education, to the Department of Manpower Services, to the labor unions and the associations of business and industry, and to other state, federal, and private agencies.

There are in Minnesota at the present time 19 state junior colleges, 27 area vocational-technical schools, and 2 technical colleges operated by the University of Minnesota. This is a total of 48 We have been asked to select the location for an institutions. additional state junior college from a list of five communities. That will bring the total to 49 institutions. If the other four communities should eventually be named, that will bring the total to 53 institutions. Three groups of school districts have been given legislative authority to plan vocational-technical schools in the metropolitan area. They are presently planning four schools, which will bring the total to 57 institutions, and there has been discussion of the possibility of three more, which would bring the total to 60 institutions. The trend for our young people to stay in school through age twenty will bring pressure for additional institutions and it is easy to see that if the present pattern is continued we may soon have 80-90 public two-year post-high school institutions. This will compare with California and far exceed other states whose population is more similar to ours.

We believe that the two-year post-high school institutions of the state will best serve the needs of Minnesota citizens if they are developed into a single system of "community colleges" which are oriented to the needs of their localities. This will make it possible to develop a true "common market" approach to the provision of two-year post-high school education in Minnesota. We believe that these institutions must have a dedication to the provision of career education, but must also provide excellent programs of lower division baccalaureate education. We believe that they should serve as cultural and service centers for their communities. We believe that they should serve as resource centers for the elementary and secondary schools of their areas, and should serve as transitional institutions between the high schools and the world of work, and between the high schools and the baccalaureate institutions. believe that the people of each "community" will be best served by a single community college, but that the community college may have more than one campus.

We think that a single state agency must have authority to coordinate two-year programs and to control the awarding of certificates and associate degrees for work done in two-year career programs.

We believe that in the years ahead the state can achieve economies and still provide high quality education if a single state agency can look at state-wide needs on the two-year post-high school level and have authority to decide where programs will be developed.

We think that locations for all state-supported, two-year post-high school institutions must eventually be approved by the Legislature, but that one state agency must have the responsibility for planning the development of the system and making recommendations to the Legislature.

WE RECOMMEND that the present Minnesota State Junior College Board be abolished, that a new Board for Community Colleges be appointed by the Governor, and that a majority of the members of the new Board be persons with knowledge of and interest in career education. We think it would be appropriate if some of the members had previously served on the State Board for Vocational Education.

WE RECOMMEND that the staff of the State Board for Community Colleges include persons with a knowledge of and interest in career education.

WE RECOMMEND that the State Board for Community Colleges be responsible to the Governor and the Legislature for the operation of the state system of community colleges, but that a Local Board for each community college be appointed by the State Board and made responsible to the State Board for such operating duties as are delegated to it by the State Board.

WE RECOMMEND that post-high school area vocational-technical schools have the option of becoming state institutions under the new Board -- in some cases by combining with state junior colleges and forming community colleges, in some cases by expanding their offerings and becoming community colleges, and in some cases by continuing their present function as coordinate campuses in community college areas.

WE RECOMMEND that post-high school area vocational-technical schools which elect to remain under school district operation be placed under the new Board for purposes of receipt of state aids.

WE RECOMMEND that all state junior colleges be placed under the new Board and become community colleges, either by expanding their offerings or by combining with area vocational-technical schools to form community colleges.

WE RECOMMEND that the two University of Minnesota technical colleges be placed under the new Board and become community colleges by expanding their programs. We further recommend that the university discontinue the practice of operating one-year and two-year programs and that it concentrate on four-year programs, graduate programs, and upper division programs which build upon two-year community college programs.

WE RECOMMEND that the four-year state colleges discontinue the practice of operating one-year and two-year programs, and that they concentrate on four-year programs, graduate programs, and upper division programs which build upon two-year community college programs. (An exception in the case of Southwest State College will be recommended later in this report.)

WE RECOMMEND that community colleges be authorized to offer the Associate Degree in technical, semi-professional, general studies, and lower division baccalaureate programs, but that in cases where area vocational-technical schools become community colleges they add

general studies and lower division baccalaureate programs only when the Local Board and the State Board agree that the additions should be made.

WE RECOMMEND that in cases where local school districts have erected buildings which are to be used by state-operated community colleges, the school districts be reimbursed for the amount which local taxes have contributed to vocational school buildings and equipment, and that a "lease-to-own" be drawn which will reimburse the school district each year for the amout it spends on amortization of debt for the buildings and equipment.

WE RECOMMEND that the State Board for Vocational Education continue to be the single board which receives federal funds for vocational education, and that a system be worked out by which the State Board for Vocational Education and the State Board for Community Colleges can agree upon the percentage of federal dollars which should go to post-high school education. WE RECOMMEND that the State Board for Vocational Education then consider the Board for Community Colleges as its agency for approving and supervising post-high school programs.

We believe that a good vocational-technical school is an excellent base for the establishment of a true community college, and that the legislation which sets up a system of community colleges must preserve the good that is in our present area vocational-technical schools.

We believe that job security must be provided for employees of the various types of institutions which will become community colleges, and that salary structures to be used in the community colleges must recognize work experience for career education instructors to be as valid as academic credits for instructors of lower division baccalaureate courses.

The final draft also included a specific plan through which the institutions might be provided:

The Minnesota Higher Educationa Coordinating Commission, in its 1969 PROPOSALS FOR PROGRESS, recommended that:

- a. A publicly-supported institution of post-secondary education should be located within 35 miles of every Minnesota community with a population of 5,000 or more.
- b. A public institution which offers at least the first two years of collegiate studies leading to the baccalaureate degree should be located within 20 miles of every Minnesota community with a population of 10,000 or more.
- c. When the peculiar characteristics of an area clearly indicate the desirability of establishing and supporting institutions in addition to those established and

maintained through implementation of guidelines A and B, the determination to establish additional institutions should be based upon the special intensity and extent of need in the area and should be considered in the context of the total needs of the state for post-secondary education.

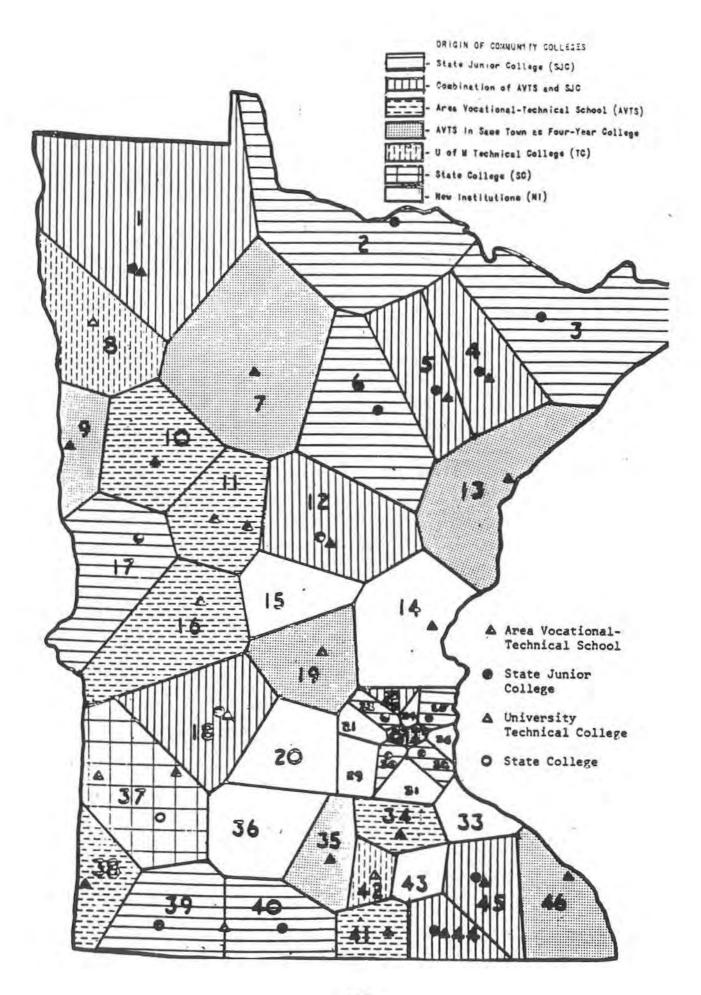
Our study reveals that the only communities not served by Criteria B are Faribault, New Ulm, Owatonna, and Red Wing, and that the only communities not served by Criteria A are Hutchinson and Red Wing.

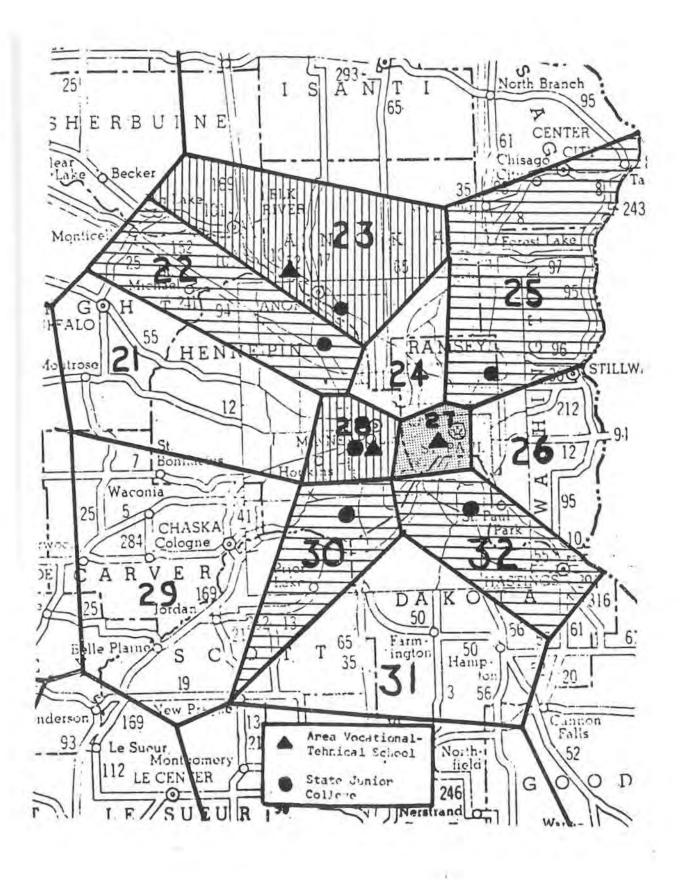
We plotted the existing public two-year post-high school institutions on a map of Minnesota, added the communities listed in the preceding paragraph and those from which we were directed to select a twentieth location. We added Little Falls since it remained 31 miles from any institution, farther than any other community of more than 5,000 population.

We then drew perpendicular bisectors of the distances between the communities which we feel should eventually be the locations of community colleges. This created 34 areas outside the metropolitan area.

We next looked at the metropolitan area. We plotted the eight existing institutions and interspersed four more locations in which school districts have been granted legislative authority to establish institutions. We again drew perpendicular bisectors and created 12 areas, bringing the total for the state to 46 areas. These areas are shown and numbered on the map which appears on the next page. A blow-up of the metropolitan areas appears on the following page.

The lines on these maps are not intended to represent community college districts as such, but merely to show that any spot within an area is closer to the area's proposed community college than to any other community college. The state map is coded to indicate the locations of existing public two-year post-high school institutions and the origins of the proposed community college. The metropolitan area map also shows the locations of existing public two-year post-high school institutions.





Earlier in this report we have recommended that all existing state colleges and university technical colleges state-operated community colleges, either by expanding their programs combining their programs with those area vocational-technical schools, and that existing all area vocational-technical schools have the option of becoming state institutions, in some cases by combining with state junior colleges and forming community colleges, and in some cases by continuing their present functions as coordinate campuses in community college areas. We have also recommended that if area vocational-technical schools become state operated community colleges the school districts should be reimbursed for lcoal expenditures in buildings and equipment which are turned over to the state. We have recommended that community colleges in the same towns as four-year colleges hold back on the addition of lower division baccalaureate courses until the State Board and the Local Board agree that the expansion should take place.

A run-down of our recommendations by areas follows. These are ideals and we realize that they may be achieved gradually. In cases where single institutions are to expand their programs, the expansion can come only when the legislature agrees that the expansion is needed and can be funded. While we are recommending that all area vocational-technical schools the option have of state-operated community colleges, we realize that some school districts may wish to continue operating them as local institutions. In cases where a new institution is called for, we realize that it can be established only when the legislature agrees that the institution is needed and can be funded.

- Area 1 Thief River Falls Area Vocational-Technical School and Northland State Junior College should combine to form a community college on one campus in Thief River Falls.
- Area 2 Rainy River State Junior College should become a community college on one campus in International Falls.
- Area 3 Vermilion State Junior College should become a community college on one campus in Ely.
- Area 4 Eveleth Area Vocational-Technical School and Mesabi State
 Junior College should combine to form a community college
 on two campuses, one in Eveleth and one in Virginia.
- Area 5 Hibbing Area Vocational-Technical School and Hibbing State
 Junior College should combine to form a community college
 on two campuses in Hibbing.
- Area 6 Itasca State Junior College should become a community college on one campus in Grand Rapids.
- Area 7 The Bemidji Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in Bemidji. Any two-year programs at Bemidji State College should be turned over to the community college.

- Area 8 The University of Minnesota Technical College should become a community college on one campus in Crookston. An agricultural specialty should be maintained along with the expanded programs. Dormitories should be used for students in agricultural specialties or for students who do not live within commuting distance of a community college. The university should maintain its experiment station.
- Area 9 The Moorhead Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in Moorhead. Any two-year programs at Moorhead State College should be turned over to the community college.
- Area 10 The Detroit Lakes Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in Detroit Lakes.
- Area 11 The Wadena Area Vocational-Technical School and the Staples
 Area Vocational-Technical School should combine to form a
 community college on two campuses, one in Wadena and one in
 Staples. The Wadena campus should provide a complete
 program, and the Staples campus should provide everything
 except lower-division baccalaureate courses.
- Area 12 The Brainerd Area Vocational-Technical School and Brainerd State Junior College should combine to form a community college on two campuses in Brainerd.
- Area 13 The Duluth Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in Duluth. Any two-year programs at the University of Minnesota-Duluth should be turned over to the community college.
- Area 14 The Pine City Area Vocational-Technical School should be combined with a new community college in Cambridge to form a community college on two campuses, one in Pine City and one in Cambridge. The Cambridge campus should offer a complete program, and the Pine City campus should provide everything except lower division baccalaureate courses.
- Area 15 A new community college should be established on one campus in Little Falls.
- Area 16 The Alexandria Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in Alexandria.
- Area 17 Fergus Falls State Junior College should become a community college on one campus in Fergus Falls.
- Area 18 Willmar Area Vocational-Technical School and Willmar State
 Junior College should combine to form a community college
 on one campus in Willmar.

- Area 19 The St. Cloud Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in St. Cloud. Any two-year programs at St. Cloud State College should be turned over to the community college.
- Area 20 A new community college should be established on one campus in Hutchinson.
- Area 21 A new community college should be established on one campus in the vicinity of Highway 12. It could grow from an area vocational-technical school started by school districts in Hennepin County.
- Area 22 North Hennepin State Junior College should become a community college on one campus in Brooklyn Park.
- Area 23 Anoka Area Vocational-Technical School and Anoka-Ramsey State Junior College should combine to form a community college on two campuses -- one in Anoka and one in Coon Rapids.
- Area 24 A new community college should be established on one campus in the vicinity of highways 35 and 694. It could grow from an area vocational-technical school started by school districts in the northeast metropolitan area.
- Area 25 Lakewood State Junior College should become a community college on one campus in White Bear Lake.
- Area 26 A new community college should be established in the vicinity of Highway 12. It could grow from an area vocational-technical school started by the school districts of the northeast metropolitan area.
- Area 27 The St. Paul Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in St. Paul.
- Area 28 Minneapolis Area Vocational-Technical School and
 Metropolitan State Junior College should combine to form a
 community college. It could exist on two campuses for the
 present and eventually combine on one campus on the edge of
 Loring Park.
- Area 29 A new community college should be established.
- Area 30 Normandale State Junior College should become a community college on one campus in Bloomington.
- Area 31 A new community college should be established. It could grow from an area vocational-technical school established by the school districts of Dakota county.
- Area 32 Inver Hills State Junior College should be developed as a community college on one campus in Inver Grove Heights.

- Area 33 A new community college should be established on one campus in Red Wing.
- Area 34 The Faribault Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in Faribault.
- Area 35 Mankato Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in Mankato. Any two-year programs at Mankato State College should be turned over to the community college.
- Area 36 A new community college on one campus should be established at New Ulm.
- Area 37 Southwest State College at Marshall should serve as a community college for the area with the Canby Area Vocational-Technical School and the Granite Falls Area Vocational-Technical School serving as coordinate campuses without lower division baccalaureate programs.
- Area 38 The Pipestone Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in Pipestone.
- Area 39 Worthington State Junior College should become a community college on one campus in Worthington, with the Jackson Area Vocational-Technical School serving as a coordinate campus without lower division baccalaureate courses.
- Area 40 The Fairmont State Junior College should be developed as a community college on one campus in Fairmont.
- Area 41 The Albert Lea Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in Albert Lea.
- Area 42 The University of Minnesota technical college should become a community college on one campus in Waseca. An agricultural specialty should be maintained along with the expanded programs. Dormitories should be used for students in agricultural specialties or for students who do not live wihtin commuting distance of a community college. The university should maintain its experiment station.
- Area 43 A community college should be established on one campus in Owatonna.
- Area 44 Austin Area Vocational-Technical School and Austin State
 Junior College should combine to form a community college
 on one campus in Austin.
- Area 45 Rochester Area Vocational-Technical School and Rochester State Junior College should combine to form a community college on one campus in Rochester.

Area 46 - Winona Area Vocational-Technical School should become a community college on one campus in Winona. Any two-year programs at Winona State College should be turned over to the community college.

In regard to legislation needed, the report included the following statement:

The members of the Minnesota State Junior College Board realize that new legislation will be necessary if the recommendations we have made are to be carried out. We know that many groups will be affected by such legislation and we feel that their interests should be protected.

We have not tried to prepare a bill to accomplish our recommendations because we feel that such legislation should be written under the auspices of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission by a committee which includes representation from the various groups who will be affected by the legislation.

We offer our services and those of our staff in this effort.

After the regular board meeting on January 19, 1970, members of the State Junior College Board held a press conference in Room 116 of the State Administration Building at which they summarized the report and then made the following announcement:

We hereby designate <u>CAMBRIDGE</u> as the site for the twentieth state junior college. We feel that, of the five communities from which we were directed to choose, Cambridge at this time fits into the statewide plan we have prepared.

The designation of Cambridge as the twentieth site met with general acceptance, but reaction to the proposal for forty-six community college districts was mixed. Officials in the Minnesota State Department of Education -- Commissioner Howard Casmey, Assistant Commissioner Farley Bright, and Assistant Commissioner Robert Van Tries -- were outspoken in their rejection of the proposal, as indicated in an article by Gerry Nelson of the Associated Press which appeared in out-state newspapers on January 21, 1970:

ST. PAUL (AP) -- Reaction has been mixed to a proposal to combine junior colleges and area vocational-technical schools into a new system of two-year "community colleges."

Gov. Harold LeVander commended the State Junior College Board for its study, calling the idea "interesting and provocative."

However, LeVander said junior colleges and vocational schools are only a part of the picture. He said a "total plan" for higher education in Minnesota must include state colleges, private colleges, the University of Minnesota and its branches.

The reaction was decidedly cool in the State Department of Education, which supervises the area vocational-technical schools.

"We've got the finest system of post-high school vocational education in the country," said Farley Bright, acting state commissioner of education.

"It's making good progress; it's supported by the people; about 95 per cent of its graduates are being placed.

"This is a success story that is pretty hard to match. Why should we be changing something as successful as this?"

The area schools are operated by local school districts, with state and federal aid. They teach job-oriented courses which are changed from time to time to reflect the needs of the job market.

Both Bright and Robert P. Van Tries, assistant commissioner of education, said that junior colleges should seek to resolve their "problems" by dealing with four-year state colleges and the University of Minnesota.

Van Tries heads the division of vocational-technical education in the state department.

Van Tries said junior colleges are having problems with programs under which students transfer to other institutions.

"A possible solution to these problems would be to have junior colleges become part of the university, such as is the case in Wisconsin," Van Tries said.

In a sharp comment on the community college plan, Van Tries said:

"The junior college system, in its efforts to serve all people, may be experiencing difficulty in serving any specific group well."

State Rep. Rod Searle, Waseca, said there will be considerable interest in the new proposal in the 1971 legislature.

Searle heads an appropriations subcommittee on education, which deals with education money matters.

"I've got an open mind on this thing," Searle said. "I would want to see what the economic results might be for the state. My primary interest would be on seeing what is the best for students, not what is best for administrators."

The community college proposal was outlined Monday by the state Junior College Board. Among the concepts was that the Junior College Board be abolished and all community colleges be run by a new state board for community colleges.

Searle said the board showed "foresight and selflessness" by proposing to disband.

"It's thought-provoking, and that's good," Searle said.

Commissioner Casmey's views were made clear in the following article by Deborah Howell which appeared in the Minneapolis Star on July 15, 1970:

State Education Commissioner Howard Casmey told new school board members from across the state Tuesday they should oppose merger of junior colleges and vocational schools and should lobby harder than ever before in the Minnesota Legislature for public education.

Casmey said too many parents, citizens and educators believe that students can't make it without a college degree. "I don't believe it anymore and they (the students) aren't buying it."

Casmey said the state junior college officials who have proposed merger are "dedicated to taking over vocational education...and they don't believe the world of work belongs in higher education."

"If you're not alert (to the possibilities of takeover), you'll get hung" by junior college officials, Casmey said. He is in charge of the state's vocational education system.

Casmey was speaking to about 370 persons--mostly new board members--at a workshop in the Pick-Nicollet Hotel sponsored by the Minnesota School Boards Association.

He questioned whether junior college officials would not neglect physically handicapped and mentally retarded students in vocational education.

Casmey said that vocational education at the post-high school level in Minnesota is the best in the nation but that many needs are unmet in high school vocational training.

Casmey said that the 1971 session of the Minnesota Legislature "will be one of the toughest sessions we have faced in education." He urged a unified program among educational lobbying in the Legislature.

He said, "The time is past to be gentlemen" and that school board members must be willing to grab legislators by the shirt collar and "stick your finger in his chest and say 'are you with us or against us.'"

He urged board members to tell legislators they will make it tough on legislators in reelection campaigns if they don't support education bills.

He warned the board members, "If you don't work, don't come to the state department (of education) and cry on my shoulder, I won't listen."

The reactions of the State Department officials were disappointing. Differences of opinion as to administrative structure and protection of vested interests were expected, but distortion of the statements in the report and accusations of "empire building" and desires by the State Junior College Board to take over the Vocational-Technical Schools were entirely without merit. After all, the report had suggested that the State Junior College Board be abolished and replaced by a new board with a majority of its members from the vocational sector. Members of the staff of the State Junior College Board understood that they might lose their jobs in the process. And allegations that the junior colleges were having trouble in their relations with four-year colleges and universities were malicious and totally without basis. Students from junior colleges had always transferred easily to four-year colleges. Careful reading of the report will reveal that the intent was to provide more choice and access for students and more economies to the State of Minnesota.

Members of the State Board of Education and Directors of Area Vocational-Technical Schools were not quoted in newspaper articles, but in meetings with junior college people they were much more cordial than their representatives in the State Department of Education. A joint meeting of the State Board of Education and the State Junior college Board at which Robert Mars, President of the State Junior College Board, explained the report, resulted in a good discussion of the report and in good will on the part of

both groups. The writer met with the Directors of the Area Vocational-Technical Schools and explained the report to them, and while they had many concerns, they were open to discussion of them and to the possibility of change.

Another attack on the motives of the State Junior College Board was made by John Carroll, former chairman of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission, in remarks quoted in the St. Paul Dispatch on August 19, 1970:

John Carroll, who was instrumental in the building of the St. Paul Technical Vocational Institute, today warned that attempts by the Minnesota Junior College Board to gain some control over Minnesota vocational-technical schools would hurt the schools more than help them.

"The board," he explained, "just wants to get its hands on the millions of dollars spent on vocational education in the state."

Carroll, president of American Hoist & Derrick Co. and president of the governor's higher education coordinating commission for two years, delivered his remarks before several hundred teachers, counselors and school administrators at a vocational education conference in the institute.

He recalled a proposal made in January by the board that state junior colleges and area vocational-technical schools be brought together under a new board and operated as community colleges.

Some newspaper editors supported the plan. Others opposed it. The following editorial appeared in the Minneapolis Tribune on January 26, 1970:

It has become increasingly clear that Minnesota's fast-growing systems of junior colleges and area vocational-technical schools have problems of competition, duplication and even confusion of image for prospective students. Although the junior colleges are stronger in academic courses, and the vocational schools emphasize technical training, both offer courses designed as preparation for a variety of vocational fields. Both have been under pressure to obtain enough funds, buildings and faculty to keep up with the rush of students wanting their kinds of post-high school education.

Professional opinions on the idea of merger have differed, with junior college leaders generally more interested in linking the two types of institutions, and vocational educators favoring the present separation. Differences in sources of financial support and administrative structure have presented barriers to easy

amalgamation. Intangible factors of institutional identity, prestige and student status have affected feelings on the issue.

The 1969 Legislature, concerned about funds and efficiency, ordered the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission to study the relationship of the two educational systems. That review, now under way, will doubtless benefit from the State Junior College Board's new proposals on how a single system might be developed, building on the strengths of both.

The Junior College Board report, it seems to us, has much to commend it. The recommendations are specific and practical, but allow flexibility in regard to local circumstances which may affect each institution. The goal, with leeway on time for amalgamation, is a network of two-year "community colleges" developed to be responsive to area needs, to be more comprehensive in curriculum than either educational system is now, and to make more effective use of public funds expended.

We hope the State Board of Education, which is also the state board for vocational education, will express its views on the question forthrightly. The Higher Education Commission should be able to provide valuable perspective on alternatives, and Minnesota may gain insight from a forthcoming study by the U.S. Office of Education. Meanwhile, the Junior College Board report is a good starting document on an issue which will call for important decisions in the next legislative session.

Another supportive editorial appeared in the Sun Newspapers on January 28, 1970:

The proposal to join the vocational-technical schools and the state junior colleges into a single system is one that deserves the most serious consideration.

While some of the specifics of the junior college board's recommendations might be disputed, the two-year community college concept is educationally sound. It would broaden opportunities for the student, making available to him a full liberal arts curriculum and a full offering of job-oriented courses. Regardless of the area he emphasizes, the student still has readily available to him a wide variety of the best in the other, to supplement his specialty or provide the opportunity for switching easily to a new one. the community college would vocationally-oriented student extra-curricular opportunities doesn't now enjoy in this state and a two-year degree that would be valuable not only in the job market but two years of college credit for entry into a four-year school if he chose to continue.

Resistance to the idea from the vocational-technical division of the state department of education appears to be motivated more by a desire to perpetuate an organizational fiefdom than by sound educational principles. That vocational-technical education would be slighted in favor of liberal arts programs, though possible, is not inevitable. That local control of vocational-technical education would be lost is true, but that doesn't mean the quality of education will suffer; it could very well be the reverse.

Consideration of the community college idea is especially pertinent now in some Twin Cities metrpolitan areas. In the northeast area the newly-formed vocational technical school district 916 is yet to choose a site for its school. As many have contended, the logical place would be near the new Lakewood Junior College campus. Not to put it there would make impossible the implementation of a community college in that area.

In any event, a decision on the community college concept should be made on the basis of providing the best education for the student. Overall planning and coordination of higher education in Minnesota is a must, and the joining of vocational technical schools and state junior colleges is a step toward achieving that goal.

A summary of editorial comment was written by Peter Vanderpoel of the Minneapolis Tribune on January 26, 1970:

The newest of several proposals to combine Minnesota's junior college system with the area technical-vocational schools now run by separate local school boards has received a mixed reaction from state newspaper editors.

"We see no advantage" in such a system of community colleges, which was advocated last week by the Minnesota Junior College Board, editor Harold Schoelkopf wrote in the St. Cloud Times. St. Cloud has a four-year state college and an area technical school which, like others in Minnesota, is "under strict state supervision and must meet exacting standards to qualify for state and federal aids," said Schoelkopf. "We feel strongly that the vocational schools should continue in their present status under local control."

The Worthington Globe, on the other hand, waxed enthusiastic, calling the plan "a worthy recommendation." Its implementation, said the Globe, edited by Raymond Crippen, would mean that "Minnesota would be creating facilities to guarantee a 13th and 14th year of training for every young person in the state, just as it has to this date provided every student with facilities from grades one through 12." Because Minnesota has four state boards, each concerned with a form of post-high school education, there is "duplication and overlapping of facilities and programs," said the Globe. Combining junior colleges and technical schools, as a step toward consolidation, has "unquestioned merit," it said.

To the contrary, Winona News editor Adolph Bremer told his readers that "the State Junior College Board has frayed educational relationships with a unilateral proposal." The suspicion exists

among "local educators," he wrote, that "the junior colleges may have a jealous eye on federal funds now accruing to the vocational-technical schools...What some educators find irritating is that the board has assumed the role of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission. The consolidation proposal "is certain to be challenged in the 1971 session of the Legislature," Bremer predicted.

The Austin Herald, edited by Clarence Burgeson, noted that a state legislator from its area, Rep. Harvey Sathre of Adams, vice-chairman of the House Education Committee, opposes the plan. But, it said, "the Herald is inclined to support the State Junior College Board's view."

Support also came from the Red Wing Republican Eagle, edited by Philip Duff, Jr. "We commend the board for its desire to bring all two-year post-high school public education under a single state organizational roof," it said. "There's always been an ambiguity between the separate vo-tech schools, directly managed by local school boards, and the somewhat duplicating system of state-managed junior colleges. However, care should be taken to preserve the proven strengths of the established, successful vo-tech system."

On a related subject, the Republican Eagle said that "Red Wing's higher education hopes" received "a considerable lift" with the Junior College Board's recommendation that the city be considered as a site for a community college. "Immediately, Red Wing ought to continue pressing its application for an area vocational-technical school," it said.

A complete file of newspaper clippings in regard to the report can be found in the offices of the Minnesota Community College System.

Planning for the colleges at Fairmont and Cambridge proceeded according to the previously approved timetables under the direction of Dr. Emil F. Wilken. On April 14, 1970, the State Board appointed a first advisory committee for the college in Cambridge composed of Richard Sherman, Jerome Peterson, H.D. Stokes, Jo Bornholdt, Robert Nordstrom, Elgin F. Gunderson, Jerome K. Halde, Barbara Hanson, and Dale Poffenberger.

In April of 1970 the Higher Education Coordinating Commission received a 45-page report from Consultant Lewis B. Mayhew of Stanford University after his study of the need for new higher education institutions in Minnesota. Mayhew looked at the three areas of the state where upper division

institutions had been suggested. He concluded that northeastern Minnesota did not have enough population to warrant such an institution, and that while a case could be made for the need for such institutions in the metropolitan area and in Rochester, his judgement was that four-year institutions would be much more preferable than upper division institutions. He commented on the political practicality of the University of Minnesota creating a four-year branch in Rochester, and in return for this, the State College System creating a campus in the Twin City area. He indicated that the single greatest need was the creation of a new junior college in the urban area immediately adjacent to the central part of St. Paul. He stated that if such an institution were created and if approval were given by the Legislature to at least several new junior colleges in the locations already suggested (Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, New Ulm, and Owatonna) and if other existing junior colleges increased size at expected rates, much of the demand for lower division education could be accommodated.

In regard to upper division enrollments, Mayhew suggested expanding the St. Paul campus of the University, providing radical expansion of the state scholarship program so that students would be encouraged to enroll in private colleges, and equalizing the cost of attending college while living at home and attending college away from home so students living in the metropolitan area would be diverted voluntarily to state colleges and university branches outside the metropolitan area.

He suggested that when at all feasible junior colleges and vocational-technical schools should be merged and operated as community colleges directly responsible to some designated state board or agency. He stated that the arguments for merger seemed considerably more cogent than arguments for separate maintenance.

The Coordinating Commission discussed the Mayhew report along with earlier reports from the University task force headed by Dr. Stanley Kegler and from the Coordinating Commission staff during a meeting held at the Highland Inn in St. Paul on April 23rd and 24th, 1970. At that meeting former governor Elmer L. Andersen, a member of the Commission, made a statement for the Commission:

The Higher Education Coordinating Commission is today receiving and releasing the report of Dr. Lewis B. Mayhew of Stanford University, consultant to the Commission. It is an important contribution to the deliberative process of the Commission. Staff studies and reports as well as the University of Minnesota Kegler report are some of the additional materials we have had before us for study.

I have been asked by the Commission to make a brief statement as to the present posture of the Commission on some of the matters on which we are to make final recommendations to the legislature on September 1st.

- 1. It is the consensus of the Commission that a junior college adapting to the special needs of the situation should be established in St. Paul.
- 2. The Commission feels that a high priority and very strong emphasis should be placed on a substantial increase in legislative appropriations for loans and grants to be made available to qualified college entrance applicants based on their financial need in relation to the costs of the institution involved. We believe this will not only increase opportunities for young people but will lead to greater utilization of our private colleges which are in a position to handle increased enrollments.
- 3. The Commission is thinking in terms of a recommendation to the legislature that appropriation be made for planning a new state college campus in the metropolitan area including identification of site. The Commission thinks in stronger terms of this need than the Mayhew report states, with particular emphasis on upper division programs.
- 4. The Commission is not thinking in terms of setting any numerical limit on the enrollment of the University of Minnesota on its Twin City campuses. It recognizes that there are opportunities for expanding the use of the St. Paul campus and encourages the Board of Regents to continue exploration of those possibilities.

- 5. The Commission reacts favorably to the announcement of the Mayo Medical School proposal and its affiliation with the University. It also recognizes the logic of the University establishing a branch at Rochester to provide baccalaureate and graduate work. The University has indicated that it does not feel the development of program to be a unilateral function. Questions of impact on Winona State College, the development of programs at Winona that would attract statewide interest, the matter of the impact on Rochester Junior College, the area vocational-technical school, and private college in the area are all matters to receive the most careful consideration by all the systems involved.
- 6. The Commission would make no observation at this time on the matter of future relationship between the Junior College System and the area vocational technical schools. A study is underway and the Commission will delay discussion of this matter until that report is available.
- The Commission recognizes that the matter of delivery of health care in our state is of great concern and proposes to treat further with education in the health sciences later as it relates to St. Paul and Duluth as well as the main campus of the University of Minnesota. It should be understood that none of these observations indicate final judgment. The Commission is making tentative observations at this time having in mind that every element in higher education relates to every other element and in preparing final recommendations adjustments in any or all of these matters would be possible. We do want to make public the direction of our thinking because we think it is our duty to do so and also to encourage the greatest possible participation in the discussions and development of information on which ultimate recommendations will be based and final judgments made by the state legislature.

The Commission has not as yet had discussions on the question of any additional institution in Region 3 (northeastern Minnesota) and Dr. Mayhew made no recommendations on this matter.

On July 9, 1970, the new President of the State Junior College Board, reflecting upon reaction to the plan proposed by the Board in January, issued a press release which was published widely in newspapers throughout Minnesota:

ST. PAUL -- The president of the Minnesota Junior College Board said today he was pleased with reactions to his board's January proposal that the state's junior colleges, area vocational technical schools, and technical institutes be brought together under a single new board and operated as a system of community colleges.

Noting that six months have passed since the board proposal was made, Robert W. Mahowald, Jr., who heads the five-member state board,

said, "Our proposal has probably done more than anything else to provoke a reappraisal of post-secondary education in the state of Minnesota. Some changes will certainly come."

The former state legislator from St. Cloud said he was delighted that among the first to support the idea of placing the systems of two-year post-high school institutions under a single board were the presidents of the state junior colleges.

"These men," he said, "are not satisfied with the status quo. These men know there are risks involved, but they are prepared to share in the re-design of education beyond high school. These men are ready to shift some of their ideas to incorporate broader educational opportunities for the people of our state."

Mahowald, who is an insurance executive, said he was particularly gratified to hear comments of educators who support the development of community colleges which offer a broad range of occupational and academic education in a single institution.

He referred to comments made by Dr. Leon P. Minear, Director of the Division of Vocational and Technical Education in Washington, D.C. who spoke recently in Minneapolis at a national leadership conference.

In a taped radio interview, Dr. Minear said, "The ability to switch from an academic--primarily academic program--to an occupational program with some academic work, is excellent."

Mahowald also referred to the spring report of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission and to remarks in that report of noted educational consultant Dr. Lewis B. Mayhew of Stanford University who also supports the idea of a single institution which provides a greater mix of occupational and academic offerings.

"When men of the stature of Dr. Minear and Dr. Mayhew, who know all sides of the argument, support your position, it is most gratifying," said Mahowald.

Mahowald expressed appreciation for the support of junior college advisory committees who have encouraged the development of community colleges offering in one institution both vocational and academic programs.

He said, "The opinions of the advisory committee members are valued because they are among the most aware and sensitive to educational needs in their areas. They are citizens who work with junior colleges to keep them responsive to community needs."

Expressing appreciation to junior college students for their confidence in the board proposal, the board president said, "When delegates to the Minnesota Association of Junior College Student Governments vote in favor of your proposition, this is a most significant endorsement."

A move to help take care of problems of access in one part of the state was made in the fall of 1970 when an extension center served by Brainerd and Fergus Falls State Junior Colleges was opened in Wadena. The writer had conferred with Wadena Superintendent of Schools Theodore H. Tofte during the spring and summer as to whether space for such a center could be made available in the Wadena area. Mr. Tofte suggested that classroom and library space could be made available in the Wadena High School and in the Area Vocational-Technical School, and that a house across the street from the high school was owned by the Wadena school district and could be made available to serve as offices and a student center. President Wesley Waage and Dean Clarence Heine of Fergus Falls State Junior College and President John Chalberg and Dean William Oatey of Brainerd Junior College worked out a plan whereby faculty could be made available for a full freshman offering in Director Wadena. Mr. Donald Hamerlinck, of the Wadena Area Vocational-Technical School agreed to serve as Director of the Extension Center on an overload basis. Mr. Van Sickle of the Fergus Falls faculty was assigned full-time to Wadena as a coordinator and instructor. A total of 51 students were enrolled at the Wadena Extension Center in the fall of 1970. Their academic records were maintained at either Brainerd or Fergus Falls, according to their individual choice.

The eighteenth state junior college opened in the fall of 1970 when Inver Hills State Junior College welcomed 435 students to its beautiful new campus in Inver Grove Heights. President Gessner had been on duty since July 1, 1969, first in the system offices and later in temporary offices in Hilltop Elementary School in Inver Grove Heights.

Three more colleges -- Lakewood, Rainy River, and Vermilion -- moved to new facilities on their permanent campuses in the fall of 1970. With those moves the transition from school district or temporary facilities was

complete. The system had grown to the eighteen colleges authorized by the 1965 and 1967 Legislatures. It is interesting to note that in the fall of 1970 the number of students enrolled had grown to 19,949, with a full-time equivalency of 17,427, an increase of 14, 540 students and an increase in full-time equivalency of 12,447 students since the State Junior College System became operational in the fall of 1964.

A junior college in St. Paul and a state college in the Twin City area were included in recommendations adopted by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission at its meeting on August 28, 1970. Also included was a recommendation that the 1971 Legislature provide the University of Minnesota with planning funds for a branch in Rochester.

A sub-committee of the Coordinating Commission headed by Harold Grams of Virginia struggled with the problem of junior college-vocational school mergers. Activity of the sub-committee was reported in an article by Harry Hite in the St. Paul Dispatch of September 25, 1970:

A subcommittee of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission (MHECC) was scheduled to make a recommendation at a commission meeting today in St. Paul in support of merger of vocational-technical schools with state junior colleges.

Strong opposition to such a merger was registered Wednesday in Duluth by the Minnesota AFL-CIO Federation of Labor.

The recommendation by a subcommittee headed by Harold Grams Sr., Virginia, came after an inquiry by the subcommittee into the relationship between area technical schools and other institutions of higher learning in Minnesota.

Grams' subcommittee said legislation should be enacted which approves authorization for any area vocational-technical school to become a state institution under the State Junior College Board (SJCB) upon petition by the local school board to the SJCB, with final approval by the coordinating commission.

It further recommends that legislation be enacted which requests the SJCB, the State Board for Vocational Education and the local school boards in those communities beyond the seven-county metropolitan area, where both an area vocational-technical school and a state junior college exist, to explore, identify and develop a plan to combine the two institutions in such communities.

The subcommittee added that "this cooperative plan should be reported, along with implications and problems evident in its implication, to the coordinating commission by July 1, 1972," in time for the latter's recommendations to the 1973 Minnesota Legislature.

Joining the AFL-CIO in opposition to merger of the area vocational-technical schools with state junior colleges was Commissioner E.I. (Bud) Malone of the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry, who is also a member of the coordinating commission.

In a letter to Grams, Malone said "area vocational-technical schools should continue to remain a separate and distinct identity within the present Minnesota higher education complex.

Malone expressed concern that merger of vocational schools into junior colleges would result in loss of institutional identity for the vocational schools and, as a possible result, posed the possibility that "lines of responsibility and accountability would be blurred."

Malone also posed as an additional threat to the existing vocational school concept the possibility of "subtle pressures" operating after merger "to shift vocational students into liberal arts courses."

"Let us remember," Malone added, "that for all future jobs, 20 per cent will require a college education and 25 per cent will need a post-high school technical education.

"Yet, a recent survey of 18-year-olds in the state found that 41 per cent were in college and 9 per cent in vocational-technical schools. The mismatch between training and jobs in Minnesota is immense."

Differences of opinion on the sub-committee caused the matter to be laid over until the October 30th meeting of the Coordinating Commission. As reported in the St. Paul Dispatch on September 26, 1970:

The question of possible mergers between Minnesota vocational-technical schools and junior colleges is expected to be decided at the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission's (MHECC) next meeting Oct. 30.

MHECC was asked by the legislature to study the matter, and a subcommittee has been doing so for 18 months.

It had been anticipated the subcommittee would make its recommendations at MHECC's meeting Friday, but J. Peter Devine of

St. Paul said the report to the full commission had to be delayed because subcommittee members still have "differences of opinion" on two of six recommendations.

Devine said that at this stage of the report mergers would apply only to vocational-technical schools and junior colleges in communities outside the seven-county metropolitan area.

In other communities where both types of schools exist, he said, administrators of both would have to "sit down and talk over" a possible merger. This consideration would have to be given prior to 1972.

"One of the major problems has been a lack of communication between the two types of schools," Devine said. "We want them to discuss a merger and then come up with reasons either why they should or should not merge."

Any legislation requested, he continued, would be "strictly permissive legislation."

"The merger would have to be requested by the technical-vocational school, and the legislation would simply leave the door open for a merger," he said. "This would also be true if at a later time a vocational-technical school and junior college in the seven-county metropolitan area decided they wanted to merge."

Although the prospect of merging the two types of school has long been an issue of disagreement, the issue became hotter in January when the State Junior college Board recommended developing all technical-vocational schools and junior colleges into a single system of community colleges.

Several sites for the college in Cambridge were offered by the community. After inspection by the writer and the state architect, the site which was the first choice of the Cambridge committee was recommended and was approved by the State Board on October 13, 1970. It was a site on the west side of the Rum River just south of Highway 95. The Board also confirmed its approval of the Fairmont site on the western shore of Lake Sisseton which had been purchased by the City of Fairmont in 1965.

- 1971 O HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION URGED JUNIOR COLLEGE IN ST. PAUL; RECOMMENDED STATE COLLEGE IN METROPOLITAN AREA, CONTINUED STUDY IN ROCHESTER, SOME JUNIOR COLLEGE AND AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL MERGERS, AND APPROVAL OF PREVIOUSLY RECOMMENDED JUNIOR COLLEGES IN ALEXANDRIA, HUTCHINSON, NEW ULM, AND OWATONNA
 - O BILLS INTRODUCED FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES IN ST. PAUL, ALEXANDRIA, FARIBAULT, NEW ULM, OWATONNA AND WADENA
 - BILLS INTRODUCED TO CHANGE NAMES FROM "JUNIOR COLLEGES"
 TO "COMMUNITY COLLEGES"
 - O BILL INTRODUCED TO PLACE JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER STATE COLLEGE BOARD
 - O BILLS INTRODUCED TO ALLOW JUNIOR COLLEGE AT PLACE OF AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL, TO REQUEST PLANS FOR COMBINATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGE AND AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL WHEN BOTH EXIST IN SAME NON-METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY
 - O BILLS INTRODUCED TO ALLOW SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO SHARE COSTS OF EXTENSION CENTERS, TO ESTABLISH UPPER DIVISION EXTENSION CENTER ON IRON RANGE, AND TO ESTABLISH STATE COLLEGE ON IRON RANGE
 - LEGISLATURE APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR BUILDINGS IN CAMBRIDGE AND FAIRMONT
 - O LEGISLATURE APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR STATE COLLEGE CENTER IN METROPOLITAN AREA
 - O OWATONNA EXTENSION CENTER ESTABLISHED
 - o "RIVERVIEW STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE" AND "FAIRLAKES STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE" APPROVED AS NAMES FOR COLLEGES IN CAMBRIDGE AND FAIRMONT
 - INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS APPROVED FOR FAIRLAKES AND RIVERVIEW

The 1969 Legislature had directed the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission to study the need for a state junior college in St. Paul. In its report to the Legislature in January of 1971, entitled "Meeting the Challenge" the commission made the following statement:

The Commission urges the establishment of a state junior college The Commission recommends that the 1971 Legislature in St. Paul. appropriate funds to the State Junior College Board adequate for the planning and establishment of this institution as soon as possible. The absence of a comprehensive two-year commuter institution in a city with a population of 300,000 represents a serious deficiency in the state's admirable efforts to make post-secondary opportunities as geographically accessible as practical for all Minnesota residents. Moreover, as the University of Minnesota continues to shift relative from the lower division to upper division post-baccalaureate programs, the need for additional lower division opportunities in the Twin Cities will become critical.

In a section on providing for the needs of Minnesota's disadvantaged population, the report adds this language in regard to St. Paul:

It is recommended that this junior college plan for a maximum enrollment of 4,500 students. It is also recommended that this college develop a broad curriculum embracing both general and occupational programs in recognition of the needs of the disadvantaged.

The Coordinating Commission urged the Legislature to provide adequate and timely building funds in the following recommendations:

The 1971 Legislature should provide sufficient building funds for rapid development of new institutions already authorized and recommended as well as for necessary improvement of physical facilities on existing campuses. The pattern of enrollment growth projected for the next two decades indicates that delaying construction of needed facilities on both new and old campuses would not be in the best interests of the state.

A state college in the metropolitan area was recommended by the Commission:

A state college designed to accommodate approximately 5,000 upper division students and 3,000 lower division students by 1980 should be established in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. While the concept of a free-standing upper division institution is appealing, the experience of such institutions would suggest that a college which emphasizes upper-division programs is a more realistic approach. Such a state college would increase the diversity of opportunities available to metropolitan area residents on a commuting basis. It would also provide the opportunity for developing new programs and other innovations in curriculum. The 1971 Legislature

should provide funds to the State College Board for developing specific plans for a Twin Cities state college in order that a final decision by the 1973 Legislature on establishment of the institution may be based on a more complete assessment of the nature of the proposed institution, its curriculum, the students it would strive to serve, the investment necessary for developing an appropriate campus, and the way in which its role would relate to existing institutions. The Higher Education Coordinating Commission should be involved in the development of these plans, and it should make recommendations on implementation of these plans to the legislature in 1973.

In regard to baccalaureate opportunities in Rochester, the Commission recommended more study:

The Rochester community offers an unusually fine setting for a university and residents of the area have expressed a strong feeling of need for advanced educational offerings to be provided in the Although the 1969 Legislature did not request that the Commission consider a university campus in Rochester, considerable attention has been focused on the desirability of such an institution since the last legislative session. The Commission continues to believe that development of undergraduate medical education by The Mayo Clinic and Foundation in Rochester is in the best interests of the state and should be accomplished as soon as feasible with state support. A University of Minnesota campus in Rochester would provide strong support for undergraduate programs in medicine in Rochester. Development of a complete description of the nature, purpose, programs, and costs of a University of Minnesota branch in Rochester should precede a final decision on establishing such an institution. Some pertinent questions regarding the proposed institution, such as its impact on Winona State College, Rochester State Junior College, and other institutions in the area, cannot be fully considered in the absence of a more complete description of the proposed institution. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that the 1971 Legislature appropriate planning funds to the University of Minnesota in order that a decision by the 1973 Legislature may be based on more adequate information. If detailed study confirms present indications of need, a branch of the University of Minnesota should be established in The Higher Education Coordinating Commission should be Rochester. involved in the development of these plans, and it should make recommendations on implementation of these plans to the legislature in 1973.

Four recommendations dealt with relationships between Area Vocational-Technical Schools and other post-secondary institutions:

Occupational programs should continue to be offered by all types of post-secondary institutions. Area vocational-technical schools should continue to offer a wide range of programs of two years or

less which provide for initial occupational entry and retraining for State junior colleges advancement and occupational adjustment. located in areas which are not served by area vocational-technical schools should offer the range of occupational programs which would be provided by an area vocational-technical school if one were located in the area. State junior colleges located in areas which are served by an area vocational-technical school should offer a more limited range of occupational programs, depending on the population and needs of the area with emphasis on programs of two years in duration and those which are most closely related to the academic programs of the institution. Public four year institutions should offer occupational programs of more than two years in duration. Four-year institutions which are located in areas served by area vocational-technical schools, but not by state junior colleges, also should offer some occupational programs of two years or less with emphasis on two year programs which are closely related to their academic programs in order to meet the commuter needs of the area. Four-year institutions also may appropriately offer a limited number of terminal occupational programs of two years or less experimental or laboratory purposes or to meet the needs of students for whom completion of a four-year program is determined not to be an appropriate goal.

Expanded cooperation between higher education institutions and area vocational-technical schools which are located in the same or neighboring communities should continue to be encouraged. Economic incentives should be provided for those institutions which seek to adopt cooperative programs and which seek to add programs which are judged to insure that educational opportunity is made fully accessible to as many Minnesota residents as practical.

Legislation should be enacted providing authorization for any area vocational-technical school to become a state institution under the State Junior College Board upon petition by the local school board to the Minnesota Junior College Board which will review the request and make recommendations to the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission, which will take final action on the request after consultation with the State Board for Vocational Education and will report such action to the legislature.

Legislation should request the State Junior College Board, the State Board for Vocational Education and the local school boards in those communities beyond the seven county metropolitan area, where both an area vocational-technical school and a state junior college exist, to explore, identify and develop a plan to combine the two institutions in such communities. This cooperative plan should be reported, along with implications and problems evident in its implementation, to the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission by July 1, 1972, in time for its consideration as part of the Commission's recommendations to the 1973 Legislature.

Members of the Commission at the time were: Arnold E. Stoa of Winona, First Congressional District; Edwin T. Herbig of Waseca, Second Congressional

District; John W. Mooty of Edina, Third Congressional District; J. Peter Devine of St. Paul, Fourth Congressional District; Leonard E. Lindquist of Minneapolis, Fifth Congressional District; Jack Lynch of Willmar, Sixth Congressional District; Chris N. Christu of Moorhead, Seventh Congressional District; Harold Grams of Virginia, Eighth Congressional District; Sister Mary Richard Boo of Duluth, Private Colleges; Sidney A. Rand of Northfield, Private Colleges; Howard B. Casmey of Golden Valley, Commissioner of Education; George A. Rossman of Grand Rapids, State Board of Education; Philip C. Helland of Burnsville, Chancellor of the State Junior College System; Robert Mahowald of St. Cloud, State Junior College Board; G. Theodore Mitau of St. Paul, Chancellor of the State College System; Elmer I. Malone of Minneapolis, State College Board; Malcolm C. Moos of St. Paul, President of the University of Minnesota; and Elmer L. Andersen of St. Paul, Regent of the University of Minnesota. Officers were: Edwin T. Herbig, President; George Rossman, Vice President; Philip C. Helland, Secretary; and Richard C. Hawk, Executive Director.

Soon after the opening of the 1971 legislative session bills were introduced to establish a state junior college in St. Paul. House File 18, introduced by Representatives Robert North, R.L. Pavlak, Ray Faricy, Tony Bennett and Vernon Sommerdorf, all of St. Paul, on January 11, 1971, utilized the familiar format used in 1967 and 1969:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1969, SECTION 136.601.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.601, is amended to read:

(ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES; LOCATION OF COLLEGES.) 136.601 Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 state junior colleges 136.60, 136.61, established by sections 136.62, 136.63, 136.64. two additional state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior college board.

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64; -- 13-- of -- the state junior colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Itasca county; five of said state junior colleges shall be situated in the northwest Hennepin county area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey county area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area; and the state junior college board shall determine the sites for the location of such five state junior colleges.

Representative Vernon Sommerdorf was deleted from the list of authors on January 13, 1971, and replaced by Representative Fred Norton. The bill was sent to the Higher Education Committee, where it remained.

Companion bills to establish a state junior college in St. Paul, Senate File 655 and House File 883, were introduced on February 19, 1971. Authors of SF 655 were Senators Joseph O'Neill of St. Paul, Jerome Hughes of Maplewood, and John Tracy Anderson of St. Paul. Authors of HF 883 were Representatives Fred Norton of St. Paul, Tony Bennett of St. Paul, Richard Anderson of New Brighton, Robert North of St. Paul, and Bruce Vento of St. Paul. The bills were as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO JUNIOR COLLEGES; ESTABLISHING A JUNIOR COLLEGE IN THE CITY OF ST. PAUL AND APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. (ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE IN ST. PAUL.) Subdivision 1. There is hereby established a junior college under the state junior college board subject to all provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 136, and any other law applicable to state junior colleges.
- Subd. 2. The junior college shall be located in the city of St. Paul. The exact site of the junior college shall be selected as provided in subdivision 3.
- Subd. 3. On or before January 1, 1972, the president of the university of Minnesota, the chancellor of the Minnesota state college system, the president of the state junior college board, the

commissioner of education, the executive director of the state junior college board, and the mayor of St. Paul, constituting a site selection committee, shall select the site of the junior college established by this section and shall notify the state junior college board and the commissioner of administration in writing thereof.

- Subd. 4. Facilities may be leased for a St. Paul location. If a lease is made, it shall be for no less than two years with options to buy the facilities or to renew the lease for an additional two years or an additional time as needed for the junior college to find other quarters. The lease shall contain a provision that the part of the payment which is not attributable to operating costs shall apply toward the purchase price.
- Subd. 5. The commissioner of administration shall forthwith, after consultation with the state junior college board, proceed to acquire the necessary lands therefor by lease, gift, purchase, or condemnation proceedings. Land acquisition by condemnation proceedings shall be pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 117.
- Subd. 6. The state junior college board shall establish a curriculum equal and comparable to the curriculum of the first two years course presently maintained by the now existing state junior colleges, and those courses in skilled and technical trades shall be formulated and determined by a committee of qualified personnel appointed by the state junior college board. The program offering in the technical trades shall be consistent with the economic circumstances of this state and geographic area.
- Subd. 7. There is appropriated to the state junior college board from the general fund in the state treasury the sum of \$100,000 for the establishment of the junior college created in subdivision 1 to be expended in the manner provided by law for site selection expenses, site acquisition costs, planning, developing, constructing, and equipping the necessary grounds, buildings, and other facilities deemed necessary by the site selection committee and the state junior college board, and other facilities of said junior college.

Both bills were sent to Higher Education committees. No action was taken on HF 883, but SF 655 was reported out with the following amendment and re-referred to Finance:

- Page 1, line 8, before the word "there" insert the following: "In addition to any other junior colleges authorized or established by law."
- Line 19. Strike "Executive Director: and insert "Chancellor."
- Page 2, line 21. Strike "\$100,000" and insert "\$...."

A bill to establish state junior colleges at Alexandria, New Ulm, Owatonna, and St. Paul was introduced as Senate File 879 on March 4, 1971, by Senators Mel Frederick of West Concord, Carl Jensen of Sleepy Eye, and Edward Novak of St. Paul. A companion bill, House File 1324 was introduced on March 9, 1971 by Representatives John Biersdorf of Owatonna, Jon Haaven of Alexandria, R.L. Pavlak of St. Paul, A.J. Eckstein of New Ulm, and Julian Hook of St. Louis Park. Again, the bills were sent to the Higher Education committees. There was no action on HF 1324, but SF 879 was recommended to pass and re-referred to Finance where it remained. Language of the bills was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (136.603) (ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. In addition to the state junior colleges authorized in Minnesota Statutes 1969, Sections 136.60, 136.601 and 136.602, additional state junior colleges are established at Alexandria, New Ulm, Owatonna and St. Paul.

Subd. 2. There is appropriated to the state junior college board and the commissioner of administration jointly, from the general fund in the state treasury, the sum of \$....., or so much thereof as may be necessary for planning and architectural services in connection with the junior colleges established in this act. This appropriation shall not cancel but is available until the orderly development of the junior colleges herein established has been accomplished.

A second bill for a state junior college in Owatonna was introduced on March 9, 1971, as Senate File 1005. Authors were Senators Mel Frederick of West Concord, Ernest Anderson of Frost, and Vernon Jensen of Montevideo. A companion bill, House File 1471 was introduced on March 12, 1971. Authors were Representatives John Biersdorf of Owatonna, Bertram Fuller of Hayfield, Alfred Schumann of Eyota, Jack Kleinbaum of St. Cloud, and Vernon Sommerdorf

of St. Paul. The format of the bills was almost identical to that of SF 655 and HF 883:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO JUNIOR COLLEGES; ESTABLISHING A JUNIOR COLLEGE IN THE CITY OF OWATONNA AND APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. (ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE IN OWATONNA.) Subdivision 1. In addition to any other junior colleges established or authorized by law there is hereby established a junior college under the state junior college board subject to all provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 136, and any other law applicable to state junior colleges.
- Subd. 2. The junior college shall be located in the city of Owatonna. The exact site of the junior college shall be selected as provided in subdivision 3.
- Subd. 3. On or before January 1, 1972, the president of the university of Minnesota, the chancellor of the Minnesota state college system, the president of the state junior college board, the commissioner of education, the chancellor of the state junior college board, and the mayor of Owatonna, constituting a site selection committee, shall select the site of the junior college established by this section and shall notify the state junior college board and the commissioner of administration in writing thereof.
- Subd. 4. Facilities may be leased for an Owatonna location. If a lease is made, it shall be for no less than two years with options to buy the facilities or to renew the lease for an additional two years or an additional time as needed for the junior college to find other quarters. The lease shall contain a provision that the part of the payment which is not attributable to operating costs shall apply toward the purchase price.
- Subd. 5. The commissioner of administration shall forthwith, after consultation with the state junior college board, proceed to acquire the necessary lands therefor by lease, gift, purchase, or condemnation proceedings. Land acquisition by condemnation proceedings shall be pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 117.
- Subd. 6. The state junior college board shall establish a curriculum equal and comparable to the curriculum of the first two years course presently maintained by the now existing state junior colleges, and those courses in skilled and technical trades shall be formulated and determined by a committee of qualified personnel appointed by the state junior college board. The program offering in the technical trades shall be consistent with the economic circumstances of this state and geographic area.
- Subd. 7. There is appropriated to the state junior college board from the general fund in the state treasury the sum of \$......

for the establishment of the junior college created in subdivision 1 to be expended in the manner provided by law for site selection expenses, site acquisition costs, planning, developing, constructing, and equipping the necessary grounds, buildings, and other facilities deemed necessary by the site selection committee and the state junior college board, and other facilities of said junior college.

Legislators from the Faribault area made another try at securing designation of Faribault as the location for a state junior college when they introduced Senate File 1285 on March 18, 1971 and House File 1726 on March 19, 1971. Authors of SF 1285 were Senators Clarence Purfeerst of Faribault and John Metcalf of Shakopee. Authors of HF 1726 were Representatives Warren Chamberlain of Faribault, Robert Culhane of Waterville, Richard Menke of Prior Lake, and Bertram Fuller of Hayfield. The bills, both of which were sent to the Higher Education committees and died there, would have eliminated Owatonna from the list of colleges recommended by the Coordinating Commission and substituted Faribault:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; REVISING THE LOCATIONS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTION AS A SITE FOR A JUNIOR COLLEGE; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1969, SECTION 136.602.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.602, is amended to read:

136.602 (ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES.) In addition to the state junior colleges authorized in Minnesota Statutes 1967, Sections 136.60 and 136.601, two junior colleges are established under the jurisdiction of the state junior college board, one of which shall be located at Fairmont and the other at a site to be designated by the state junior college board at one of the sites recommended by the higher education coordinating commission; namely, Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, New Ulm and--Owatonna_Faribault. This direction does not imply rejection of the remaining named sites, nor does it preclude legislative selection of alternative or additional sites.

A final bill in regard to additional junior colleges was introduced on April 6, 1971, by Representative Joe Graba of Wadena. His bill, House File

2229, which died in the House Higher Education Committee, would have built upon the existing Wadena Extension Center and established a junior college in Wadena.

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE AT WADENA; APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (136.603) (JUNIOR COLLEGE AT WADENA.) In addition to the state junior colleges authorized in Minnesota Statutes 1969, Sections 136.60, 136.601 and 136.602, an additional state junior college is established at Wadena.

Sec. 2. (APPROPRIATION.) There is appropriated to the state junior college board and the commissioner of administration jointly, from the general fund in the state treasury, the sum of \$....., or so much thereof as may be necessary for planning and architectural services in connection with the junior college established by this act. This appropriation shall not cancel but is available until the orderly development of the junior college herein established has been accomplished.

State Junior Colleges would have become "Community Colleges" if a bill authored by Senator Jerome Hughes of Maplewood had become law. The bill, Senate File 1983, was introduced late in the session, on April 13, 1971, and was not acted upon. Senate authors in addition to Senator Hughes were Senators Stanley Holmquist of Grove City and George Conzemius of Cannon Falls. House File 2424, introduced the same day, was authored by Representatives Vernon Sommerdorf of St. Paul, John Boland of Maplewood, Alfred Schumann of Eyota, Douglas Sillers of Moorhead, and Fred Norton of St. Paul. The bill was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; REDESIGNATING ALL SUCH COLLEGES AS COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND THE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD AS THE STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1969, CHAPTER 136, BY ADDING A SECTION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Chapter 136, is amended by adding a section to read:

(136.6005) (REDESIGNATION OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES AND STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD.) Each state junior college now in existence is hereby redesignated as a state community college and every college hereinafter established pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Sections 136.60 to 136.70 shall be likewise designated as a state community college. The state junior college board is hereby redesignated as the state community college board.

Sec. 2. In preparing the next edition of Minnesota Statutes, the revisor of statutes shall substitute for the words "state junior college" the words "state community college"; for the words "junior college" the words "community college"; and for the words "state junior college board" the words "state community college board" wherever they appear in Minnesota Statutes.

No legislation was introduced to implement the recommendations made by the State Junior College Board that junior colleges, area vocational-technical schools, technical institutes should be combined under a new "community college" board, but a bill was introduced by Senator Robert Brown of Stillwater on February 11, 1971, which if passed would have effectively protected against the State Junior College Board recommendations by putting junior colleges under the State College Board. Senate File 494, with Senators Kenneth Wolfe of St. Louis Park and Dean Nyquist of Brooklyn Center joining Senator Brown, would have provided as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; MERGING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE COLLEGES AND THE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1969, SECTIONS 136.02; 136.60, SUBDIVISION 1; 136.601; 136.602; 136.62; 136.621, SUBDIVISIONS 1 AND 2; 136.63, SUBDIVISIONS 1a AND 3; 136.64; 136.65; 136.66; AND 136.70; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1969, SECTION 136.61.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.02, is amended to read:

136.02 (STATE COLLEGE BOARD.) The board heretofore in charge of the state normal schools and referred to in the statutes as the normal school board and sometimes as the state normal school board shall hereafter be designated as the state college board, with the same powers and duties as heretofore, with the additions provided in section 136.09. The state college board is the successor of and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the former state junior college board.

- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.60, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 136.60 (ESTABLISHMENT OF JUNIOR COLLEGES, LOCATION.) Subdivision 1. Not to exceed 15 state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a the state---junior college board---which---is---hereby ereated.
- Sec. 3. MInnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.601, is amended to read:
- 136.601 (ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES; LOCATION OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 state junior colleges established by sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, two additional state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state--junior college board.
- Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, 13 of the state junior colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, Minneapolis, and Itasca county; five of said state junior colleges shall be situated in the northwest Hennepin county area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey county area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area; and the state--junior college board shall determine the sites for the location of such five state junior colleges.
- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.602, is amended to read:
- 136.602 (ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES.) In addition to the state junior colleges authorized in Minnesota Statutes 1967, Sections 136.60 and 136.601, two junior colleges are established under the jurisdiction of the state junior college board, one of which shall be located at Fairmont and the other at a site to be designated by the state-junior college board at one of the sites recommended by the higher education coordinating commission; namely, Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, New Ulm and Owatonna. This direction does not imply rejection of the remaining named sites, nor does it preclude legislative selection of alternative or additional sites.
- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.62, is amended to read:
- 136.62 (POWERS OF BOARD.) Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior colleges established in section 136.60 and all property pertaining thereto. Such powers shall include, but are not limited to, the enumeration contained in this section.

- Subd. 2. The board may determine the exact location and site for each junior college and shall report to the 1965 regular session of the legislature in regard thereto. Such report shall be filed not later than January 15, 1965.
- Subd. 3. The board may locate a junior college at the place of an existing junior college. It may contract with the school district owning and operating such existing junior college by lease, or otherwise, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon for the college thereof by the state --- junior notwithstanding any provision or limitations of any other laws inconsistent with the provisions of this section. The state junior college board, however, shall not locate or take over the operation of an existing junior college prior to July 1, 1964, nor shall it locate and take over the operation of any junior college which was not in existence upon the date of the final enactment of Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29.
- Subject to the other provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, the board shall appoint the heads of each junior college, the necessary teachers and supervisors, and all other necessary employees. All such appointed persons shall be subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 43 in the same manner as such state civil service act is applicable to similar persons in the employ of the state college board. Persons in non-academic employee status at the time the state jurisdiction shall be blanketed into the classified service of the state and shall be placed in the proper classifications by the of civil service with such compensation as classifications carry. The seniority rights of such employees which exist at the time of transfer shall be retained. Upon assuming state employment, each such employee shall be credited with whatever sick leave he has to his credit as an employee of the local school district not to exceed 100 days. The board shall fix the compensation of its employees in the unclassified service unless otherwise prescribed by law. Personnel of an existing junior college taken over by the state junior college board pursuant to the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, shall continue as members of such retirement systems to which such personnel were eligible immediately prior to becoming employees of the state junior college board, and until such time as the legislature otherwise provides. The state-junior college board is authorized to make the appropriate deductions and contributions to such retirement systems.
- Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.621, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 136.621 (MANAGEMENT; STUDY OF NEW SITES.) Subdivision 1. The state--junior college board may combine the management of any two or more of the state junior colleges enumerated in section 136.601 if it believes its programs would be more effective by so doing.

- Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.621, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, the state--junior college board, after consulting with the legislative building commission and obtaining its recommendations, which shall be advisory only, shall consider the advisability of more than one facility at each of the state junior college areas designated in subdivision 2 of section 136.601. If it is determined by the board that a more effective program would be possible by erecting additional separated college buildings at more than one location within such five designated junior college areas, such separated facilities shall be operated under one state junior college administration.
- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.63, Subdivision 1a, is amended to read:
- Subd. 1a. The state-junior college board shall prescribe the courses of study including undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, requirements for graduation, and such suitable rules and regulations necessary for the operation of such junior colleges. Rules and regulations so prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.
- Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.63, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. A junior college under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state-junior college board as a state junior college is ineligible for junior college aids under the provisions of any law heretofore or hereafter enacted unless such law specifically provides therefor.
- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.64, is amended to read:
- 136.64 (APPROVAL OF ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLEGE.) Notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 130, or any other law to the contrary no junior college shall be established after the final enactment of Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29 until the requirements of such chapter are met and the establishment thereof is also approved by the state--junior college board.
- Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.65, is amended to read:
- 136.65 (STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE SITES, ACQUISITION.) Subdivision 1. A city, village, borough, county, school district, or unorganized territory, or other body corporate and politic may,

either jointly or severally, acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation a site for a state junior college if the site has been designated by the state-junior college board as the site of a state junior college, and may convey any such site to the state of Minnesota for state junior college purposes. Any of the governmental instrumentalities named in this section may convey to the state junior college board for state junior college purposes any of its lands not needed for its purposes, if such lands are included in a site designated by the state-junior college board as the site of a state junior college.

- Subd. 2. The state-junior college board may accept as a gift a state junior college site, in behalf of the state of Minnesota, tendered to it pursuant to subdivision 1, or otherwise, and may also accept a transfer of custodial control of any lands owned by the state and tendered to it by a department or agency thereof for state junior college purposes.
- Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.66, is amended to read:
- (ACCEPTANCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.) Any additional federal grants outside those now accepted by the authorized state agency or its successor made available to the state of Minnesota for the purpose of junior college construction during the interim period shall be used in compliance with the plans promulgated by the legislative building commission. state -- junior The board is authorized to receive and designate the use of such funds if the utilization thereof should become necessary in the interim to prevent their cancellation, but before receiving and designating the use of such funds the board shall first consult the legislative building commission and obtain its recommendation in regard thereto, which recommendation shall be advisory only.
- Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.70, is amended to read:
- 136.70 (ANNUITIES, PURCHASE BY BOARD.) Subdivision 1. At the request of an employee the state--junior college board may negotiate and purchase an individual annuity contract from a company licensed to do business in Minnesota for an employee for retirement or other purposes and may allocate a portion of the compensation otherwise payable to the employee as salary for the purpose of paying the entire premium due or to become due under such contract. The allocation shall be made in a manner which will qualify the annuity premiums, or a portion thereof, for the benefit afforded under section 403(b) of the current federal internal revenue code or any equivalent provision of subsequent federal income tax law. The employee shall own such contract and his rights thereunder shall be nonforfeitable except for failure to pay premiums.
- Subd. 2. All amounts so allocated shall be deposited in an annuity account which is hereby established in the state treasury. There is annually appropriated from the annuity account in the state treasury to the state-junior college board all moneys deposited

therein for the payment of annuity premiums when due or for other application in accordance with the salary agreement entered into between the employee and the state-junior college board. The moneys in the annuity account in the state treasury are not subject to the budget, allotment, and incumbrance system provided for in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 16, and any act amendatory thereof.

- Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.61, is repealed.
- Sec. 15. This act is effective July 1, 1971.

The bill, considered to be an unfriendly bill by junior college people, was sent to the Senate Education Committee and died there.

Representative Alfred Schumann of Eyota, who had authored a bill during the 1969 session which would have combined junior colleges and area vocational-technical schools, introduced two bills on March 10, 1971, which would have implemented recommendations made by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission in its 1971 Report entitled "Meeting the Challenge." House File 1372, which had Representatives Fred Norton of St. Paul, Thomas Ticen of Bloomington, Irvin Anderson of International Falls, and Arlan Stangeland of Barnesville as co-authors would have allowed the placement of a junior college at the location of an existing area vocational-technical school:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1969, SECTION 136.62, BY ADDING A SUBDIVISION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1969, Section 136.62, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5. The board may, upon petition by the school district and with express approval of the higher education coordinating commission which shall consult with the state board for vocational education, locate a junior college at the place of an existing area vocational-technical school. It may contract with the school district owning and operating such existing area vocational-technical school by lease, or otherwise, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon for the operation thereof by the state junior college board, notwithstanding any provision of limitations of any other laws inconsistent with the provisions of this section. The state junior college board, however, shall not locate or take over the operation

of an existing area vocational-technical school which was not in existence June 30, 1971.

House File 1373, which had the same authors as House File 1372, would have requested plans for combination of area vocational-technical schools and junior colleges when they were located in the same non-metropolitan communities:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; COMBINING VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND JUNIOR COLLEGES IN THE SAME COMMUNITY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (PLANS FOR MERGER OF JUNIOR COLLEGES AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN SAME COMMUNITY.) Subdivision 1. The legislature hereby requests the state junior college board, the state board for vocational education and the local school board in those communities where both an area vocational-technical school and a state junior college exist to jointly explore, identify and develop a plan to combine the two institutions in such communities.

- Subd. 2. This request does not apply to area vocational-technical schools and junior colleges located in the counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington.
- Subd. 3. The boards preparing plans for combining a junior college and an area vocational-technical school shall report such plans, together with implications, advantages and disadvantages of implementing such plans and alternatives for increased cooperation between the two institutions if such plans are not implemented, to the higher education coordinating commission not later than July 1, 1972.
- Subd. 4. The higher education coordinating commission shall review and evaluate reports submitted in accordance with subdivision 3, and shall submit a comprehensive report, including recommendations of the commission for or against.

Both bills were sent to the House Higher Education Committee, but neither was passed out of the committee.

A bill introduced by Senator Vernon Jensen of Montevideo on April 6, 1971, would have allowed school districts to contribute to the costs of extension centers such as the one at Wadena. Senate File 1801 had Senators

J.A. Josefson of Minneota and Kelton Gage of Mankato as co-authors. A companion bill in the House, House File 2523, had Eugene Smith of Montevideo, W.C. Fischer of Marshall, Harry Peterson of Madison, Thomas Hagedorn of Truman, and M.J. McGauley of Winona as authors.

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; AUTHORIZING OPERATION OF SATELLITE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Any school district may agree to serve as a satellite facility for a state university, college or junior college to provide a one year program of post-secondary education to students from the immediate area. Any such agreement shall insure that students enrolled in the program receive credit equivalent to that received by their counterparts at the parent institution and shall provide that upon completion of their course of study, such students may freely transfer to the parent institution. Subject to the terms of the agreement, the district may employ its available facilities and personnel in providing such education.

Sec. 2. Any state university, college, or junior college may enter into an agreement described in section 1.

The bills were sent to the House Higher Education Committee and the Senate Education Committee. No action was taken in the House, but Senate File 1801 was recommended to pass by the Education Committee and sent to the Finance Committee where it died.

Having failed to get favorable attention for a state college on the iron range from the Coordinating Commission and its consultants, iron range legislators introduced bills which would have provided an upper division extension center on the iron range. House File 2230 was introduced on April 6, 1971, by Representative Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, with Representatives William Ojala of Aurora and Douglas Johnson of Cook as co-authors. Senate File 2557 was introduced on April 19, 1971, by Senator A.J. Perpich of Eveleth, with Senator George Perpich of Chisholm as co-author. The bills, which were sent to the Higher Education and Education Committees but not

passed out, would have provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; ESTABLISHING AN UPPER DIVISION AND GRADUATE LEVEL EXTENSION CENTER TO PROVIDE CONTINUING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESIDENTS OF THE MESABI IRON RANGE; APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. (PURPOSE.) The legislature has found and hereby declares that there is a need for a limited program of upper division, graduate and continuing post secondary education in the Grand Rapids, Hibbing and Virginia area and that the absence of a senior institution in this immediate area makes necessary the establishment of an extension center.
- Sec. 2. (ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER.) There is hereby created an extension center to be located in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, Hibbing and Virginia to be know as the Mesabi Post-Secondary Education Center.
- Sec. 3. (GOVERNING BOARD AND STAFF.) Subdivision 1. The center shall be governed by a board consisting of eleven members, six of which shall be appointed by the governor and one of which shall be appointed by each of the following: the university board of regents, the state college board, the state junior college board, the state board for vocational education, and the private college council. The board members shall serve terms of two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the original appointing authority.
- Subd. 2. The board may employ a director of the center who shall serve in the unclassified service of state civil service and such other employees as may be necessary. The board shall set the salary for the director and any other professional employees; other employees shall serve in the classified service of state civil service.
- Sec. 4. (PURPOSE OF THE CENTER.) It shall be the purpose of the center to assess the needs of the residents of the area for upper division and graduate level courses to be made available on a commuting basis and to arrange for such courses to be offered in the area. In arranging for courses to be offered, the center's board and director shall make every effort to assure that Minnesota institutions of higher education will grant credits for such courses which can be applied toward degree requirements.
- Sec. 5. (AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTRACTS.) In accordance with policies and procedures established by the board, the center may contract with appropriately qualified instructors for the teaching of courses and with institutions of higher education, both public and private, for the purposes of offering courses, conducting instructional programs and granting degrees.

- Sec. 6. (FEES.) The board shall determine the student fees to be charged for each course and shall also determine any other appropriate student charges.
- Sec. 7. (STATE SUPPORT OF PROGRAMS.) Moneys appropriated to the center may be used to meet instructional costs to the same extent as such costs are met with moneys appropriated for financing instruction in state institutions of higher education. Subsidization of the center's instructional programs through expenditure of moneys appropriated by the legislature shall not exceed the instructional costs for comparable credit bearing courses in state colleges less the amount of tuition charged for such courses in state colleges.
- Sec. 8. (COOPERATION OF INSTITUTIONS.) All Minnesota colleges and universities are requested to cooperate with the center by making instructors available for teaching courses to be offered by the center and by granting credits applicable toward degrees for courses offered by the center whenever feasible.

State junior colleges and area vocational technical schools in the area to be served by the center are requested to cooperate by making classrooms and other instructional facilities available for courses to be offered by the center.

Sec. 9. (APPROPRIATION.) There hereby is appropriated to the board established by section 3 of this act from the general fund in the state treasury the sum of \$300,000, not more than \$35,000 of which may be used for administrative expenses of the center during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1972, and not more than \$45,000 of which may be so used during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1973, for the purposes of this act.

Two days after the introduction of the above extension center bill, a bill to establish an upper division state college on the iron range was introduced. House File 2315 was introduced April 8, 1971, by Representatives Douglas Johnson of Cook, Jack Fena of Hibbing, William Ojala of Aurora, Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, and Norman Prahl of Grand Rapids. A companion bill, Senate File 2507, was introduced on April 19, 1971, by Senator George Perpich of Chisholm. The bills were sent to the Higher Education and Education Committees but were not passed out. The provisions of the bills:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; ESTABLISHING A STATE COLLEGE IN THE MESABI IRON RANGE AREA AND APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. (136.017) (ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE COLLEGE IN THE MESABI IRON RANGE AREA.) Subdivision 1. There is hereby established a state college under the state college board subject to all provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Sections 136.01 to 136.55, and any other law applicable to state colleges, and amendments thereto, whose primary purpose shall be to accommodate upper division college students transferring from junior colleges and area vocational technical schools.
- Subd. 2. The state college shall be located in the area of the state included within the counties of St. Louis or Itasca. The exact site or sites of such a state college shall be selected as provided in subdivision 3.
- Subd. 3. On or before July 1, 1972, the state college board shall select the temporary or permanent site or sites of the state college.
- Subd. 4. A city, village, borough, county, school district, or town, or other body corporate and politic shall, either jointly or severally, acquire by gift, purchase, lease or condemnation a site for the state college if the site has been designated by the state college board as a site of the state college, and shall convey or lease any such site to the state of Minnesota for state college purposes. Any of the governmental instrumentalities named in this section shall convey or lease to the state of Minnesota for state college purposes any of its lands not needed for its purposes, if such lands are included in the site designated by the state college board as a site for the state college.
- Subd. 5. The state college board may accept as a gift or may lease the state college site or sites on behalf of the state of Minnesota, tendered to it pursuant to subdivision 4, or otherwise, and may also accept a transfer of custodial control of any lands owned by the state and tendered to it by a department or agency thereof for state college purposes.
- Subd. 6. There is appropriated to the state college board from the general fund in the state treasury the sum of \$600,000 for the establishment of the state college created in subdivision 1 to be expended in the manner provided for by law for site selection expenses, for salaries and expenses, for planning and developing the curriculum and related matters, and for planning, developing, leasing, construction, and equipping the necessary grounds, buildings, and other facilities deemed necessary by the state college board.

The appropriations bills in 1971 contained no mention of additional state junior colleges, but the building bills confirmed the colleges in Cambridge and Fairmont by including an appropriation for building their campuses. House File 3075 introduced on April 27, 1971, by Representative Richard Fitzsimons

of Argyle for the Appropriations Committee and Senate File 2732 introduced on April 29, 1971 by Senator Arnold Sinclair of Stephen for the Finance Committee both included \$2,340,000 for each college. There were other differences in the two bills, so the bills went to a conference committee composed of Senators J.A. Josefson of Minneota, William Kirchner of Richfield, Robert Ashbach of St. Paul, C.J. Benson of Ortonville, and V.K. Jensen of Montevideo and Representatives Delbert Anderson of Starbuck, Sam Barr of Ortonville, C.A. Johnson of Mankato, John Skeate of Minneapolis, and Wendell Erickson of Hills. No changes were made in the Cambridge or Fairmont appropriations by the conference committee in their final report which was passed by the Senate 56-4 on May 22, 1971 and by the House 124-8 on the same date. It was signed into law by Governor Wendell Anderson on June 4, 1971.

Although the 1971 Legislature did not approve a junior college in St. Paul, it did make a move toward the establishment of a state college in the metropolitan area. The appropriations bill contained an item of \$300,000 for "planning and operating a state college center in the metropolitan area." Chancellor Mitau and the State College Board were quick to respond, naming Dr. David Sweet as the President of "Metropolitan State College" on June 28, 1971, and setting up offices in downtown St. Paul. Dr. Sweet proceeded to plan an upper division "college without walls" which would provide transfer opportunities for junior college and area vocational-technical school graduates and would help adult students return to college by giving them credit for their work experience. In preparing his plans, Dr. Sweet worked closely with metropolitan area junior colleges and received their support.

People in Owatonna were disappointed by the fact that their community was not designated as a location for a junior college by the 1971 Legislature. They had hoped that the recently closed Owatonna State School would be utilized as the campus for a junior college. The writer had toured the State

School with its Superintendent, Mr. C.M. Henderson, and had determined that the facilities were indeed such that with minor remodeling they could be used for a junior college. After the failure to get approval by the Legislature the writer met with various groups in Owatonna and proposed that the State Junior College System might consider operating an Owatonna Extension Center of Austin State Junior College, similar to the Wadena Extension Center operated from Brainerd and Fergus Falls State Junior Colleges. The writer warned that such an extension center, if it did not succeed, might hurt Owatonna's chances for eventually getting a junior college, but the Owatonna committee chaired by Jerry Ringhofer was eager to go ahead. President Curtis McDonald of Austin State Junior College was enthusiastic about the project and assumed leadership Mr. Frank Bridges of the Austin Faculty was in planning the program. designated as the Director of the Owatonna Extension Center. With a part-time staff composed mostly of Austin faculty members enough courses were offered in the fall of 1971 to make it possible for a student to complete the freshman year at Owatonna. Local citizens who were helpful, in addition to Jerry Ringhofer, were former Representative John A. Hartle, former Superintendent of Schools C.P. Mickelson, Kenneth Austin, Cliff Sommer, and Superintendent of Schools Dale Johnson.

College names were a topic of discussion at the meeting of the State
Junior College Board on August 26, 1971.

The writer reported that the establishment of the "Minnesota Metropolitan State College Center" in St. Paul was causing problems for Metropolitan State Junior College because the use of the word "Metropolitan" in both names was confusing the public. Metropolitan State Junior College had used the name for a number of years prior to the establishment of the Metropolitan State College Center, and the state college people had adopted the name without conferring with the state junior college people. The state college people did not appear

willing to consider a change in the name of their institution. The writer suggested that the Board consider changing the name of Metropolitan State Junior College to "Twin Cities Community College - Minneapolis Campus," leaving an opening for a second campus of the same institution which could have been "Twin Cities Community College - St. Paul Campus." Members of the State Board felt that since the state junior college had adopted the name "Metropolitan" several years prior to the establishment of the state college unit, the state college unit should be the one to change its name. Board members also felt that it would not be wise to use "community college" instead of "state junior college" until legislation authorized the change.

Citizens in the Cambridge area had suggested a number of names for the college in Cambridge: Pinewood, Oakwood, Birchwood, Sprucewood, Elmwood, Ashwood, Aspenwood, Woodale, Pinedale, Oakdale, Birchdale, Riverview, Valley View, Meadowview, Sandy Hill, Indian Hills, Rolling Hills, Woodbury, Woodburn, Winchester, Rum River, St. Croix, Pokegama, Camora (from Cambridge-Mora), North Star, Gopher, Riverside, Viking, Knollwood, Isanti, Cambridge.

Suggestions had also been received for the state junior college in Fairmont: Chain Lakes, Siouxland, Prairieland, South Central Minnesota, Southern Minnesota, Lakeside, Lakeland, Parkway, Fairmont, Lakeshore, Pioneerland, Hiawatha, Fairlakes, North Star, Fairland, Lakeview, Fairwater, Go-Hawk, South Lakes, Southern Lakes, Southland, Farmland, Midsouth.

The staff recommendation was that "Fairlakes Community College" be adopted as the name for the college in Fairmont, and that there be further discussion of the name for the college in Cambridge. Members of the State Board declined action on the recommendation, and asked instead that the advisory committee for each college be asked to reduce the number of suggested names to three.

Names submitted by the advisory committees at the meeting of the State Board on October 12, 1971, were: Cambridge -- Riverview, Rum River and Valley View; Fairmont -- Chain Lakes, Fairlakes, Siouxland. Names approved by the Board were "Riverview State Junior College" and "Fairlakes State Junior College."

At the same meeting the State Board approved instructional programs for both Fairlakes and Riverview State Junior Colleges for the fall of 1973.

1972 O METROPOLITAN STATE COLLEGE OPENED

- PLANNING CONTINUED FOR FAIRLAKES AND RIVERVIEW
- O OFFICES OPENED IN FAIRMONT AND CAMBRIDGE
- ST. PAUL EXTENSION CENTER ESTABLISHED
- BIDS FOR FAIRLAKES AND RIVERVIEW HIGH;
 PUT ON HOLD BY COMMISSIONER OF ADMINISTRATION
- GOVERNOR FAILED TO RECOMMEND OPERATING FUNDS FOR FAIRLAKES AND RIVERVIEW

On February 1, 1972, the new Metropolitan State University began operation with offices in the Metro Square Building in downtown St. Paul and teaching stations scattered throughout the Twin City area. The institution was described as an upper division "college without walls."

Planning for Fairlakes State Junior College and Riverview State Junior College received a boost when a team from the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges reviewed the plans on January 28, 1972, and approved the plans as meeting the first stage in the accreditation process. Dr. Emil Wilken gradually turned the planning process for Riverview over to Robert Bergstrom who had been designated as President and transferred from his duties in the Chancellor's office to the new position. Donald Harkcom, formerly of the Rochester staff, survived a rigorous screening process and was named

President at Fairlakes. He took over as chief planner for Fairlakes on July 1, 1972.

Temporary offices for President Bergstrom and his Dean of Instruction, Philip Anderson, were set up in the Cambridge City Hall. Similar facilities for President Harkcom and his Dean of Instruction, Donald Olsen, were provided in the Lakeside Clinic in Fairmont.

Even though the Legislature had failed again to approve a junior college in St. Paul, the Community College System continued to try to serve the needs of St. Paul. Dr. Howard Bergstrom, President of the Metropolitan State Junior College in Minneapolis, made a proposal to the Hill Family Foundation for a program in which Metropolitan State Junior College, Lakewood State Junior College, and Inver Hills State Junior College would provide lower division courses in St. Paul to complement the upper division work to be provided by Metropolitan State University. He received a grant of \$69,325 to get the project underway. Arthur Himmelman was hired to coordinate the work of the three schools. The adult education department of the St. Paul public schools cooperated fully in the program, as did the Oneida Center on West 7th Street. The consortium began offering classes during the winter quarter of 1972-73.

The writer, along with Dr. Wilken and Eldon Everetts of his staff, joined later by the Fairlakes and Riverview administrators, had been working with the state architect and project architects in developing plans for the two campuses. That process culminated in bid openings in September which were disappointing in that the bids came in above the amount of funds appropriated. An article in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of September 7, 1972, stated the overages as \$20,000 for Fairlakes and \$180,000 for Riverview. An article in the Fairmont Sentinel on September 14, 1972, *indicated that the overage for Fairlakes was \$244,000, and an article in the Cambridge Star on

September 21, 1972, indicated that the overage for Riverview was \$189,118. In either case, there was a problem.

State architect Paul Cummings was quoted in a St. Paul Pioneer Press article on September 7, 1972, as having said that the diversion of the necessary funds from other projects was being explored, and that scaling down the project was also being considered. The problem was that scaling down the project and re-bidding would have taken considerable time and would have made it very unlikely that the campuses could have been ready for the scheduled openings in the fall of 1973.

Fearing that there might be delays, college officials immediately began searching for temporary quarters which the colleges might use if the campuses should not be ready in time for the planned opening. Public school officials offered after-hours use of school buildings, and church officials offered use of educational space, so it appeared that the scheduled openings could be accomplished even though the new facilities might not be ready. After all, most of the other new colleges had started in temporary facilities.

Officials in the Office of the Governor and in the Department of Administration were concerned about the enrollment drops which took place in many colleges in the fall of 1972, and about the fiscal crisis which state government was experiencing at the time. In a preliminary hearing on the Junior College System budget request, held on November 16, 1972, with representatives of the Governor's staff, headed by James Pederson, the writer was warned that Governor Anderson might not be able to support funds for the two new colleges. Commissioner Brubacher in the meantime was having doubts about whether he should allow the building projects to proceed at all, and decided to ask for advice from the Higher Education Coordinating Commission. An article in the St. Paul Dispatch on November 30, 1972, reported as follows:

"State Administration Commissioner Richard L. Brubacher has asked the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) if the state should go ahead with new junior colleges at Fairmont and Cambridge.

Brubacher has now raised the question of whether either or both of the new colleges should be built at all in the face of declining enrollments.

Brubacher said the new designs for the Cambridge and Fairmont schools are almost ready and could be opened to bidding if the HECC agrees.

Construction of the two schools would have no effect on the current budget pinch in state government but would have a sizeable effect in the future years. Once built there would be costs for faculty and maintenance of the schools."

The writer met with Governor Wendell Anderson to discuss the matter on December 11, 1972. Governor Anderson was supportive of Cambridge and Fairmont as the locations for future junior colleges, but in view of the fact that he had been forced to order cutbacks in state spending due to the existing budget pinch, he indicated that he would not be able to recommend new institutions in his budget message.

Concern about delays prompted delegations from Cambridge and Fairmont to appear before the State Junior College Board on December 12, 1972, to discuss the future of the colleges. The only reassurance they could be given was that there was still the possibility of legislative action to save the colleges.

An article by Brian Anderson in the Minneapolis Tribune of December 31, 1972, gave a glimpse into the feelings in the two communities:

Civic leaders in Fairmont reacted quickly to the news that the college promised them by the 1969 Legislature may not materialize in 1973.

A Fairlakes Junior College Action Committee was organized and people all over the city were sporting "Fill The Void" buttons. Petitions were circulated and a letters-to-the-editor campaign was launched.

At Cambridge the response was quieter but the people were just as concerned about their college's future.

* "Cambridge was selected after a comprehensive study and nothing has changed since then, except maybe the area's growing faster than

expected," said retiring Rep. Robert Becklin, president of the People's Bank.

- * "We feel this area has gone without higher education long enough," added Elgin Gunderson, a member of the college's advisory committee and chief executive officer of the People's Bank.
- * "We've already sold everyone on the need for the college, so we aren't coming on with a Chamber of Commerce pitch," said H.D. Stokes, chairman of the advisory committee and a dentist. "This college has been mandated by the legislature."

Since bids on the construction of the two colleges exceeded the \$2.4 million appropriated each of them by the 1971 Legislature and rebidding has not yet been re-opened, the chances of any construction being completed by next fall are slim.

Some citizens, including Stokes, have pretty much resigned themselves to the fact their college will not be opening next fall.

"We'll be agreeable to putting it back a year," he said.

To Anderson and the college's president, Robert S. Bergstrom, the delay would be a disappointment but not a tragedy. Both likely would continue in other positions in the junior college system during the delay.

President Donald Harkcom of the Fairmont college and his dean of instruction, Donald C. Olsen, also would probably be assigned to other junior college posts, but since they have bought homes in Fairmont they face the prospect of commuting to other jobs.

"You would think you could plan solidly when the Legislature designates a site and appropriates money and the system gives you a quarter of a million dollars for equipment, but..." said Harkcom, his voice trailing off.

- 1973 O HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION RECOMMENDED PROCEEDING WITH FAIRLAKES AND RIVERVIEW
 - STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD CLOSED FAIRLAKES AND RIVERVIEW
 - O HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION RECOMMENDED CONSORTIUM RATHER THAN FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTION IN ROCHESTER, MORATORIUM ON ESTABLISHMENT OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, ESTABLISHMENT OF JUNIOR COLLEGE IN ST. PAUL
 - O BILLS INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATURE TO ESTABLISH CONSORTIUM IN ROCHESTER, CONSORTIUM ON THE IRON RANGE, STUDY FEASIBILITY OF FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE ON IRON RANGE, INCREASE SIZE OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD, CHANGE NAMES FROM "JUNIOR" COLLEGES TO "COMMUNITY" COLLEGES, PLACE JUNIOR COLLEGES UNDER STATE COLLEGE BOARD, PROVIDE OPERATING FUNDS FOR FAIRLAKES
 - LEGISLATURE INCREASED SIZE OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD FROM FIVE TO SEVEN MEMBERS
 - LEGISLATURE CHANGED NAMES FROM "STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES" TO "COMMUNITY COLLEGES"
 - o LEGISLATURE TRANSFERRED 1971 BUILDING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FAIRLAKES AND RIVERVIEW TO OTHER PURPOSES
 - O LEGISLATURE PROVIDED FOR RETURN OF SITES TO CAMBRIDGE AND FAIRMONT; FAIRMONT ACCEPTED RETURN, CAMBRIDGE LEFT SITE IN STATE OWNERSHIP
 - O LEGISLATURE DIRECTED HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION TO DEVELOP AND ADMINISTER THREE REGIONAL COOPERATIVE CENTERS

An article in the Cambridge Star of January 4, 1973, expanded upon the article which had appeared in the Minneapolis Tribune on the last day of 1972:

Although plans continue to be made with the originally scheduled fall 1973 opening date in mind for the local Riverview Junior College, many area residents are beginning to resign themselves to the likelihood of a delay.

The decision probably will be made later this month whether or not the delay will be a permanent one.

Updated information concerning the junior college situation appearing in a weekend edition of the Minneapolis Tribune revealed that the rebidding snag is not the only problem facing Riverview and Fairlakes, the proposed junior college in Fairmont, MN.

Richard Brubacher, state commissioner of administration, is concerned about the cost of new institutions at the time when college enrollments are declining and budgets are tight.

Reportedly Brubacher had asked the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission to consider whether it would be "tolerable" to defer construction on the previously approved junior colleges "until enrollment trends and demands upon the state's financial resources become more identifiable."

Apparently Brubacher is not questioning Cambridge or Fairmont as sites for junior colleges, but rather whether more colleges need to be built anywhere at this time.

The University of Minnesota and the state colleges experienced enrollment drops last fall. The state junior college system enrolled about 200 more students last fall than in 1971, but because many students took fewer courses than in past years the number of full-time-equivalent students...declined from 18,736 last year to 18,227 this year.

HECC is scheduled to discuss the matter with the State Junior College Board on January 11.

The Higher Education Coordinating Commission did meet on January 11, 1973, and discussed at length the question of what kind of a recommendation should be made in regard to whether or not the building of campuses in Cambridge and Fairmont should proceed. There was not a consensus on the matter, even after a joint meeting with the State Junior College Board which was held during the lunch hour. The writer was quoted in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of January 12, 1973, as having said at the luncheon meeting:

"If you vote to delay, you're asking these two communities to bear the blame for others that may have unused post-secondary education facilities," state junior college system Chancellor Philip Helland told the commissioners.

"Fairmont and Cambridge feel like whipping boys when they might be cut off while other higher education systems with enrollment declines continue to build," he said at a joint luncheon meeting of the junior college board and the HECC.

The Commission, by a 6-4 vote, resolved to recommend to Commissioner Brubacher that construction not be delayed any longer. Voting for approval of this resolution were: Ervin Goldfine of Duluth, J. Peter Devine of St. Paul, Edwin T. Herbig, Jr. of Waseca, Harold W. Grams of Virginia, Harding O. Noblitt of Moorhead, and Donald Hamerlinck of Wadena. Opposing were: Barbara Clark of Northfield, Jack Lynch of Willmar, Carl W. Kroening of Minneapolis, and Joseph Robison of Minneapolis.

The writer met with Commissioner Brubacher on January 29, 1973, and learned that he was not going to follow the recommendation of the Coordinating Commission. Conversations with members of the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Finance Committee convinced the writer that there would not be legislative support for funding the two colleges during the 1973 session, so he recommended to the State Junior College Board on February 13, 1973, that the college offices in Cambridge and Fairmont be closed as of March 1, 1973. After discussion it was moved and passed unanimously to inform appropriate legislative and government officials, employees and advisory committees of the colleges, and the news media, that because of the current indecision on the part of legislative and government officials, the Board would close its Fairlakes and Riverview State College offices on March 1, 1973, and would abandon plans to open the colleges in the fall of 1973. It was further moved and passed to inform appropriate legislative and governmental officials that when the colleges were to open the Board would need firm direction to that effect at least one year prior to the proposed opening.

Offices of Fairlakes State Junior College and Riverview State Junior College were closed on March 1, 1973, as ordered. President Harkcom of Fairlakes was assigned to a position in the system office, Dean Olsen of Fairlakes returned to Rochester State Junior College, President Bergstrom of

Riverview returned to the system office, and Dean Anderson of Riverview returned to Inver Hills State Junior College.

Recommendations in regard to Rochester were made by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission in its 1973 report to the Legislature entitled "Responding to Change." The Commission had utilized a panel of consultants consisting of Dr. Richard Bond, President, University of Northern Colorado, Chairman; Dr. Selma Mushkin, Director, Public Services Laboratory, Georgetown University; Dr. Raymond Young, Senior Staff Consultant, Arthur D. Little, Inc.; and Dr. James Wattenbarger, Director, Institute of Higher Education, University of Florida. The report of the consultants contained five recommendations:

- 1. That the Rochester Junior College and the Rochester Area Vocational-Technical Institute be combined under the governance of the Minnesota State Junior College System.
- That the upper division/graduate portion of Winona State College be translocated to Rochester as a separate nonresidential institution, to be located as nearly contiguous to Rochester Junior College as possible.
- 3. That the lower division of Winona State College be merged with the Winona Area Vocational-Technical Institute to become a community-junior college under the Minnesota State Junior College System.
- That the new Winona Junior College accept a special responsibility in the state.
- 5. That advanced graduate programs in the Rochester area beyond the master's degree, including those in medicine, be continued either as an extension service of the University of Minnesota, or as a part of a cooperative higher education center with major emphasis upon connection with and direction from the degree-granting departments.

Members of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission found strong negative reactions to the consultant recommendation from representatives of the University of Minnesota, the State College System, the State Department of Education, and from people in Rochester. The consultants were asked to

present an alternative proposal, but after reflection and discussion with the concerned parties they reaffirmed their original position with the addition of a suggestion that an interim solution might involve three steps: (1) establishing a consortium to offer upper division and graduate level work in the Rochester area, (2) combining the state junior college and the area vocational-technical institute in Rochester, and (3) giving consideration to converting the Winona Area Vocational-Technical Institute into a community college.

Final recommendations of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission disregarded the report of the consultants panel, in regard to changes in the existing institutions in the area, and proposed instead the creation of a Rochester Higher Education Consortium. The recommendations, as published in "Responding to Change" were:

- The consortium shall be governed by a board consisting of the Higher Education Advisory Council plus the executive director of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission , who shall serve as chairman.
- The consortium shall be administered by a coordinating provost to be appointed by the board and to serve at the pleasure of the board.
- The coordinating provost shall serve as chief executive officer
 of the board in addition to assuming primary responsibility for
 administration of consortium affairs under the policies
 prescribed by the board.
- 4. The board shall have the authority to appoint such other officers and employees as may be necessary for accomplishing the purposes of the consortium within the constraints of available funds; officers and employees of the consortium may also be employees of a cooperating institution or system at the discretion of the board and the cooperating institution or system.
- 5. The coordinating provost and the board shall be advised by a curriculum planning committee consisting of one representative each from Rochester State Junior College, Rochester Area Vocational-Technical Institute, the University of Minnesota Rochester Extension Center, the Twin Cities Campus of the University of Minnesota, Mayo Clinic, Winona State College,

Mankato State College and two representatives of private colleges in Regions Nine and Ten appointed by the Private College Council.

- 6. The coordinating provost and the board also shall be advised by a citizens' advisory committee consisting of five persons appointed by the Governor of Minnesota from Regions Nine and Ten.
- 7. The purpose of the Rochester Higher Education Consortium shall be to offer or arrange to have offered courses and programs at the upper division and graduate level which can be developed through cooperation of existing institutions and which will meet specific needs in Rochester and the immediately surrounding areas; emphasis should be placed on structuring offerings in such a manner as to minimize any adverse effects on Winona State College.

In response to the charge that it look at the need for additional vocational-technical institutes, the Commission made the following recommendation:

The Commission recommends that no new area vocational-technical institutes be authorized until such time as greater need and feasibility becomes evident. In addition, the increasing excess capacity at other public institutions in the state indicates that expanding should be exercised in existing vocational-technical institutes. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that the State Board for Vocational Education not approve any additional construction at existing area vocational-technical institutes without prior review of the proposed construction by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission.

Support for a junior college in St. Paul was again affirmed by the Commission, and its 1973 Report also included a statement to the effect that "establishing a state junior college in New Ulm as recommended by the Commission in the Commission report to the 1969 Legislature would make post-secondary education opportunities available within the 35-mile commuting distance to a portion of the Minnesota population not presently served as fully as desirable." The Commission recommended expanding opportunities through inter-state reciprocity and facilitating the meeting of post-secondary educational needs by private institutions.

Bills were introduced in the 1973 Legislature to implement the recommendations of the Commission. House File 830 and Senate File 1140 would have authorized a Rochester Consortium. Authors of House File 830, introduced on February 26, 1973, were Representatives E.W. Quirin of Rochester, M.J. McCauley of Winona, Richard Lemke of Lake City, Thomas Resner of Rochester, and Darrel Miller of Pine Island. Authors of Senate File 1140, introduced on March 12, 1973, were Senators Harold Krieger of Rochester, Roger Laufenberger of Lewiston, and George Conzemius of Cannon Falls. The bills were as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; AUTHORIZING ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGHER EDUCATION CONSORTIUM TO SERVE ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA, AND ITS SURROUNDING AREA; APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. A higher education consortium, to be known as the Rochester higher education consortium, to serve Rochester, Minnesota, and its surrounding area, is hereby created.
- Sec. 2. The consortium shall be governed by a board, to be known as the Rochester higher education consortium board, consisting of the higher education advisory council as created by Minnesota Statutes, Section 136A.02, Subdivision 6, and the executive director of the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission, who shall serve as chairman.
- Sec. 3. The consortium shall be administered by a coordinating provost who shall be appointed by the board and serve at its pleasure. The coordinating provost shall serve as chief executive of the board and shall assume primary responsibility for administration of the affairs of the consortium under policies prescribed by the board.
- Sec. 4. The board may appoint such other officers and employees as it may deem necessary for accomplishing the purposes of the consortium within the constraints of available funds. Any officers or employees so appointed may also be officers or employees of a cooperating institution or system at the discretion of the board and the cooperating institution or system.
- Sec. 5. There is hereby created a curriculum planning committee, the membership of which shall include one representative each from Rochester state junior college, Rochester area vocational-technical institute, the university of Minnesota Rochester extension center, the Minneapolis campus of the university of Minnesota, Mayo clinic, Winona state college and Mankato state college, and two representatives of private colleges located in

planning regions nine and ten to be appointed by the private college council. The curriculum planning committee shall advise the coordinating provost and the board on matters relating to curriculum.

- Sec. 6. There is hereby created a citizens advisory committee, to advise the consortium board and coordinating provost, consisting of five persons to be appointed by the governor of Minnesota from planning regions nine and ten. One member of the committee shall be appointed initially for a term of one year and his or her successor shall be thereafter appointed for terms of three years. Two members of the committee shall be appointed initially for terms of two years and their successors shall be appointed for terms of three years. The remaining two members shall be appointed initially for terms of three years and so shall their successors.
- Sec. 7. The purpose of the Rochester higher education consortium shall be to offer or arrange to have offered, courses and programs at the upper division and graduate levels which can be developed through cooperation of existing institutions and which will meet the specific needs of Rochester and its surrounding area. The consortium shall structure its offerings in such a manner as to complement and supplement the offerings of existing institutions of higher education in the area.
- Sec. 8. The consortium board and the coordinating provost are hereby charged with responsibility for developing plans for fulfilling the purposes of the consortium. Such plans shall be submitted to the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission by July 1, 1974, and shall serve as a basis for recommendations by the commission to the Minnesota legislature for continuing development of the consortium. The consortium board and coordinating provost are further charged with responsibility for stimulating, coordinating and implementing programs consistent with the purposes of the consortium as fully as feasible, with the cooperation of existing institutions, during the next biennium.
- Sec. 9. The sum of \$130,000 is hereby appropriated from the general fund to the Rochester higher education consortium board for the biennium commencing July 1, 1973, to be used by the board for the general purposes of the consortium.

House File 830 was passed by the House on May 8, 1973, by a vote of 119-5, after amendments which deleted "the higher education advisory council" and "the executive director of the higher education coordinating commission" as the board, and substituted "one representative each from Rochester State Junior College, Rochester area vocational-technical institute, the university of Minnesota Rochester extension center, the Minneapolis campus of the university of Minnesota, Mayo Clinic, Winona state college and Mankato state

college, and two representatives of private colleges located in planning regions nine and ten to be appointed by the private college council." Amendments also deleted section 5, in section 6 substituted the higher education advisory council and the executive director of the higher education coordinating commission for the citizens advisory committee, and changed the title from "coordinating provost" to "coordinator." The House bill was sent to Senate Finance, where it died.

Iron Range legislators, following the Rochester lead, introduced a bill to accomplish the same goals on the Range. House File 900 was introduced on March 1, 1973, by Representatives Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, John Spanish of Hibbing, Norman Prahl of Grand Rapids, William Ojala of Aurora, and Douglas Johnson of Cook. The companion bill, Senate File 2144, was introduced on April 18, 1973, by Senators A.J. Perpich of Eveleth, Norbert Arnold of Pengilly, and George Perpich of Chisholm. The bills took a little different approach than the Rochester bills:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; ESTABLISHING A COORDINATOR OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION TO PLAN AND COORDINATE POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESIDENTS OF THE MESABI IRON RANGE; APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (PURPOSE.) The legislature has found and hereby declares that there is a need for a limited program of upper division, graduate and continuing post-secondary education in the Grand Rapids, Hibbing and Virginia area and that the absence of a senior institution in this immediate vicinity makes desirable a coordinated effort through which institutions of post-secondary education throughout the state can offer upper division, graduate, and continuing post-secondary education.

Sec. 2. The higher education coordinating commission is hereby authorized and directed to develop an experimental program for providing upper division, graduate, and continuing post-secondary education in the area surrounding Grand Rapids, Hibbing, and Virginia through the cooperative efforts of Minnesota post-secondary institutions.

- Sec. 3. Subdivision 1. The higher education coordinating commission shall appoint a coordinator of post-secondary education to be located in the area described in section 2.
- Subd. 2. The commission shall appoint an advisory committee or committees, the membership of which shall include both citizens of the area and representatives of each of the several types of institutions which may offer courses in the area and systems from the area. The committee or committees shall advise the commission and the post-secondary education coordinator on needs of the area and the services which post-secondary education institutions can provide in order to meet needs in the area.
- Sec. 4. Under direction of the executive director of the higher education coordinating commission, the coordinator of post-secondary education shall assess the needs of residents of the area for upper division, graduate and continuing post-secondary courses and shall arrange for the offering of courses to meet needs by Minnesota of post-secondary education. institutions The post-secondary education coordinator and the commission shall make every effort to assure that Minnesota institutions of post-secondary education will ful1 credit in applying such courses toward requirements. In addition, the commission and the post-secondary education coordinator shall assess the ways in which better cooperative planning of post-secondary education in the region can be accomplished and shall implement efforts to conduct systematic and comprehensive regional planning of post-secondary education in the area.
- Sec. 5. It is the intent of the legislature that the post-secondary education programs, courses and services offered under this act shall complement the programs of institutions which serve the area and shall not compete with existing institutions.
- All Minnesota colleges and universities are requested to cooperate with the commission and the post-secondary education and providing coordinator offering courses post-secondary by education experiences consistent with the needs identified and by granting credits applicable toward degrees and courses offered in the State junior colleges and area vocational technical institutions in the area are requested to cooperate by making classrooms and other instructional and office facilities available for the purposes of this act.

Institutions located in the area and others throughout the state which may assist in meeting needs of the area are requested to assist the commission and the post-secondary education coordinator with regional planning for post-secondary education in the area.

Sec. 7. The higher education coordinating commission is directed to evaluate this experimental effort, to report on the success of this effort to the 1975 legislature and to assess the feasibility of extending the concepts and objectives of this act to other areas of the state.

Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated to the higher education coordinating commission from the general fund in the state treasury the sum of \$45,000 for the purposes of this act.

The bill was amended in both the House and the Senate so that it appeared as follows:

- Section 1. (PURPOSE.) The legislature has formed and hereby declares that there is a need for a limited program of upper division, graduate, and continuing post-secondary education in the Grand Rapids, Hibbing, and Virginia area and vicinity which makes desirable a coordinated effort through which institutions of post-secondary education throughout the state can offer upper division, graduate, and continuing post-secondary education.
- Sec. 2. The higher education coordinating commission is hereby authorized and directed to develop an experimental program for providing upper division, graduate, and continuing post-secondary education in the area surrounding Grand Rapids, Hibbing, and Virginia through the cooperative efforts of Minnesota post-secondary institutions.
- Sec. 3. Subdivision 1. The higher education coordinating commission shall appoint a coordinator of post-secondary education to be located in the area described in section 2.
- Subd. 2. The commission shall appoint an advisory committee or committees, the membership of which shall include both citizens of the area and representatives of each of the several types of institutions which may offer courses in the area and systems from the area. The committee or committees shall advise the commission and the post-secondary education coordinator on needs of the area and the services which post-secondary education institutions can provide in order to meet needs in the area.
- Under direction of the executive director of the higher education coordinating commission, the coordinator of post-secondary education shall assess the needs of residents of the area for upper division, graduate and continuing post-secondary courses and shall arrange for the offering of courses to meet needs by Minnesota institutions of post-secondary education. The post-secondary education coordinator and the commission shall make every effort to assure that Minnesota institutions of post-secondary education will such ful1 applying courses toward grant credit in requirements. In addition, the commission and the post-secondary education coordinator shall assess the ways in which better cooperative planning of post-secondary education in the region can be accomplished and shall implement efforts to conduct systematic and comprehensive regional planning of post-secondary education in the area.

- Sec. 5. It is the intent of the legislature that the post-secondary education programs, courses and services offered under this act shall complement the programs of institutions which serve the area and shall not compete with existing institutions.
- Sec. 6. All Minnesota colleges and universities are requested to cooperate with the commission and the post-secondary education coordinator by offering courses and providing post-secondary education experiences consistent with the needs identified and by granting credits applicable toward degrees and courses offered in the area. State junior colleges and area vocational technical institutes in the area are requested to cooperate by making classrooms and other instructional and office facilities available for the purposes of this act.

Institutions located in the area and others throughout the state which may assist in meeting needs of the area are requested to assist the commission and the post-secondary education coordinator with regional planning for post-secondary education in the area.

- Sec. 7. The higher education coordinating commission is directed to evaluate this experimental effort, to report on the success of this effort to the 1975 legislature and to assess the feasibility of extending the concepts and objectives of this act to other areas of the state.
- Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated to the higher education coordinating commission from the general fund in the state treasury the sum of \$45,000 for the purposes of this act.

The bills, as amended above, were recommended to pass by the Higher Education and Education Committees, but died in the Appropriations and Finance Committees.

Another bill, House File 1234, introduced on March 15, 1973 by Representatives Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, Douglas Johnson of Cook, Norman Prahl of Grand Rapids, and William Ojala of Aurora, would have directed the Higher Education Coordinating Commission to study the feasibility of establishing a four-year state college on the Iron Range.

Two bills were passed during the 1973 session which affected junior colleges. The first increased the size of the State Junior College Board from five to seven members. The second deleted all references to "state junior" colleges and substituted "community" colleges. House File 977 was introduced

on March 5, 1973, by Representatives Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, James Swanson of Richfield, E.W. Quirin of Rochester, and William Ojala of Aurora. A companion bill, Senate File 1308 was introduced on March 19, 1973, by Senators Roger Moe of Ada, John Olson of Worthington, and A.J. Perpich of Eveleth. The bills provided:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD; INCREASING MEMBERSHIP OF THE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD FROM FIVE TO SEVEN MEMBERS; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1971, SECTION 136.61, SUBDIVISIONS 1 AND 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.61, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

- 136.61 (JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD; SELECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.) Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall consist of five seven members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They shall be selected for their knowledge of, and interest in junior colleges of Minnesota. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 2 each member shall be appointed for a seven year term commencing on July 1 in the year in which the term begins. The governor shall in a like manner fill for the unexpired term all vacancies on the board.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.61, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. The first state junior college board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall consist of one member appointed for a seven year term, two members appointed for a five year term, and two members appointed for a three year term. The term of each such appointee shall commence on July 1, 1963. The governor shall appoint with the advice and consent of the senate one additional member for a three year term commencing on July 1, 1973, and one additional member for a five year term commencing on July 1, 1973.

House File 977 sailed through the Higher Education Committee and the Committee of the Whole and was passed by the House on April 30, 1973, by a vote of 113-13. It was sent to the Senate, found to be identical to Senate File 1308, and passed by the Senate on May 19, 1973, by a vote of 41-2.

It was signed into law by Governor Wendell Anderson on May 24, 1973, and may be found in the Laws of 1973, Chapter 640.

The bills to change State Junior Colleges to Community Colleges were Senate File 1222 and House Files 2049 and 1422. Senate File 1222 was introduced on March 15, 1973, by Senators Jerome Hughes of Maplewood, Roger Moe of Ada, and Robert Dunn of Princeton. House File 1422 was introduced on March 22, 1973, by Representatives Ernie McArthur of Brooklyn Park, E.W. Quirin of Rochester, John Spanish of Hibbing, Irvin Anderson of International Falls, and William Schreiber of Brooklyn Park. House File 2049 was introduced on April 13, 1973, with the same authors as HF 1422, except that John Boland of Maplewood replaced E.W. Quirin of Rochester. Senate File 1222 and House File 2049 are listed as companion bills in the Senate Journal. Both House File 2049 and House File 1422 are listed as companion bills in the Senate Journal. The identical bills were as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; REDESIGNATING ALL STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES AS COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND THE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1971, CHAPTER 136, BY ADDING A SECTION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Chapter 136, is amended by adding a section to read:

(136.603) (REDESIGNATION OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES AND STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD.) Each state junior college now in existence is hereby redesignated as a state community college and every college hereinafter established pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Sections 136.60 to 136.70 shall be likewise designated as a state community college. The state junior college board is hereby redesignated as the state community college board.

Sec. 2. In preparing the next edition of Minnesota Statutes, the revisor of statutes shall substitute for the words "state junior college" the words "state community college"; for the words "junior college" the words "community college"; and for the words "state junior college board" the words "state community college board" wherever they appear in Minnesota Statutes.

Senate File 1222 was recommended to pass by the Education Committee with amendments suggested by the writer which dropped the word "state" from the names. It was then recommended to pass by the Committee of the Whole, and passed the Senate on April 18, 1973, by a vote of 58-7. It passed the House 111-17 on May 11, 1973, and was signed into law by Governor Wendell Anderson on May 19, 1973. The final version can be found in the Laws of Minnesota for 1973:

CHAPTER 349--S.F. No. 1222 (Coded)

An act relating to education; redesignating all state junior colleges as community colleges and the state junior college board as the state board for community colleges; amending Minnesota Statutes 1971, Chapter 136, by adding a section.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Chapter 136, is amended by adding a section to read:

(136.603) EDUCATION: COMMUNITY COLLEGES; REDESIGNATION OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES AND STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE BOARD. Each state junior college now in existence is hereby redesignated as a community college and every college hereinafter established pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 136.60 to 136.70 shall be likewise designated as a community college. The state junior college board is hereby redesignated as the state board for community colleges.

Sec. 2. In preparing the next edition of Minnesota Statutes, the revisor of statutes shall substitute for the words "state junior college" the words "community college"; for the words "junior college" the words "community college"; and for the words "state junior college board" the words "state board for community colleges" wherever they appear in Minnesota Statutes.

Approved May 19, 1973.

A bill to place junior colleges under the state college board, similar to the bills introduced in 1971, had been introduced on March 6, 1973 as House File 1545, authored by Representatives Jerome Belisle of St. Paul, David Cummiskey of Mankato, Al Patton of Sartell, Vincent Lombardi of Lino Lakes,

and Gary Laidig of Bayport. The bill, which was sent to the Higher Education Committee and died there, contained the following language:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; MERGING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE COLLEGES AND THE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1971, SECTIONS 136.02; 136.60, SUBDIVISION 1; 136.601; 136.602; 136.62; 136.621, SUBDIVISIONS 1 AND 2; 136.63, SUBDIVISIONS 1a AND 3; 136.65; 136.66; AND 136.70; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1971, SECTION 136.61.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.02, is amended to read:

136.02 (STATE COLLEGE BOARD.) The board heretofore in charge of the state normal schools and referred to in the statutes as the normal school board and sometimes as the state normal school board shall hereafter be designated as the state college board, with the same powers and duties as heretofore, with the additions provided in section 136.09. The state college board is the successor of and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the former state junior college board.

- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.60, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 136.60 (ESTABLISHMENT OF JUNIOR COLLEGES, LOCATION.) Subdivision 1. Not to exceed 15 state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of athe state---junior college board----which----is----hereby created.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.601, is amended to read:
- 136.601 (ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES; LOCATION OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 state junior colleges established by sections 136.60,---136.61, 136.62, and 136.63,--and--136.64, two additional state junior colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state-junior college board.
- Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, \$36.61; 136.62, and 136.63, -- and -- \$36.64; 13 of the state junior colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, Minneapolis, and Itasca county; five of said state junior colleges shall be situated in the northwest Hennepin county area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey county area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area; and the state-- junior

college board shall determine the sites for the location of such five state junior colleges.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.602, is amended to read:

136.602 (ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES.) In addition to the state junior colleges authorized in Minnesota Statutes 1967, Sections 136.60 and 136.601, two junior colleges are established under the jurisdiction of the state--junior college board, one of which shall be located at Fairmont and the other at a site to be designated by the state--junior college board at one of the sites recommended by the higher education coordinating commission; namely, Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, New Ulm and Owatonna. This direction does not imply rejection of the remaining named sites, nor does it preclude legislative selection of alternative or additional sites.

- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.62, is amended to read:
- 136.62 (POWERS OF BOARD.) Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior colleges established in section 136.60 and all property pertaining thereto. Such powers shall include, but are not limited to, the enumeration contained in this section.
- Subd. 2. The board may determine the exact location and site for each junior college and shall report to the 1965 regular session of the legislature in regard thereto. Such report shall be filed not later than January 15, 1965.
- Subd. 3. The board may locate a junior college at the place of an existing junior college. It may contract with the school district owning and operating such existing junior college by lease, or otherwise, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon for the thereof by the state--- junior college notwithstanding any provision or limitations of any other laws inconsistent with the provisions of this section. The state junior college board, however, shall not locate or take over the operation of an existing junior college prior to July 1, 1964, nor shall it locate and take over the operation of any junior college which was not in existence upon the date of the final enactment of Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29.
- Subd. 4. Subject to the other provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61; 136.62, and 136.63, -- and -- 136.64; the board shall appoint the heads of each junior college, the necessary teachers and supervisors, and all other necessary employees. All such appointed persons shall be subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 43 in the same manner as such state civil service act is applicable to similar persons in the employ of the state college board. Persons in non-academic employee status at the time the state assumes jurisdiction shall be blanketed into the classified service

of the state and shall be placed in the proper classifications by the director of civil service with such compensation as classifications carry. The seniority rights of such employees which exist at the time of transfer shall be retained. Upon assuming state employment, each such employee shall be credited with whatever sick leave he has to his credit as an employee of the local school district not to exceed 100 days. The board shall fix the compensation of its employees in the unclassified service unless otherwise prescribed by law. Personnel of an existing junior college taken over by the state--junior college board pursuant to the of sections 136.60, -- 136.61; 136.62, and and-136-64; shall continue as members of such retirement systems to which such personnel were eligible immediately prior to becoming employees of the state junior college board, and until such time as the legislature otherwise provides. The state -- junior college authorized to make the appropriate deductions board is contributions to such retirement systems.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.621, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

136.621 (MANAGEMENT; STUDY OF NEW SITES.) Subdivision 1. The state--junior college board may combine the management of any two or more of the state junior colleges enumerated in section 136.601 if it believes its programs would be more effective by so doing.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.621, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.62, and 136.63, ----and----136:64; junior college board, after consulting with the legislative building commission and obtaining its recommendations, which shall be advisory only, shall consider the advisability of more than one facility at each of the state junior college areas designated in subdivision 2 of section 136.601. If it is determined by the board that a more effective program would be possible by erecting additional separated college buildings at more than one location within such five designated junior college areas, such separated shall be operated under one state junior college facilities administration.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.63, Subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. The state-junior college board shall prescribe the courses of study including undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, requirements for graduation, and such suitable rules and regulations necessary for the operation of such junior colleges. Rules and regulations so prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law

requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.

- Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.63, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. A junior college under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state-junior college board as a state junior college is ineligible for junior college aids under the provisions of any law heretofore or hereafter enacted unless such law specifically provides therefor.
- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.65, is amended to read:
- 136.65 (STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE SITES, ACQUISITION.) Subdivision 1. A city, village, borough, county, school district, or unorganized territory, or other body corporate and politic may, either jointly or severally, acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation a site for a state junior college if the site has been designated by the state junior college board as the site of a state junior college, and may convey any such site to the state of Minnesota for state junior college purposes. Any of the governmental instrumentalities named in this section may convey to the state-junior college board for state junior college purposes any of its lands not needed for its purposes, if such lands are included in a site designated by the state-junior college board as the site of a state junior college.
- Subd. 2. The state-junior college board may accept as a gift a state junior college site, in behalf of the state of Minnesota, tendered to it pursuant to subdivision 1, or otherwise, and may also accept a transfer of custodial control of any lands owned by the state and tendered to it by a department or agency thereof for state junior college purposes.
- Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.66, is amended to read:
- (ACCEPTANCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.) Any additional federal grants outside those now accepted by the authorized state agency or its successor made available to the state of Minnesota for the purpose of junior college construction during the interim period shall be used in compliance with the plans promulgated by the legislative building commission. The state -- junior board is authorized to receive and designate the use of such funds if the utilization thereof should become necessary in the interim to prevent their cancellation, but before receiving and designating the use of such funds the board shall first consult the legislative building commission and obtain its recommendation in regard thereto, which recommendation shall be advisory only.
- Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.70, is amended to read:

- 136.70 (ANNUITIES, PURCHASE BY BOARD.) Subdivision 1. At the request of an employee the state--junior college board may negotiate and purchase an individual annuity contract from a company licensed to do business in Minnesota for an employee for retirement or other purposes and may allocate a portion of the compensation otherwise payable to the employee as salary for the purpose of paying the entire premium due or to become due under such contract. The allocation shall be made in a manner which will qualify the annuity premiums, or a portion thereof, for the benefit afforded under section 403(b) of the current federal internal revenue code or any equivalent provision of subsequent federal income tax law. The employee shall own such contract and his rights thereunder shall be nonforfeitable except for failure to pay premiums.
- Subd. 2. All amounts so allocated shall be deposited in an annuity account which is hereby established in the state treasury. There is annually appropriated from the annuity account in the state treasury to the state-junior college board all moneys deposited therein for the payment of annuity premiums when due or for other application in accordance with the salary agreement entered into between the employee and the state-junior college board. The moneys in the annuity account in the state treasury are not subject to the budget, allotment, and incumbrance system provided for in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 16, and any act amendatory thereof.
 - Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.61, is repealed.
 - Sec. 14. This act is effective July 1, 1973.

Senator H.D. Olson of St. James made a final attempt to save Fairlakes when he introduced Senate File 1812 on April 9, 1973. The bill was sent to the Education Committee but was not acted upon.

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO FAIRLAKES STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE; OPERATING FUNDS FOR TEMPORARY QUARTERS; APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. (APPROPRIATION; CONDITIONS.) Subdivision 1. The sum of \$399,876, or so much thereof as may be required, is appropriated from the general fund to the state junior college board for the 1974-1975 fiscal year, for the purpose of operating Fairlakes state junior college, at Fairmont, Minnesota, in temporary quarters for the 1974-1975 academic year.
- Subd. 2. The funds shall be expended only if the state junior college board feels that a need is shown for Fairlakes state junior college to become operational and if there is assurance that a campus will be built in the near future. The funds shall be expended upon the request of the state junior college board, with the approval of

the governor after consultation with the legislative advisory committee, as provided by Minnesota Statutes, Section 3.30.

The money appropriated by subdivision 1 shall not be expended for any purpose other than the operation of the aforesaid state junior college.

Hopes for colleges in Cambridge and Fairmont were erased completely when the 1973 appropriations bills were passed. Senate File 2473, introduced on May 9, 1973, by Senator Edward Novak of St. Paul for the Finance Committee, contained the following language:

- Sec. 13. Subdivision 1. The City of Fairmont donated by conveyance to the state of Minnesota certain lands, hereinafter described, in Martin county for a junior college proposed to be located in Fairmont. Such lands are not needed for such college purposes and the lands are therefore surplus property.
- Subd. 2. The governor upon the recommendation of the commissioner of administration shall transfer and convey by quit claim deed in the form the attorney general approves in the name of the state of Minnesota to the City of Fairmont, for no consideration, the following described land lying and being in Martin County:

Government Lot Two (2) and Government Lot Three (3) of Section Seven (7), Township One Hundred Two (102) North, of Range Thirty (30) West, excepting the South Thirty-three (33) feet of the West 578.24 feet of said Government Lot Three (3), and excepting the West Thirty-three (33) feet of said Government Lot Two (2) and said Government Lot Three (3), to be used for future street purposes.

- Subd. 3. The Village of Cambridge donated by conveyance to the state of Minnesota certain lands in Isanti county for a junior college proposed to be located in Cambridge. Such lands are not needed for such college purposes and the lands are therefore surplus property.
- Subd. 4. The governor upon the recommendation of the commissioner of administration shall transfer and convey by quit claim deed in the form that attorney general approves in the name of the state of Minnesota to the Village of Cambridge, for no consideration, the following described land lying and being in Isanti county:

The West 1,400 feet of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section Thirty-two (32), Township Thirty-six (36), Range Twenty-three (23),

excepting therefrom the West 675 feet of the South 762 feet thereof, and also the East 700 feet of the East Half of the Northeast Quarter (E 1/2 of NE 1/4), Section Thirty-one (31), Township Thirty-six (36), Range Twenty-three (23), excepting therefrom the South 762 feet thereof, and also excepting from the tracts herein conveyed all public roads and easements of record.

Section 14. Of the sum of \$4,680,000 appropriated from the Minnesota state building fund by Laws 1971, chapter 963, section 3, to construct and equip Cambridge State Junior College and Fairmont State Junior College, the sum of \$3,000,000 is reappropriated to the commissioner of administration to reimburse the general fund for the appropriation with the amount of \$3,000,000 made from the general fund in Laws 1973, Chapter 99, Section 1 to the University of Minnesota to equip unit A, Health Sciences.

House File 2530, introduced on May 14, 1973, by Representative Fred Norton of St. Paul for the Appropriations Committee, had the same language as the Senate bill in Section 13, and the same intent but different language in Section 14. House File 2530 passed the House on May 17, 1973, by a vote of 122-2 and was sent to the Senate. Amendments in the Senate changed the language in regard to Cambridge and Fairmont so that it was the same as in the House File 2530, as amended passed the Senate 43-5 on May 17, Senate bill. 1973. There were many differences in the two bills, so the House refused to concur and asked for a conference committee. Those appointed to the committee were Senators Norbert Arnold of Pengilly, Edward Novak of St. Paul, John Olson of Worthington, Richard Fitzsimons of Argyle, and Jack Davies of Minneapolis, and Representatives Fred Norton of St. Paul, Neil Haugerud of Preston, Howard Smith of Crosby, Don Samuelson of Brainerd, and Delbert Anderson of Starbuck. The Conference Committee report on May 19, 1973, contained the following language in regard to Cambridge and Fairmont:

Sec. 13. Subdivision 1. The city of Fairmont donated by conveyance to the state of Minnesota for a junior college to be located in Fairmont the following described land lying and being in Martin county:

Government Lot Two (2) and Government Lot Three (3) of Section Seven (7), Township One Hundred Two (102) North, of Range Thirty (30) West, excepting the South Thirty-three (33) feet of the West 578.24 feet of said Government Lot Three (3), and excepting the West Thirty-three (33) feet of said Government Lot Two (2) and said Government Lot Three (3), to be used for future street purposes.

Although such lands are not presently needed for such college purposes, they shall remain in their present status until directed by the legislature, except that if the council of the city of Fairmont by resolution requests transfer of the land to the city the commissioner of administration may convey the land to the city.

Subd. 2. The village of Cambridge donated by conveyance to the state of Minnesota for a junior college to be located in Cambridge the following described land lying and being in Isanti county:

The West 1,400 feet of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section Thirty-two (32), Township Thirty-six (36), Range Twenty-three (23), excepting therefrom the West 675 feet of the South 762 feet thereof, and also the East 700 feet of the East Half of the Northeast Quarter (E 1/2 of NE 1/4), Section Thirty-one (31), Township Thirty-six (36), Range Twenty-three (23), excepting therefrom the South 762 feet thereof, and also excepting from the tracts herein conveyed all public roads and easements of record.

Although such lands are not presently needed for such college purposes, they shall remain in their present status until directed by the legislature, except that if the council of the village of Cambridge by resolution requests transfer of the land to the village the commissioner of administration may convey the land to the village.

The unexpended balances of appropriations as certified Sec. 14. by the commissioner of administration to the state auditor heretofore made by the legislature by Laws 1965, Chapter 882, Section 2, Subdivision 12 (1), Section 4, Subdivision 4 (2) and Subdivision 7 (2), and Section 7, Subdivision 2; Extra Session Laws 1967, Chapter 8, Section 2, Subdivision 4 (1), 8 (2), 10 (1), 11 (1), and 13 (1), and Section 4; Extra Session Laws 1967, Chapter 13, Section 2, Subdivision 2 (2), Subdivision 4 (1), Subdivision 6 (1), Subdivision Subdivision 18 (1) and (2), Subdivision 22 (1), Subdivision 23 (1); Laws 1969, Chapter 1155, Section 2, Subdivision 15 (1) and Subdivision 25 (2); Laws 1969, Chapter 1159, Section 7, Subdivision 1 (5), Section 13 and 14; and Laws 1971, Chapter 963, Section 2, Subdivision 15 (4) and 19 (1), Section 3 (Cambridge and Fairmont State Junior Colleges), and Section 4 (2) (b) are hereby reappropriated to the commissioner of administration as follows:

Laws 1965, Chapter 882, as detailed above\$	265,391.69
Extra Session Laws 1967, Chapter 8 as detailed above	95,117.79
Extra Session Laws 1967, Chapter 13, as detailed above	59,262.66
Laws 1969, Chapter 1155, as detailed above	14,887.90
Laws 1969, Chapter 1159, as detailed above	242,868.01
Laws 1971, Chapter 963, as detailed above5 to be used for the following purposes:	,217,000.00

- a. to reimburse the general fund for the appropriation made therefrom by Laws 1973, Chapter 99, Section 1, to the university of Minnesota to equip unit A, health sciences......\$3,000,000.00

The Conference Committee report passed the House 130-0 and the Senate 57-0 on May 19, 1973, and was signed by Governor Wendell Anderson on May 24, 1973. The complete report can be found in the Laws of Minnesota for 1973, Chapter 777.

So the building appropriations for Cambridge and Fairmont were no longer available for their original purpose. The appropriations for operating community colleges in the 1973-75 biennium contained no funds for colleges in Cambridge or Fairmont, so there was no way in which the State Board for Community Colleges could implement the 1969 and 1971 legislation in regard to the two colleges.

The city of Fairmont later requested transfer of the Fairlakes site back to the city of Fairmont, but the village of Cambridge left the Riverview site in state ownership, in hopes that the college might become possible sometime in the future.

Although bills to establish regional centers or consortia were not passed, the appropriations bill directed the Higher Education Coordinating

Commission to develop and administer three centers and provided an appropriation of \$175,000 for the purpose. The direction and appropriation may be found in the Laws of Minnesota for 1973, Chapter 768, Section 14, Subdivision 7, pages 2410-11:

Subd. 7. Regional Coordination and Service.

1974. . . \$175,000.

The Higher Education Coordinating Commission is directed to develop and administer three experimental regional post-secondary education projects aimed at improving the efficiency effectiveness of post-secondary education in meeting regional needs through increased interinstitutional cooperation and coordination of programs and planning within a region. In developing the three experimental projects, the Commission shall attempt to (1) improve the accessibility of all levels of post-secondary education to residents of the regions, (2) eliminate any unwarranted duplication effort in the regions, (3) facilitate effective use of post-secondary education facilities and services for meeting regional needs, (4) provide for more effective liaison between regional planning and coordination of post-secondary education with regional planning and coordination of other public services, and (5) test means for accomplishing greater interinstitutional cooperative efforts for meeting local and regional needs of Minnesota residents. The Commission shall report on the results of the experimental regional projects in its next biennial report to the governor and the All post-secondary institutions and systems requested to cooperate with and to assist the Commission in developing these projects.

- 1974 O BILLS INTRODUCED TO MERGE COMMUNITY COLLEGES
 AND STATE COLLEGES
 - REGIONAL CENTERS OPENED ON IRON RANGE, IN WADENA, AND IN ROCHESTER

Senator Robert Brown of Stillwater, with Senators Florian Chmielewski of Sturgeon Lake and Rolf Nelson of Golden Valley as co-authors, introduced Senate File 2888 on January 30, 1974, as a companion bill to House File 1545 which had been introduced on March 6, 1973 by Representatives Jerome Belisle of St. Paul, David Cummiskey of Mankato, Al Patton of Sartell, Vincent

Lombardi of Lino Lakes, and Gary Laidig of Bayport. The bill, which would have placed junior colleges under the state college board appears on pages 485 through 489. Neither bill was acted upon.

A different version, intended to merge the state and community college systems, was introduced on February 6, 1974, by Representative James Swanson of Richfield, with co-authors O.J. Heinitz of Wayzata, Robert Johnson of St. Paul, and Bruce Vento of St. Paul. The bill, House File 3185, was sent to the Higher Education Committee and died there. Community college people considered the bill to be a diversionary tactic intended to take attention college from proposals merge the community and away to area vocational-technical institute systems. Representative Swanson was an employee of an area vocational-technical institute. The bill was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES; MERGING THE STATE AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEMS; TRANSFERRING THE POWERS OF THE STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES TO THE STATE COLLEGE BOARD; APPROPRIATING MONEY; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1971, SECTIONS 136.60; 136.601; 136.602; 136.62; 136.621; 136.63, Subdivisions 1, 1a AND 3; 136.65; 136.66; 136.70; 136.82, Subdivision 1; 136.87; MINNESOTA STATUTES, 1973 SUPPLEMENT, SECTIONS 136.603; 136.80; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES, 1973 SUPPLEMENT, SECTION 136.61.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. (TRANSFER OF POWERS RELATING TO COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM.) Subdivision 1. (MERGER.) The state college and community college systems are merged. The state college board shall include the community college system within its management, jurisdiction and control.
- Subd. 2. All the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the state board for community colleges are transferred to, vested in, and imposed upon the state college board. The state board for community colleges is abolished.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.60, is amended to read:
- 136.60 (ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES, 1. state -- junior community Subdivision Not exceed 15 to colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, of--- a the state --- junior college control which-is-hereby-created.

- Subd. 2. Three of said state-junior community colleges shall be situated within the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, Washington, and Hennepin. The board shall determine the areas of the state for the location of the other state-junior community colleges and shall give consideration to the needs for a state junior community college in northwestern Minnesota.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.601, is amended to read:
- 136.601 (ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES; LOCATION OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 state-junior community colleges established by sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, two additional state--junior community colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state-junior college board.
- Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, 13 of the state--junior colleges located community shall be at Rochester, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, Minneapolis, and Itasca county; five of said state--junior community colleges shall be situated in the northwest Hennepin county area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey county area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area; and the state junior college board shall determine the sites for the location of such five state-junior community colleges.
- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.602, is amended to read:
- 136.602 (ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES.) In addition to the state --- junior community colleges authorized in Statutes 1967, Sections 136.60 163.601, two---junior and community colleges are established under the jurisdiction of the state--junior college board, one of which shall be located at Fairmont and the other at a site to be designated by the state junior college board at one of the sites recommended by the higher education coordinating commission; namely, Alexandria, Cambridge, This direction does not imply Hutchinson, New Ulm and Owatonna. rejection of the remaining named sites, nor does it preclude legislative selection of alternative or additional sites.
- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes, 1973 Supplement, Section 136.603, is amended to read:
- 136.603 (REDESIGNATION OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES.) Each state junior college now in existence is hereby redesignated as a community college and every college hereinafter established pursuant to sections 136.60 to 136.70 shall be likewise designated as a community college. The state junior college board is hereby redesignated as the state board for community colleges:

- Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.62, is amended to read:
- 136.62 (POWERS OF BOARD.) Subdivision 1. The state junior college board shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state junior community colleges established in section 136.60 and all property pertaining thereto. Such powers shall include, but are not limited to, the enumeration contained in this section.
- Subd. 2. The board may determine the exact location and site for each--junior community college and shall report to the 1965 regular session of the legislature in regard thereto. Such report shall be filed not later than January 15, 1965.
- Subd. 3. The board may locate a-- junior community existing --- junior community college at the place of an It may contract with the school district owning and college. operating such existing--junior community college by lease, or otherwise, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon for the state--- junior operation thereof by the college notwithstanding any provision or limitations of any other laws inconsistent with the provisions of this section. The state junior college board, however, shall not locate or take over the operation of an existing -- junior community college prior to July 1, 1964, nor shall it locate and take over the operation of any -- junior community college which was not in existence upon the date of the final enactment of Laws 1963, Chapter 837, Section 29.
- Subject to the other provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, the board shall appoint the heads, of each--junior community college, the necessary teachers and supervisors, and all other necessary employees. All such appointed persons shall be subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 43 in the same manner as such state civil service act is applicable to similar persons in the employ of the state college board who are employed in the state college system. non-academic employee status at the time the state assumes jurisdiction shall be blanketed into the classified service of the state and shall be placed in the proper classifications by the civil service with such compensation as of The seniority rights of such employees which classifications carry. exist at the time of transfer shall be retained. Upon assuming state employment, each such employee shall be credited with whatever sick leave he has to his credit as an employee of the local school district not to exceed 100 days. The board shall fix the compensation of its employees in the unclassified service unless otherwise prescribed by law. Personnel of an existing-junior community college taken over by the state-junior college board pursuant to the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, shall continue as members of such retirement systems to which such personnel were eligible immediately prior to becoming employees of the state-junior college board, and until such time as the legislature otherwise provides.

junior college board is authorized to make the appropriate deductions and contributions to such retirement systems.

- Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.621, is amended to read:
- 136.621 (MANAGEMENT: STUDY OF NEW SITES.) Subdivision 1. The state--junior college board may combine the management of any two or more of the state--junior community colleges enumerated in section 136.601 if it believes its programs would be more effective by so doing.
- Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, 136.63, and 136.64, the state--junior college board, after consulting with the legislative building commission and obtaining its recommendations, which shall be advisory only, shall consider the advisability of more than one facility at each of the state----junior____community college areas designated in subdivision 2 of section 136.601. If it is determined by the board that a more effective program would be possible by erecting additional separated college buildings at more than one location within such five designated--junior__community college areas, such separated facilities shall be operated under one state junior community college administration.
- Subd. 3. (1) The state-junior college board shall study and recommend to the legislature the most feasible locations for additional state--junior community colleges; the study to include but not be limited to the following areas of the state: the Fairmont area; the Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-Springfield area; the Pine City-Mora area; the Hastings-Wabasha area; the Owatonna-Albert Lea area; and the Wadena-Park Rapids-Detroit Lakes area.
- (2) The site study of the recommended areas shall be presented to the legislative building commission for their consideration and recommendations, after November 15, 1966.
- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.63, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 136.63 (LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.) Subdivision 1. The board shall appoint a local advisory committee for each-junior community college composed of qualified persons with a knowledge of and interest in--junior community colleges residing in the area served by such-junior community college. The board from time to time shall consult with each local advisory committee on matters of courses of study to be offered at the-junior community college. The number of members and their terms of each advisory committee shall be fixed by the board. Advisory committee members shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for expenses.
- Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.63, Subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

- Subd. 1a. The state-junior college board shall prescribe the courses of study including undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, requirements for graduation, and such suitable rules and regulations necessary the operation for of junior community colleges. Rules and regulations so prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.
- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.63, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. A--- junior community 3. college under management, jurisdiction, and control the state -- junior of a state---junior_ college board as community college for --- junior community ineligible college aids under provisions of any law heretofore or hereafter enacted unless such law specifically provides therefor.
- Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.65, is amended to read:
- 136.65 (STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SITES, ACQUISITION.) Subdivision 1. city, -- village; -- borough; Α county, district, or unorganized territory, or other body corporate and politic may, either jointly or severally, acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation a site for a state--junior community college if the site has been designated by the state--junior college board as the site of a state--junior community college, may convey any such site to the state of Minnesota for state junior community college purposes. Any of the governmental instrumentalities named in this section may convey to the state college board state---junior___community junior for purposes any of its lands not needed for its purposes, if such lands are included in a site designated by the state-junior college board as the site of a state-junior community college.
- Subd. 2. The state-junior college board may accept as a gift a state-junior community college site, in behalf of the state of Minnesota, tendered to it pursuant to subdivision 1, or otherwise, and may also accept a transfer of custodial control of any lands owned by the state and tendered to it by a department or agency thereof for state-junior community college purposes.
- Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.66, is amended to read:
- 136.66 (ACCEPTANCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.) Any additional federal grants outside those now accepted by the authorized state agency or its successor made available to the state of Minnesota for the purpose of--junior community college construction during the interim period shall be used in compliance with the plans promulgated by the legislative building commission. The state--junior

college board is authorized to receive and designate the use of such funds if the utilization thereof should become necessary in the interim to prevent their cancellation, but before receiving and designating the use of such funds the board shall first consult the legislative building commission and obtain its recommendation in regard thereto, which recommendation shall be advisory only.

- Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.70, is amended to read:
- 136.70 (ANNUITIES, PURCHASE BY BOARD.) Subdivision 1. At the request of an employee the state--junior college board may negotiate and purchase an individual annuity contract from a company licensed to do business in Minnesota for an employee for retirement or other purposes and may allocate a portion of the compensation otherwise payable to the employee as salary for the purpose of paying the entire premium due or to become due under such contract. The allocation shall be made in a manner which will qualify the annuity premiums, or a portion thereof, for the benefit afforded under seciton 403(b) of the current federal internal revenue code or any equivalent provision of subsequent federal income tax law. The employee shall own such contract and his rights thereunder shall be nonforfeitable except for failure to pay premiums.
- Subd. 2. All amounts so allocated shall be deposited in an annuity account which is hereby established in the state treasury. There is annually appropriated from the annuity account in the state treasury to the state-junior college board all moneys deposited therein for the payment of annuity premiums when due or for other application in accordance with the salary agreement entered into between the employee and the state-junior college board. The moneys in the annuity account in the state treasury are not subject to the budget, allotment, and incumbrance system provided for in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 16, and any act amendatory thereof.
- Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes, 1973 Supplement, Section 136.80, is amended to read:
- 136.80 (SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT.) Subdivision 1. A supplemental retirement plan for personnel employed by the state college board-and-the-state-junior-college-board who are in the unclassified service of the state commencing July 1 following the completion of the second year of their full time contract shall be covered under the terms and conditions of sections 136.81 to 136.86.
- Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.82, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 136.82 (REDEMPTION.) Subdivision 1. The board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund shall redeem shares in the accounts of the Minnesota supplemental retirement fund standing in an employee's share account record under the following circumstances, but always in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the Minnesota supplemental retirement fund:

- (1) When requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund by a person having shares to the credit of his employee's share account record, if the person is 65 years of age or older and is no longer employed by the state college board--or--state--junior--college--board. In such case the person shall receive the cash realized on the redemption of the shares. The person may direct the redemption of not more than 20 percent of his shares in his employee's share account record in any one year and may not direct more than one redemption in any one calendar month; provided, however, that the state college board in the case of a person employed by the state college board, and the state-junior-college-board-in-the-case-of-a-person-employed-by-the state--junior--college-board; may, upon application, in--their its sole discretion, permit greater withdrawals in any one year.
- (2) When requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund by a person having shares to the credit of his employee's share account record, if the person has left his employment by the state college board-or-state junior-college-board because of his total and permanent disability as defined in section 354.05, subdivision 14, and if the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund finds that the person is totally and permanently disabled and will as a result be unable to return to similar employment. In such case the person shall receive the cash realized on the redemption of the shares. The person may direct the redemption of not more than 20 percent of his shares in his employee's share account record in any one year and may not direct more than one redemption in any one calendar month; provided, however, that the state college board in the case of a person employed by the state college board, - and - the - state - junior - college board-in-the-case-of-a-person-employed-by-the-state-junior-college in----their its may, upon application, discretion, permit greater withdrawals in any one year. Should the person return to good health he shall owe no restitution to the state or any fund created by its laws for a redemption directed pursuant to this paragraph.
- In the event of the death of a person having shares to the credit of his employee's share account record and leaving a surviving spouse, then when requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund by such surviving spouse. Such surviving spouse shall receive the cash realized on the redemption of the shares. Such surviving spouse may direct the redemption of not more than 20 percent of the shares in the deceased spouse's employee's share account record in any one year and may not direct more than one redemption in any one calendar month; provided, however, that the state college board in the case of a person employed by the state college board, - and - the - state - junior college-board-in-the-case-of-a-person-employed-by-the-state-junior college -- board; may, upon application, in -- their its discretion, permit greater withdrawals in any one year. In such case the surviving spouse shall receive the cash realized from the redemption of the shares. Upon the death of such surviving spouse any shares remaining in the employee's share account record shall be redeemed by the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund and

the cash realized therefrom distributed to the estate of such surviving spouse.

- (4) In the event of the death of a person having shares to the credit of his employee's share account record and leaving no surviving spouse, then the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund shall redeem all shares to the credit of the employee's share account record and pay the cash realized therefrom to the estate of the deceased person.
- (5) When requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the teachers retirement fund by a person having shares to the credit of his employee's share account record, if the person is no longer employed by the state college board--or--state--junior--college board, but does not qualify under the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (4) of this subdivision. In such case one half of the cash realized on the redemption of shares shall be received by the person and one half shall become the property of the supplemental retirement account of the teachers retirement fund. Annually on July 1 the cancellations of the previous 12 months shall be prorated among the employees share accounts in the proportions of the value of each such account to the total of all such share accounts.
- Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1971, Section 136.87, is amended to read:
- 136.87 (TAX SHELTER PROVISIONS.) Subdivision 1. For the purpose of, and to permit the participation in the tax shelter provisions of section 501(c) and section 403(b) and related provisions of the internal revenue code the state college board and-junior-college-board-are is authorized to enter into agreements to reduce or adjust salaries downward for persons defined in section 136.80, subdivision 1, and to pay as employer an amount equivalent to such reduction in the same manner as deductions would have been paid by such person under Laws 1967, Chapter 808.
- Subd. 2. The board of trustees is authorized to establish such rules and regulations and procedures consistent with Laws 1967, Chapter 808, that will permit, if possible, the participation in the aforesaid tax shelter provisions.
- Subd. 3. The board of trustees- ; and the state college board- and- the- junior- college-board shall study the tax shelter provisions and the general subject of tax shelter annuities and report to the 1969 legislature in order that consideration might be given to any necessary changes in the law for providing, if possible, of tax sheltered annuities or similar tax shelter arrangements.
- Sec. 17. (TRANSFERABILITY OF CREDITS.) The state college board shall establish a program of academic credit transferability between state and community colleges which will enable each student transferring between state and community colleges to receive full acceptance of the credits he earned before transfer.

- Sec. 18. (COURSES OF STUDY; TEACHER QUALIFICATIONS; BUILDING USE; PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.) The state college board in consultation with the higher education coordinating commission shall:
- (a) Review existing state and community college programs with the objective of developing a comprehensive, coordinated program of courses of study for the state and community colleges which will avoid unnecessary duplication of course offerings while preserving the quality of education afforded by state and community colleges;
- (b) Review teacher qualifications of the state and community colleges with the objective of developing a uniform set of qualification rules for both systems, giving due consideration to the different educational and occupational orientations of the two systems; and
- (c) Review present utilization of state and community college buildings with the objective of developing a plan to maximize cost efficiency savings through maximum, coordinated use of the buildings.
- Sec. 19. (EFFECT OF TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.) Subdivision 1. With reference to the powers, duties, and responsibilities transferred by this act from the state board for community colleges to the state college board, the state board for community colleges shall transfer and deliver to the state college board all books, documents, records, and other material, property and effects within their jurisdiction and control associated with and necessary to the performance of each of their functions transferred to the state college board.
- Subd. 2. All heads of community colleges, teachers, supervisors and other persons employed by the state board for community colleges are transferred by this act to the management, jurisdiction and control of the state college board without loss of right or privilege.
- Subd. 3. The state college board is the successor of the state board for community colleges as to powers, duties, and responsibilities as have been transferred to it from the state board for community colleges and not a new authority.
- Subd. 4. All unexpended funds appropriated to the state board for community colleges for the purpose of the powers, duties, and responsibilities which by this act are transferred to the state college board are transferred and reappropriated to the state college board and notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, Section 16.17 or other law, this appropriation expires June 30, 1975.
- Sec. 20. (REPEALER.) Minnesota Statutes, 1973 Supplement, Section 136.61, is repealed.
- Sec. 21. (EFFECTIVE DATE.) Except as otherwise provided herein, this act is effective on the date following its final enactment. The transfer of powers, duties, and responsibilities from the state board for community colleges shall be accomplished as soon as the president of the state college board advises the secretary of

state in writing that the state college board is ready to administer the community colleges but, in no event, shall the transfer date be later than June 1, 1975.

The Higher Education Coordinating Commission responded to directions from the 1973 Legislature by opening three regional centers in 1974. A center at Wadena built upon the program previously offered by Brainerd and Fergus Falls Community Colleges. A Center at Virginia had its offices at Mesabi Community College, and a Center at Rochester had its offices at Rochester Community College. All of the centers brokered upper division courses offered by State Universities and the University of Minnesota.

- 1975 O HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION RECOMMENDED MORE REGIONAL CENTERS
 - BILLS INTRODUCED TO ESTABLISH EXTENSION CENTERS IN ST. PAUL, COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN CAMBRIDGE, EXTENSION CENTER IN FAIRMONT
 - BILL INTRODUCED TO RETURN COMMUNITY COLLEGES TO LOCAL CONTROL
 - o BILL INTRODUCED TO MERGE COMMUNITY COLLEGES WITH STATE COLLEGES
 - o STATE COLLEGES RENAMED STATE UNIVERSITIES
 - o AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS RENAMED
 AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES
 - LEGISLATURE APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR CONTINUATION
 OF REGIONAL CENTERS IN ROCHESTER, VIRGINIA, AND
 WADENA, BUT NOT FOR ADDITIONAL CENTERS
 - o SUPERBOARD BILL SURFACED

The report of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission to the 1975 Legislature, entitled "Making the Transition," did not contain recommendations in regard to new institutions. In a first section on improving access to post-secondary education, recommendations were made in regard to financial

aids, continuing education, transfer, and recruitment. In a second section on improving the basis for decisions on emerging problems and issues in post-secondary education, recommendations were made in regard to budget review, academic planning, manpower planning, and planning for institutions. In a third section on improving cooperation in post-secondary education, recommendations were made in regard to cooperative interstate planning, cooperative regional planning, and cooperative inter-institutional planning. A final section on improving the use of the state's post-secondary education resources included recommendations in regard to public service, the private college contract program, the MINITEX library program, educational technology, and statewide testing.

Two of the sections of the report had a direct bearing upon establishment or closing of institutions -- the section on Planning for Institutions, and the section on Cooperative Regional Planning.

Although the Higher Education Coordinating Commission pointed out that the number of high school graduates in Minnesota would be declining, it also pointed out that increases in participation rates could offset the decline for post-secondary institutions. The following statements appear on pages 65-67 of the 1975 report:

"...although the pool of high school graduates will most certainly decline in the years ahead, other markets exist for post-secondary enrollment that have heretofore constituted a relatively small proportion of post-secondary education's clientele. Thus, to the extent that institutions develop programs to meet the needs of the adult population of the state, the pool for potential enrollees is significantly broader and larger...

The fact remains that the pool of high school graduates will decline and this will have a depressing effect on institutional enrollments in post-secondary education. But this in itself is insufficient to base conclusions or policy recommendations in regard to the desirability of merger or consolidation because it reflects only one aspect of the post-secondary educational enterprise. Indeed this problem is in part a function of policies that are concerned exclusively with access to post-secondary education. While it is true that institutions enroll students and that the number of

students and the type of students can have some effect on the costs of operating an institution, institutions provide programs to educate students and they provide services to help the community. When one focuses exclusively on access, the other dimensions are frequently ignored. To evaluate effectively the viability of an institution, it is necessary to consider both the programs it is offering and the services it is providing to the community and the surrounding area in order to determine the benefits that are provided by the institutions.

...one can observe that the majority of institutions in Minnesota are below the minimum enrollment criteria established by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. ...the preponderance of area vocational-technical institutes and the majority of community colleges have enrollments that fall below the Carnegie minimum enrollment guidelines. But what is equally apparent is that this was true before enrollment declines set in. These institutions were not built nor designed to serve large student populations; they were not intended to be the kind of institutions nor offer the type of programs that are implied in the Carnegie enrollment level recommendations.

evaluates effectiveness Thus, when one the institutions, the evaluation should not be based primarily on the number of students who are enrolled. Rather, what is more relevant is the types of programs that are being offered, the cost of providing the programs, and the extent to which the programs offered by the institutions are meeting the needs of the community and the surrounding area. It is conceivable that the cost of operating one institution with small enrollment is considerably more expensive than another institution with larger enrollment. information is not useful, however, unless we know the programs that are being offered at both institutions. Even then, should it be found that the programs are the same and the costs are dissimilar with lower costs at the larger institution, the services provided to the community in the form of trained manpower and continuing education and community service activities for business and industry in the surrounding area might be such that the benefits derived would outweigh the increased costs of maintaining the programs offered in smaller institution. It is important therefore, considerations of consolidation and merger not be driven solely by enrollment criteria. Enrollment deals with input into the system and provides little evidence of the services and output provided by post-secondary education.

Similarly, state policies in regard to regional economic development and population dispersal may warrant operating higher cost programs in order to encourage a more desirable distribution of the population in the state. ...It is evident that unless efforts are made to reverse present migration patterns, the population will be increasingly concentrated in the greater metropolitan area. Unfortunately, not enough is known about the effect of post-secondary attendance or migration patterns. It might be hypothesized, however, that the area in which a person settles is highly influenced by the location of the post-secondary experience. Should this be accurate, overall state policy considerations could justify the expenditure of

resources to maintain relatively higher cost programs with smaller enrollments in order to stabilize or reverse migration patterns.

Nevertheless, the observation that the pool of high school graduates will decline in the years ahead which, based on current attendance patterns, would produce a reduction in enrollment in post-secondary education, points to the need for policy research on the effects of the potential decline in order to develop alternatives for dealing with identified problems. Included in this research should be an assessment of the other markets that post-secondary education can serve and of factors related to the effects on institutions that declining enrollment might produce. Equally relevant, however, is the need for a study of alternative mechanisms for dealing with declining enrollments. One possibility, of course, is to consolidate or merge institutions. But until we understand more fully the services provided by the institutions and the programs offered by the institutions, and until we know better the cost and quality consequences of enrollment decline, the consequences and desirability of these and other policy alternatives will not be Other alternatives exist. It might be possible, for example, to limit enrollment in some institutions in order to encourage enrollment in other institutions in the state that are identified as areas for geographic regional development. It might be possible to identify areas of regional specialization and through this mechanism redefine the missions of selected institutions and provide programs that would both attract students to them and more adequately serve the regional needs. As the Commission pointed out in its report to the 1973 legislature, the enrollment decline that is now projected for higher education will require adjustments on the part of institutions. Similarly, research is necessary to determine both the effects of the possible decline on the institutions and programs and to develop effective statewide policies to provide a rational and orderly context for the adjustments.

Progress of the Regional Coordination Projects in Rochester, Wadena, and the Iron Range was reported in the 1975 report, along with recommendations that the projects be expanded and that additional regional centers be established. The recommendations, which appeared on pages 84 and 85 of the report were:

The Commission recommends that the state continue to provide coordination expenses for the three existing regional projects (Iron Range, Rochester, Wadena) and that public and private institutions be requested to continue their cooperation with these projects. To sustain planning and coordination activities, an appropriation of \$150,000 for 1976 and \$150,000 for 1977 is requested. Costs for institutional cooperation and services should be assumed to be part of the request of participating institutions.

Thus, the Commission recommends that a discretionary development fund be established for the purpose of making selective investments through the regional projects in the following: program experimentation, equalization of student costs, contracting for special or unique services, development of inter-institutional programs, and meeting matching requirements for public and private grants. To initiate and sustain planning and implementation of this discretionary fund, an appropriation of \$25,000 in 1976 and \$25,000 in 1977 is requested.

Thus, the Commission recommends that institutions participating in regional experimental projects be encouraged to continue expansion of the transferability and acceptance of credits earned from offerings under the aegis of the projects.

In view of the importance of facilitating inter-institutional cooperation and regional input into the state post-secondary education planning process, the Commission recommends that the 1975 Legislature provide an appropriation of \$30,000 for Fiscal Year 1976 and \$40,000 for Fiscal Year 1977 to establish operational regional advisory committees and related mechanisms for facilitating regional planning and coordination of post-secondary education in those areas of the state which are not included in one of the three existing regional projects.

Members of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission in January of 1975 were: Barbara Clark, Northfield; Emil Erickson, Virginia; Erwin Goldfine, Duluth; Donald Hamerlinck, Wadena; Judy Hamilton, Minnetonka; Eunice Johnson, Butterfield; Carl Kroening, Minneapolis; Jack Lynch, Willmar; Harding Noblitt, Moorhead; Mary Schertler, St. Paul; and Gerald Vizenor, St. Paul. The Executive Director of the Commission was Richard Hawk. Members of the Higher Education Advisory Council were: C. Peter Magrath, G. Theodore Mitau, Philip C. Helland, Edgar M. Carlson, and Howard Casmey.

A bill to allow the State Board for Community Colleges to create from three to five extension centers in St. Paul was introduced as Senate File 752 on March 6, 1975, by Senator Jerome Hughes of Maplewood with St. Paul Senators Joseph O'Neill and Nicholas Coleman as co-authors. The bill, which was supported by the State Board for Community Colleges, provided as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION EXTENSION CENTERS TO SERVE DOWNTOWN ST. PAUL AND ITS SURROUNDING AREA; APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. Subdivision. 1. The state board for community colleges is hereby authorized to create three to five extension centers, to be known as St. Paul higher education centers.
- Subd. 2. The purpose of the St. Paul higher education centers shall be to serve the people of downtown St. Paul and its surrounding area who do not have immediate access to a community college campus and who have demonstrable economic or other special needs. The primary emphasis of the centers shall be to provide compensatory education and related services so that these individuals may have opportunities to participate in post secondary education of a credit bearing or degree oriented nature. Courses at the centers shall be conducted by St. Paul post secondary institutions, both public and private, who agree to participate.
- Subd. 3. The state board for community colleges shall assume responsibility for operating these centers. The state board may appoint officers and employees as it may deem necessary for accomplishing the purposes of the centers within the constraints of available funds. Any officers or employees so appointed may also be officers or employees of a cooperating institution or system at the discretion of the state board and the cooperating institution or system.
- Subd. 4. Each academic term, all post secondary educational institutions in St. Paul and its surrounding area shall be invited to recruit students who are receiving compensatory services in the centers to enroll in courses that these institutions regularly offer on their campuses. Sections of these regular courses may also be offered at the centers.
- There is hereby created a committee, to be known as the St. Paul higher education centers advisory committee, to advise the state board for community colleges on the numbers and kinds of courses to be offered by the centers. The committee shall consist of one representative each from the Ramsey action program, the Saint Paul urban league, the St. Paul trades and labor assembly, the St. Paul chamber of commerce, and from any other organizations as determined appropriate by the committee. In addition to the representatives of the above organizations and institutions, the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission shall appoint five additional members who shall be residents of St. Paul who have demonstrated an interest in improving higher education opportunities Meetings and functions of the committee shall be in St. Paul. coordinated by the staff of the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission. The committee shall meet at least once quarterly.

- Subd. 6. The state board for community colleges shall establish for students enrolled in the St. Paul higher education centers sliding scale tuition charges based on the ability of the students to pay.
- Subd. 7. The higher education coordinating commission may subsidize the St. Paul higher education centers or may distribute financial aid directly to students enrolled in these centers in accordance with the following provisions:
- (a) "Cost of instruction" as used in this subdivision means the actual direct costs and expenses determined to be relevant by the higher education coordinating commission.
- (b) Subsidies toward the cost of instruction shall be the same for sections of courses which meet for the same number of hours regardless of instructional cost differences among institutions and systems.
- (c) The subsidy for a section of a course shall not exceed the difference between the cost of instruction and the tuition received from students in that section.

The higher education coordinating commission shall determine the time and method for application for and distribution of these subsidies.

- Sec. 2. (APPROPRIATIONS.) There is appropriated from the general fund of the state treasury for the biennium ending June 30, 1977, the following sums for the purposes indicated:
- (1) To the state board for community colleges, \$250,000. This appropriation shall be expended for staffing the St. Paul higher education centers, for general administrative and supportive services thereto, and for compensatory education services to be provided under the terms of this act.
- (2) To the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission, \$225,000. This appropriation shall be expended for cost of instruction subsidies pursuant to the provisions of this act but not more than ten percent shall be expended for administrative costs.

The Senate Education Committee reported SF 752 back on April 23, 1975, and recommended that it pass with amendments which deleted references to St. Paul and provided instead that "at least one higher education center shall be located in a rural area, at least one in a suburban area, and at least one in an urban area." The bill was sent to the Senate Finance Committee and remained there for the rest of the 1975 session.

Legislators from the Cambridge area attempted to revive the community college which had been approved for Cambridge, but cancelled by the 1973 Legislature, in Senate File 1137 introduced on May 24, 1975, by Senator Robert Dunn of Princeton with Senators Jerald Anderson of North Branch and Senator Jack Kleinbaum of St. Cloud as co-authors. A companion bill, House File 1265, was introduced on May 31, 1975, by Representatives Claudia Meier of Rice, John Clawson of Center City, Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, and Bob McEachern of St. Michael. The bills were as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGES; APPROPRIATING MONEY TO BUILD A STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE AT CAMBRIDGE; AMENDING LAWS 1973, CHAPTER 777, SECTION 13, SUBDIVISION 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. There is appropriated to the commissioner of administration from the general fund the sum of \$3,500,000 for the purpose of constructing a community college facility on the land donated to the state of Minnesota by the village of Cambridge, more particularly described in Laws 1973, Chapter 777, Section 13, Subdivision 2. The college shall be known as Riverview community college.
- Sec. 2. The appropriated funds shall be used for construction and equipment of college buildings and improvement of the grounds. The commissioner of administration is authorized to make application for the maximum federal grant available for the project and also to obtain funds from the higher education facilities contingent account. The commissioner of administration shall maintain a separate account for all receipts appropriated by this act, transferred from the higher educational facilities contingent account, and obtained from federal grants and all expenditures authorized by this section.
- Sec. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, all the moneys appropriated herein shall be deemed for building construction and improvement or for improvement of the grounds and shall be available until the purposes for which the appropriation was made shall have been accomplished or abandoned.
- Sec. 4. Laws 1973, Chapter 777, Section 13, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. The village of Cambridge donated by conveyance to the state of Minnesota for a junior college to be located in Cambridge the following described land lying and being in Isanti county:

The West 1,400 feet of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section Thirty-two (32) Township Thirty-six (36), Range Twenty-three (23), excepting therefrom the West 675 feet of the South 762 feet thereof, and also the East 700 feet of the East Half of the Northeast Quarter (E 1/2 of NE 1/4), Section Thirty-one (31), Township Thirty-six (36), Range Twenty-three (23), excepting therefrom the South 762 feet thereof, and also excepting from the tracts herein conveyed all public roads and easements of record.

Although-such-lands-are-not-presently-needed-for-such-college purposes; they shall-remain-in-their-present-status-until-directed-by the-legislature; except-that-if-the-council-of-the-village-of Gambridge-by-resolution-requests-transfer-of-the-land-to-the-village the-commissioner-of-administration-may-convey-the-land-to-the village:

House File 1365 received no action. Senate File 1137 was recommended to pass by the Education Committee on April 23, 1975, and sent to the Finance Committee where it died.

Legislators from the Fairmont area had apparently given up on getting a community college in Fairmont, introducing instead legislation which would have provided a regional post-secondary education center in Fairmont. House File 1366 was introduced on March 31, 1975, by Representatives Darrell Peterson of Fairmont, Henry Kalis of Walters, and George Mann of Windom. Senate File 1258, introduced on April 3, 1975, by Senator Howard Olson of St. James, was recommended to pass by the Senate Education Committee but died in Finance. House File 1266 received no action. The bills were as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION; PROVIDING FOR A POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION PROJECT IN THE FAIRMONT AREA; APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

The higher education coordinating commission is Section 1. to develop and administer an experimental post-secondary education project to be located at Fairmont. of the project shall be to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of post-secondary education in meeting regional needs through increased interinstitutional cooperation and coordination of programs and planning within the region. In developing the experimental project. the commission shall attempt to (1)improve the accessibility of all levels of post-secondary education to residents

of the region, (2) eliminate any unwarranted duplication of effort in the region, (3) facilitate effective use of post-secondary education facilities and services for meeting regional needs, (4) provide for more effective liaison between regional planning and coordination of post-secondary education with regional planning and coordination of other public services, and (5) test means for accomplishing greater interinstitutional cooperative efforts for meeting local and regional needs of the residents. The commission shall report on the results of the experimental regional project in its next biennial report to the governor and the legislature. All post-secondary institutions and systems are requested to cooperate with and to assist the commission in developing the project.

Sec. 2. The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the higher education coordinating commission for the purposes of this act.

A bill introduced by Representative Peter X. Fugina of Virginia was a surprise in that it would have changed the entire nature of the Community College System, providing for local governing boards and a statewide advisory board. It might also have allowed for mergers of community colleges and area vocational-technical schools. The lengthy and detailed bill, House File 1794, was introduced on May 7, 1975, and sent to the Higher Education Committee which was chaired by its author. Representative Fugina did not push the bill, but if passed it would have provided elected local boards:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; COMMUNITY COLLEGES; PROVIDING FOR LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES AND A STATEWIDE ADVISORY BOARD; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1974, SECTIONS 136.60; 136.601; 136.602; 136.62, SUBDIVISION 1; 136.621; 136.63, SUBDIVISIONS 1 AND 1a; 136.65; AND 136.66; AND CHAPTER 136, BY ADDING SECTIONS; AND REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1974, SECTION 136.62, SUBDIVISIONS 2, 3, AND 4.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. It is the purpose of the legislature to transfer the supervision, management, jurisdiction and control of any community college in this state from the state board for community colleges to a board of trustees elected by the voters of the community college district. The state board for community colleges shall function as an advisory board.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.60, is amended to read:

- 136.60 (COMMUNITY COLLEGES, JURISDICTION.) Subdivision 1. Not-- to-- exceed-- 15 Existing community colleges-- are-- hereby established and any community colleges established in 1976 and thereafter shall be under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a-- state-- board-- for-- community-- colleges-- which-- is-- hereby created separate board of trustees elected as provided in sections 12 and 13.
- Subd. 2. Three--ef--said community colleges shall be situated within the counties of Ramsey, Anoka, Dakota, Washington, and Hennepin. The--board--shall--determine state board for community colleges shall recommend to the commissioner of education the areas of the state for the location of the other community colleges and shall give consideration to the needs for a community college in northwestern Minnesota.
- Sec. 3. Minnseota Statutes 1974, Section 136.601, is amended to read:
- 136.601 (ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES; LOCATION OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. In addition to the -- 15 community colleges established by --- secitons section 136.60, --- 136.61, --- 136.62, and -- 136.63, --- two additional community colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state board -- for -- community -- colleges of trustees elected as provided in sections 12 and 13.
- Subd. 2. -Notwithstanding-the-provisions-of-sections-136-60; 136-61; 136-62; and 136-63; 13-of-the-community-colleges-shall-be located-at-Rochester; Austin; Worthington; Willmar; Brainerd; Fergus Falls; Thief-River-Falls; International-Falls; Ely; Virginia-Eveleth; Hibbing; Minneapolis; and Itasca-county; five-of-said-community colleges-shall-be-situated-in-the-northwest-Hennepin-county-area; northwest---metropolitan---Anoka-Ramsey---county---area; ---southwest metropolitan-area; and two-in-the-Ramsey-Bakota-Washington-county area; -- and The state board for community colleges shall determine recommend to the commissioner of education the sites for the location of--such--five community colleges established under subdivision 1.
- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.602, is amended to read:
- 136.602 (ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES.) In addition to the community colleges authorized in Minnesota Statutes 1967, Sections 136.60 and 136.601, two community colleges are established-under the--jurisdiction--of--the--state--board--for--community--colleges subject to the provisions of section 11, one of which shall be located at Fairmont and the other at a site to be-designated recommended to the commissioner of education by the state board for community colleges at one of the sites recommended by the higher education coordinating commission; namely, Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, New Ulm and Owatonna. This direction does not imply rejection of the remaining named sites, nor does it preclude legislative selection of alternative or additional sites.

- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.62, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 136.62 (POWERS OF BOARD.) Subdivision 1. The state board for community colleges shall-possess-all-powers-necessary-and-incident to-the-management; --jurisdiction; --and--control--of--the--community colleges-established-in-section-136.60-and-all-property-pertaining thereto advise, study and make recommendations to the commissioner of education concerning general supervision and planning for community colleges. --Such--powers Matters on which the board shall advise the commissioner shall include, but are not limited to; --the--enumeration--contained--in--this--section:-- the following:
- (a) Defining the role of the community college in the educational system of the state;
- (b) Criteria to be established by the commissioner including a minimum number of secondary graduates, a minimum property valuation and such other requirements as the board deems essential for a proposed community college district;
- (c) Establishing a survey procedure for local surveys of need and potential for community colleges;
- (d) Determining methods for requiring that initiative to locate additional community colleges or continue existing colleges come from the area to be served; and
- (e) Financial support, tuition, requests for appropriations, and proposed budgets.
- Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.621, is amended to read:
- 136.621 (MANAGEMENT; STUDY OF NEW SITES.) Subdivision 1. The state board for community colleges may--combine recommend combining the management of any two or more--of-the community colleges--enumerated--in--section--136.601 if it believes its programs would be more effective by so doing.
- Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61, 136.62, and 136.63, the state board for community colleges, after consulting with the legislative building commission and obtaining its recommendations, which shall be advisory only, shall consider the advisability of more than one facility at each of the community college areas designated in section 136.601, subdivision 2. If it is determined by the board that a more effective program would be possible by erecting additional separated college buildings at more than one location within such five designated community college areas, it shall recommend that such separated facilities shall be operated under one community college administration.
- Subd. 3. (1) The state board for community colleges shall study and recommend to the---legislature commissioner of

- education the most feasible locations for additional community colleges; the study to include but not be limited to the following areas of the state: the Fairmont area; the Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-Springfield area; the Pine City-Mora area; the Hastings-Wabasha area; the Owatonna-Albert Lea area; and the Wadena-Park Rapids- Detroit Lakes area.
- (2) The site study of the recommended areas shall be presented to the legislative building commission for their consideration and recommendations, after November 15, 1966.
- Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.63, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- (LOCAL SURVEY COMMITTEES.) Subdivision 1. may appoint --- a local--- advisory--- committee survey committees for each community college composed of qualified persons with a knowledge of and interest in community colleges residing in the area served by such community college or the area proposed for a community college. The board from time to time shall consult with each- local- advisory committee on matters of courses of study to be offered at the community college, needs of the students or prospective students in the area, feasibility of establishing or continuing a college, land and building availability, or any other matters the board deems necessary. THe number of members and their terms of each--advisory local survey committee shall be fixed by the board. Advisory Committee members shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for expenses.
- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.63, Subdivision 1a, is amended to read:
- Subd. 1a. The state board for community colleges shall prescribe recommend the courses of study including undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, requirements for graduation, and such suitable rules and regulations necessary for the operation of such community colleges. -Rules-and-regulations-so-prescribed-shall-not be-subject-to-the-requirements-of-the-administrative-procedure-act-or any-other-law-requiring-notice; hearing-or-the-approval-of-the attorney-general-prior-to-adoption:
- Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.65, is amended to read:
- A city, county, school district, or unorganized territory, or other body corporate and politic may, either jointly or severally, acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation a site for a community college if the site has been designated by the--state board of trustees for a community--college college as the site of a community college, and may convey any such site to the state of Minnesota for community college purposes. Any of the governmental instrumentalities named in this section may convey to the-state

- board----for of trustees of any community----celleges college for community college purposes any of its lands not needed for its purposes, if such lands are included in a site designated by the---state board---for---community---celleges of trustees as the site of a community college.
- Subd. 2. The--state board--for--community--colleges of trustees may accept as a gift a community college site, in behalf of the state of Minnesota, tendered to it pursuant to subdivision 1, or otherwise, and may also accept a transfer of custodial control of any lands owned by the state and tendered to it by a department or agency thereof for community college purposes.
- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.66, is amended to read:
- grants outside those now accepted by the authorized state agency or its successor made available to the state of Minnesota for the purpose of community college construction during the interim period shall be used in compliance with the plans promulgated by the legislative building commission. The state board for community colleges commissioner of education is authorized to receive and designate the use of such funds if the utilization thereof should become necessary in the interim to prevent their cancellation, but before receiving and designating the use of such funds the board commissioner shall first consult the legislative building commission and obtain its recommendation in regard thereto, which recommendation shall be advisory only.
- Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Chapter 136, is amended by adding a section to read:
- (136.71) (COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS.) Every community college in the state shall be under the supervision, management, jurisdiction and control of a board of trustees and shall be maintained and supported by a community college district. A community college district may be formed by an school district or combination of school districts, however organized, under the authority of and following the procedure set forth in section 12.
- Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Chapter 136, is amended by adding a section to read:
- (136.72) (FORMATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT.) Subdivision 1. A single school district, or a combination of two or more contiguous school districts, having a population of more than 10,000 and two or more secondary schools, is eligible to form a district to establish a community college or maintain a community college that is in operation on the effective date of this act.
- Subd. 2. The school district or districts shall first secure the approval of the commissioner of education and then conduct an election on the organization of the community college district.

At the organizational election there shall be submitted the following issues: (a) Proposition to establish the community college district. The ballots shall read substantially as follows:

Shall a community college district comprised of
be established in accordance with section 12 of this act?

- (b) Proposition to establish the maximum annual tax rate.
- (c) Election of the first board of trustees.

The election shall be conducted in accordance with the election laws applying to independent school districts.

The general election laws, including the voting of absent voters, and all laws of the state relating to the hours for the opening and closing of the polls at elections and for preserving the purity of elections and for preventing fraud and corruption shall govern all elections under this act so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. All election officials shall perform their election duties for all regular and special elections held in accordance with the provisions of this act, including the proper giving of notices of registration and election.

- Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Chapter 136, is amended by adding a section to read:
- (136.73) (BOARD OF TRUSTEES; NUMBER AND TERMS.) Subdivision 1. (a) The community college district if wholly within one school district shall be directed and governed by a board of trustees, consisting of seven members, elected at large in the proposed community college district on a nonpartisan basis. At the organizational election there shall be elected three members for six year terms, two for four year terms and two for two year terms. Thereafter, at the next regular community college election immediately preceding the expiration of their terms of office, their successors shall be elected for terms of six years.
- (b) When the organizational election is held at the same time as the general state election, the term of office of each member elected shall commence on January 1 following the organizational election.
- (c) When the organizational election is held on a date other than the date of general state election, each board member shall take office on the fifteenth day following the date of the organizational election. Regular terms of office shall commence on January 1 following the next general state election, however, the period of time from the date of the organizational election until January 1 following the next general state election shall be in addition to the regular terms to which each member was elected.
- Subd. 2. (a) If the community college district consists of two school districts, then two members shall be elected from each district and three members shall be elected at large.

- (b) If the community college district consists of three or more school districts, then the board shall consist of nine members and one member shall be elected from each school district. Additional members shall be elected at large.
- (c) The terms of office of members elected at the first regular community college election shall be arranged so that of the members elected from each school district within the community college district, one third shall be elected for a period of two years, one third shall be elected for a period of four years and one third shall be elected for a period of six years. The terms of office of members elected at large at the first regular community college election shall be arranged so that two thirds of the members shall be elected for six year terms and one third shall be elected for four year terms. If the total number of members to be elected from individual school districts is three, two members shall be elected for two year terms and one member shall be elected for a term of four years. If the total number of individual districts is four, three members shall be elected for two year terms and one member shall be elected for a term of four years. If the number of constituent districts exceeds four and is an even number, one half of the members shall be elected for two year terms and one half shall be elected for four year terms. If the number of districts in excess of four is an odd number the majority of members shall be elected for two year terms and the remaining members shall be elected for four year terms. The board of trustees of the community college district shall establish, by drawing lots, which constituent school districts shall elect a trustee for the respective two and four year terms. At the next regular community college election immediately preceding the expiration of their terms of office their successors shall be elected for a term of six years.
- (d) The term of office of the members elected to the first board of the community college district shall commence on the fifteenth day after the election, however, the period of time remaining until July 1 following the election of the succeeding members in odd numbered years on the date prescribed for annual school elections shall be in addition to the regular terms to which each members was elected. The term of office of each succeeding member elected at the regular community college district election shall commence on July 1 after his election. If any component school district holds its annual school election on a different date, such district shall call a special election to be held on the same day as that above prescribed.
- Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Chapter 136, is amended by adding a section to read:
- (136.74) (ELECTION RESULTS.) Subdivision 1. A community college district shall be established if:
- (a) A majority of the electors of each school district voting thereon approve the organization of the district.

- (b) A board of trustees in the required number is elected by a majority of the electors of the school districts voting thereon or by the combined majority of electors of the component school districts.
- Subd. 2. If the proposition to organize the district fails of a proper majority, or if a board of trustees in the proper number and area representation is not elected, a community college district shall not be established.
- Subd. 3. A majority of the electors of any school district voting thereon or a combined majority of the electors of the component school districts voting thereon shall approve the establishment of the maximum annual tax rate. If the proposition to establish the maximum annual tax rate fails to receive approval of a proper majority of the electors of the school district or component school districts voting thereon and a community college district is established under the provisions of this section, the proposition to establish the maximum annual tax rate may be resubmitted at a regular election or at a special election called by the board of trustees for that purpose. If the proposition to establish the maximum annual tax rate fails after being submitted three times the community college district is dissolved.
- Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Chapter 136, is amended by adding a section to read:
- POWERS (136.75)(GENERAL AND DUTIES OF DISTRICTS.) (CORPORATE ENTITY; PRESUMPTION OF VALIDITY OF Subdivision 1. ORGANIZATION.) The community college district shall be a body corporate and may sue and be sued, and may take, condemn, use, hold, sell, lease and convey real property without restriction as to location and personal property including property received by gift, devise or bequest, as the interest of the community college district may require. Every community college district shall be presumed to have been legally organized when it has exercised the franchises and privileges of a district for a period of two years; and the district and its trustees shall be entitled to all rights, privileges and immunities, and be subject to all duties and liabilities conferred upon community college districts by law.
- Subd. 2. (COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS; DEFINITIONS.) (a) A community college means an educational institution providing primarily for all persons above the 12th grade age level and primarily for those within commuting distance, collegiate and noncollegiate level education including area vocational-technical education programs which may result in granting of diplomas and certificates including those known as associate degrees but not including baccalaureate or higher degrees.
- (b) An area vocational education program means a program of organized systematic instruction designed to prepare the following individuals for useful employment in recognized occupations:

- (1) Persons who have completed or left high school and who are available for full time study in preparation for entering the labor market.
- (2) Persons who have already entered the labor market and who need training to achieve stability or advancement in employment.
 - (3) Persons enrolled in high school.
- (c) When programs or courses are provided for persons enrolled in high school, the provisions of the programs or courses shall be requested for each of the individuals by the superintendent or his designated representative of the school district in which the person is enrolled.
- (d) The word "area", in the phrase "area vocational-technical education program", refers to the geographical territory of the district, and whatever territory without the district as is designated as the service area of the district by the state board of education. A community college is eligible to receive such state aid and assistance as may be appropriated by the legislature for the aid and support of junior colleges or community colleges.
- Subd. 3. (LEGAL NAME.) (a) Until changed by board resolution, every community college district shall have the legal name of "Community College District of" (the name of the county or counties, the names of the component school districts, or the name of the intermediate school district or districts.)
- (b) The board of any community college district by resolution may adopt a distinctive name for the community college district, which name, after being approved by the state board of education, shall be the legal name of the district for all purposes. The board in like manner may change the name of the district. The adoption of a distinctive name or the change in name of any district shall have no effect upon existing obligations incurred in the former name of the district or upon the district ownership of any real or personal property.
- Subd. 4. (BOARD; FIRST MEETING; ORGANIZATION.) (a) The first meeting of the board of trustees following the organizational election of a community college district shall be called by the secretary of the intermediate board of education of the county having the highest valuation within the community college district. The meeting shall be held within 15 days following the statutory date upon which the newly elected members take office, at such time and place as he shall designate.
- (b) The organizational board meeting of any community college district shall be held on the first Monday in January following the date of the regular community college election. If the date of an organizational meeting falls on a legal holiday, then it shall be held on the next succeeding Monday.

- (c) At the first meeting of a first or succeeding board of trustees, the board shall elect a chairman, who shall be a member of the board of trustees, and a secretary and a treasurer, who need not be members. The officers shall be elected for a term of two years, subject to change of officers by resolution of the board.
- Subd. 5. (BOARD; COMPENSATION; EXPENSES.) No member of the board of trustees except the secretary and treasurer may receive any compensation for any services rendered the district. Expenses of board members may be reimbursed when the expenses are authorized by the board of trustees.
- Subd. 6. (BOARD, QUORUM; VOTING REQUIRED; RECORDS.) (a) A majority of the board of trustees is a quorum, but no act is valid unless voted at a meeting of the board by a majority vote of the members elect of the board and a proper record made of the same. The trustees shall keep a written or printed record of every regular or special meeting of the board, which record shall be public.
- (b) The chairman, secretary and treasurer shall perform such duties as may be provided by law and prescribed by the bylaws, rules and regulations of the board of trustees not inconsistent with the provisions of this act or any laws of this state.
- Subd. 7. (BONDS OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.) The treasurer and such other officers or employees as shall handle money on behalf of the community college district shall first secure a suitable bond from a responsible bonding company, which bond shall be paid for by the board of trustees.
- Subd. 8. (BOARD; GENERAL POWERS.) The board of trustees of the community college district shall have the power to make plans for, to promote, or acquire, construct, own, develop, maintain, and operate a community college and an area vocational-technical education program. The board of trustees may:
- (a) Locate, acquire, purchase of lease in the name of the district such site or sites within or without the district for college buildings, libraries, agricultural farms, athletic fields, playgrounds, stadiums, gymnasiums, auditoriums, parking areas, residence halls and supporting facilities as may be necessary; purchase, lease for a term not to exceed five years, acquire, erect or build and equip such buildings, structures, and other improvements for college or area vocational-technical education buildings, libraries, agricultural farms, athletic fields, playgrounds, stadiums, gymnasiums, auditoriums, parking areas, residence halls and supporting facilities as may be necessary; pay for the same out of the funds of the district provided for that purpose; sell or exchange any real or personal property of the district which is no longer required thereby for school purposes, and give proper deeds, bills of sale or other instruments passing title to the same.
- (b) Establish and carry on schools and departments or courses of study and other educational programs as may be consistent with the purpose of this act, and take over and succeed to the operation of

- such community college or vocational-technical department or departments as may previously have been operated by school districts within the community college district.
- (c) Establish, equip and maintain agricultural, trade and other vocational-technical departments and to have general control thereover for community college or area vocational-technical program purposes.
- Subd. 9. (BORROWING POWER; BONDS.) The board of trustees
 may:
- (a) Borrow for community college purposes including capital expenditures such sums of money and on such terms as it deems desirable and give notes of the district therefor. When the borrowing by a newly organized community college district is in anticipation of the collection of the first tax levy of such district, the loan shall not exceed 50 percent of the estimated amount of the first tax levy.
- (b) Borrow such sums of money as it deems necessary and issue bonds of the community college district therefor, to purchase sites for buildings, playgrounds, athletic fields or agricultural farms, purchase or erect and equip any building or buildings, which it is authorized to purchase and erect, make any permanent improvement which it is authorized to make, or in part to refund existing bonded indebtedness, and in part for any of the aforesaid purposes. No loan shall be made and no bonds shall be issued for any sum which, together with the total outstanding bonded indebtedness of the district, including bonds voted but not issued, exceeds the total of one and one half percent of the first \$..... plus one percent of the excess over \$..... of the last confirmed state equalized valuation of all taxable property in the district unless the proposition of making the loan or of issuing bonds has been submitted first to a vote of the qualified electors of the district, at a general or special election, and approved by the majority of the electors voting thereon, in which event loans may be made or bonds may be issued in an amount not to exceed 15 percent of the total state equalized valuation of the district. The refunding part of any bond issue shall not be included within the limitations but shall be deemed to be authorized in addition thereto. The bonded indebtedness of the district shall not extend beyond a period of 30 years for money borrowed. Bonds or obligations issued under the provisions of this act shall not be purchased by the state.

Subd. 10. (PROPERTY, CONTROL; TUITION AND FEES; LIBRARY.)
The board of trustees may:

- (a) Have the care and custody of all community college property and provide suitable facilities, sanitary conditions and medical inspection for the community college of the district.
- (b) Establish and collect tuition and fees for resident and nonresident students. No waiver of tuition shall be granted by the board, except for students participating in a reciprocal agreement

- for exchange of educational services, which agreement has been approved by the state board of education.
- (c) Establish and maintain or continue a library or museum, which institutions may be separately operated if desired, for the community college, if it deems it advisable to do so and provide for its or their care and management.
- <u>Subd. 11.</u> (ADMINISTRATOR; TEACHERS AND EMPLOYERS.) <u>The</u> board of trustees may:
- (a) Contract with, appoint and employ a suitable person, not a member of the board, as administrator or director of the community college, who shall possess at least an earned bachelor's degree from a college acceptable to the state board of education and be the possessor of or be eligible for a teacher's certificate or have educational qualifications equivalent thereto in accordance with standards determined by the state board of education or have an earned doctor's degree from an accredited college or university, and who shall hold his office for a term fixed by the board, not to exceed five years, who shall perform such duties as the board may determine and who shall make reports in writing to the board of trustees and to the department of education annually or oftener if required in regard to all matters pertaining to the educational interest of the community college district; appoint in its discretion, a business manager responsible to the administrator or director of the community college for the community college district and fix his term of office.
- (b) Select and employ such administrative officers, teachers and employees and engage such services as shall be necessary to effectuate its purposes.
- Subd. 12. (PAYMENT OF CLAIMS; GIFTS; BYLAWS.) The board of trustees may:
- (a) Certify to the treasurer of the community college district for payment out of the funds thereof all claims and demands against the board of community college district, which shall be allowed by the board under rules and regulations it may establish.
- (b) Borrow money or other property and accept contributions, capital grants, gifts, donations, services or other financial assistance from the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof.
- (c) Accept by gift or devise private property. They may accept from any county, township or other governmental unit any contribution authorized by its governing body. They shall likewise be entitled to receive from the state all grants of state aid, in the same manner and proportion, as any other community college.
- (d) Adopt bylaws, rules and regulations for its own government and for the control and government of the community college district.

- (e) Acquire and hold in the name of the district all real property and improvements acquired and erected under the provisions of this act.
- (f) To do all other things in its judgement necessary for the proper establishment, maintenance, management and carrying on of the community college.
- Subd. 13. (SELF LIQUIDATING PROJECTS.) The board of trustees may acquire lands or acquire or erect and equip buildings or maintain them to be used as residence halls, apartments, dining facilities, student centers, health centers, parking facilities, stadiums, athletic fields, gymnasiums, auditoriums and other educational facilities and finance the acquisition thereof by borrowing money and issuing bonds or other obligations thereof under such terms and provisions as it deems best, including the right to refund such bonds or obligations and the board shall obligate itself for the repayment thereof, together with interest thereon, solely out of the income and revenues from such facilities or other facilities heretofore or hereafter acquired or any combination thereof or from allocations and pledges of fees and charges required to be paid by students enrolling in the college, or any combination thereof. The bonds shall be for a period not to exceed 30 years, and shall never constitute a debt of the state or any political subdivision thereof.
- Subd. 14. (ANNUAL BUDGET; ESTIMATE.) The board of trustees shall prepare annually on a day to be determined by the board of such district but before the third Monday in April of each year, an estimate of the amount of taxes or appropriation deemed necessary for the ensuing fiscal year for the purposes of expenditures authorized by law as within the powers of the board.
- Subd. 15. (INVESTMENT OF FUNDS; RESTRICTIONS.) (1) The treasurer of any community college district, when authorized by resolution of the board of trustees, may invest debt retirement funds, building and site funds, building and site sinking funds or general funds of the district. The investment shall be restricted to the following:
- (a) Bonds, bills or notes of the United States, or obligations, the principal and interest of which are fully guaranteed by the United States, or obligations of the state; or
- (b) Certificates of deposit or open time deposits issued by any state or national bank organized and authorized to operate a bank in this state.
- (2) Moneys in the several funds of a community college district shall not be commingled for the purpose of making any investment authorized by this section and all earnings on any investment shall become a part of the fund for which the investment was made.
- Subd. 16. (ACCOUNTS AND AUDITS.) The board of trustees shall provide for a system of accounting meeting the approval of the state board of education. All accounts shall be audited once each

year by a certified public accountant and a summary of the audit shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the community college district. The fiscal and accounting year shall commence with July 1 each year. Copies of the reports of audits shall be filed as required by the state board of education and shall be available at all reasonable times for public inspection, as a condition of receiving any state aid for the subsequent fiscal year.

- (TAXES; RATE, ASSESSMENT, COLLECTION.) (1) The board of trustees of each community college district may levy for the purposes specified as within the power of the board, a tax which shall not exceed 20 mills on the assessed valuation of the district except by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the district voting on the question. The funds may be used for any and all purposes authorized except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply to taxes imposed for the payment of principal and interest on bonds or other evidences of indebtedness or for the payment of assessments or contract obligations in anticipation of which bonds are issued, which taxes may be imposed without limitation as to rate or amount. This limitation may be increased to not more than five mills if approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question at any general or special election of the community college district. The board of trustees shall determine the total taxes required for any year and shall certify the approved tax rate to be levied and the amount of taxes to be raised to the proper assessing officer of each city and township in which the territory of the community college district is situated on or before September 1 of each year, except that the board of trustees may provide by resolution that taxes to be raised against property within any city, any portion of which lies within the community college district boundaries, may be levied and collected in the same manner and at the same time as the city taxes. All moneys collected by any tax collecting officer from the tax levied under the provisions of this section shall be returned to the county treasurer who shall pay the taxes so returned forthwith to the community college district.
- (2) The subjects of taxation for the community college district purposes shall be the same as for state, county and other school purposes as provided under the general property tax law.
- Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Chapter 136, is amended by adding a section to read:
- (136.75) (TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.) Subdivision 1. With reference to the powers, duties, and responsibilities to be transferred from the state board for community colleges to the appropriate community college board of trustees, the state board for community colleges shall transfer and deliver to the board of trustees all books, documents, records, and other material, property and effects within their jurisdiction and control associated with and necessary to the performance of each of their functions as soon as the board of trustees is ready to assume the function.
- Subd. 2. All heads of community colleges, teachers, supervisors and other persons employed by the state board for

- community colleges are transferred by this act to the management, jurisdiction and control of the board of trustees without loss of right or privilege.
- Subd. 3. The board of trustees in each community college district is the successor of the state board for community colleges as to powers, duties, and responsibilities as have been transferred to it from the state board for community colleges and not a new authority.
- Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Chapter 136, is amended by adding a section to read:
- (136.76) (SAVING CLAUSE.) All proceedings pending and all rights and liabilities existing, acquired or incurred at the time this act takes effect are hereby saved. It is the legislative intent that this act shall not be construed to alter or affect the continued organization or operation of the state board for community colleges or the rights or liabilities thereof, except as otherwise specifically provided herein.
- Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Chapter 136, is amended by adding a section to read:
- (136.77) (ACCRUED RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES.) Except as specifically otherwise provided in this act, this act shall not impair or affect any act done, offense committed or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time this act takes effect, but the same may be enjoyed, asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted, as fully and to the same extent as if this act had not been passed.
- Sec. 19. <u>Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.62, Subdivisions 2, 3 and 4, are repealed.</u>
- Sec. 20. This act is effective on the day following final enactment. The transfer of powers, duties and responsibilities from the state board for community colleges to the appropriate board of trustees of a community college shall be effected as soon as the secretary of the board of trustees advises the commissioner of education that he is ready to administer the community college.

Representative James Swanson of Richfield again introduced, on May 16, 1975, a bill to merge the state and community college systems. The bill, House File 1840, which appears below, is similar to House File 3185 which he had introduced in 1974. The bill was sent to the Higher Education Committee but was not heard.

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; MERGING STATE AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEMS; TRANSFERRING THE POWERS OF THE STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES TO THE STATE COLLEGE BOARD; APPROPRIATING MONEY; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1974, SECTIONS 136.60, SUBDIVISION 1; 136.601; 136.602; 136.62; 136.621; 136.63, SUBDIVISIONS 1a AND 3; 136.65; 136.66; 136.80; 136.82, SUBDIVISION 1; 136.87; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1974, SECTIONS 136.61 AND 136.70.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. (TRANSFER OF POWERS OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM; MERGER.) The state college and community college systems are merged. The state college board shall include the community college sytem within its management, jurisdiction and control. All powers, duties, and responsibilities of the state board for community colleges are transferred to, vested in, and imposed upon the state college board. The state board for community colleges is abolished.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.60, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 136.60 (ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES, LOCATION.) Subdivision 1. Not to exceed 15 community colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of a the state college board--for--community--colleges--which--is hereby-created.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.601, is amended to read:
- 136.601 (ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES; LOCATION OF COLLEGES.) Subdivision 1. In addition to the 15 community colleges established by---sections section 136.60,---136.61;---136.62;---and---136.63; two additional community colleges are hereby established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state college board for-community-colleges.
- Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61; 136.62, 136.621, --- and 136.63, and 136.65, 13 of the community colleges shall be located at Rochester, Austin, Worthington, Willmar, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Ely, Virginia-Eveleth, Hibbing, Minneapolis, and Itasca county; five of said community colleges shall be situated in the northwest Hennepin county area, northwest metropolitan Anoka-Ramsey county area, southwest metropolitan area, and two in the Ramsey-Dakota-Washington county area; and the state college board-for-community-colleges shall determine the sites for the location of such five community colleges.
- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.602, is amended to read:
- 136.602 (ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES.) In addition to the community colleges authorized in Minnesota Statutes 1967, Sections 136.60 and 136.601, two community colleges are established under the

jurisdiction of the state <u>college</u> board---for---community colleges, one of which shall be located at Fairmont and the other at a site to be designated by the state <u>college</u> board--for community-colleges at one of the sites recommended by the higher education coordinating commission; namely, Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, New Ulm and Owatonna. This direction does not imply rejection of the remaining named sites, nor does it preclude legislative selection of alternative or additional sites.

- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.62, is amended to read:
- 136.62 (POWERS OF BOARD.) Subdivision 1. The state <u>college</u> board-for-community-colleges shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the community colleges established in section 136.60 and all property pertaining thereto. Such powers shall include, but are not limited to, the enumeration contained in this section.
- Subd. 2. The board may determine the exact location and site for each community college and shall report to the 1965 1976 regular session of the legislature in regard thereto. Such report shall be filed not later than January 15, -1965 1976.
- Subd. 3. The board may locate a community college at the place of an existing community college. It may contract with the school district owning and operating such existing community college by lease, or otherwise, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon for the operation thereof by the state college board-for community-colleges notwithstanding any provision or limitations of any other laws inconsistent with the provisions of this section. The state college board-for-community-colleges, however, shall not locate or take over the operation of an existing community college prior to July 1,-1964 1975;--nor-shall-it-locate and-take-over-the-operation-of-any-community-college-which-was-not-in existence-upon-the-date-of-the-final-enactment-of-baws-1963;-Chapter 837;-Section-29.
- Subd. 4. Subject to the other provisions of sections 136.60, 136.62, 136.621, --- and 136.63, and 136.65, 136-61board shall appoint the heads of each community college, necessary teachers and supervisors, and all other necessary All such appointed persons shall be subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 43--in-the-same manner- as- such- state- civil- service- act- is- applicable- to- similar persons- in- the- employ- of- the- state- college- board. Persons in non-academic employee status at the time the state college board assumes jurisdiction shall be blanketed into the classified service of the state and shall be placed in the proper classifications by the personnel commissioner of with such compensation classifications carry. The seniority rights of such employees which exist at the time of transfer shall be retained. Upon assuming state college employment, each such employee shall be credited with whatever sick leave he has to his credit as an employee of the local school district not to exceed 100 days. The board shall fix the

compensation of its employees in the unclassified service unless otherwise prescribed by law. Personnel of an existing community college taken over by the state college board-for-community pursuant to the provisions of sections 136.62, 136.621,--- and 136.63, and 136.65, colleges 136-61shall continue as members of such retirement systems to which such personnel were eligible immediatly prior to becoming employees of the state college board -- for -- community -- colleges, and until time as the legislature otherwise provides. The state college board --- for --- community --- colleges is authorized to make appropriate deductions and contributions to such retirement systems.

- Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.621, is amended to read:
- 136.621 (MANAGEMENT; STUDY OF NEW SITES.) Subdivision 1. The state <u>college</u> board--for--community--colleges may combine the management of any two or more of the community colleges enumerated in section 136.601 if it believes its programs would be more effective by so doing.
- Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60, 136.61; 136.62, and 136.63, the state college board-for community-colleges, after consulting with the legislative building commission and obtaining its recommendations, which shall be advisory only, shall consider the advisability of more than one facility at each of the community college areas designated in section 136.601, subdivision 2. If it is determined by the board that a more effective program would be possible by erecting additional separated college buildings at more than one location within such five designated community college areas, such separated facilities shall be operated under one-community college administration.
- Subd. 3. -- (i) The state <u>college</u> board-- for-- community colleges shall study and recommend to the legislature the most feasible locations for additional community colleges; the study to include but not be limited to the following areas of the state: the Fairmont area; the Redwood Falls-Sleepy Eye-Springfield area; the Pine City-Mora area; the Hastings-Wabasha area; the Owatonna-Albert Lea area; and the Wadena-Park Rapids-Detroit Lakes area.
- --(2)----The--site--study--of--the--recommended--areas- shall- be presented-- to-- the-- legislative-- building-- commission-- for-- their consideration-and-recommendations;-after-November-15;-1966-
- Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.63, Subdivision 1a, is amended to read:
- Subd. 1a. The state college board --- for --- community shall prescribe the courses of study undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, requirements for graduation, and such suitable rules and regulations necessary for the operation of such community colleges. Rules and regulations so prescribed

shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.

- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.63, Subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. A community college under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state <u>college</u> board--for community--colleges--as--a--community--college is ineligible for community college aids under the provisions of any law heretofore or hereafter enacted unless such law specifically provides therefor.
- Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.65, is amended to read:
- A city, county, school district, or unorganized territory, or other body corporate and politic may, either jointly or severally, acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation a site for a community college if the site has been designated by the state college board-for community-colleges as the site of a community college, and may convey any such site to the state of Minnesota for community college purposes. Any of the governmental instrumentalities named in this section may convey to the state college board-for-community colleges for community college purposes any of its lands not needed for its purposes, if such lands are included in a site designated by the state college board-for-community-colleges as the site of a community college.
- Subd. 2. The state <u>college</u> board--for-community-colleges may accept as a gift a community college site, in behalf of the state of Minnesota, tendered to it pursuant to subdivision 1, or otherwise, and may also accept a transfer of custodial control of any lands owned by the state and tendered to it by a department or agency thereof for community college purposes.
- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.66, is amended to read:
- 136.66 (ACCEPTANCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.) Any additional federal grants outside those now accepted by the authorized state agency or its successor made available to the state of Minnesota for the purpose of community college construction during the interim period shall be used in compliance with the plans promulgated by the legislative building commission. The state college board--for community-colleges is authorized to receive and designate the use of such funds if the utilization thereof should become necessary in the interim to prevent their cancellation, but before receiving and designating the use of such funds the board shall first consult the legislative building commission and obtain its recommendation in regard thereto, which recommendation shall be advisory only.
- Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.80, is amended to read:

- 136.80 (SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT.) Subdivision 1. A supplemental retirement plan for personnel employed by the state college board--and--the--state--board--for--community--colleges who are in the unclassified service of the state commencing July 1 following the completion of the second year of their full time contract shall be covered under the terms and conditions of sections 136.81 to 136.86.
- Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.82, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 136.82 (REDEMPTION.) Subdivision 1. The board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund shall redeem shares in the accounts of the Minnesota supplemental retirement fund standing in an employee's share account record under the following circumstances, but always in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the Minnesota supplemental retirement fund:
- When requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund by a person having shares to the credit of his employee's share account record, if the person is 65 years of age or older and is no longer employed by the state college board- or- state- board- for- community- colleges. such case the person shall receive the cash realized on the The person may direct the redemption of redemption of the shares. not more than 20 percent of his shares in his employee's share account record in any one year and may not direct more than one redemption in any one calendar month; provided, however, that the state college board-in-the-case-of-a-person-employed-by-the-state college-board; -and-the-state-board-for-community-colleges-in-the-case of- a- person- employed- by- the- state- board- for- community- colleges; upon application, in-their its sole discretion, permit greater withdrawals in any one year.
- (2) When requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund by a person having shares to the credit of his employee's share account record, if the person has left his employment by the state college board-or-the state -- board -- for -- community -- colleges because of his total and permanent disability as defined in section 354.05, subdivision 14, and if the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund finds that the person is totally and permanently disabled and will as a result be unable to return to similar employment. In such case the person shall receive the cash realized on the redemption of the The person may direct the redemption of not more than 20 percent of his shares in his employee's share account record in any one year and may not direct more than one redemption in any one calendar month; provided, however, that the state college board-in the-case-of-a-person-employed-by-the-state-college-board; - and-the state-board-for-community-colleges-in-the-case-of-a-person-employed by-the-state-board-for-community-colleges, may, upon application, in--their its sole discretion, permit greater withdrawals Should the person return to good health he shall owe any one year. no restitution to the state or any fund created by its laws for a redemption directed pursuant to this paragraph.

- (3) In the event of the death of a person having shares to the credit of his employee's share account record and leaving a surviving spouse, then when requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund by such surviving spouse. Such surviving spouse shall receive the cash realized on the redemption of the shares. Such surviving spouse may direct the redemption of not more than 20 percent of the shares in the deceased spouse's employee's share account record in any one year and may not direct more than one redemption in any one calendar month; provided, however, that the state college board-in-the-case of-a-person-employed-by-the-state-college-board; and-the-state-board for-community-colleges-in-the-case-of-a-person-employed-by-the-state board --- for --- community --- colleges; application, may, upon their its sole discretion, permit greater withdrawals in any one In such case the surviving spouse shall receive the cash realized from the redemption of the shares. Upon the death of such surviving spouse any shares remaining in the employee's share account record shall be redeemed by the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund and the cash realized therefrom distributed to the estate of such surviving spouse.
- (4) In the event of the death of a person having shares to the credit of his employee's share account record and leaving no surviving spouse, then the board of trustees of the teachers retirement fund shall redeem all shares to the credit of the employee's share account record and pay the cash realized therefrom to the estate of the deceased person.
- (5) When requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the teachers retirement fund by a person having shares to the credit of his employee's share account record, if the person is no longer employed by the state college board-or-state-board-for-community colleges; but does not qualify under the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (4) of this subdivision. In such case one half of the cash realized on the redemption of shares shall be received by the person and one half shall become the property of the supplemental retirement account of the teachers retirement fund. Annually on July 1 the cancellations of the previous 12 months shall be prorated among the employees share accounts in the proportions of the value of each such account to the total of all such share accounts.
- Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.87, is amended to read:
- 136.87 (TAX SHELTER PROVISIONS.) Subdivision 1. For the purpose of, and to permit the participation in the tax shelter provisions of section 501(c) and section 403(b) and related provisions of the internal revenue code the state college board and-board-for-community-colleges-are is authorized to enter into agreements to reduce or adjust salaries downward for persons defined in section 136.80, subdivision 1, and to pay as employer an amount equivalent to such reduction in the same manner as deductions would have been paid by such person under Laws 1967, Chapter 808.

- Subd. 2. The board of trustees is authorized to establish such rules and regulations and procedures consistent with Laws 1967, Chapter 808, that will permit, if possible, the participation in the aforesaid tax shelter provisions.
- Subd:-3:-- The-board-of-trustees;-the-state-college-board-and the-board-for-community-colleges-shall-study-the-tax-shelter provisions- and- the- general-subject- of-tax-shelter- annuities- and report-to-the-1969-legislature-in-order-that-consideration-might-be given-to-any-necessary-changes-in-the-law-for-providing;-if-possible; of-tax-sheltered-annuities-or-similar-tax-shelter-arrangements:
- Sec. 14. (TRANSFERABILITY OF CREDITS.) The state college board shall establish a program of academic credit transferability between state and community colleges which will enable each student transferring between state and community colleges to receive full acceptance of the credits he earned before transfer.
- Sec. 15. (COURSES OF STUDY; TEACHER QUALIFICATIONS; BUILDING USE; PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.) The state college board in consultation with the higher education coordinating commission shall:
- (a) Review existing state and community college programs with the objective of developing a comprehensive, coordinated program of courses of study for the state and community college which will avoid unnecessary duplication of course offerings while perserving the quality of education afforded by state and community colleges;
- (b) Review teacher qualifications of the state and community colleges with the objective of developing a uniform set of qualification rules for both systems, giving due consideration to the different educational and occupational orientations of the two systems; and
- (c) Review present utilization of state and community college buildings with the objective of developing a plan to maximize cost efficiency savings through maximum, coordinated use of the buildings.
- Sec. 16. (EFFECT OF TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.) Subdivision 1. With reference to the powers, duties, and responsibilities transferred by this act from the state board for community colleges to the state college board, the state board for community colleges shall transfer and deliver to the state college board all books, documents, records, and other material, property and effects within their jurisdiction and control associated with and necessary to the performance of each of their functions transferred to the state college board.
- Subd. 2. All heads of community colleges, teachers, supervisors and other persons employed by the state board for community colleges are transferred by this act to the management, jurisdiction and control of the state college board without loss of right or privilege.

- Subd. 3. The state college board is the successor of the state board for community colleges as to powers, duties, and responsibilities as have been transferred to it from the state board for community colleges and not a new authority.
- Subd. 4. All unexpended funds appropriated to the state board for community colleges for the purpose of the powers, duties, and responsibilities which by this act are transferred to the state college board are transferred and reappropriated to the state college board and notwithstanding section 16A.28 or other law, this appropriation expires June 30, 1977.
- Sec. 17. In the next and subsequent editions of the Minnesota Statutes, the revisor of statutes shall substitute the words "state college board" for the words "state board for community colleges" or make other appropriate changes in terminology to conform to the provisions of sections 1 to 16.
- Sec. 18. (REPEALER.) Minnesota Statutes 1974, Sections 136.61 and 136.70, are repealed.
- Sec. 19. (EFFECTIVE DATE.) Except as otherwise provided herein, this act is effective on the date following its final enactment. The transfer of powers, duties, and responsibilities from the state board for community colleges shall be accomplished as soon as the president of the state college board advises the secretary of state in writing that the state college board is ready to administer the community colleges but, in no event, shall the transfer date be later than June 1, 1977.

State colleges became State Universities with the passage of Senate File 829. The language which made the change appears in Chapter 321 of the Laws of Minnesota for 1975:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE COLLEGES; REQUIRING THE STATE COLLEGE BOARD TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN COLLEGES AS STATE UNIVERSITIES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1974, SECTION 136.01.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. EDUCATION; STATE UNIVERSITIES; DESIGNATION. Subdivision 1. The state college board shall designate the state colleges as defined in Minnesota Statutes, Section 136.01, as state universities. It is the intent of the legislature that the redesignation of the Minnesota state colleges as state universities shall not result in additional fiscal commitments thorugh an expansion of the scope of graduate or research programs predicated upon such redesignation.

- Subd. 2. The designation of a state college as a state university as provided in subdivision 1 shall in no manner affect the management or control of the state college board of the college and obligations or bonds heretofore issued by the state college board which may apply to the college.
- Subd. 3. When the state college board has designated the state colleges as state universities as provided in subdivision 1, the name of the state college board shall be changed to the state university board.
- Subd. 4. The state college board shall obtain the concurrence of each institution in designating the name of that institution and may use only the community or regional name, in conjunction with the phrase "state university," in the name of each institution.
- Sec. 2. The state college board when it designates the state colleges as state universities as provided in section 1 shall give written notice to the revisor of statutes to that effect and the revisor of statutes shall change the name of the "state college board" where it appears in Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 136, or any other law to "state university board", and change the name of the individual colleges to the names designated pursuant to section 1, subdivision 4.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136.01, is amended to read:
- 136.01 DESIGNATION. The following educational institutions in-this-state-have-been-designated-as-state-colleges: Winona State College, Mankato State College, St. Cloud State College, Moorhead State College, Bemidji State College, --and Southwest State College and Metropolitan State College are designated state universities.

The language in regard to regional centers which appeared in the 1973 Appropriations Bill in the section applying to the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission was repeated in the 1975 bill, with an increase in funds which made possible the continuation of the centers in Rochester, Virginia, and Wadena but did not provide for the additional centers recommended by the Coordinating Board. The language appears in Chapter 433. Section 10, Subdivision 7, of the Laws of Minnesota for 1975, page 1535:

Subd. 7. Regional Coordination and Service 247.813

The above appropriation shall be expended in accordance with official conference committee worksheets.

The higher education coordinating commission is directed to develop and administer three experimental regional postsecondary projects aimed improving the efficiency at effectiveness of postsecondary education in meeting regional needs through increased interinstitutional cooperation and coordination of programs and planning within a region. In developing the three experimental projects, the commission shall attempt to (1) improve the accessibility of all levels of postsecondary education to residents of the regions, (2) eliminate any unwarranted duplication effort in the regions, (3) facilitate effective use of postsecondary education facilities and services for meeting regional needs, (4) provide for more effective liaison between regional planning and coordination of other public services, and (5) test accomplishing greater interinstitutional cooperative for efforts for meeting local and regional needs of Minnesota residents. The commission shall report on the results of the experimental regional projects in its next biennial report to the governor and the legislature. All postsecondary institutions and systems requested to cooperate with and to assist the commission in developing these projects.

Later in the same section the Legislature indicated its concern for coordination and cooperation in higher education:

The higher education coordinating commission is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to encourage and expand the sharing of facilities and course offerings, through crossregistration or other appropriate means, between all public and private institutions of higher learning in Minnesota. A report showing the achievements and progress as well as recommendations for improvements and progress in this area shall be submitted to the 1977 legislature no later than January 1, 1977.

For the purpose of improved communications between all segments of public and private postsecondary education, the advisory council of the higher education coordinating commission shall be requested to sit with the higher education coordinating commission in the deliberations and discussions of the commission. Members of the advisory council shall, however, not vote on any matter before the commission.

A "super board" to govern all of Minnesota's collegiate post-secondary institutions would have been created by bills introduced by Senator Nicholas Coleman and Representative Peter X. Fugina late in the 1975 session of the Legislature. Senate File 814 was introduced on March 10, 1975, by Senator Coleman of St. Paul with Senators Rolf Nelson of Golden Valley and Jerald

Anderson of North Branch as additional authors. House File 1397 was introduced on April 7, 1975, by Representatives Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, Carl Johnson of St. Peter, and William Kelly of East Grand Forks. The language of the bills was:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT; EDUCATION; ESTABLISHING A HIGHER EDUCATION GOVERNANCE BOARD; TRANSFERRING POWERS, DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA BOARD OF REGENTS, THE MINNESOTA HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION, THE STATE COLLEGE BOARD, AND THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION GOVERNANCE BOARD.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. There shall be elected at the present session of the legislature the higher education governance board in which all powers, duties and obligations presently in the university of Minnesota board of regents, the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission, the state college board, and the community college board shall vest. The higher education governance board shall consist of 16 members, and there shall be at least one member from each congressional district. No more than two members shall be of the same profession or occupation. The members shall hold office for four years; except that of the members first elected, four shall have terms of one year; four shall have terms of two years; and four shall have terms of three years. Members shall be elected at the present session of the legislature in joint convention of both houses, and annually thereafter by the legislature in convention. A member may be removed from office during the course of his or her term by a majority vote of both houses in joint convention. A member's salary shall be \$12,000 a year.

- Sec. 2. All the powers and duties now vested in, or imposed upon the university of Minnesota board of regents, the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission, the state college board, and the community college board are hereby transferred to, vested in, and imposed upon the higher education governance board.
- Sec. 3. All proceedings, court actions, prosecutions, or other business undertaken or commenced prior to the members of the higher education governance board assuming office shall be conducted and completed by the board in the same manner and under the same terms and conditions and with the same effect as though it were undertaken, commenced or conducted or completed by the university of Minnesota board of regents, the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission, the state college board or the community college board prior to the change.
- Sec. 4. All unexpended funds appropriated to the university of Minnesota board of regents, the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission, the state college board, and the community

college board are transferred to the higher education governance board and are reappropriated therefor.

- Sec. 5. The university of Minnesota board of regents, the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission, the state college board, and the community college board shall transfer and deliver to the higher education governance board all contracts, books, maps, papers, notes, records and other property of every description within its jurisdiction or control.
- Sec. 6. All employees of the university of Minnesota board of regents, the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission, the state college board, and the community college board are hereby transferred to the higher education governance board. Employees shall retain all rights and status incident to their employment on the date of transfer.
- Sec. 7. Liability for all contractural obligations including bonded indebtedness and any legally valid and enforceable claims against the university of Minnesota board of regents, the Minnesota higher education coordinating commission, the state college board, or the community college board is imposed on the higher education governance board.
- Sec. 8. The effective date of assumption of office by the members of the higher education governance board shall be July 1, 1975, and transfers under this section and sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 shall be made as of that date.
- Sec. 9. This act is effective upon the election of the higher education governance board.

After discussing the proposed bill with community college presidents and faculty association representatives, the writer made the following comments at hearings:

Minnesota has a history of changes in the governance of post-secondary education. Prior to 1947 the University of Minnesota at Duluth was Duluth State Teachers College, and was governed by the State College Board. Legislative action in 1947 placed the institution under the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota.

In 1960, the Board of Regents operated collegiate institutions in the Twin Cities and in Duluth, the State College Board operated five state colleges, local school boards operated nine junior colleges and nine area vocational-technical schools.

In the early 1960's there was discussion during legislative sessions about putting all of higher education under the Board of Regents. Instead of placing all of higher education under the Board of Regents, the Legislature has taken other steps. In 1963 it

created a State Junior College Board and passed permissive legislation which resulted in the movement of junior colleges from governance by local school boards to governance by a state board. In 1963 the Legislature also created a new four-year college at Marshall, but placed it under the State College Board rather than under the Board of Regents.

By 1965, the Board of Regents had established a new four-year college at Morris, the Legislature had approved enlargement of the junior college system to seventeen colleges, and the State Board of allowed the establishment of 2 additional Education had vocational-technical schools by local school boards, bringing the total to 18 vocational-technical schools. Continued growth in the number of institutions seemed certain, and in concern for some type of coordination the Legislature in 1965 established the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission.

Since 1965, the Board of Regents of the University has established two-year technical institutes at Crookston and Waseca. The former State College System has been re-named the State University System and has grown to seven institutions by legislative The former State Junior College System has been re-named the Community College System and has grown to eighteen institutions by legislative action. The State Board of Education has approved establishment of 12 additional vocational-technical schools, and the Legislature approved the establishment of has vocational-technical schools, bringing the total number institutions in that system to 34.

Legislators have again become concerned about state level of governance of post-secondary education, and during the 1975 session several reorganization bills were introduced. One bill would combine the State University System and the Community College System under the same state board. Another bill would put community colleges and vocational-technical schools under the same regional boards. A third bill, the "super board" bill, would put the University of Minnesota System, the State University System, and the Community College System under a single board, but would leave the area vocational-technical schools under local school boards.

The "super board" bill is the subject of the most discussion at the present time. Arguments being made for the "super board" are that it would reduce duplication in educational programs, achieve administrative economies, and prevent professional educators from lobbying against each other for legislative funding.

Duplication in educational programs could be reduced under a "super board", but it could also be reduced through recommendations by the Coordinating Commission and action by the Legislature under the present structure. Where there is duplication in Minnesota it exists because of the location of institutions, and provides access that would not otherwise be possible. Duplication of programs is not the problem.

It is possible that some state-level administrative economies could be achieved by a "super board", although I doubt it, but the real administrative costs in Minnesota come through the administration of many small institutions. Economies in those institutions could be achieved through a number of consolidations, but if that were to be a goal, all types of institutions, including vocational-technical schools, should be under the proposed "super board".

It is true that creation of a "super board" would prevent professional educators from lobbying against each other for legislative funding. Administrators of the various types of institutions would present their arguments to the "super board".

But that would not assure the Legislature of economies. It would only mean that the decisions as to the relative funding of various types of institutions would be made by the "super board" rather than by the Legislature.

There has not been much discussion of the effect of new governance patterns upon the students of the institutions, the employees of the institutions, or the communities in which the institutions are located. Access to quality programs for students must be paramount in any arrangement. Benefits to communities are important. Effects upon collective bargaining procedures must be considered.

It seems to me that the present system of four boards works well for the institutions, their employees, and the students they serve. In the Community College System, for example, we have a board which concerns itself only with the community colleges. The board holds its meetings on the community college campuses. Its members become familiar with the programs and activities of the colleges. The board negotiates directly with its employees and meets on a regular basis every other month with statewide representatives of student, faculty, and administrative organizations. The board sets policy, approves programs, makes allocations for operating funds and facilities, provides centralized services, and represents the system before the Legislature. Colleges handle their own day-to-day operations but are accountable to the board for their performance.

Community College people are satisfied with their present method of operation. It is hard to imagine as much attention from a "super board" as the colleges now receive from their own board. However, one change which would not do damage to the present method, and might satisfy Legislature concerns, would be to retain the present board structure but have the board report to a "super board" which would have authority to present a single budget request and facility request to the Legislature. If that "super board" could be composed of persons with previous experience on the other board, could be staffed with persons of the same quality as would be required for administration of the University, and if it could be protected from involvement in the many other small assignments that seem to overwhelm the Coordinating Commission, then it could gain credibility

with the systems and with the Legislature as a board that understood and felt accountable for the needs of the various institutions.

A report by Gary Dawson of a hearing held by the House and Senate Education Committees appeared in the St. Paul Pioneer Press on November 25, 1975, under the heading "Helland Cautiously Supports State College 'Super Board'." The article correctly reported comments made by the writer in response to questions after his formal presentation:

Taking somewhat of a surprise position, the chancellor of the state's community college system said Monday he could support a "super board" to govern higher education in Minnesota if the various systems could retain some operational autonomy.

Philip Helland, in his first appearance on the subject before state legislators, gave a cautious endorsement to the super board concept in the event the legislature feels a governance change is needed and on the condition that individual system boards be retained for the University of Minnesota and that the Community College Board be retained to provide guidance and contact with the 18 community colleges and the areas they serve.

Helland said the consensus he and the Community College Board have reached is that a new super board should have authority and control over facilities--including the power to close institutions which are inefficient to operate.

"I'm not necessarily advocating such a change," he testified at the Capitol before legislators from both House and Senate Education committees. "But if such a change would solve other problems, it would not damage us."

Helland's testimony stole the show at the hearing, where University of Minnesota president C. Peter Magrath and university Board of Regents chairman Neil Sherburne also testified.

Magrath said he does not believe there is a complex compelling kind of case to justify a major change in higher education governance in Minnesota. Sherburne explained the regents' recent resolution opposing a super board but expressing a willingness to discuss the issue with the legislature.

Magrath also warned of creating an "immense bureaucracy" if three large governing boards--the regents and the state university and community college boards--were abolished in favor of a new single governing unit.

Thus Helland became the first system head to lend some support to the super board concept contained in legislation sponsored by Sen.

Nicholas Coleman, St. Paul, the DFL majority leader of the Senate, and Rep. Peter Fugina, DFL-Virginia, chairman of the House Higher Education Committee.

G. Theodore Mitau, chancellor of the state university system, has spoken neither for nor against the idea--although he has raised questions about the flexibility and responsiveness of a single system and whether any budget economies would be achieved.

Some legislators were surprised about Helland's position. The community college chancellor ranks high in credibility among legislators and, budgetwise, has usually gotten what he's asked for in appropriations--or close to it.

Helland said he was perhaps "not as defensive" about proposed changes in governance because the community colleges have gone through operational changes. He also said he felt the community colleges could present just as good a case for themselves before a new super board.

Pressed by legislators to explain what effect such a change would have on his system, he said, "We wouldn't have the action of lobbying in the legislative halls for our institutions as in the past."

Helland said the cost of operating the Community College Board per year is "nil" and that the board could continue to operate to provide communication with faculty, students, administrators and the communities they serve.

Senate File 814 remained in the Education Committee throughout 1975, and House File 1397 remained in Higher Education. The authors indicated that they would present a substitute bill in the 1976 session which would restructure the Higher Education Coordinating Commission and give it new powers, and would also create an Advisory Task Force to study and report to the Legislature. The writer reported in "The Communicator" of December 19, 1975, as follows:

The "super board" bill has been withdrawn by Senator Coleman and Representative Fugina, but a substitute bill will be introduced. In its present form, the new bill would replace the present members of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission with fifteen new members. Nine would be appointed by the Governor, two by the Board of Regents, Two by the State University Board, and two by the Board for Community Colleges. The present boards would be retained. The new commission would have authority to review, and approve, disapprove, or modify budget requests. It would be responsible for making unified presentations to the Legislature of budget requests for the University of Minnesota, the State Universities, and the

The bill would also create an advisory task Community Colleges. force to be composed of three citizen members; the chairman of the Board of Regents, or his designee, and two persons appointed by him who are present members of the Board of Regents; the chairman of the State University Board, or his designee, and two persons appointed by him who are members of the State University Board; the chairman of the State Board for Community Colleges, or his designee, and two persons appointed by him who are present members of the State Board for Community Colleges; one faculty member and one student member each from the University of Minnesota, the State University System, and the Community College system; the assistant minority leader of the senate and the house of representatives, or his designee; and the chairman of the senate education committee, the house higher education committee, the education subcommittee of the senate finance committee, and the education division of the house appropriations committee. The task force would select one member from the central administrative staff of each system to act in advisory capacities. The task force would study and report to the Legislature on the following items: a) faculty tenure and retirement, b) faculty government and campus autonomy, c) graduate and undergraduate credit transfer policies, d) student participation in government of the systems, e) comparable funding for comparable programs and comparable teaching loads and salaries for faculty based on comparable experience and qualifications, f) relevant criteria for research programs, g) uniform standards throughout the systems for utilization of classrooms and other facilities, h) the role, efficiencies, and economies contemplated by educational television in the system, k) admission and tuition policies, 1) the role of teaching assistants and instructors throughout the various systems, m) methods to encourage the lateral movement of faculty and students between the various higher education institutions, n) staffing patterns at the levels, institutional and system both academic administrative, which may lead to inefficiency or duplication of effort, and o) staffing levels and functional effectiveness of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission. Senator Coleman, in presenting the new bill, commented favorably on Community College testimony in regard to the "super board" bill. After quoting others, he stated: "The Community Colleges saw the challenge in somewhat more succinct terms. The toughest task, said Dr. Phil Helland, will be "to provide the education desired by the people of Minnesota in such an efficient manner that available resources will be adequate for the job." There will probably be some modification in the bill and in the statements relating to the task force, but this bill has a great deal of similarity to what was recommended in Community College testimony.

1976 o SUPER BOARD BILL AMENDED

 BILL INTRODUCED TO ESTABLISH EXTENSION CENTERS IN ST. PAUL

Senate File 814 and House File 1397 were amended by the authors early in the 1976 session of the Legislature. Senate File 814 was amended on February 9, 1976, and March 5, 1976, so that it was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION; CHANGING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD; ESTABLISHING NEW DUTIES FOR THE BOARD; PROVIDING PER DIEM, REMOVING AN ADVISORY AGENCTY FROM STATUTE; APPROPRIATING MONEY; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1974, SECTIONS 136A.02, SUBDIVISIONS 1, 2, AND 4; 136A.07; AND MINNESOTA STATUTES, 1975 SUPPLEMENT, SECTIONS 136A.04 AND 136A.05; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1974, SECTION 136A.02, SUBDIVISION 6.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136A.02, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

(MEMBERSHIP; OFFICERS; COMPENSATION; 136A.02 Subdivision 1. COMMITTEES.) The higher education coordinating shall of--- eight--- citizen commission board consist members; -- one -- from -- each -- congressional -- district; to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, - and three-citizen-members-also-to-be-appointed-by-the-governor-by-and with-the-advice-and-consent-of-the-senate-to-represent-the-state-at large; and three members, one to be appointed by the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, one by the state university board, and one by the state board for community colleges. The Minnesota private college council shall appoint a person to serve as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the board. Each congressional district shall be represented by a member appointed by the governor. All appointees to the board shall be selected for their knowledge of and interest in post secondary education and at least one member appointed by the governor shall be selected specifically for his knowledge of and interest in vocational education.

Gitizen--members--of--the--commission--on--May--22;--1971--shall continue-as-members-of-the-commission-under-the-provisions-of-their appointments:

Except--as--provided--in--subdivision--2 All members shall be appointed for a four year term-beginning-on-February-15-in-the year-in-which-the-term-begins. The initial members shall be

appointed in the following manner to terms ending on the following dates:

- (a) the first Monday in January, 1978: three members appointed by the governor;
- (b) the first Monday in January, 1979: three members appointed by the governor and the member appointed by the board of regents;
- (c) the first Monday in January, 1980: three members appointed by the governor and the member appointed by the state university board; and
- (d) the first Monday in January, 1981: three members appointed by the governor and the member appointed by the board for community colleges. Vacancies---in on the---eommission board shall be filled by appointments for the unexpired term. All members shall serve until their successors are appointed and have qualified.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136A.02, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- 2. -- The-- members-- of-- the-- first-- higher-- education coordinating-commission-who-are-appointed-by-the-governor-with-the advice-and-consent-of-the-senate-shall-be-appointed-as-follows:--four of-the-citizen-members-appointed-by-the-governor-with-the-advice-and consent-of-the-senate-shall-be-appointed-for-a-term-ending-February 15; - 1967; - and- the- remaining- four- for- a- term- ending- February- 15; 1969; -- The-first-members-of-the-commission-appointed-by-the-governor as-citizen-members-to-represent-the-state-at-large-shall-be-appointed for-terms-ending-February-15,-1975: A member may be removed by his appointing authority at any time (1) for cause, after notice and hearing, or (2) after missing three consecutive meetings. The president of the board shall inform the appointing authority of a member missing the three consecutive meetings. After the second consecutive missed meeting and before the next meeting, the secretary of the board shall notify the member in writing that he may be removed if he misses the next meeting.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136A.02, Subdivision 4, is amended to read:
- Subd. Members of the higher education coordinating commission board shall----serve----without--- compensation be compensated at the rate of \$35 per day spent on board activities, when authorized by the board. They shall be reimbursed; however; in addition for---travel; --- subsistence; --- and --- other reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties in same manner and in the same amounts as -- other state officers- and employees are reimbursed. Members who are full time state employees or full time employees of the political subdivisions of the state shall not receive the \$35 per day if the activities occur during normal working hours for which they are also compensated by the state or political subdivision. Board members who are employees of the state or a political subdivision shall suffer no

- loss in compensation or benefits from the state or a political subdivision as a result of their service on the board. Members who are full time state employees or full time employees of the political subdivisions of the state may receive the expenses provided for in this subdivision unless the expenses are reimbursed by another source.
- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes, 1975 Supplement, Section 136A.04, is amended to read:
- 136A.04 (DUTIES.) The higher education coordinating commission board shall:
- (a) Continuously study and analyze all phases and aspects of higher education, both public and private, and develop necessary plans and programs to meet present and future needs of the people of the state in respect thereto;
- (b) Continuously engage in long range planning of the needs of higher education and, if necessary, cooperatively engage in such planning with neighboring states and agencies of the federal government;
- (c) Act as successor to any committee or commission heretofore authorized to engage in exercising any of the powers and duties prescribed by sections 136A.01 to 136A.07;
- (d) Review, make recommendations and identify priorities with respect to all plans and proposals for new or additional programs of instruction or substantial changes in existing programs to be established in or offered by, the University of Minnesota, the state --- colleges universities, community the colleges, area vocational-technical institutes, --- and --- private collegiate- and- non-collegiate- institutions- offering- post-secondary education; and periodically revise existing programs offered in or by the above institutions and recommend discontinuing or modifying any existing program, the continuation of which is judged by the commission board as being unnecessary or a needless duplication of existing programs;
- (e) Review all plans and proposals for new or additional programs of instruction, periodically review existing programs of private institutions offering post-secondary education, and inform an institution if the board determines a program to be unnecessary or a needless duplication of existing programs;
- --(e) (f) Develop in cooperation with the post-secondary systems, committee on appropriations of the house of representatives, committee on finance of the senate, and the departments of administration and finance a compatible budgetary reporting format designed to provide data of a nature to facilitate systematic review of the budget submissions of the university of Minnesota, the state--college university system, the state community college system and the public vocational technical schools; and which includes the relating of dollars to program output;

- (g) Review and comment on budget requests, including plans for construction and acquisition of facilities, of the public post-secondary vocational-technical schools for the purpose of relating present resources and higher educational programs to the state's present and long range needs;
- -- (f) (h) Review and approve, disapprove, or modify budget requests, including plans for construction or acquisition of facilities, of the university of Minnesota, the state-colleges universities and the state community colleges; -- and -- private vocational-technical- schools for the purpose of relating present resources and higher educational programs to the state's present and long range needs; and conduct a continuous analysis of the financing of post-secondary institutions and systems, including the assessments as to the extent to which the expenditures and accomplishments are consistent with legislative intent;
- (i) Make unified presentations to the legislature of the budget requests, as approved or modified by the board, of the university of Minnesota, the state universities, and the state community colleges;
- -- (g) (j) Obtain from private post-secondary institutions receiving state funds a report on their use of those funds.
- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes, 1975 Supplement, Section 136A.05, is amended to read:
- 136A.05 (COOPERATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.) All public institutions of higher education, -- public -- and -- private; and all state departments and agencies -- are -- requested -- to shall, and all private institutions of higher education are requested to, cooperate with and supply written information requested by the higher education coordinating -- commission board in order to enable it to carry out and perform its duties.
- Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136A.07, is amended to read:
- 136A.07 (REPORTS.) Subdivision 1. The higher education coordinating--eommission board shall report to the governor concerning its activities from time to time and may report in connection therewith to the governing body of each institution of higher education in the state, both public and private. It shall file a formal report with the governor not later than October 15 of each even numbered year so that the information therein contained, including recommendations, approvals, disapprovals, and modifications of budget requests, may be embodied in the governor's budget message to the legislature. It shall also report to the legislature not later than November 15 of each even numbered year.
- Subd. 2. The higher education coordinating board shall study higher education and shall make specific recommendations concerning it to the legislature in at least the following areas:

- (a) graduate and undergraduate credit transfer policies, including the collegiate transfer course standards employed by the post-secondary vocational-technical educational system;
- (b) comparable funding for comparable programs and comparable teaching loads and salaries for faculty based on comparable experience and qualifications;
- (c) methods to encourage the lateral movement of faculty and students between the various post-secondary educational institutions; and
- (d) staffing patterns at the various institutional and system levels, both academic and administrative, which may lead to inefficiency or duplication of effort.
- In the course of its study, the board shall solicit the views of the administrators, faculty, and students at affected institutions. The board shall report its preliminary findings quarterly to a joint meeting of the appropriate education committees of the senate and the house of representatives. The final report of the board shall be presented prior to January 15, 1978.
- Sec. 7. The membership of the higher education coordinating board as constituted in section 1 of this act shall replace and supersede the membership of the board as constituted prior to the effective date of this act.
- Sec. 8. (REPEALER.) Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136A.02, Subdivision 6, is repealed.
- Sec. 9. (EFFECTIVE DATES.) <u>Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 shall be effective the day following the final enactment.</u>
 Sections 4 and 6 shall be effective April 1, 1978.
- Sec. 10. There is appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury to the higher education coordinating board the sum of \$90,000. This appropriation shall be added to that appropriated in Laws 1975, Chapter 433, Section 10, Subdivision 1.

House File 1397 was amended by the House on February 10, 1976, and March 9, 1976, so that it not only restructured the Higher Education Coordinating Board and gave it new authority and responsibility, but also created a Legislative Advisory Task Force:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT; CHANGING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD AND ESTABLISHING NEW DUTIES FOR THE BOARD; CREATING A LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY TASK FORCE; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1974, SECTIONS 136A.02, SUBDIVISIONS 1, 2 AND 4; 136A.07;

AND MINNESOTA STATUTES, 1975 SUPPLEMENT, SECTIONS 136A.04; AND 136A.05.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136A.02, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

OFFICERS: COMPENSATION: 136A.02 (MEMBERSHIP; Subdivision 1. The higher education coordinating COMMITTEES.) commission board shall consist of---eight---citizen (a) public members; -- one -- from -- each -- congressional -- district; to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, -- and -- three -- citizen -- members -- also (b) one member each from the board of regents of the university of Minnesota, the state university board, the state board for community colleges and the state board of education to be appointed by the-governor-by-and with-the-advice-and-consent-of-the-senate-to-represent-the-state-at large members of their respective boards, and (c) the executive director of the Minnesota private college council. The members representing the five systems, enumerated in clauses (b) and (c) of this subdivision, shall be ex officio, nonvoting members of the Each congressional district shall be represented on the All appointees to the board shall be selected for their knowledge of and interest in post secondary education-and-at-least one-shall-be-selected-specifically-for-his-knowledge-of-and-interest in-vocational-education.

Citizen members of the-commission board on-May-- 22; 1971 the effective date of this act shall continue as public members of the-commission board under the provisions of their appointments, except that their terms shall end on the first Monday in January in the year in which their terms would have ended under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Section 136A.02, Subdivision 1.

Except---as---provided---in---subdivision---2 All_appointed members shall be appointed for a four year term beginning on February-15 the first Tuesday in January in the year in which the term begins, except that appointed members added by the provisions of this act shall be appointed in the following manner to terms beginning on the effective date of this act and ending on the following dates:

- (a) the first Monday in January, 1977: one member of the board of regents;
- (b) the first Monday in January, 1978: one member of the state university board;
- (c) the first Monday in January, 1979: one member of the state board for community colleges;
- (d) the first Monday in January, 1980: one public member and one member of the state board of education. The members representing the four boards and the private college council shall be appointed to

- terms consistent with, to the extent possible, their terms on their respective boards. Vacancies in the-commission board shall be filled by appointments for the unexpired term. All members shall serve until their successors are appointed and have qualified.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136A.02, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- 2. -- The-- members-- of-- the-- first-- higher-- education coordinating-commission-who-are-appointed-by-the-governor-with-the advice-and-consent-of-the-senate-shall-be-appointed-as-follows:--four of-the-citizen-members-appointed-by-the-governor-with-the-advice-and consent-of-the-senate-shall-be-appointed-for-a-term-ending-February 15,- 1967,- and- the- remaining- four- for- a- term- ending- February- 15, 1969 --- The-first-members-of-the-commission-appointed-by-the-governor as-citizen-members-to-represent-the-state-at-large-shall-be-appointed for-terms-ending-February-15,-1975: An appointed member may be removed by his appointing authority at any time (1) for cause, after notice and hearing, or (2) after missing three consecutive meetings. The president of the board shall inform the appointing authority of a member missing the three consecutive meetings. After the second consecutive missed meeting and before the next meeting, the secretary of the board shall notify the member in writing that he may be removed if he misses the next meeting.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136A.02, Subdivision 4, is amended to read:
- Subd. 4. Members of the higher education coordinating commission shall----serve----without--- compensation board compensated at the rate of \$35 per day spent on board activities, when authorized by the board. shall be They reimbursed; however, in addition for travel, subsistence, and reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties in the same manner and in the same amounts as other state officers and employees are reimbursed. Members who are full time employees of the state or of the political subdivisions of the state shall not receive the \$35 per day, but they shall suffer no loss in compensation or benefits from the state or a political subdivision as a result of their service on the board. Members who are full time employees of the state or the political subdivisions of the state may receive the expenses provided for in this subdivision unless the expenses are reimbursed by another source.
- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes, 1975 Supplement, Section 136A.04, is amended to read:
- 136A.04 (DUTIES.) The higher education coordinating commission board shall:
- (a) Continuously study and analyze all phases and aspects of higher education, both public and private, and develop necessary plans and programs to meet present and future needs of the people of the state in respect thereto;

- (b) Continuously engage in long range planning of the needs of higher education and, if necessary, cooperatively engage in such planning with neighboring states and agencies of the federal government;
- (c) Act as successor to any committee or commission heretofore authorized to engage in exercising any of the powers and duties prescribed by sections 136A.01 to 136A.07;
- (d) Review, make recommendations and identify priorities with respect to all plans and proposals for new or additional programs of instruction or substantial changes in existing programs to be established in or offered by, the University of Minnesota, the state---colleges universities, the community colleges, and public area vocational-technical institutes, and private collegiate and non-collegiate institutions offering post-secondary education, and periodically review existing programs offered in or by the above institutions and recommend discontinuing or modifying any existing program, the continuation of which is judged by the-commission board as being unnecessary or a needless duplication of existing programs;
- (e) Develop in cooperation with the post-secondary systems, committee on appropriations of the house of representatives, committee on finance of the senate, and the departments of administration and finance a compatible budgetary reporting format designed to provide data of a nature to facilitate systematic review of the budget submissions of the university of Minnesota, the state-college university system, the state community college system and the public vocational technical schools; and which includes the relating of dollars to program output;
- (f) Review and comment on budget requests, including plans for construction and acquisition of facilities, of the public post-secondary vocational-technical schools for the purpose of relating present resources and higher educational programs to the state's present and long range needs;
- Review and approve, disapprove, ---(f)(g) budget requests, including plans for construction or acquisition of university Minnesota, facilities, of the of the colleges; universities and the state community colleges; -- and public -- vocational - technical -- schools for the purpose of relating present resources and higher educational programs to the state's present and long range needs; and conduct a continuous analysis of the financing of post-secondary institutions and systems, including the assessments as to the extent to which the expenditures and accomplishments are consistent with legislative intent; provided, the board shall base its actions with respect to budget requests pursuant to this section on current levels of wages and economic fringe benefits rather than on any estimates of future levels of wages and economic fringe benefits;
- (h) Make unified presentations to the legislature of the budget requests, as approved or modified by the board, of the university of

- Minnesota, the state universities and the state community colleges; however, nothing in this clause shall be construed to prohibit these systems from presenting to the legislature any areas of disagreement with these unified presentations;
- --(g) (i) Obtain from private post-secondary institutions receiving state funds a report on their use of those funds.
- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes, 1975 Supplement, Section 136A.05, is amended to read:
- 136A.05 (COOPERATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.) All institutions of higher education, public and private, and all state departments and agencies—are—requested—to shall cooperate with and supply written information requested by the higher education coordinating—commission board in order to enable it to carry out and perform its duties.
- Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1974, Section 136A.07, is amended to read:
- 136A.07 (REPORTS.) The higher education coordinating commission board shall report to the governor concerning activities from time to time and may report in connection therewith to the governing body of each institution of higher education in the state, both public and private. It shall file a formal report with the governor not later than October 15 of each even numbered year so that the information therein contained, including recommendations, approvals, disapprovals, and modifications of budget requests, may be embodied in the governor's budget message to the legislature. It shall also report to the legislature not later than November 15 of each even numbered year.
- Sec. 7. (LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY TASK FORCE.) <u>Subdivision 1. A legislative</u> advisory task force is created to study the structure, governance, coordination and planning of post-secondary education in Minnesota.
- Subd. 2. The task force established in subdivision 1 shall (1) review the existing structure, governance, coordination and planning of post-secondary education, (2) assess anticipated conditions which will require appropriate attention through the state's arrangement structure, governance, coordination and planning post-secondary education in the future, (3) seek to clarify the future role and functions of the higher education coordinating board, and (4) determine any modifications in the structure, governance, coordination and planning of post-secondary education which offer promise of improving the capacity of the state to fulfill its responsibility in meeting the needs of Minnesota residents for post-secondary education. The task force shall review and consider all proposals for change in the structure, governance, coordination and planning of post-secondary education currently before the legislature and any additional proposals which may be conceived by the task force or which may be forthcoming during the existence of the task force.

Subd. 3. The task force shall be bipartisan and shall consist of six members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker and six members of the senate appointed by the senate committee on committees, and three citizen members appointed by the governor. Any vacancies shall be filled by the appointing authority.

Legislator members of the task force shall be reimbursed in the same manner and amount as for attendance at legislative meetings. Citizen members shall be compensated in the manner and amount prescribed for members of advisory councils and committees in section 15.059, subdivision 3.

- Subd. 4. The task force shall act from the time its members are appointed until January 15, 1977. It shall report its findings and recommendations to the legislature not later than January 15, 1977.
- Subd. 5. The task force shall hold meetings and hearings at the times and places it designates to accomplish its purposes. It shall select a chairman and other officers from its members.
- Subd. 6. The task force shall employ a staff and contract with consultants as necessary. In order to assure an independent and objective assessment, any professional staff or consultants shall be selected from persons outside the state of Minnesota. The higher education coordinating board shall assist the task force with any research, analyses and other activities which the task force may request and shall provide office space and such staff assistance as may be requested.
- Subd. 7. All institutions and systems providing post-secondary education are requested to cooperate fully in making information available to the task force.
- Sec. 8. Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 of this act shall be effective the day following final enactment. Sections 4 and 6 of this act shall be effective April 1, 1978.
- Sec. 9. There is appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury to the legislative advisory task force created in section 7 the sum of \$300,000 to pay the expenses of the task force and to provide the necessary staff, administrative services, and office space to allow the task force to carry out the purposes of section 7.
- Sec. 10. There is appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury to the higher education coordinating board the sum of \$90,000. This appropriation shall be added to that appropriated in Laws 1975, Chapter 433, Section 10, Subdivision 1.

On March 30, 1976, the House Appropriations Committee amended HF 1397 by dropping all reference to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission and

retaining only the sections relating to the creation of a Legislative Advisory Task Force. The resulting language was:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE CREATION OF A LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY TASK FORCE; APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. (LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY TASK FORCE.) Subdivision 1. A legislative advisory task force is created to study the structure, governance, coordination and planning of post-secondary education in Minnesota.
- The task force established in subdivision 1 shall (1) Subd. 2. review the existing structure, governance, coordination and planning of post-secondary education, (2) assess anticipated conditions which will require appropriate attention through the state's arrangement structure, governance, coordination and planning post-secondary education in the future, (3) seek to clarify the future role and functions of the higher education coordinating board, and (4) determine any modifications in the structure, governance, coordination and planning of post-secondary education which offer promise of improving the capacity of the state to fulfill its responsiblity in meeting the needs of Minnesota residents for post-secondary education. The task force shall review and consider all proposals for change in the structure, governance, coordination and planning of post-secondary education currently before the legislature and any additional proposals which may be conceived by the task force or which may be forthcoming during the existence of the task force.
- Subd. 3. The task force shall be bipartisan and shall consist of six members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker and six members of the senate appointed by the senate committee on committees. Any vacancies shall be filled by the appointing authority.

Members of the task force shall be reimbursed in the same manner and amount as for attendance at legislative meetings.

- Subd. 4. The task force shall act from the time its members are appointed until January 15, 1977. It shall report its findings and recommendations to the legislature not later than January 15, 1977.
- Subd. 5. The task force shall hold meetings and hearings at the times and places it designates to accomplish its purposes. It shall select a chairman and other officers from its members.
- Subd. 6. The task force shall employ a staff and contract with consultants as necessary. In order to assure an independent and objective assessment, any professional staff or consultants shall be selected from persons outside the state of Minnesota. The higher education coordinating board shall assist the task force with any

research, analyses and other activities which the task force may request and shall provide office space and such staff assistance as may be requested.

- Subd. 7. All institutions and systems providing post-secondary education are requested to cooperate fully in making information available to the task force.
- Sec. 2. This act shall be effective the day following final enactment.
- Sec. 3. There is appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury to the legislative advisory task force created in section 1 the sum of \$40,000 to pay the expenses of the task force and to provide the necessary staff, administrative services, and office space to allow the task force to carry out the purposes of this act.

House File 1397 in the above form was passed by the House on March 31, 1976, by a vote of 87-30, and sent to the Senate. The next day the Senate amended HF 1397 by substituting its own amended version of SF 814, which made no mention of a Legislative Advisory Task Force. On April 3, 1976, the Senate passed its amended version of HF 1397 by a vote of 36-27 and sent it back to the House. The House refused to concur and asked for a conference committee. A conference committee was created consisting of Senators Nicholas Coleman of St. Paul, Jerald Anderson of North Branch, and Harmon Ogdahl of Minneapolis, and Representatives Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, Howard Smith of Crosby, and Rodney Searle of Waseca. Members of the conference committee were not able to reach agreement before the end of the session so the bill was dead.

A House companion bill to Senate File 752, which had been introduced on March 6, 1975, and was still in the Senate Finance Committee, and which would have provided for community college extension centers in downtown St. Paul, was introduced as House File 1901 on January 27, 1976, by Representatives Ray Faricy, Bruce Vento, and Peter Petrafeso, all of St. Paul. Peter X. Fugina of Virginia was added as an author on March 30, 1976. The bill was sent to the Higher Education Committee, and was reported back on February 10, 1976,

with amendments which reduced the number of centers to one pilot project. It was then referred to the Appropriations Committee which reported it back on March 18, 1976, with amendments which would have appropriated \$113,288 to the State Board for Community Colleges for operation of the center, and \$45,000 to the State Board for Community Colleges (instead of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission as provided in the original bill) for tuition subsidies. House File 1901 was then passed by the House on March 22, 1976, by a vote of 122-2, and was sent to the Senate. In the Senate, however, it died in the Finance Committee.

- 1977 O MINNESOTA HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD TOOK STAND AGAINST CLOSING OF INSTITUTIONS
 - BILLS INTRODUCED TO ESTABLISH COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN CAMBRIDGE
 - LEGISLATURE APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR ST. PAUL LEARNING CENTER AS EXTENSION OF INVER HILLS
 - LEGISLATURE CREATED SOUTHWEST AND WEST CENTRAL MINNESOTA CONSORTIUM
 - STATE BOARD DISCUSSED NAME CHANGE FOR METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE
 - o MINNESOTA HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD ESTABLISHED NEW GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING NEED FOR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION SERVICES

Fluctuating enrollments became a major concern of the Higher Education Coordinating Board during 1976 and 1977. In its 1977 report to the Legislature the Board made recommendations as to the future of Southwest State University, the institution with the most publicized enrollment declines. Those recommendations would more appropriately belong in a history of the State University System, but excerpts from them have a bearing on the development of community colleges. The following statement, from page 23 of

the report, is particularly pertinent:

II. No action should be taken to close or consolidate institutions of post-secondary education. The evidence clearly indicates that every institution of post-secondary education contributes significantly to the quality of life in the area in which it is located. In addition, the proximity of educational opportunities for residents of an area is a benefit which should not be discarded.

That statement gave comfort to communities in which community college enrollments were declining.

Legislators from the Cambridge area again introduced bills in 1977 to establish a community college in Cambridge. In view of the problems with declining enrollments experienced by some of the other higher education institutions, the bills seemed destined to fail, but the aim of the legislators was to keep the idea of a community college in Cambridge alive. Senate File 870 was introduced on March 21, 1977, by Senators Robert Dunn of Princeton, Jerald Anderson of North Branch, Florian Chmielewski of Sturgeon Lake, and Myron Wegener of Bertha. It was sent to Higher Education. A companion bill, House File 1080, was introduced on March 28, 1977, by Representatives Richard Welch of Cambridge, John Clawson of Center City, Douglas Carlson of Sandstone, Stephen Wenzel of Little Falls, and Bob McEachern of St. Michael. It was sent to Appropriations but was later recalled and sent to Higher Education. Neither bill came out of committee. The language of the bills was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; COMMUNITY COLLEGES; APPROPRIATING MONEY TO BUILD A COMMUNITY COLLEGE AT CAMBRIDGE; AMENDING LAWS 1973, CHAPTER 777, SECTION 13, SUBDIVISION 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. There is appropriated to the commissioner of administration from the general fund the sum of \$4,000,000 for the purpose of constructing a community college facility on the land donated to the state of Minnesota by the city of Cambridge, formerly the village of Cambridge, which land is more particularly described in Laws 1973, Chapter 777, Section 13, Subdivision 2. The college

shall be designated as a community college pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 136.603 and shall be known as Riverview community college.

- Sec. 2. The appropriated funds shall be used for construction and equipment of college buildings and improvement of the grounds. The commissioner of administration is authorized to make application for the maximum federal grant available for the project and also to obtain funds from the higher education facilities contingent account. The commissioner of administration shall maintain a separate account for all receipts appropriated by this act, transferred from the higher educational facilities contingent account, and obtained from federal grants and all expenditures authorized by this section.
- Sec. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, all the moneys appropriated herein shall be deemed for building construction and improvement or for improvement of the grounds and shall be available until the purposes for which the appropriation was made shall have been accomplished or abandoned.
- Sec. 4. Laws 1973, Chapter 777, Section 13, Subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. The village of Cambridge donated by conveyance to the state of Minnesota for a junior college to be located in Cambridge the following described land lying and being in Isanti county:

The West 1,400 feet of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section Thirty-two (32) Township Thirty-six (36), Range Twenty-three (23), excepting therefrom the West 675 feet of the South 762 feet thereof, and also the East 700 feet of the East Half of the Northeast Quarter (E 1/2 of NE 1/4), Section Thirty-one (31), Township Thirty-six (36), Range Twenty-three (23), excepting therefrom the South 762 feet thereof, and also excepting from the tracts herein conveyed all public roads and easements of record.

Although-such-lands-are-not-presently-needed-for-such-college purposes; -they-shall-remain-in-their-present-status-until-directed-by the-legislature; - except-that-if-the-council-of-the-village-of Gambridge-by-resolution-requests-transfer-of-the-land-to-the-village the-commissioner-of-administration-may-convey-the-land-to-the village:

The failure of bills in preceding sessions to secure funds for the establishment of extension centers in St. Paul led community college officials to the conclusion that it would be better to try to get authority and funds in the regular appropriations bills. Such a request was made in hearings before the money committee with the result that the House included \$50,000 for each

year of the 1977-79 biennium and the Senate included \$40,000 the first year and \$50,000 the second. The language of the appropriation appeared in the Laws of Minnesota for 1977, Chapter 449, Section 5, Subdivision 3:

Subd. 3. St. Paul Learning Center \$40,000 \$50,000 Any unexpended balance remaining in the first year shall not cancel but shall be available for the second year of the biennium. The Board shall report to the committee on finance of the senate and the committee on appropriations of the house of representatives by March 1, 1978 for the first year and January 1, 1979 for the second year on the use of money in this appropriation.

Inver Hills Community College, as the sponsor of the St. Paul Learning Center presented a spending plan for 1977-78 which was approved by the State Board for Community Colleges on September 20, 1977, and provided for \$32,500 from college operating funds to be added to the legislative appropriation of \$40,000 for a total spending plan of \$72,500.

An additional Regional Center was also created in 1977 -- the Southwest and West Central Minnesota Consortium. House File 1190, introduced on March 31, 1977, by Representatives Russell Stanton of Arco, Ray Faricy of St. Paul, Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, Wendell Erickson of Hills, and "Buzz" Anderson of Slayton, and Senate File 1421, introduced on April 2, 1977, by Senator Jim Nichols of Lake Benton contained language as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; CREATING A HIGHER EDUCATION CONSORTIUM FOR SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA; APPROPRIATING MONEY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. There is hereby created a higher education consortium for southwestern Minnesota which shall have its principal office at Southwestern state university at Marshall. The purpose of the consortium shall be to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of post-secondary education, through increased interinstitutional cooperation and planning, in the area included within the 19 counties served by Southwestern state university; Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Meeker, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rock, Swift, Watonwan, and Yellow Medicine.

- Sec. 2. The consortium shall be governed and administered by a southwestern Minnesota higher education consortium board consisting of: the president of the University of Minnesota, the chancellor of the state university system, the head of each community college or his designee, the head of the division of vocational-technical education within the state department of education, and three persons representing the public at large who shall be appointed by the governor.
- Sec. 3. The board described in section 2 shall appoint a citizens advisory committee comprised of eleven members which shall advise it as to (a) the needs of the residents in the area for post-secondary education; (b) the accessibility of all levels of post-secondary education; and (c) any unwarranted duplication of effort in the area. Members shall be residents of the nineteen-county area described in section 1, and no more than one member shall be appointed from a county.
- Sec. 4. There is appropriated from the general fund to the higher education coordinating board for the purposes of this act the sum of \$.

Neither the House nor the Senate passed the bill, but language in regard to the Consortium was included in the appropriations bill and appears in the Laws of Minnesota for 1977, Chapter 449, Section 22:

Sec. 22. (136A.55) There is hereby created a post-secondary education consortium for southwestern and west central Minnesota which shall have its principal office at southwest state university at Marshall. The purpose of the consortium shall be to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of post-secondary education, through increased interinstitutional cooperation and planning, in the area served by southwest state university and the university of Minnesota at Morris.

The consortium shall be coordinated by a southwestern and west central Minnesota post-secondary education consortium board consisting of: the provost of the university of Minnesota, or his designee; the chancellor of the state university system, or his designee; the chancellor of the community college system, or his designee; the assistant commissioner for vocational-technical education within the state department of education, or his designee; the executive director of the higher education coordinating board, or his designee; and three persons representing the public at large who shall be appointed by the governor.

The board shall appoint an advisory committee consisting of: the provost at the university of Minnesota at Morris; the presidents of southwest state university and the community colleges at Willmar and Worthington; the directors of the vocational-technical institutes located in the area served; and seven citizen members who shall be residents of the area served by southwest state university. The citizen members shall be appointed for terms of two years, except that three of the initial appointments shall be for terms of one year. No more than one citizen member shall be appointed from a county.

The board is authorized to hire staff and incur other expenses as necessary for the purposes of this act.

The new consortium differed from the centers in Rochester, Virginia, and Wadena, in that the consortium had its own operating board whereas the other centers had the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board as their operating board. The board of the new consortium was comprised of Dr. Garry Hays, Chancellor of the State University System; Dr. Stanley Kegler, Vice President of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Philip C. Helland, Chancellor of the Minnesota Community College System; Robert Van Tries, Assistant Commissioner of Education; Dr. Clyde Ingle, Executive Director of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board; and three citizen members: Judi Bernstein of Fairmont, E.J. LaFave of Morris, and Polly Mann of Marshall. The first meeting of the board was held at Marshall, Minnesota, on November 4, 1977. Mr. Doug Easterling was hired as the Executive Director of the consortium and began his duties in June of 1978.

Confusion caused by the similar names of Metropolitan Community College and Metropolitan State University was a topic of discussion at the meeting of the Minnesota State Board for Community Colleges on November 15, 1977. Chancellor G. Theodore Mitau of the State University System had asked the State Junior College Board to change the name of Metropolitan State Junior College when Metropolitan State University was established but the Board had refused, feeling that the junior college had been named first and that it would have been more appropriate for the State University to have selected a different name.

A new facility for the Minneapolis Area Vocational-Technical Institute was under construction on a campus shared with Metropolitan Community College. President Rafael Cortada of Metropolitan and Charles Nichols, Director of Vocational-Technical Education for the Minneapolis Public Schools, had created a document which spelled out working relationships to be established between the two institutions and had presented it to their respective boards for approval. The writer recommended to the State Board for Community Colleges that the document be approved, but expressed concern about a section which stated:

"The campus complex housing the two institutions shall be known as "The Loring Campus," with each institution using the designation as follows:

- A. "Loring Campus: Metropolitan Community College"
- B. "Loring Campus: Minneapolis Area Vocational and Technical Institute"

The document was approved in principle by the State Board for Community Colleges, with reservation of the right to suggest changes. The writer stated that he thought the time had come to remove the confusion which existed between the names "Metropolitan Community College" and "Metropolitan State University" by changing the name of Metropolitan Community College to some other name, possibly "Minneapolis Community College." It was the feeling of the writer that the State University really did serve the entire metropolitan area and deserved to use the word "metropolitan" in its title, whereas the community college was one of six which served the metropolitan area. The State Board moved that in the interest of clarifying the identity of Metropolitan Community College and its relationship with the Minneapolis Area Vocational-Technical Institute, appropriate authorities should begin to investigate the possibility of changing the name of Metropolitan Community College to some other name, possibly "Minneapolis Community College."

The Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board in December, 1977, adopted new guidelines for determining the need for post-secondary education services. The new guidelines replaced the following guidelines which had been adopted in 1969:

- 1. A **publicly** supported institution of post-secondary education should be located within 35 miles of every Minnesota community with a population of 5,000 or more.
- 2. A public institution which offers at least the first two years of collegiate study leading to a baccalaureate degree should be located within 20 miles of every Minnesota community with a population of 10,000 or more.
- 3. When the peculiar characteristics of an area clearly indicate the desirability of establishing and supporting institutions in addition to those established and maintained through the implementation of guidelines 1 and 2, the determination should be based on the special intensity and the extent of need in the area and should be considered in the context of the total needs of the state.

The new guidelines, which appeared on page 39 of the Coordinating Board's report to the 1979 Legislature were:

New Guidelines for Determining Need for Post-Secondary Education Services

The Coordinating Board in December 1977 adopted new guidelines for determining need. These guidelines incorporate factors which identify both statewide and local or regional concerns. Moreover, they recognize that there are alternatives to the construction of new institutions. The guidelines also direct attention to the need to achieve better use of existing resources as educational needs change.

In reviewing the previous guidelines, the Board reaffirmed its commitment to the principle that post-secondary education services should be realistically available and accessible to all residents of Minnesota. It noted that guidelines based on population and geographical proximity which have been used to establish and locate new post-secondary institutions continue to be relevant in evaluating the need for existing post-secondary institutions. But they should be modified to include all post-secondary institutions, public and private.

The Board recommended that in determining the need for post-secondary educational services the following guidelines be applied:

- A post-secondary education institution should be located within 35 miles of every Minnesota community with a population of 5,000 or more.
- An institution which offers at least the first two years of collegiate studies leading to a baccalaureate degree should be located within 20 miles of every Minnesota community with a population of 10,000 or more.

When a request is made for additional post-secondary services in a region, the following factors should be used to determine the extent to which the need exists and to evaluate alternative means of addressing substantiated needs:

- 3. Historical and current participation in post-secondary education.
- Projected demographic characteristics of the community and/or region.
- Availability of post-secondary education resources in region.
- Statewide post-secondary education enrollment capacity and utilization.
- 7. Specific and/or unique regional needs.
- 8. Mission, role and scope of proposed expanded services.
- Potential new enrollments generated by a new institution or delivery mechanism.
- Effects of establishing a new institution or delivery mechanism on existing institutions and services.
- 11. Costs of expanded services.
- 12. Alternative delivery systems of post-secondary educational services.

The list of guidelines shifts the focus from the establishment of institutions to meet needs to the broader concept of post-secondary educational services which might be provided by various arrangements other than establishing new institutions.

The guidelines will provide checkpoints upon which a community or region may assess the extent of its need in relation to other communities. Likewise, state-level decisionmakers may use the guidelines to judge need in a community or region compared to others in the state and in terms of the total state need and capacity.

- 1978 O LEGISLATION PROVIDED FOR STUDENT MEMBER ON STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND ON EACH LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
 - EXTENSION CENTERS ESTABLISHED IN FAIRMONT AND CAMBRIDGE

Legislation to place a student member on the State Board for Community Colleges was introduced on January 19, 1978, as Senate File 1641, by Senator Jim Nichols of Lake Benton. Additional authors were Senators Neil Dieterich of St. Paul, Peter Stumpf of St. Paul, Arnulf Ueland of North Mankato, and Jerald Anderson of North Branch. A companion bill, House File 1833, was introduced on January 23, 1978, by Representative Gene Wenstrom of Elbow Lake with Representatives David Cummiskey of Mankato, Peter X. Fugina of Virginia, Gary Laidig of Stillwater, and Tad Jude of Mound. The bills were as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO COMMUNITY COLLEGES; AUTHORIZING ONE ADDITIONAL MEMBER FOR THE STATE BOARD; REQUIRING THAT ONE MEMBER BE A STUDENT; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1976, SECTION 136.61, SUBDIVISIONS 1 AND 1a.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 136.61, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

- 136.61. (STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES; SELECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.) Subdivision 1. The state board for community colleges shall consist of—seven_eight members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They shall be selected for their knowledge of, and interest in community colleges of Minnesota. One member shall be a student at a community college or have graduated from a community college within one year prior to his appointment.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 136.61, Subdivision 1a, is amended to read:
- Subd. 1a. The membership terms, compensation, removal of members, and filling of vacancies on the board shall be as provided in section 15.0575 excepting the length of term of the student member which shall be for two years.

Senate File 1641 was sent to the Education and House File 1833 was sent to Higher Education. House File 1833 was reported back on February 9, 1978, with an amendment which left the number of members at seven and added a provision that each local advisory committee have a student member. The amended bill was passed by the House 121-1 on February 21, 1978, with the only negative vote cast by Representative Rodney Searle of Waseca. It was passed by the Senate 65-0 on March 16, 1978, and signed into law by Governor Rudy Perpich on March 23, 1978. The language appears on page 261 of the Laws of Minnesota for 1978, chapter 561:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO COMMUNITY COLLEGES; REQUIRING THAT ONE MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD BE A STUDENT; REQUIRING THAT ONE MEMBER OF THE LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE BE A STUDENT; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1976, SECTIONS 136.61, SUBDIVISIONS 1 AND 1a; AND 136.63, SUBDIVISION 1.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

- Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 136.61, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- ADMINISTRATION.) Subdivision 1. The state board for community colleges shall consist of seven members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They shall be selected for their knowledge of, and interest in community colleges of Minnesota. One member shall be a full-time student at a community college at the time of appointment or shall have been a full-time student at a community college within one year before appointment to the state board for community colleges.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 136.61, Subdivision 1a, is amended to read:
- Subd. 1a. The membership terms, compensation, removal of members, and filling of vacancies on the board shall be as provided in section 15.0575 except that the term of the student member shall be two years.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1976, Section 136.63, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- 136.63 (LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.) Subdivision 1. The board shall appoint a local advisory committee for each community college composed of qualified persons--with who have a knowledge of and interest in community colleges--residing and who reside in

the area served by-such the community college. One member of each local advisory committee shall be a full-time student at the community college at the time of appointment or shall have been a full-time student at the community college within one year before appointment to the local advisory committee. The board from time to time shall consult with each local advisory committee on matters of courses of study to be offered at the community college. The number of members and their terms of each advisory committee shall be fixed by the board. Advisory committee members shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for expenses.

Approved March 23, 1978.

The need for post-secondary education in the Cambridge area and the Fairmont area was a topic of discussion in 1977, with the result that the staff of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board developed position papers entitled "Assessment of Need for Increased Post-Secondary Education Services in the Cambridge Area" and "Assessment of Need for Increased Post-Secondary Education Services in the Fairmont Area." In informal discussions with Dr. Clyde Ingle, Executive Director of the Coordinating Board, the writer and Chancellor Garry Hays of the State University System suggested that the proximity of Cambridge to Anoka-Ramsey Community College and the proximity of Fairmont to Mankato State University might make it possible for the two systems to take responsibility for providing courses in the two communities, the Community College System in Cambridge and the State University System in Fairmont.

On January 20, 1978, Dr. Ingle made recommendations to the Higher Education Coordinating Board as follows:

CAMBRIDGE

THAT the Higher Education Coordinating Board conclude that there is no need for a community college facility in Cambridge.

THAT the Community College Board be requested to provide, on a pilot test basis, additional post-secondary services through the establishment of a core community college faculty to be located in existing facilities in Cambridge. Such presence would guarantee a current program offering with related student support services.

THAT, if at the end of a year, sufficient utilization of the service does not justify its continuance, the Community College System should discontinue its on-site activities in Cambridge.

THAT concurrently the other systems serving the Cambridge region consider how they may more effectively serve the needs of the region with particular attention being given to the Area Vocational-Technical Institute at Pine City.

FAIRMONT

THAT there is no need for a community college facility in Fairmont.

THAT the State University Board be requested to consider how, on a pilot test basis, institutional services might be provided in Fairmont to improve program coordination and provide educational and career counseling.

THAT, if at the end of the year, sufficient utilization of the service does not justify its continuance, the State University Board should discontinue its on-site activities in Fairmont.

THAT, the Coordinating Board direct its staff, in consultation with the Community College System, to explore the possibility of establishing a reciprocity agreement with community colleges in Iowa which would provide opportunities for Minnesota citizens in the Fairmont region to attend Iowa Lakes Community College at resident tuition rates.

THAT concurrently the other systems serving the Fairmont region consider how they may effectively serve the needs of the region.

Approval of both the Cambridge and Fairmont recommendations was given by the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board at its meeting on January 26, 1978.

The Fairmont recommendation was handled first. Amendments added to the second paragraph the words "and to report to the HECB the results of their efforts" and deleted from the third paragraph the words "at the end of a year." The approved statement was:

THAT there is no need for a community college facility in Fairmont.

THAT the State University Board be requested to consider how, on a pilot test basis, institutional services might be provided in Fairmont to improve program coordination and provide educational and career counseling and to report to the HECB the results of their efforts.

THAT, if sufficient utilization of the service does not justify its continuance, the State University Board should discontinue its on-site activities.

THAT, the Coordinating Board direct its staff, in consultation with the Minnesota Community College System, to explore the possibility of establishing a reciprocity agreement with community colleges in Iowa which would provide opportunities for Minnesota citizens in the Fairmont region to attend the Iowa Lakes Community College at resident tuition rates.

THAT concurrently the other systems serving the Fairmont region consider how they may more effectively serve the needs of the region.

The minutes of the meeting indicate the following discussion in regard to the Cambridge program:

"State Representative Richard Welch commented on the recommendations. He said he still feels that Region 7E is one of the most underserved in terms of resources for post-secondary education available. He said that some people still think that a community college is still an alternative although not a likely one now. He said a "complete package of courses" is needed for the people of the area.

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State Senator Robert Dunn said the recommendations are a positive response to the region's needs. He said he would like to see the recommendation say "there is no need for a community college facility in Cambridge at this time." He said he did not want finality expressed since enrollments are growing in the region and the community has purchased, and the state owns, land for a college.

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Ray Hoheisel, superintendent of schools for District 911, spoke about the problem of finding enough space. He said that some commitments have been made with Dr. Helland; however, there is still the problem of finding enough space for the district's own students. He said that office space will be a problem but that the district will cooperate.

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Dr. Helland spoke. He said he also favored adding "at this time" to the first recommendation. He said he perferred taking out "existing" in the fourth sentence of the second recommendation. He said the system's goal would be to provide a college without walls at the present time. He said the system would go to the Legislative Advisory Committee and request contingency funds for that purpose. He said the intent is to guarantee freshmen offerings and as many

accoutrements of the college campus as possible. Dr. Helland said that he was concerned that the recommendation might not allow enough lead time to judge the effort in one year.

After several amendments reflecting the discussion above, the recommendation was passed as follows:

THAT THE HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD conclude that there is no need for a community college facility in Cambridge at this time.

THAT the Community College Board be requested to provide, on a pilot test basis, additional post-secondary services through the establishment of a core community college faculty to be located in appropriate facilities in the Cambridge area. It is not, however, recommended that the state should build new buildings for this effort. Such presence would guarantee a coherent program offering with related student support services.

THAT, if sufficient utilization of the service does not justify its continuance, the Community College System should discontinue its on-site activities in Cambridge.

THAT concurrently the other systems serving the Cambridge region should consider how they may more effectively serve the needs of the region with particular attention being given to the Area Vocational-Technical Institute at Pine City.

State University efforts in the Fairmont area were reported on page 40 of the Coordinating Board's 1979 Report to the Governor and the Legislature: "The State University System initiated efforts to assess the post-secondary needs of the Fairmont region. The Prairie Lakes Extended Campus program was developed with Mankato State University authorized to meet needs at the collegiate level. Headquarters are in Fairmont. In Fall 1978 Mankato State began offering first year courses for the two-year Associate of Arts degree program. Two limited reciprocity agreements were negotiated involving three post-secondary educational institutions in southwestern Minnesota and two colleges in northwestern Iowa." (One agreement was between Pipestone AVTI, Jackson AVTI, and Worthington Community College in Minnesota and the Iowa Lakes Community College campuses in Estherville and Emmetsburg; the other

agreement included the same three Minnesota institutions and Northwest Iowa
Technical College in Sheldon.)

The writer secured approval from the Legislative Advisory Committee on February 16, 1978, for taking funds for Cambridge from the system's contingency account, and reported to the State Board on March 21, 1978, plans for Cambridge. Robert Bergstrom of the system staff was assigned to be chief administrator of what would be called the East Central Community College Service Center, assisted by Thomas Levig, formerly of the student personnel staff at Mesabi Community College. The writer also reported that he had intended to use the titles "Provost" and "Assistant Provost" for the two positions but that members of the House Appropriations Committee (Representative Ray Faricy in particular) had expressed dislike for those titles and therefore "Director" and "Assistant Director" would be used.

Offices for the center were made available in the Cambridge Memorial Hospital. Director Bergstrom strarted his work there on May 1, 1978. Thirty-one courses were offered during the 1978-79 year. Twenty of them had adequate enrollments to justify their being taught. Enrollment in the fall quarter was 209 with a full-time-equivalence of 61, in the winter quarter was 319 with a full-time-equivalence of 82, and in the spring quarter was 270 with a full-time-equivalence of 65. Those figures were larger than anticipated. The Center was on its way.

- 1979 O LEGISLATURE INCREASED SIZE OF STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES TO NINE MEMBERS
 - LEGISLATURE ORDERED STUDY BASED UPON DECLINING ENROLLMENTS IN SOME COMMUNITY COLLEGES
 - O CAMBRIDGE CENTER BECAME EXTENSION OF ANOKA-RAMSEY
 - NAME CHANGED FROM "METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE" TO "MINNEAPOLIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE"

A bill to increase the size of the State Board for Community Colleges from seven to nine members was introduced as Senate File 486 on February 19, 1979, by Senator Jerome Hughes of Maplewood with Senators Myron Wegener of Bertha, Eugene Stokowski of Minneapolis, Douglas Sillers of Moorhead, and David Rued of Aitkin as co-authors. It was recommended to pass by the Education Committee on April 16, 1979. On April 19 a companion bill, House File 1454, was introduced by Representative John Ainley of Park Rapids with Representatives Dwaine Hoberg of Moorhead, Rodney Searle of Waseca, Tom Stoa of Winona, and James Pehler of St. Cloud as co-authors. The bills, which also affected the State University Board, were as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; CHANGING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP ON THE STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD AND ON THE STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1978, SECTIONS 136.12, SUBDIVISION 1; AND 136.61, SUBDIVISION 1.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1978, Section 136.12, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

136.12 (EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT.) Subdivision 1. The educational management of the state universities is vested in a board of nine directors who, with the commissioner of education, shall constitute the state university board. Such directors shall be appointed by the governor, subject to the advice and consent of the senate. One director shall be a student at a state university or have graduated from a state university within one year prior to his or her date of appointment. -No-two-shall-be-residents-of-the-same county: Other than the student or recent graduate director, at least one director shall be a resident of each congressional district

and at least three directors shall be graduates of a state university.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1978, Section 136.61, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

(STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES; SELECTION AND 136.61 ADMINISTRATION.) Subdivision 1. The state board for community colleges shall consist of -- seven nine members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They shall be selected for their knowledge of, and interest in community colleges of Minnesota. One member shall be a full-time student at a community college at the time of appointment or shall have been a full-time student at a community college within one year before appointment to the state board for community colleges. Other than the student or recent graduate member, at least one member shall be a resident of each congressional district and at least three members shall be graduates of a community college in this state.

Sec. 3. This act is effective the day following its final enactment. However, the persons who are members of the state university board or the state board for community colleges at that time shall be allowed to complete their terms, but as their terms expire, as vacancies occur, or as the number of members on a board is increased, the governor shall make appointments to the board to bring the membership of the board into compliance with section 1 or 2.

Senate File 486 was recommended to pass by the Education Committee on April 16, 1979, and was passed by the Senate by a 56-7 vote on April 23, 1979. Two days later Senator Roger Moe gave notice of his intention to move for reconsideration. On April 26, 1979, Senate File 486 was re-passed 39-13 with amendments which provided that only one member of each board would need to be a graduate of one of the institutions governed by the board. The House received the bill on April 30, 1979. On May 8, 1979, the House Education Committee recommended that the bill be passed with amendments which would have required that at least three but no more than four members would need to be graduates of an institution governed by the board, and that the bill would take effect by July, 1983. That version passed the House 71-48, but the Senate refused to concur and asked for a conference committee. A committee was formed with as members Senators Robert Dunn of Princeton, Jerome Hughes of Maplewood, and Jerald Anderson of North Branch, and Representatives John

Ainley of Park Rapids, Dave Jennings of Truman, Carl Johnson of St. Peter, and Ken Nelson of Minneapolis. The conference report provided the following language in regard to the community college board:

- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1978, Section 136.61, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- ADMINISTRATION.) Subdivision 1. The state board for community colleges shall consist of—seven nine members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They shall be selected for their knowledge of, and interest in community colleges of Minnesota. One member shall be a full-time student at a community college at the time of appointment or shall have been a full-time student at a community college within one year before appointment to the state board for community colleges. Other than the student of recent graduate member, at least one member shall be a resident of each congressional district and two members shall be graduates of a community college in this state.
- Sec. 3. Persons who are members of the state university board or the state board for community colleges at the time this act takes effect shall be allowed to complete their terms, but as their terms expire, as vacancies occur, or as the number of members on a board is increased, the governor shall make appointments to the board to bring the membership of the board into compliance with section 1 or 2.

Sec. 4. This act effective July 1, 1983.

The conference report was passed on May 21, 1979, by a vote of 39-16 in the Senate and 126-5 in the House. It was signed by Governor Rudy Perpich on June 5, 1977, and appears in the Laws of Minnesota for 1979, Chapter 317, page 830.

Declining enrollments in some community colleges prompted Senator Roger Moe of Ada to move the following rider to the Senate version of the appropriations bill in a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee during the last week of April, 1979:

"In view of declining enrollments in some community colleges, the State Board for Community Colleges, with the assistance of the Higher Education Coordinating Board, shall conduct a study of, and make recommendations in regard to the advisability of, 1) discontinuation or reduction of programs, activities, and services, 2) closing of colleges, 3) consolidation or merger, or both, of community colleges,

(4) merger of community colleges with other post-secondary institutions, and 5) other appropriate alternatives. A report of the study shall be transmitted to the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Finance Committee by January 6, 1981."

There had been declining enrollments in other systems, but no such rider had been introduced in regard to them, prompting speculation that the Senate rider was retribution for the fact that the Minnesota Community College Faculty Association had brought suit against the Legislature and had engaged in a statewide strike prior to the settlement of the Board-Faculty contract in early April of 1979. The rider was included in the appropriations bill which was passed and which appears in the Laws of Minnesota for 1979, Chapter 335, page 1141.

A letter from Senator Roger Moe and Representative Wendell Erickson of Hills, Chairmen of the Educational Divisions of the Senate Finance and House Appropriations, softened the effect of the rider by making the changes shown below:

"In view of declining enrollments in some community colleges, the higher education coordinating board, with the assistance of the state board for community colleges, shall conduct a study of, and make recommendations in regard to, the advisability of (1) discontinuance or reductions, or expansions of programs, activities, and services, (2)-elosing-of-colleges, (3) consolidation or merger, or both, of community colleges, (4) merger of community colleges with other post-secondary institutions, and (5) other appropriate alternatives. A report of this study shall be transmitted to the house appropriations committee and the senate finance committee by January 6, 1981."

During the first year of operation of the East Central Community College Service Center, Director Robert Bergstrom reported directly to the writer, as did the Presidents of the various community colleges. That arrangement was made as a result of the writer's personal interest in seeing to it that the Center would get off to a good start. The success of the Center in its first year made it obvious that the Center would continue to flourish, so in its

second year it was made an extension of Anoka-Ramsey Community College, with the Director reporting to the President of Anoka-Ramsey. Robert Bergstrom had completed the task of getting the Center program under way, and returned to the system staff after a three-month stint as Acting President at Anoka-Ramsey while President Neil Christenson was on sabbatical leave during the months of July, August, and September of 1979. Dr. Thomas Levig was promoted from Assistant Director to Director of the Cambridge Center.

The matter of the name of Metropolitan Community College was pursued by President Curtis Johnson during 1978 and 1979, with the result that the writer received a memorandum from Dr. Johnson dated October 25, 1979, which made the following recommendation:

"After extensive review and discussion covering more than a year and a half regarding the problems and possibilities of changing the college name, I am recommending that the State Board for Community Colleges approve a change to "Minneapolis Community College."

While no proposal considered, including this one, is regarded as perfect, I have concluded that this name enables us to (1) free ourselves from the increasingly damaging confusion of identity with Metropolitan State University; (2) say clearly through our name where we are; (3) establish name compatibility with the Minneapolis Technical Institute with whom we'll be sharing this campus; (4) command the natural support from a host community that becomes more available by declaring through the name that we belong here and we're proud of it; (5) capitalize on the prestige and the positive, progressive image of Minneapolis.

This recommendation has been reviewed by and has the official support of the college advisory board, the MCC Faculty Association, and the MCC Student Association.

Action by the State Board for Community Colleges on November 20, 1979, made the new name official, and it became effective immediately.

- 1980 O STAFF OF THE MINNESOTA HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING
 BOARD RELEASED PRELIMINARY REPORT OF COMMUNITY
 COLLEGE STUDY
 - o HIBBING AND MESABI COMMUNITY COLLEGES PLACED UNDER SAME PRESIDENT
 - o STAFF OF THE MINNESOTA HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD RELEASED PRELIMINARY REPORT OF AVTI STUDY

A preliminary report of the Community College Study ordered by the 1979

Legislature was released by the staff of the Higher Education Coordinating

Board in July of 1980. The staff suggested eight alternatives:

- 1. Maintenance of the status quo.
- 2. Closing institutions with fewer than 400 FYE students.
- 3. Supporting small colleges based on minimal program needs rather than enrollments.
- 4. Merger of area vocational-technical institutes and community colleges under a new board.
- 5. Merger of nearby community colleges.
- 6. Consolidation/cooperative programs between community colleges and area vocational-technical institutes in the same community.
- 7. Clearer delineation of the role of the General College and its relationship to the community colleges.
- 8. Clearer delineation of the role of vocational education in the community colleges and other public post-secondary systems.

Members of the staff suggested that the alternatives did not need to be mutually exclusive, and that there could be modifications or combinations. They chose to ignore the statement of intent issued by Senator Roger Moe and Representative Wendell Erickson, Chairmen of the Education Divisions of Senate Finance and House Appropriations and to consider all feasible policy alternatives.

A step in the direction of one of the alternatives -- merger of nearby

community colleges-was taken on July 29, 1980, when the State Board for Community Colleges approved the recommendation of the writer that the Hibbing and Mesabi Community Colleges be administered by the same President. Dr. Jennis Bapst, the President of Hibbing Community College, had resigned, and it was the recommendation of the writer that President G. M. Staupe, long-time President of Mesabi Community College, be appointed President of both institutions.

Discussions concerning the possibility of similar action in regard to the chief administrative positions for Northland Community College and the Thief River Falls Area Vocational-Technical Institute had been held with administrators in Thief River Falls, but while the writer was prepared to recommend such action the Thief River Falls Board of Education did not choose to go along.

An editorial in the Minneapolis Tribune on September 4, 1980, commented favorably on the steps taken by the Community College System:

COMMUNITY COLLEGES FACE CHANGE FLEXIBLY

Concern over future declines in enrollment was a major reason why the 1979 Legislature called for a study of Minnesota's community college system. The concern was well-founded. Demographic changes--fewer people, especially in the traditional college-age group--will cause problems for all educational institutions, and the community colleges, some of which are already small, will be especially affected. Moreover, there will be an increasing financial pinch as the state's budget tightens.

A preliminary report on the study has been prepared by the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board. The board will decide among the report's recommendations in November, then forward final proposals to next year's Legislature for action.

The board's--and Legislature's--task is complicated, however, by the diversity of the community college system. Enrollment declines, for example, are affecting only the system's medium-sized colleges. The smallest ones, and the large, metropolitan-area institutions, are gaining students. In addition, the colleges are spread around the state, in cities with different characteristics and resources. Thus, a recommendation that would work well for some community colleges would be useless, or counterproductive, for others.

Fortunately, some of the recommendations in the higher education board's preliminary report are already being tried by the community college system. That means that the board and the Legislature can be guided not only by a study's projections, but also by the system's actual experience. For example, the preliminary report proposes coordination, including joint administration, among smaller community colleges. Two community colleges—Hibbing and Mesabi—already have a single president; as many as three other colleges may be brought under that administrative umbrella, with resultant savings for all. System officials point to at least one other area where that approach might work—but caution that it would not be practical where community colleges are far apart.

Another proposal cooperation with vocational-technical is institutes. Minneapolis Community College and Minneapolis Area-Vocational Technical Institute already share facilities and services on the their new side-by-side campuses; there is similar sharing, on a smaller scale, in Thief River Falls. The idea could work in other cities, college officials say--but, obviously, not where there is no vocational institute.

Community College Chancellor Philip Helland says he welcomes the report's suggestions—and is ready with additional proposals for meeting changing needs. Change is not a threat, he declares: "We're not a bit up—tight about it in our system." But no one answer is likely to solve all the future's problems, he warns. The flexible approach to change already being taken by the community college system should guide the higher education board and the Legislature as they decide the system's future.

The 1980 Minnesota Legislature directed the Higher Education Coordinating Board, in cooperation with the State Board for Vocational Education, to add a study of the Vocational-Technical Institutes and make recommendations with regard to the following:

- The mission of the AVTIs and their relationship to other systems and institutions;
- (2) The instructional programs and community services to be offered by the AVTIs;
- (3) The governance and structure of the AVTIs;
- (4) The financing policies and procedures of the AVTIs;
- (5) Other appropriate issues as necessary.

A staff report on the AVTI study was issued in November of 1980, following a format similar to that in the report of the Community College study. Alternatives listed were:

- (1) Maintenance of the status quo.
- (2) Merger of AVTIs serving the same geographic region.
- (3) Closing or merging small or inefficient institutions.
- (4) Financing small institutions based on minimal support needs.
- (5) Consolidation/cooperative programs between AVTIs and public colleges in the same community.
- (6) Establishment of a separate board for the AVTIs.
- (7) Merger of all sub-baccalaureate institutions under a new board.
- (8) Merger of sub-baccalaureate institutions with establishment of regional boards.
- (9) Establishment of a state board for post-secondary non-baccalaureate vocational education.
- (10) Clearer delineation of the role of vocational education in the community colleges and the other post-secondary systems.

Reactions to the alternatives listed in the two studies were invited by the Coordinating Board. The writer took the following positions on the alternatives listed in the community college study and reported them in "The Communicator" of December 12, 1980:

1. Maintenance of the status quo.

It is not likely that things can remain just as they are.

2. Closing institutions with fewer than 400 students.

To do so would deprive areas of the state of services they have come to depend upon. If there were to be any closings, they should be at locations that can be served by other institutions.

3. Supporting small colleges based upon minimal needs rather than enrollments.

We are already doing this, and have gone as far as I think wise.

4. Merger of area vocational-technical institutes and community colleges under a new board.

I have always advocated placing the AVTIs and the community colleges under a new board, but feel that some institutions under the new board should probably remain as single purpose institutions. If this alternative should be pursued, there should be guarantees that the integrity of our programs would be protected.

5. Merger of nearby community colleges.

The only "nearby" community colleges are those in the metropolitan area, Rochester and Austin, and the Itasca-Hibbing-Mesabi group. Mergers in the metropolitan area don't seem necessary. We are already experimenting with Hibbing and Mesabi, and could do more along this line. The real question, though, is whether it would not be better to merge AVTIs and community colleges in each of the communities.

6. <u>Consolidation/cooperative programs between community colleges</u> and area vocational-technical institutes in the same community.

I would favor complete merger in these cases, but it should be done after placing both systems under a new board.

7. Clearer delineation of the role of the General College and its relationship to the community colleges.

I don't think this is worth pursuing.

8. <u>Clear delineation of the role of vocational education in the community colleges and other public post-secondary systems.</u>

This would be helpful.

9. An additional alternative which was brought up by HECB members - regional or district boards.

I think this would have merit if the AVTIs and community colleges were put under a new board, but not if the community college system remains as it is.

- 1981 O MINNESOTA HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD RECOMMENDED NEW BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES, AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES, AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES OPERATED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
 - o LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDATION BY COORDINATING BOARD
 - O CHANCELLOR PRESENTED PLAN FOR REORGANIZING FIVE NORTHEASTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGES
 - REGIONAL CENTERS AT ROCHESTER, VIRGINIA, AND WADENA, AND CONSORTIUM FOR SOUTHWESTERN AND WEST CENTRAL MINNESOTA CLOSED
 - O EAST CENTRAL CENTER OF ANOKA-RAMSEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE MOVED TO NEW CAMPUS
 - o "ARROWHEAD COMMUNITY COLLEGE" ESTABLISHED
 - O HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DEVELOPED LANGUAGE REQUIRING PLANS FOR DEALING WITH REDUCED ENROLLMENTS

After review and discussion of the alternatives listed in the community college and area vocational-technical institute studies, the Higher Education Coordinating Board voted at its meeting on January 27, 1981, to recommend to the 1981 Legislature that a new board be created to govern community colleges, area vocational-technical institutes, and technical institutes operated by the University of Minnesota. Included also was a provision that the state universities should discontinue two-year vocational programs.

Support for the Coordinating Board proposal was voted by the Minnesota State Board for Community Colleges, but the writer injected a note of caution in "The Communicator" of January 30, 1981:

As you know, I have consistently taken the position that the vocational-technical institutes and community colleges should be under the same board. The two types of institutions are becoming more alike, particularly in view of the fact that the AVTIs are now awarding associate degrees. A new board would be able to treat the two types of institutions fairly in the areas of program approvals and program funding, and a single board would simplify relationships with the legislature. However, in view of the extremely negative response which the vocational-technical institutes have made to the

proposal, I have no enthusiasm for our system being involved in any kind of negotiations with them. The new arrangement would require good will from both systems, and while I'm sure that our system could be counted upon to try to make the proposal work, I'm not at all sure that the vocational-technical school system would make the same effort.

A bill to implement the Coordinating Board recommendation was introduced as House File 1020 on March 23, 1981, by Representative Richard Welch of Cambridge with Representatives Jim Heap of Robbinsdale, Ken Zubay of Rochester, Willis Eken of Twin Valley, and Irvin Anderson of International Falls as co-authors. Senator Neil Dieterich of St. Paul introduced a companion bill, Senate File 1113, on March 30, 1981, with Senators Peter Stumpf of St. Paul and Eric Petty of Minneapolis as co-authors. Both bills were sent to Education Committees, but neither was recommended to pass. The bills were as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; ESTABLISHING A STATE BOARD FOR TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES; REQUESTING THE RELEASE OF THE TECHNICAL COLLEGES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA; TRANSFERRING POWERS, DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS FROM SCHOOL DISTRICTS, SCHOOL BOARDS, THE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, AND THE STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES TO THE STATE BOARD FOR TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES; APPROPRIATING MONEY; PROPOSING NEW LAW CODED AS MINNESOTA STATUTES, CHAPTER 135A.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section (135A.01)(ESTABLISHMENT OF (ESTABLISHMENT.) There is established under this chapter a state board for technical institutes and community colleges which shall have governing responsibilities for the following public (1) institutions: area vocational-technical institutes; (2) technical colleges; (3) comprehensive community colleges with and academic college transfer programs; noncomprehensive community colleges, offering only academic programs; and (5) post-secondary educational centers which offer programs either vocational or academic in nature, but which do not constitute an institute or college. The board shall be created by July 1, 1981 but shall not assume full responsibility for the governance of the institutions enumerated above until July 1, 1982.

Subd. 2. (PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION.) The board shall develop procedures for implementing the transfer to be made pursuant to subdivision 1 of this section by January 1, 1982, with the advice

- and consultation of the boards who will be affected by the transfer. The procedures shall include at least: statutory changes needed to implement the transfer, revisions in the budget process, transfer of employees and employee contract obligations, transfer of property and funds, and transfer of legal obligations.
- (COMPOSITION AND SELECTION.) The state board for technical institutes and community colleges shall consist of eight members, one from each congressional district, to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, and three members to represent the state at large, also to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Two shall be selected for their knowledge and interest in post-secondary vocational and technical education; two for their knowledge of and interest in post-secondary general education; five from among members of the public at large for their general interest in post-secondary education; and two shall be full-time students within one year before appointment to the board. One student member shall be from a technical institute and one student member shall be from a community college. No member of the board shall be an employee of or receiving compensation from a post-secondary institution, public or private, while serving on the board.
- Subd. 4. (TERMS.) The membership terms, compensation, removal of members, and filling of vacancies on the board shall be as provided in section 15.0575, except that the terms of the members of the first board shall be subject to the provisions of subdivision 5 of this section, and the terms of the student members shall be two years.
- Subd. 5. (FIRST STATE BOARD.) The first state board for technical institutes and community colleges appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall consist of two members with terms ending on the first Monday in January, 1986; three members with terms ending on the first Monday in January, 1985; three members with terms ending on the first Monday in January, 1984; and three members with terms ending on the first Monday in January, 1983.
- Subd. 6. (ADMINISTRATION.) The state board for technical institutes and community colleges shall elect a president, a secretary and such other officers as it may desire. It shall fix its meeting dates and places. The commissioner of administration shall provide the board with appropriate offices.
- Sec. 2. (135A.02) (POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD.)

 Subdivision 1. (GENERAL.) The state board for technical institutes and community colleges shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the institutions specified in section 1, subdivision 1 and all property pertaining thereto. These powers shall include but are not limited to, the enumeration in this section.
- Subd. 2. (APPOINTMENT OF CHANCELLOR.) The board shall appoint the chancellor for technical institutes and community colleges, who shall serve at the pleasure of the board. The

- chancellor shall be a person qualified by training and experience in the field of post-secondary education or in administration.
- Subd. 3. (PERSONNEL.) The board shall employ all personnel necessary for the performance of its duties. The board shall organize its employees in such manner as it deems proper, but the organization shall include a division for academic instruction and a division for vocational-technical instruction operating under the supervision of the chancellor. The board shall establish personnel policies for the vocational institute and community college system in compliance with chapter 43. These policies shall include salary plans for personnel who are not subject to negotiated salary agreements and shall set the salary of the chancellor, subject to the provisions of section 15A.081.
- Subd. 4. (BUDGET REQUESTS.) The board shall review and approve, disapprove or modify the biennial budget requests for operations and facilities submitted by the chancellor and shall submit the approved biennial budget requests to the governor.
- Subd. 5. (STATE PLANS.) The board shall develop a state five-year plan for the vocational-technical and community college system which shall include plans and objectives for programs, facilities, use of resources, and the mission of each institution. This plan shall also include reports on how the board is maintaining and advancing the distinctiveness of the vocational mission and the general education mission within the system. The board shall evaluate this plan on a biennial basis to determine the success of the system in meeting its objectives.
- Subd. 6. (AREAS AND MERGERS.) The board shall divide the state into administrative areas and may modify these areas as they deem fit. The board may reorganize or close existing institutions as they deem necessary. The board may identify those institutions which should not be closed regardless of enrollment because, given their geographic location, they provide sole access to post-secondary sub-baccalaureate education in their area.
- Subd. 7. (AREA PLANS.) The board shal review and approve the area five-year plans developed pursuant to section 4, subdivision 1.
- Subd. 8. (AREA SPENDING PLANS.) The board shall review and approve the annual spending plan for each area. The board shall also annually approve funding proposals for capital construction, which shall be included in these plans.
- <u>Subd. 9.</u> (MINIMUM STANDARDS.) <u>The board shall establish</u> minimum standards for:
 - (a) faculty and administrative appointments; and
- (b) financial accounting and auditing procedures which are consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and practices.

- Subd. 10. (RULEMAKING.) The board shall prescribe conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, courses of study including undergraduate sub-baccalaureate academic programs and vocational-technical programs and other rules necessary for the operation of the system. These rules so prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.
- Subd. 11. (DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.) The board shall prescribe the requirements for graduation and completion of courses of study in the system and shall have the authority to award appropriate diplomas, certificates, and degrees.
- Subd. 12. (SHARING PLAN.) The board shall prepare a plan which provides for the sharing of administrative staff, support staff, and faculty in those communities where both technical institutes and community colleges are in existence. This plan shall be presented to the governor and the legislature for review no later than January 1, 1982 and shall be implemented by the board no later than September 1, 1982.
- Subd. 13. (LOW ENROLLMENT INSTITUTIONS.) If an institution's certified fall enrollment is less than 400 students, the board shall prepare a plan which provides for the sharing of administrative staff, support staff and faculty on an area basis. The plan shall be presented to the governor and the legislature for review no later than the January 1 after the enrollment is certified to be below 400, and shall be implemented by the board no later than the next September 1.
- Sec. 3. (135A.10) (AUTHORITY OF THE CHANCELLOR.)

 <u>Subdivision 1.</u> (APPOINTMENTS.) <u>The chancellor shall have the authority to appoint:</u>
- (a) area provosts, provided that he shall take into consideration recommendations from the area council in making such appointments;
- (b) area councils, provided that he shall take regional needs and preferences into consideration. Area councils shall consist of seven members who shall serve terms of four years, with no more than two members' terms expiring each year.
- (c) state board staff necessary to carry out the duties of the chancellor's office. Senior officers and other professional employees shall serve at the pleasure of the chancellor in the unclassified service of the state civil service. All other employees shall be in the classified civil service.
- Subd. 2. (BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVE.) The chancellor or his representative shall consult with the commissioner of employee relations, who shall represent the state in all employment contract negotiations with the bargaining representatives of the employees,

pursuant to the provisions of chapter 43 and sections 179.61 to 179.76.

- Sec. 4. (135A.20) (DUTIES OF THE AREA COUNCILS.)

 Subdivision 1. (FIVE YEAR PLANS.) The area council shall review and recommend five-year area plans to the board. These plans shall include plans and objectives for programs, use of resources and facilities of all public post-secondary sub-baccalaureate institutions in the area and proposals for coordination and cooperation among these institutions. These plans may take into account programs and services provided by the school districts and other post-secondary institutions in the area.
- Subd. 2. (ANNUAL SPENDING PLANS.) The area council shall review and recommend the annual spending plan for the area technical institutes and community colleges to the chancellor and the area provost. The spending plans may include annual reallocations of five percent of the area budget.
- Subd. 3. (INSTRUCTIONAL PROPOSALS.) The area council shall review and recommend plans or proposals for new or additional instructional programs to the provost and chancellor.
- Subd. 4. (PROVOST CANDIDATES.) The area council shall make recommendations regarding area provost candidates based on a slate of applicants provided by the chancellor.
 - Sec. 5. (135A.30) (REQUEST FOR RELEASE.)
- The legislature finds that it would serve the best interests of the state to have all of the vocational-technical institutions in the state governed by the same board. The legislature therefore requests that the board of regents of the University of Minnesota release the technical colleges located at Crookston and Waseca from its governing authority, and transfer all powers and liabilities necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction and control of the two colleges to the state board for vocational institutes and community colleges.
- Sec. 6. (EFFECT OF TRANSFER TO STATE BOARD FOR TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES.)
- Subdivision 1. (TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.) In accordance with the provisions of sections 1 to 6, the powers, duties and functions of the state board for vocational education and of school districts and boards relating to post-secondary vocational-technical education and all the powers, duties and functions of the state board for community colleges are transferred to the state board for technical institutes and community colleges.
- Subd. 2. (TRANSFER NOT TO AFFECT LEGAL ACTION.) The transfer of powers, duties and functions as provided in sections 1 to 6 shall not affect any action or proceeding, whether administrative, civil or criminal, pending at the time of the transfer. The action shall be prosecuted or defended in the name of the state board for technical institutes and community colleges, and the state board,

upon application to the appropriate court, shall be substituted as a party to the action or proceeding.

- Subd. 3. (TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.) All books, maps, plans, papers, records and property of every description within the jurisdiction and control of the state board for community colleges shall be delivered and turned over to the state board for technical institutes and community colleges and it is authorized to take possession thereof. To the extent possible, all books, maps, plans, papers, records and property of every description with the jurisdiction and control of the state board for vocational education and of the affected school boards shall be delivered and turned over to the state board for technical institutes and community colleges and it is authorized to take possession thereof. When necessary the state board for technical institutes and community colleges may enter into joint power agreements to lease vocational-technical property and facilities.
- Subd. 4. (TRANSFER OF FUNDS.) The unencumbered and unexpended balancee of all funds appropriated to the state board for community colleges and to the state board for vocational education for post-secondary vocational educaton shall be transferred and reappropriated to the state board for technical institutes and community colleges. All post-secondary state and federal aids available to the state board for vocational education and the state board for community colleges shall be granted to the state board for technical institutes and community colleges.
- Subd. 5. (TRANSFER OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS.) State board for vocational education and school district employees whose duties relate to post-secondary vocational-technical education, and all community college employees shall be transferred to the state board for technical institutes and community colleges pursuant to the procedures for implementing of transfer pursuant to section 1, subdivision 2. This transfer shall be made in compliance with the provisions of chapter 43, sections 179.61 to 179.76, and any other provisions of law governing state employees.
- Subd. 6. (TRANSFER OF STATUTORY REFERENCE.) Whenever a person or authority whose powers, duties and functions are transferred hereunder is referred to in any statute, contract or document, the designation shall be deemed to refer to the board, department of officer to which the power, duties and functions have been transferred.

Sec. 7. (APPROPRIATION.)

The sum of \$..... is appropriated from the general fund to the state board for technical institutes and community colleges for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this act, and shall be available until June 30, 1982.

Sec. 8. (EFFECTIVE DATE.)

Sections 1 to 5 are effective the day following final enactment. Sections 6 and 7 are effective on July 1, 1981.

was concern about the future of higher education in Minnesota, and particularly about the future of small institutions. The writer and members of his staff had discussed the possibility many times of achieving economies in the operation of the Community College System through regionalization, but the timing had never seemed right. In discussing regionalization, the northeastern part of the state had always seemed the logical starting place, since there were five small community colleges in relatively close proximity to each other.

Two of the colleges -- Hibbing and Mesabi -- were already being administered by one president. In the spring of 1981 Dr. Carl Anderson resigned as President of Rainy River Community College in International Falls to assume the Presidency of Dyersburg State Community College in Tennessee. A short time later Dr. Ralph Doty resigned as President of Vermilion Community College in Ely to become President of Meramec Community College in St. Louis, Missouri. That reduced the number of Presidents in the five northeastern colleges to two -- Gil Staupe at Hibbing and Mesabi, and Phil Anderson at Itasca. The time was ripe for discussion of regionalization.

Mr. Jim Pumarlo, Managing Editor of the International Falls Daily Journal was pressing the writer as to what would be done in regard to the vacancy at Rainy River. The writer mentioned the possibility of combining the northeastern colleges in some kind of reorganization, with the result that the following editorial appeared in the Journal on April 6, 1981.

REGIONAL STAFF DESERVES A LOOK

The coming vacancy in the hierarchy at Rainy River Community College (RRCC) opens up an excellent opportunity to rearrange its governing system.

College President Carl Christian Andersen leaves his post for greener Tennessee pastures at the end of June and several options

exist for RRCC's future. Directors of the State Board for Community Colleges meet April 21 to discuss alternatives.

One they seriously should explore is setting up an umbrella staff with one president to oversee five northern Minnesota community colleges. The colleges that could fall under one administrative body--as pointed out by Chancellor Philip Helland last week--are RRCC, Hibbing CC, Itasca CC at Grand Rapids, Mesabi CC at Virginia and Vermilion CC at Ely.

That system would centralize administration, eliminating the one college-one administration system now in effect. The bottom line is economy and the most economic and viable alternative wins. The small size of the colleges, particularly RRCC and Vermilion, perhaps means affairs could be conducted just as well by one capable president rather than by several.

A chief executive officer still would be stationed at each campus. If the alternative is found to be feasible and saves administrative costs, then it should be a top priority.

According to Helland, this alternative competes with two others--selecting Andersen's successor immediately or naming an acting president. Centralizing staffs would take the most planning, probably spanning two to three years before full implementation.

Helland pointed out that major and immediate changes in consolidating staff might mean layoffs, and we wouldn't want to see large cuts in either staff or programs. But RRCC and other community colleges currently can take advantage of none of the economies of size which one consolidated system with five campuses could. Gradually assuming implementation of a central staff as opportunity presents itself should be viewed as a cost-cutting measure.

For example, Hibbing and Mesabi already are being run by one president. Hibbing's president resigned last year and Mesabi's has since been doing double duty. He's close to retirement, Helland said, which would make two more colleges open to centralization.

The idea was proposed in a list of recommendations prepared by the Higher Education Coordinating Board which outlined ways to deal with declining enrollments. The board suggested "merging" nearby community colleges through various administrative structures, including appointing one president for several campuses.

That person most likely would be part of a central staff to oversee colleges' operation. A core staff with a chief executive officer also would be on site at each campus.

The umbrella form of government is worth evaluating as a potential cost-cutting move, and with two colleges already being served by one president and the top executive at another announcing his resignation, the time certainly is right.

Talking about a central staff is a fine idea, if the system consciously keeps that core to a minimal number. But if the staff is to expand to a large bureaucracy, no money is being saved and the persons would be more effective stationed at each individual campus where they are closer to the respective communities.

The editorial, along with other articles which appeared in the International Falls paper caused a great deal of discussion, and some consternation, in the five colleges. There were those who supported the idea of regionalization, and those who opposed it. Many urged caution and more study before action. The writer sent the following letter to Senator Robert Lessard of International Falls on May 4, 1981, in response to questions raised by the Senator:

Senator Robert Lessard 24B Capitol Building Aurora Avenue St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Senator Lessard:

Thank you for your call in regard to the possibility that we may reorganize the community colleges in the northeastern part of Minnesota.

The articles which have appeared in the "International Falls Daily Journal" had their beginnings when Jim Pumarlo called me after the surprise resignation of Carl Andersen and asked what procedures we would be using in filling the position. My response was quoted accurately.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board report on community colleges and vocational-technical institutes had already recommended regional administration, and we had discussed the possibility even before Dr. Andersen's resignation. President Bapst had left Hibbing last summer, so Dr. Andersen's resignation was the second in the group of five northeastern colleges. When Ralph Doty resigned at Vermilion during the second week in April, we were down to two Presidents - Mr. Staupe at Mesabi and Dr. Phil Anderson at Itasca. Mr. Staupe is near retirement age, so it seemed to me that this would be an ideal time for us to consider reorganization as recommended by the Coordinating Board.

I discussed the matter with the State Board for Community Colleges on April 21st, and the Board encouraged me to work on a plan for discussion at the next Board meeting on May 12th.

The Presidents of the northeastern colleges will meet with me on May 6th, for the purpose of discussing possible reorganization. We have discussed this many times before, but the iron has never been as hot as it is now.

I will report to the State Board on May 12th, receive their reactions, and then I will meet with the employees of the colleges involved. If it appears that we will be going ahead with a plan, it will probably require special meetings of the State Board in late May and early June to exchange views with representatives of statewide faculty, administrative, and student groups, and then to act upon whatever plan survives.

The goal of any reorganization will be to provide equal or better services at lower cost. Some people don't think this is possible, but I think it is. I think that we can reduce the number of non-teaching personnel and thereby save costs. I think that with a single college concept in northeastern Minnesota, and the resulting improved coordination, we can also improve programs and services.

If we do get involved with a new plan, we will try to avoid layoffs. It would probably be necessary for some people to accept different jobs than they now have, but we have a good record of taking care of people in our system, and we would try to accomplish our goals by attrition, reassignment, and transfer.

Please be assured that I will not recommend anything I think will hurt the small colleges in our system. I was involved with their establishment as members of the state system, and have been their champion since the beginning.

I'll send you more information as it becomes available, and will appreciate a call if you have questions.

Yours truly,

Philip C. Helland Chancellor

The letter was typical of responses made by the writer to those who requested information.

On April 21, 1981, the writer referred the administrative vacancies in the northeastern colleges to the State Board for Community Colleges, and suggested that since northeastern Minnesota would be a logical region under House File 1020, it would probably be wise to consider the possibility of combining the colleges in some way rather than filling the Presidential

vacancies. Members of the Board urged study of the matter and a report to the Board on May 12, 1981.

Support for the idea came in an editorial in the Duluth News-Tribune on April 27, 1981:

UNITING COLLEGES

There's an idea that could streamline administration of Northern Minnesota's community colleges while at the same time allow them to maintain quality education.

The State Board for Community Colleges is studying the possibility of a central administration for Rainy River Community College, International Falls; Hibbing Community College, Hibbing; Itasca Community College, Grand Rapids; Mesabi Community College, Virginia; and Vermilion Community College, Ely.

Under the existing structure, each has its own administrative machinery.

The idea of consolidating administrative functions appears to have merit and deserves consideration--not only in this part of the state but throughout Minnesota. These are hard times for education, and there's no doubt that regional central administration could cut costs considerably.

By organizing on a regional basis--no two of the five colleges in this area are more than a couple hours' drive apart--the supervisory function of administration need not suffer while the record-keeping, curriculum planning and financial organizing functions could be streamlined at great savings to taxpayers.

The purpose of these institutions, it should go without saying, is education and student services, which could be preserved or even enhanced with such administrative consolidation.

The state community college board should take a long, hard look at this plan with an eye toward expanding it if, after detailed study, it appears as viable as it does now in its embryonic stage.

The four Presidents--Gil Staupe of Hibbing and Mesabi, Phil Anderson of Itasca, Carl Andersen of Rainy River, and Ralph Doty of Vermilion--met with the writer on May 6, 1981, at the Holiday Inn in Eveleth. The Presidents supported the idea of reorganization and the need for showing that in the Community College System we were willing and able to make changes of the type

suggested by the Coordinating Board. The writer used consensus gained from the May 6th meeting with the Presidents as the basis for the following report to the State Board for Community Colleges at its meeting in Willmar on May 12, 1981:

Throughout the life of the Minnesota Community College System there have been questions about the wisdom of maintaining small institutions with high per students costs and limited offerings. Our system has always taken the position that if people in Minnesota are to have equal access to post-secondary education, and if areas of the state are to benefit equally from the services which a college can offer, we need at least the number of community college locations that we have now.

Over the years, we have discussed regional organization as a means of countering concerns about small institutions. We have felt that any reorganization should have three major goals:

- 1) To ensure a continuation of a community college presence in each of the communities in which a community college is now located. (It would be easy to defend a college of more than 2000 students, even though the campus might be dispersed over a large geographical area.)
- 2) To improve services. (Improvement could take place within existing instructional dollars if colleges could make more use of new technologies such as two-way television, could share specialized equipment and staff, could operate more joint programs, could make available more non-traditional offerings such as college for working adults, etc.)
- 3) To reduce costs. (There would be substantial savings if we could reduce just the costs of Administration, Business and Records Management, and Administrative Services.)

It has been apparent for many years that there is a growing disparity between per student costs in our small colleges and in our large colleges. Actual expenditures per full-year-equivalent student, at five-year intervals, have been as follows:

	College	FYE 80-81	EXP/FYE FY 1970	EXP/FYE FY 1975	EXP/FYE FY 1980
1.	Normandale	3536	\$ 863	\$1105	\$1809
2.	North Hennepin	2643	922	1131	1952
3.	Anoka-Ramsey	2416	931	1374	1943
4.	Lakewood	2399	1046	1201	1948
5.	Rochester	2209	1016	1390	2178
6.	Minneapolis	2076	1388	1471	2145
7.	Inver Hills	1912		1278	1947
8.	Willmar	768	998	1435	2223
9.	Austin	733	1212	1984	2966
10.	Itasca	617	1217	2009	3104
11.	Mesabi	610	1027	1566	2716
12.	Hibbing	555	1074	1718	3274
13.	Brainerd	515	1180	2045	2603
14.	Fergus Falls	513	1134	1919	2989
15.	Vermilion	496	1600	1783	2744
16.	Worthington	458	1088	2276	2935
17.	Northland	427	1064	2074	2821
18.	Rainy River	346	\$1194	\$2296	\$3213
	SYSTEM	23,229			

The average expenditures for the five northeastern colleges is \$3010, whereas the average for North Hennepin, Anoka-Ramsey, and Lakewood (those most comparable in terms of enrollment) is \$1947.

When constant dollars are inserted into the chart, the disparity remains:

	W. Jane		EXP/FYE	EXP/FYE	EXP/FYE
	College	FYE 80-81	FY 1970	FY 1975	FY 1980
1.	Normandale	3536	\$ 917	\$ 855	\$ 976
2.	North Hennepin	2643	980	875	1053
3.	Anoka-Ramsey	2416	989	1063	1049
4.	Lakewood	2399	1112	930	1051
5.	Rochester	2209	1080	1076	1175
6.	Minneapolis	2076	1475	1139	1158
7.	Inver Hills	1912		989	1051
8.	Willmar	768	1061	1111	1200
9.	Austin	733	1288	1539	1601
10.	Itasca	617	1293	1555	1675
11.	Mesabi	610	1091	1212	1466
12.	Hibbing	555	1141	1330	1767
13.	Brainerd	515	1254	1583	1405
14.	Fergus Falls	513	1205	1485	1613
15.	Vermilion	496	1700	1380	1481
16.	Worthington	458	1156	1762	1584
17.	Northland	427	1131	1605	1522
18.	Rainy River	346	\$1269	\$1777	\$1733
	SYSTEM	23,229			

There are some inconsistencies in the charts, such as the fact that Blandin grants to Itasca are included, but the charts serve to show what is happening in our system.

A number of years ago, as the differences in size and economy of scale became apparent in our system, we began to discuss the possibility of sharing resources through regional organization. At one time, we were toying with the idea of recommending that no college should have less than 2000 full-year-equivalent students. To accomplish that goal, and the resulting economy of scale, it would be necessary to combine colleges. In the northeast, for example, a combination of Hibbing, Itasca, Mesabi, Rainy River, and Vermilion would yield a full-year-equivalence of 2,624 students this year. In central and western Minnesota, a combination of Northland, Fergus Falls, Brainerd, Willmar, and Worthington would yield an FYE of 2,681 students. A combination of Rochester and Austin would yield an FYE of 2,942. On that basis, college sizes this year would have been:

Normandale	3536		
Austin-Rochester	2942		
Central & Western	2681		
North Hennepin	2643		
Northeastern	2624		
Anoka-Ramsey	2416	(Includes	Cambridge)
Lakewood	2399		3
Minneapolis	2076		
Inver Hills	1912		

Some of these combinations would be difficult because of distances involved, and it would be easier to develop regions if both Community Colleges and Area Vocational-Technical Institutes were involved. The metropolitan area does not have the problem of long distances, and colleges are already of defensible size, but we are discussing the possibility of an intermediate unit to provide administrative and coordinating services to the metropolitan area colleges and thereby reduce their costs even below the present level.

In the northeast, colleges are relatively close together, and we have enough vacancies in administrative positions so that we could contemplate a reorganization plan which would require no layoff of administrative personnel. There would be excess classified personnel for a time, but that could probably be taken care of through attrition and reassignment.

The chart which follows has been put together hurriedly, and will probably need some corrections, such as deleting positions which are funded by private grants. But the totals are pretty close to correct and they show that in just the areas of Administration, Business Management, and Records Management, the five northeastern colleges spend \$466,923 more than North Hennepin Community College, a college with an enrollment just slightly larger than the combined enrollments of the five colleges.

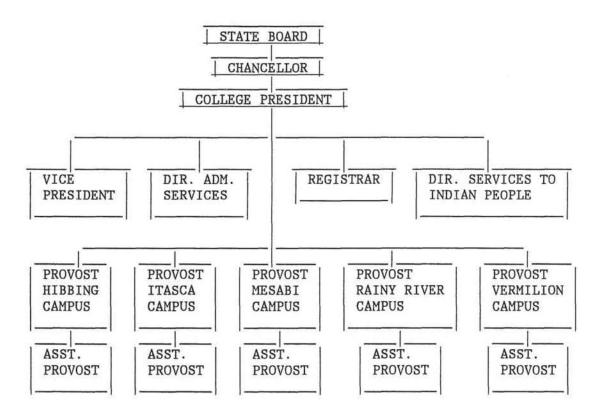
	Hibbing	Itasca	Mesabi	Rainy River	Vermilion	Five Colleges	North Hennepin
Administration							
Presidents	1 -\$ 37,324	1 -\$ 37,324	1 -\$ 37,324	1 -\$ 37,324	1-\$ 37,324	5 -\$186,620	1 \$ 41,990
Deans	2 -\$ 65,846	2 -\$ 65,646	2 -\$ 65,646	2 -\$ 65,646	2-\$ 65,646	0 -\$328,230	3 \$108,474
Associate					30 - 30 - 31 <u>- 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 3</u>		
Deans	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 \$158,000
Directors	.5-\$ 16,012	.5-8 7,921	.5 -\$ 16,012	1.5-\$ 28,319		3 -\$ 68,264	0
Classified							
Staff	3 -\$ 40,465	2.4-S 27,052	4 -\$ 48,588	2 -\$ 24,346	2-\$ 26,956	13.4-\$167,407	6.6 \$ 36,397
Total	6.5-\$159,447	5.9-\$137,943	7.5 -\$167,570	6.5-\$155,635	5-\$129,926	31.4-\$750,521	15.6 \$394,867
Business Office							
Business							
Manager				1 -\$ 22,509	1-\$ 23,323	2 -\$ 45,832	
Senior						- 1.01,000	
Acctq. Ofcr.							1 \$ 21,736
Intermediate							1 22/100
Acctq. Ofcr.	1 -\$ 15,952	1 -\$ 19,544				2 -\$ 35,496	
Acctq. Ofcr.			1 -\$ 15,952			1 -\$ 15,952	
Acctq. Tech.							1 \$ 14,010
Senior						E-FERRISH STATE	
Acct. Clerk	1 -\$ 13,217					1 -\$ 13,217	
Acct. Clerk			1 -\$ 12,841		1-\$ 10,899	2 -\$ 23,740	3 \$ 34,598
Other							
Classified		1 -\$ 10,377				1 -\$ 10,377	,35-\$ 3,362
Total	2 -\$ 29,169	2 -\$ 29,921	2 -\$ 28,793	1 -\$ 22,509	2-\$ 34,222	9 -\$144,614	5.35-\$ 73,706
Records							
Office							
Senior							
Registrar			18.				
Registrar			1 -\$ 20,964	1 -\$ 18,249		2 -\$ 39,213	1 -\$ 17,623
Recorder	1 -\$ 17,623	1 -\$ 15,430			1-\$ 14,470	3 -\$ 47,523	
Other							
Classified		.5-\$ 5,053	.75-8 7,579	<u> </u>		1.25-\$ 12,632	4 -\$ 41,384
Total	1 -\$ 17,623	1.5-\$ 20,483	1.75-\$ 28,543	1 -\$ 18,249	1-\$ 14,470	6.25-\$ 99,368	5 -\$ 59,007
Grand							
Total	9.5-\$206,239	9.4-\$188,347	11.25-\$224,906	8.5-\$196,393	8-\$178,618	46.65-8994,503	25.95-\$527,580
Difference						***************************************	(\$466,923

The chart will need more checking, and of course there will be some personnel costs associated with the fact that there are five campuses in the northeast group and only one at North Hennepin. But it seems obvious that when other possible savings are added in, it will cost much less to operate the five northeastern colleges as one college.

If the five colleges were to be combined into one, it would be necessary to be very clear as to what would be done at the "college" level and what would be done at the "campus" level. I would propose that the college level be concerned with program planning, preparation of budget requests and budget allocations, business & personnel management, records management, specialized services, reporting, and coordination. Day to day operation at the campus

level and relationships with communities, would be left to campus administrators.

I would propose that the "college" staff include a President, a Vice President, a Director of Administrative Services, a Registrar, Directors of approved college-wide services such as those to Indian people, and appropriate classified staff. I would propose that "campus" administration include a Provost, an Assistant Provost, and appropriate classified staff. An organizational chart would be as below:



At the present time three of the five presidencies are open, two deans have indicated that they will retire at the end of next year, and one accounting position is open. This means that there are 12 presidents and deans available to fill the 12 positions as President, Vice President, Provost, and Assistant Provost. If Dr. Phil Anderson, President of Itasca, were to be named President and Mr. G.M. Staupe, President of Mesabi, were to be named Vice President, that would mean that at each campus the Provost and Assistant Provost could be selected from the two Deans. Appointments could be for one year, with a review at the end of the year to determine whether or not the appointments should be made permanent, except for cases in which persons are asked to move to take new positions. Those should probably be considered permanent appointments.

The new arrangement would not create any problems under the faculty contract, faculty seniority could remain by campus. Exchange of views in regard to campus matters could take place between the campus faculty and the provost, while exchange of views in regard to

college-wide matters could take place between a college-wide faculty committee and the president.

Many details need to be worked out. But if it is the desire of the Board that exploration continue, I will meet with college staffs and advisory committees before the end of the academic year. I will then prepare a final recommendation which could be discussed at system level exchange of views meetings on June 9th, and acted upon later the same day. If the decision should be to go ahead, the new organization could be in effect on July 1, 1981.

One final item. It would be best if the "college" headquarters could be at a neutral site, but the fact that there is ample space at Hibbing Community College would probably mean that to save costs we would need to utilize that space for at least the first years.

After discussing the report on May 12, 1981, members of the State Board for Community Colleges urged the writer to continue exploring the idea. Copies of the report were sent to area newspapers and legislators, to each of the colleges in the Minnesota Community College System, to the Governor, to legislative leaders, and to the Higher Education Coordinating Board.

The writer then contacted area legislators to ascertain their reactions to the report. First to be contacted was Representative Dominic Elioff, a faculty member at Mesabi Community College. He gave strong support to the idea and provided leadership in securing support from other legislators.

After all contacts had been made the situation was as follows:

Hibbing - Senator Ron Dicklich - Positive Representative Lona Minne - Positive

Itasca - Senator Robert Lessard - Positive Representative Lemon - Positive

Mesabi - Senator Ron Dicklich - Positive Representative Dominic Elioff - Positive

Rainy River - Senator Robert Lessard - Positive Representative Irvin Anderson - Negative

Vermilion - Senator Doug Johnson - Noncommittal Representative Joseph Begich - Positive The next step was to meet with administrators, faculty members, staff members, and advisory committee members at each of the affected colleges.

Such meetings were held at Vermilion on May 18, 1981, at Mesabi and Hibbing on May 20th, at Rainy River on May 21st, and at Itasca on May 22nd. An article in the International Falls Daily Journal on May 22, 1981, reported feelings that seemed similar to those on other campuses:

HELLAND'S VISIT CALMS FEARS OF COLLEGE REGIONALISM

Initial fears of proposed regionalism for five northeastern Minnesota community colleges apparently have been calmed following a visit by Philip C. Helland to Rainy River Community College (RRCC) Thursday.

The chancellor of the State Board for Community Colleges met separately with three groups--administration and classified personnel, faculty and the citizens Advisory Committee. Some people still reported a wait-and-see attitude toward the idea, while others already were citing potential benefits.

Helland also emphasized that it will be up to the state board June 9 to decide whether and when to implement the plan. Conceivably, reorganization could begin July 1.

The plan basically calls for a regionwide president to serve over the five campuses, plus a provost and assistant provost in each community. Locally, those posts probably would be filled by: Ray Berg, current dean of students, and Ralph Anderson, dean of instruction. However, it's not been determined who would fill which slot.

A month ago many people at the college expressed reservations about the proposal. But after Thursday, many had changed their tune, or at least were more comfortable with the plan after having face-to-face discussions with Helland.

"It was very helpful to have Dr. Helland on campus," Berg said, noting that the chancellor basically explained the background of his proposal. "He presented the very positive parts of it and some of the potential negative elements."

Berg said he sensed most of his group supported the idea. The only negative comments concerned staff reduction. But, as Berg understood, any changes in classified personnel would come through job shifts or attrition.

Meanwhile, Anderson pointed out that he's been doing a lot of thinking as to how regionalism could help RRCC. Helland helped reinforce his belief that the college could be strengthened. Cooperation among campuses would be important, he said. Helland explained that this could have been done several years ago, but the schools were preoccupied with being autonomous, he said.

"It will strengthen some institutions--maybe all of us," Anderson said.

He also noted the potential for greater number of human resources to promote projects of benefit to all five campuses. It also may enhance possibilities for getting federal grants for the mini-system.

George Stoiber's main interest was that community support continues. "If that keeps on, that's probably all we're really concerned about." Stoiber is president of the local faculty union.

Helland emphasized that no layoffs would be forthcoming and no great changes would take place on campus, Stoiber said. It also won't affect the classroom, which pleased Stoiber.

"I still have some concerns as far as communication goes," he said. "The school has built a good reputation for student services and we want to keep a high level of promptness."

For example, under the proposal it may take longer for a student to get a copy of his transcript since such matters would be handled at the central office.

"It could take a whole year before anything is really changed," he said, as far as changing job titles and duties. But others indicated they thought that any regional plan, if implemented, would come prior to the 1981-82 school year.

Larry VanSchoiack could be quite affected by a regional staff. It's proposed that one business manager would oversee all five schools. As noted by VanSchoiack, the chancellor has yet to present the nuts and bolts of his proposal.

But, VanSchoiack said, "In order to eliminate people, you have to stop doing some work or you have to transfer it to others. I know what I'm doing, and I know I'm very busy all the time."

VanSchoiack said he has no fear of being sent on the street, since the system always has watched out for its employees.

"You can't argue with saving money," he said, and the college must support at least the exploration of regionalism. "It may work better," he said, but added, "Nothing is ever as simple as it sounds"

Members of the advisory board also appeared optimistic. Pat Corrin stressed that as long as community relations would be carried out by local staff, she would be satisfied. Central recordkeeping should be no problem, she said, since this is done even in secondary schools. Lynn Meyer, another member, said she understood nothing to be definite yet, but said the chancellor answered all the committee's concerns.

A potential problem could be one campus becoming dominant over others. But she said, "I don't think that would be an overwhelming problem."

Glenne Strand said he's been impressed by the idea since it was introduced. The only concern was that the college-wide president may not visit one campus as frequently as another, possibly due to personality conflicts. He suggested, and said Helland agreed, that a member of each campus' advisory board meet monthly with the president.

"It should make for a much more efficient operation," he said of Helland's proposal. "The economic savings is just tremendous. I couldn't have been any more for it."

Representatives of the Minnesota Community College Faculty Association, meeting with the State Board for Community Colleges on June 9, 1981, presented a resolution from the Association asking that any merger plans be delayed until more study could be done by a task force which would develop guidelines for a possible merger. They took the position that plans for merger should move forward immediately, but agreed that a task force might be helpful in suggesting changes as plans were developed. Final action by the State Board was to approve the time schedule suggested by the writer:

- 1. A decision on whether or not to go ahead will be made at the July Board meeting.
- 2. If the decision is to go ahead, the President and Vice President will be appointed at the July meeting. The appointments will take effect on October 14.
- College administrations, as they now exist, will submit college spending plans at the September Board meeting for operation as though they were separate colleges for this year.
- 4. Between the July and October Board meetings, the chancellor will work with the President and Vice President in selection of a Director of Administrative Services, and a Director of Community Services, and an acting Provost for each campus.
- 5. All "college" administrators will take office on October 14.

6. From October 14 through June 30, 1982, the college administration will be working on procedures for operation as one college starting on July 1, 1982. Every effort will be made to get input from all affected persons and groups during the planning period.

The decision to go ahead was made by the State Board for Community Colleges on July 14, 1981, so the above schedule was activated. The Board approved the writer's recommendation that Dr. Phil Anderson, President of Itasca Community College, be appointed President of the new "college" and that Mr. Gil Staupe, President of Hibbing and Mesabi Community Colleges be appointed Vice President.

The regional centers operated by the Coordinating Board at Rochester, Virginia, and Wadena, and the Southwest and West Central Minnesota Consortium were not funded by the 1981 Legislature and as a result they were closed in the summer of 1981.

The East Central Center of Anoka-Ramsey Community College moved to new quarters on its permanent campus in the summer of 1981. The facilities were located on the site where the buildings of Riverview Community College were to have been built, and consisted of a steel building which provided five classrooms as well as faculty and administrative offices. The structure was leased with funds made available by the 1981 Legislature. The building was such that it could be sold for other purposes if the Center were to fail, but under the enthusiastic leadership of Director Tom Levig the Center seemed destined for increasing success.

An advisory committee for the East Central Center was approved by the State Board for Community Colleges. That action gave the Center visibility as a separate campus and set a precedent for future centers. One difference from existing procedure was that members of the East Central Center Advisory Committee would be appointed by the Anoka-Ramsey Advisory Committee, upon

recommendation of the Director of the East Central Center and the President of Anoka-Ramsey. Advisory committees for colleges were appointed by the State Board.

Commendation for the reorganization of the northeastern colleges came in a resolution passed by the Higher Education Coordinating Board at its meeting on August 31, 1981. An excerpt from the minutes of that meeting:

Dr. Helland reported on the Community College System's reorgnization of community colleges in northeastern Minnesota which, he said, has "some bearing upon recommendations of the Coordinating Board" to the 1981 Legislature. He reviewed the rationale and objectives which led to his board's decision to consolidate the five community colleges in the region. He briefly described the administrative structure and the timetable for the reorganization.

Mr. Madson commended Dr. Helland and the Community College Board for its action describing it as a "courageous move and well in keeping with the times and what will happen in the future."

Action: It was moved by Mr. Madson and seconded by Mrs. Kamper that the Coordinating Board adopt the following resolution and that it be conveyed by letter to the president of the Community College Board by President Krause:

WHEREAS, the Community College System, in recognition of changing conditions facing Minnesota post-secondary education, has initiated plans to meet future needs efficiently and effectively;

WHEREAS, the Community College System has developed and adopted a plan to reorganize the administration of the five community colleges in northeastern Minnesota;

WHEREAS, the reorganization plan is designed to ensure the continued access to community colleges in communities where they are located, to improve services and to reduce costs;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that members of the Higher Education Coordinating Board congratulate the Board for Community Colleges and the Community College System administration for its courageous action in planning for the future of Minnesota post-secondary education.

The motion carried.

"Arrowhead Community College" became the name of the reorganized colleges when the State Board approved the writer's recommendation on September 22,

1981. Campuses became "Arrowhead Community College-Hibbing Campus,"
"Arrowhead Community College-Itasca Campus," "Arrowhead Community College-Mesabi Campus," "Arrowhead Community College-Rainy River Campus," "Arrowhead Community College-Vermilion Campus."

Quarters for the Arrowhead staff were set up in the administration building of the Hibbing Campus and were occupied on October 14, 1981, as planned. Staff members were: Phil Anderson, President; Gil Staupe, Vice President; Bill Maki of Vermilion, Director of College Services; Archie Hill of Mesabi, Director of Community Services; and Paul Schultz of Rainy River, Director of Services to Indian People.

Provosts and Assistant Provosts were: Hibbing Campus - Orville Olson, Provost, and Myron Schmidt, Assistant Provost; Itasca Campus - Madalyn Binger, Provost, and Will Backes, Assistant Provost; Mesabi Campus - Dick Kohlhase, Provost, and Jack Eaton, Assistant Provost; Rainy River Campus - Ray Berg, Provost, and Ralph Anderson, Assistant Provost; Vermilion Campus - Ray Kinney, Provost, and Jon Harris, Assistant Provost. All except Madalyn Binger had been Deans prior to the establishment of Arrowhead Community College. Dr. Binger was new to the System.

Directions from the writer to the administrators of Arrowhead and its campuses for operation during 1981-82 were given at a meeting on the Itasca Campus on October 21, 1981:

As of October 14, 1981:

- A) President, Vice President, and Director of College Services are relieved of previous assignments and begin planning for Arrowhead.
- B) Director of Community Services continues as Director for Hibbing and Mesabi, and takes over responsibility for the planetarium as well as the HECB Regional Center.

- C) Director of Services to Indian People remains at Rainy River, but begins working with advisory committees on plans to extend services to Itasca and Vermilion.
- D) Provosts and Assistant Provosts take office. Any changes in the areas of Program, Physical Plant, or Long Range Planning will be coordinated through the College President, but in other respects the Provosts will report to the Chancellor.
- E) College officers will be working in areas such as:
 - 1) Inventory of courses
 - 2) Inventory of calendars
 - Inventory of schedules
 - 4) Inventory of staffing
 - 5) Inventory of equipment
 - 6) Inventory of physical plant
 - 7) Inventory of activities
 - 8) Inventory of foundations
 - 9) Inventory of Advisory Committees
 - 10) Inventory of exchange of views procedures
 - 11) Development of long range plan
 - 12) Development of detailed plan for college and campus services
 - Development of detailed plan for college and campus communication
 - 14) Development of self-study for regional accreditation
 - 15) The discussions necessary to implement change

While the development of Arrowhead Community College received favorable comment in the press and from legislators, it did not stop talk in the Legislature of the closing of institutions. Language passed in the Education Division of House Appropriations on December 12th and 14th addressed the matter directly:

Section 1. (CLOSING OF CAMPUSES OR INSTITUTIONS.)

Subdivision 1. (STATE UNIVERSITIES; COMMUNITY COLLEGES; AREA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTES.) By July 1, 1983, the state university board shall close one campus; the state community college board shall close two or more campuses; and the state board for vocational education shall close two or more area vocational technical institutes. By May 1, 1982, the state boards shall designate which campuses or institutions they intend to close.

Subd. 2. (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.) The board of regents of the University of Minnesota shall develop a plan for closing (a) one campus or a college at the Twin Cities campus and (b) one or more research facilities or experiment stations. The plan, which shall specify the fiscal implications of the closings, shall be submitted to the house appropriations committee and the senate finance committee by May 1, 1982. The plan shall designate which campus and which experiment stations or research facilities will close. The plan shall include provisions for the closing of the campus, stations, and or facility by July 1, 1983.

Subd. 3. (FACTORS.) In determining which campuses, institutions, research facilities, or experimental stations should be closed, the boards shall consider such factors as the system's mission, short-term and long-term enrollment trends, fiscal implications, geographic accessibility to comparable institutions, availability of alternative programs, legal implications, and feasibility of employee transfers.

Subd. 4. (STUDENT TRANSFERS.) In planning for the closing of campuses, the boards shall provide students with the opportunity to complete programs in their major course of study and to complete graduation requirements by transferring to other institutions. Student credits shall transfer from institution to institution within each post-secondary education system. Students shall be given a choice of the set of graduation requirements they are required to meet between the requirements of the institution from which they transfer and the requirements of the institution to which they transfer.

Sec. 2. (PROCESS.)

The central administration of each post-secondary system shall develop and submit a closing plan to its state board. In the process of developing the plan the central administration of each system shall consult with the central administrations of the other systems. Prior to making its final decision regarding the closing of a campus, institution, research facility or experimental station, each board shall hold public hearings at the institutions which are being considered for closing. Each board shall submit its closing plan to the higher education coordinating board for review and recommendation pursuant to section 136A.04, subdivision 1, clause (d).

Sec. 3. (EMPLOYEE TRANSFER.)

To the extent possible, employees affected by the closings shall be allowed to transfer to positions in other post-secondary institutions and shall be given preference in new hirings. Seniority, salary and fringe benefits and other employment terms of affected employees shall be maintained insofar as possible consistent with the pertinent bargaining agreements, if any.

The language was modified by the full Appropriations Committee so that mandatory closings were omitted, but each system was required to develop a plan for dealing with declining enrollments:

Section 1. (PLANS FOR DECLINING ENROLLMENT.)

(UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA; STATE UNIVERSITIES; Subdivision 1. COMMUNITY COLLEGES; AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES.) The board of regents of the University of Minnesota, the state university board, the community college board, and the state board for vocational education shall each develop a plan for providing post secondary education services under conditions of declining or reduced enrollments. Each plan shall specify the fiscal implications of declining enrollments and a proposed strategy for potential campus mergers, reorganizations, changes in system governance or other methods of adjusting the present level of facilities and services to the projected level of reduced demand even to the point of campus closures, if deemed necessary. The purpose of the plan is to reduce the cost of present facilities and services in proportion to the reduction in enrollment. Each plan shall be submitted to the legislature by January 1, 1983.

- 2. In determining strategies for the Subd. (FACTORS.) adjustment of present facilities and services to reduced levels of demand, the boards shall consider such factors as the system's mission, the impact of such adjustments on students, short-term and long-term enrollment trends, accessibility for the handicapped, fiscal implications, geographic accessibility to programs, institutions, availability of alternative implications and feasibility of employee transfers.
- Subd. 3. (STUDENT TRANSFERS.) In planning for reorganization, merger, or closing of campuses the boards shall, insofar as possible, plan to provide students with the opportunity to complete programs in their major course of study and to complete graduation requirements by transferring to other institutions. The plans should provide for full transfer of earned credits and flexibility in meeting graduation requirements to the extent possible.
- Subd. 4. (PROCESS.) The central administration of each post secondary system shall develop and submit a plan to its state board. In the process of developing the plan the central administration of each system shall consult with the central administrations of the other systems. Each board shall submit its plan to the higher education coordinating board for its review and recommendation pursuant to section 136A.04, subdivision 1, clause (d).
- Subd. 5. (EMPLOYEE TRANSFER.) To the extent possible, the plans shall provide that employees whose positions will be eliminated by the mergers, reorganizations or closings will be allowed to transfer to positions in other post secondary institutions within each system and will be given preference in new hirings. The plans shall provide for the maintenance of seniority, salary, fringe benefits and other employment terms insofar as possible consistent with the pertinent bargaining agreements, if any.

A Senate version of the language in regard to planning for declining enrollments was introduced on December 31, 1981, when the Senate substituted an appropriation reduction bill for Senate File 21, a bill for an act relating to motor vehicles; defining vans; and providing for the registration and taxation of certain vans as passenger automobiles which had passed the House 121-0. The language in regard to plans for declining enrollment which was included as part of the amendment was as follows:

Sec. 6. (PLANS FOR DECLINING ENROLLMENT.)

Subdivision 1. (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA; STATE UNIVERSITIES.) The board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and the state university board, shall each develop a plan for post-secondary education services under conditions of declining or reduced enrollments. Each plan shall specify the fiscal implications of declining enrollments. Each plan shall propose a strategy for adjusting the present level of facilities and services to the projected level of reduced demand. The strategies may include such as campus mergers, reorganizations, discontinuance of methods campuses or colleges, changes in system governance, and other such methods. The purpose of the plan is to reduce the cost of present facilities and services in proportion to the reduction Each plan shall be submitted to the legislature by enrollment. January 1, 1983.

- Subd. 2. (COMMUNITY COLLEGES; AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES.) The community college board and the state board for vocational education shall continue the planning process which is currently ongoing and under discussion with legislative committees with regard to community colleges and area vocational technical institutes. One of the purposes of the planning process is to develop strategies to adjust the present cost of facilities and services to the projected level of reduced demand.
- Subd. 3. (REVIEW AND COMMENT.) The higher education coordinating board shall review and comment on the strategies developed pursuant to subdivisions 1 and 2.
- Subd. 4. (FACTORS.) In developing strategies for the adjustment of present facilities and services to reduced levels of demand, the boards shall consider such factors as the system's mission, the impact of such adjustments on students, short-term and long-term enrollment trends, fiscal implications, geographic accessibility to comparable public institutions, accessibility for the handicapped, availability of alternative programs, legal implications and feasibility of employee transfers.

- Subd. 5. (STUDENT TRANSFERS.) In developing strategies for the adjustment of facilities and services to reduced levels of demand the boards shall, insofar as possible, plan to provide students with the opportunity to complete programs in their major course of study and to complete graduation requirements by transferring to other institutions. The plans should provide for full transfer of earned credits and flexibility in meeting graduation requirements to the extent possible.
- Subd. 6. (CONSULTATION.) In the process of developing strategies for the adjustment of facilities and services to reduced levels of demand each system shall consult with the other systems and with the higher education coordinating board.
- Subd. 7. (EMPLOYEE TRANSFER.) To the extent possible, the strategies shall provide that employees whose positions will be eliminated by the adjustments will be allowed to transfer to positions in other post-secondary institutions within each system and will be given preference in new hirings. To the extent possible, the strategies shall provide for the maintenance of terms and conditions of employment provided for in any existing labor agreement and shall be implemented, to the extent possible, in a manner consistent with such labor agreements.

The House refused to concur in the amendment and asked for a conference committee. A conference committee was appointed on December 31, 1981, consisting of Senators Douglas Johnson of Cook, Roger Moe of Ada, Gerald Willet of Park Rapids, Neil Dieterich of St. Paul, and Ron Sieloff of St. Paul, and Representatives Michael Sieben of Newport, Irvin Anderson of International Falls, Bob McEachern of St. Michael, Douglas Carlson of Sandstone, and Gary Laidig of Stillwater.

- 1982 O LEGISLATURE DIRECTED PLANNING FOR HOW TO DEAL WITH DECLINING ENROLLMENTS
 - o BILL INTRODUCED TO MERGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS
 - o ARROWHEAD COMMUNITY COLLEGE BECAME OPERATIONAL
 - o CHANCELLOR SUGGESTED POSSIBILITY OF ADDITIONAL REORGANIZATION

An editorial in the Minneapolis Tribune on January 9, 1982, commented on the language in regard to declining enrollments:

HIGHER EDUCATION: THE CRUNCH COMES CLOSER

An influential sub-committee in the Legislature recently sent a shot across the bow of Minnesota's higher-education systems. The shot was a vote for closing one state university, one University of Minnesota campus or college, at least two community colleges and two vocational-technical institutes by a year from next July.

To no one's surprise, that strong directive was quickly converted to a call for further study of enrollments and finances. The question of closings was put aside for less hurried debate after the special session. But no one should doubt that the warning was serious. Unless changes are proposed soon by the educators themselves. Minnesota's pattern of schools after high school will have to be redrawn by the Legislature.

That implicit threat is friendly, not hostile, to the state's traditional reverence for higher education. It is also a threat rooted in long-range concerns, not one concocted simply to save money in the present budget crisis. Without a doubt, much money must be saved in higher education as well as lower. But equally important is to save and raise the quality of post-secondary schools for Minnesota residents. And quality will fail if post-high-school institutions do not now face the challenges sure to confront them in the next 15 years.

dangers come from contraction, costs and destructive competition. Contraction is certain because most college-age students for this decade and next are already born, and there aren't enough of them to support all the schools that now exist. a threat because money spent on superfluous staffs and campuses means less money available to help with the tuitions of the students who might enroll. And competition can become destructive as institutions scramble for customers by lowering their standards or trying to duplicate each other's special functions.

None of these is a made-up problem. Already, community colleges add

occupational programs and vocational institutes start academic courses to try to keep prospects from looking elsewhere. Rising tuitions and declining student aid squeeze family finances and reduce students' choices by widening the cost gap--now near \$3,000 per year--between private and public institutions. And administrators of traditional four-year programs can be heard wistfully hoping for older-age students to keep their classrooms full--ignoring the hard reality that if such students materialize at all, they will only come part-time and will have to be drawn from the same population that community colleges already exist to serve.

With an obvious excess of colleges, universities and technical institutes, something must clearly give. It is not an adequate strategy just to let the fit survive, because each threatened institution may best seek survival by becoming <u>less</u> fit for its proper function—and at the same time become more costly for students and taxpayers. Nor is it sufficient to toss the task of planning to legislative committees and their inevitably political process of compromise. Comprehensive proposals for rebalancing the components of Minnesota higher—education opportunities should come from the governing bodies of the several separate systems and from the Higher Education Coordinating Board. As the drastic measure that surfaced last month in the Legislature shows, the right time for such proposals is sooner, not later.

The language in regard to plans for declining enrollment was not changed in the conference committee report on House File 2 which passed the Senate 50-17 and the House 69-59 on January 11, 1982, and became law without the signature of Governor Quie on January 15, 1982. The law can be found in Laws of 1981, 3rd Special Session, Chapter 2.

Representative James Swanson of Richfield introduced a new version of his bill to merge community colleges and state universities in House File 1750, introduced on January 28, 1982. The bill, which was sent to the Education Committee and died there, would have abolished the State Board for Community Colleges, provided for the merger of the State University System and the Community College System, required the transfer of vocational programs in state universities and community colleges to area vocational-technical institutes, and prohibited area vocational-technical institutes from granting associate degrees unless the degree was awarded jointly with a collegiate institution.

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; TRANSFERRING THE POWERS NECESSARY AND INCIDENT TO THE MANAGEMENT, JURISDICTION AND CONTROL OF THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES TO THE STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD; ABOLISHING THE STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES; PROVIDING FOR MERGER OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM AND THE STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM; REQUIRING TRANSFER OF VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES TO AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES; PROHIBITING AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES FROM GRANTING ASSOCIATE DEGREES UNLESS THE DEGREE IS AWARDED JOINTLY WITH A COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1980, SECTIONS 136.02; 136.03; 136.065; 136.12, SUBDIVISION 1; 136.14; 136.60; 136.621, SUBDIVISION 1; 136.65; 136.67; AND 136.88; MINNESOTA 136.63; STATUTES SUPPLEMENT, SECTIONS 121.218; 136.80, SUBDIVISION 1; SUBDIVISION 1; AND 136.87, SUBDIVISION 1; PROPOSING NEW LAW CODED IN MINNESOTA STATUTES, CHAPTER 136; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1980, SECTIONS 136.602; 136.603; 136.61; 136.62; AND 136.70.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (TRANSFER AND MERGER.)

- Subdivision 1. (TRANSFER.) The powers, duties, and functions vested in or imposed upon the state board for community colleges by Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 136 or any other law are transferred to, vested in and imposed upon the state university board. The state board for community colleges is abolished.
- Subd. 2. (MERGER.) The state university system and the state community college system are merged.
- Subd. 3. (CONTINUATION.) The transfer of powers, duties, and functions from the state board for community colleges to the state university board as to those matters within the jurisdiction of either board shall not be held to constitute any new powers, duties, and functions, except as specifically provided in this act. The powers, duties, and functions previously vested in or imposed upon the state board for community colleges shall continue with the same force and effect as though no transfer had been made, except as specifically provided in this act.
- Subd. 4. (CONTINUATION OF RULES.) Any rule or order in force at the time of the transfer of powers, duties, and functions under this act and not otherwise inconsistent with this act shall continue in full force and effect until the order or rule is amended, repealed, suspended or superseded by the state university board.
- Subd. 5. (TRANSFER NOT TO AFFECT LEGAL ACTION.) The transfer of powers, duties, and functions as provided in this act shall not affect any action or proceeding, whether of an administrative, civil, or criminal nature, pending at the time of the transfer. The action shall be continued in the name of the state university board. The state university board shall be substituted as a party to the action or proceeding. No contract entered into according to law shall be altered by the transfer but shall be performed as if the transfer had not occurred.

- Subd. 6. (TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.) The state board for community colleges shall transfer all contracts, books, maps, plans, papers, records, real and personal property of every description within its jurisdiction or control to the state university board.
- Subd. 7. (TRANSFER OF FUNDS.) The unencumbered and unexpended balance of all funds appropriated to the state board for community colleges are transferred and reappropriated to the state university board. All state and federal aids, public or private funds from any source which have been available to the state board for community colleges are hereby granted to the state university board.
- Subd. 8. (EMPLOYMENT.) Rights, benefits, duties, and classification of employees affected by the transfer of powers, duties and functions to the state university board, the merger of the state university system with the community college system, and the transfer of vocational programs to area vocational-technical institutes shall be negotiated according to and subject to the provisions of the public employee labor relations act and any other applicable law.
- Subd. 9. (CONSTRUCTION.) Whenever the state board for community colleges is designated or referred to in any statute, contract, or document, the designation or reference shall be deemed to designate or refer to the state university board. A designation or reference to the state university system or the state community college system or both systems shall be deemed to refer to the unitary system of state universities and community colleges.
- Section 2. Minnesota Statutes 1981 Supplement, Section 121.218, is amended to read:
 - 121.218 (VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES; AWARDING DEGREES.)

(BOARD APPROVAL.) The state board for Subdivision 1. vocational education may approve, disapprove, or modify a plan for awarding area vocational-technical associate degrees at an The state board shall approve a plan only when an associate degree is required by a licensing authority and is offered -- in -- cooperation -- with awarded jointly by the area vocational-technical institute and a collegiate institution. - The state-board-may-approve-an-area-vocational-technical-institute-plan for-awarding-an-associate-degree-which-is-not-offered-in-cooperation with-- a-- collegiate-- institution-- only-- if-- cooperation-- is-- not practicable. All associate degree plans- approved- by- the- state board- for- vocational- education shall be presented to the state university board and the higher education coordinating board for review and recommendation pursuant to section 136A.04, subdivision 1, clause (d) and in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Subd. 2. (EXCEPTION.) Associate degrees---offered granted by the area vocational-technical institutes prior to January 1,--1981 1982, shall not be subject to the provisions of subdivision 1.

Subd:--3:--- (REPORT:)--- By--January--15;--1982;--the--higher education-coordinating-board;-in-cooperation-with-the-state-board-for vocational--education;--shall--submit--a--report--to--the--education committees- of- the-legislature- regarding- the- awarding- of- associate degrees- by- area- vocational-technical- institutes:---The- report- shall include-identification-and-evaluation-of-the-factors-which-affect-the feasibility-of-cooperation-with-collegiate-institutions:-- By-January 1;- 1983;- the- higher- education- coordinating- board- shall- promulgate rules- establishing- criteria- for- determining-when- cooperation-with- a collegiate-institution-is-not-practicable:

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 136.02, is amended to read:

136.02 (STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD.)

The board heretofore in charge of the state normal schools and referred to in the statutes as the normal school board and sometimes as the state normal school board shall hereafter be designated as the state university board, with the same powers and duties as heretofore, with the additions provided in-section sections 136.09 and 9.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 136.03, is amended to read:

136.03 (MANAGEMENT OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES.)

The state universities and community colleges shall be under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state university board; and it shall have and possess all of the powers, jurisdiction, and authority, and shall perform all of the duties by them possessed and performed on and prior to April 1, 1901, except as hereinafter stated.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 136.065, is amended to read:

136.065 (INTERVIEW EXPENSES.)

Candidates for positions in the state university board central office--er, in a state university or in a community college who have been invited by the state university board for an interview may be reimbursed for travel and subsistence expenses in the same manner and amounts as state employees. This reimbursement may be made from university imprest cash funds.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 136.12, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. The educational management of the state universities and community colleges is vested in a board of nine directors who, with the commissioner of education, shall constitute the state university board. Such directors shall be appointed by the

governor, subject to the advice and consent of the senate. One director shall be a student at a state university or community college or have graduated from a state university or community college within one year prior to-his--er-her the date of appointment. Other than the student or recent graduate director, at least one director shall be a resident of each congressional district and two directors shall be graduates of a state university or community college in this state.

Sec. 7. (136.139) (VOCATIONAL PROGRAM PROHIBITED.)

No program which is vocational in nature shall be offered by a state university or community college but shall be offered solely under the auspices of an area vocational-technical institute. The state board for vocational education and the state university board shall review a program to determine whether is it vocational. If the boards are unable to arrive at a mutually agreeable determination within six months of initial consideration, the higher education coordinating board shall make a final determination within 90 days of its initial consideration.

Sec. 8. (TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.)

By January 1, 1984, all programs which are primarily vocational in nature shall be transferred from the jurisdiction of the community college or state university to the jurisdiction of an area vocational-technical institute. The procedure in section 7 shall be used to determine whether a program is vocational.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 136.14, is amended to read:

136.14 (DUTIES OF BOARD.)

Subdivision 1. (STATE UNIVERSITIES.) The state university board shall have the educational management, supervision, and control of the state universities and of all property appertaining thereto. It shall appoint all presidents, teachers, and other necessary employees therein and fix their salaries. It shall prescribe courses of study, conditions of admission, prepare and confer diplomas, report graduates of the state university department, and adopt suitable rules for the universities. It shall, as a whole or by committee, visit each state university at least once in each year for the purpose of meeting with administrators, faculty, students and the community to discuss such matters as facilities, modes of instruction, curriculum, extracurricular programs and management.

- Subd. 2. (COMMUNITY COLLEGES.) The state university board shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the community colleges and all property pertaining thereto. The powers shall include, but are not limited to, the enumeration contained in subdivisions 3 and 4.
- Subd. 3. (LOCATION.) The board may determine the exact location and site for each community college.

- Subd. 4. (EMPLOYEES.) Subject to the provisions of this section and section 136.63, the board shall appoint the heads of each community college, the necessary teachers and supervisors, and all other necessary employees. All appointed persons shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 43 in the same manner as the state civil service act is applicable to similar persons employed by the state university board.
- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 136.60, is amended to read:
 - 136.60 (ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES, LOCATION.)
- Subdivision 1. Not--to--exceed--18 more than 20 community colleges are established under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state--board--for--community--colleges university board.
- Subd. 3. The community colleges-shall may be located at Coon Rapids, Austin, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Inver Grove Heights, Grand Rapids, White Bear Lake, Virginia, Minneapolis, Bloomington, Brooklyn Park, Thief River Falls, International Falls, Rochester, Ely, Willmar, --- and Worthington, Fairmont and Cambridge.
- Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 136.621, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Subdivision 1. The state <u>university</u> board--for--community colleges may combine the management of any two or more of the community colleges if it believes its programs would be more effective by so doing.
- Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 136.63, is amended to read:
- 136.63 (LOGAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES; COURSES; TUITION; INELIGIBLE FOR AIDS.)

Subdivision 1. The state university board shall appoint a local advisory committee for each community college composed of qualified persons who have a knowledge of and interest in community colleges and who reside in the area served by the community college. One member of each local advisory committee shall be a full-time student at the community college at the time of appointment or shall have been a full-time student at the community college within one year before appointment to the local advisory committee. The board from time to time shall consult with each local advisory committee on matters of courses of study to be offered at the community college. The number of members and their terms of each advisory committee shall be fixed by the board. Advisory committee members shall serve without compensation and without reimbursement for expenses.

Subd. 1a. The state <u>university</u> board-- for-- community colleges shall prescribe the courses of study including

undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, requirements for graduation, and--such suitable rules--and--regulations necessary for the operation of---such the community colleges. Rules---and regulations-so-prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.

Subd. 3. A community college under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state <u>university</u> board--for community--colleges as a community college is ineligible for community college aids under the provisions of any law heretofore or hereafter enacted unless--such the law specifically provides therefor.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 136.65, is amended to read:

136.65 (COMMUNITY COLLEGE SITES, ACQUISITION.)

Subdivision 1. A city, county, school district, or unorganized territory, or other body corporate and politic may, either jointly or severally, acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation a site for a community college if the site has been designated by the state university board—for—community—colleges as the site of a community college, and may convey any such site to the state of Minnesota for community college purposes. Any of the governmental instrumentalities named in this section may convey to the state university board—for—community—colleges for community college purposes any of its lands not needed for its purposes, if such lands are included in a site designated by the state university board for-community—colleges as the site of a community college.

Subd. 2. The state <u>university</u> board-- for-- community colleges may accept as a gift a community college site, in behalf of the state of Minnesota, tendered to it pursuant to subdivision 1, or otherwise, and may also accept a transfer of custodial control of any lands owned by the state and tendered to it by a department of agency thereof for community college purposes.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 136.67, is amended to read:

136.67 (RECEIPTS; FUNDS.)

Subdivision 1. All receipts of every kind, nature, and description, including student tuition and fees, all federal receipts, aids, contributions, and reimbursements, but not including receipts attributable to community college activity funds, in all the state community colleges are appropriated to the state-community college university board, but are subject to budgetary control to be exercised by the commissioner of finance.

- Subd. 2. The state--community--college university board may establish activity funds, except for dormitory purposes, and imprest cash funds, waive tuition charges, and act as agent and accept the benefits of Public Law 88-452, known as the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, and Public Law 85-864, known as the National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended, to the same extent and subject to the same conditions as this authority is vested for the purposes of state board the -- state -- university Sections 136.045; 136.142; 136.143; 136.144; 136.171; 136.22; 136.56; 169.966; and 352.01, subdivision 2a, clause (6), also to-- the-- state-- community-- college-- board-- and the state community colleges in the same manner as to-the-state-university board-and the state universities.
- Subd. 3. All receipts attributable to the community college activity funds and deposited in the state treasury are appropriated to the state-community-college university board and are not subject to budgetary control as exercised by the commissioner of finance.
- Subd. 4. Reimbursements are appropriated for use during the fiscal year in which they are received.
- Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1981 Supplement, Section 136.80, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

A supplemental retirement plan for personnel Subdivision 1. employed by the state university board- and- the- state- board- for community -- colleges who are in the unclassified service of the state commencing July 1 following the completion of the second year of their full time contract is hereby established and shall be governed pursuant to sections 136.81 to 136.85. Any unclassified employee who is employed by the state university board-or-the state -- board -- for -- community -- colleges in subsidized training, work experience or public service employment as an enrollee under the federal comprehensive employment and training act shall not be included in the subpplemental retirement plan provided for in sections 136.81 to 136.85 from and after March 30, 1978 unless the unclassified employee has as of the later of March 30, 1978 or the date of employment sufficient service credit in the retirement fund providing primary retirement coverage to meet the minimum vesting requirements for a deferred retirement annuity, or the board agrees in writing to make the employer contribution required by section 136.81 on account of that unclassified employee from revenue sources other than funds provided under the federal comprehensive employment and training act, or the unclassified employee agrees in writing to make the employer contribution required by section 136.81 in addition to the member contribution.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1981 Supplement, Section 136.82, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. The executive director of the teachers retirement fund shall redeem shares in the accounts of the Minnesota supplemental retirement investment fund standing in an employee's

share account record under the following circumstances, but always in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the Minnesota supplemental retirement investment fund:

- (1) When requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the executive director of the teachers retirement fund by a person having shares to the credit of the employee's share account record, if the person is 65 years of age or older and is no longer employed by the state university board--or--state--board--for--community--college. In such case the person shall receive the cash realized on the redemption of the shares. The person may direct the redemption of not more than 20 percent of the person's shares in the employee's share account record in any one year and may not direct more than one redemption in any one calendar month; provided, however, that the state university board-in-the-case-of-a-person-employed-by-the state-university-board; -and-the-state-board-for-community-colleges-in the- case- of- a- person- employed- by- the- state- board- for- community upon application, in--- their its may, discretion, permit greater withdrawals in any one year.
- (2) When requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the executive director of the teachers retirement fund by a person having shares to the credit of the employee's share account record, if the person has left employment by the state university board-or-state board--for--community--colleges because of a total and permanent disability as defined in section 354.05, subdivision 14, and if the executive director of the teachers retirement fund finds that the person is totally and permanently disabled and will as a result be unable to return to similar employment, the person shall receive the cash realized on the redemption of the shares. The person may direct the redemption of not more than 20 percent of the shares in the employee's share account record in any one year and may not direct more than one redemption in any one calendar month; provided, however, that the state university board-in-the-case-of-a-person employed- by- the- state- university- board; - and- the- state- board- for community- colleges- in- the- case- of- a- person- employed- by- the- state board --- for --- community --- colleges; may, upon application, their its sole discretion, permit greater withdrawals in any one If the person returns to good health, the person shall owe no restitution to the state or any fund created by its laws for a redemption directed pursuant to this paragraph.
- (3) In the event of the death of a person having shares to the credit of the employee's share account record and leaving a surviving spouse, then when requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the executive director of the teachers retirement fund by the The surviving spouse shall receive the cash surviving spouse. realized on the redemption of the shares. The surviving spouse may direct the redemption of not more than 20 percent of the share in the deceased spouse's employee's share account record in any one year and may not direct more than one redemption in any one calendar month; provided, however, that the state university board-in-the-case-of a-person-employed-by-the-state-university-board; -and-the-state-board for-community-colleges-in-the-case-of-a-person-employed-by-the-state board --- for --- community --- colleges; may, upon application.

their its sole discretion, permit greater withdrawals in any one year. In that case the surviving spouse shall receive the cash realized from the redemption of the shares. Upon the death of the surviving spouse any shares remaining in the employee's share account record shall be redeemed by the executive director of the teachers retirement fund and the cash realized therefrom distributed to the estate of the surviving spouse.

- (4) In the event of the death of a person having shares to the credit of the employee's share account record and leaving no surviving spouse, then the executive director of the teachers retirement fund shall redeem all shares to the credit of the employee's share account record and pay the cash realized therefrom to the estate of the deceased person.
- (5) When requested to do so in writing on forms provided by the executive director of the teachers retirement fund by a person having shares to the credit of the employee's share account record, if the person is no longer employed by the state university board or state-board for community colleges, but does not qualify under the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4). In that case one-half of the cash realized on the redemption of shares shall be received by the person and one-half shall become the property of the supplemental retirement plan account of the teachers retirement fund. Annually on July 1 the cancellations of the previous 12 months shall be prorated among the employees share accounts in proportion to the value which each account bears to the total value of all share accounts.
- Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1981 Supplement, Section 136.87, Subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Subdivision 1. For the purpose of, and to permit the participation in the tax shelter provisions of section 501(c) and section 403(b) and related provisions of the internal revenue code, the state university board- and- the- board- for- community- colleges are is authorized to enter into agreements to reduce or adjust salaries downward for persons defined in section 136.80, subdivision 1, and to pay as employer an amount equivalent to the salary reduction in the same manner as deductions would have been paid by the person pursuant to section 136.81, subdivision 1.
- Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1980, Section 136.88 is amended to read:

136.88 (EXTENDED LEAVES OF ABSENCE.)

- Subdivision 1. As used in this section, the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them.
- (a) "Board" means the state board for community colleges and the state university board.
- (b) "Teacher" means a person on the instructional or administrative staff of the community college or state university

system who is a member of the teachers retirement association. It shall not include a chancellor or vice-chancellor.

- Subd. 2. A The board may grant an extended leave of absence without salary to a full time teacher who has been employed by the board for at least five years and has at least ten years of allowable service as defined in section 354.05, subdivision 13. The maximum duration of an extended leave of absence pursuant to this section shall be determined by mutual agreement of the board and the teacher at the time the leave is granted and shall be at least three but no more than five years. An extended leave of absence pursuant to this section shall be taken by mutual consent of the board and the teacher. No teacher may receive more than one leave of absence pursuant to this section.
- Subd. 3. A <u>If the board--which denies a request</u> for an extended leave of absence pursuant to this section <u>it</u> shall record the denial and the reasons therefor. Prior to February 1; 1980; -- and each year--thereafter--by--the--same--date; -- a <u>the board shall file a written report with the education committees of the legislature on any denials recorded pursuant to this subdivision.</u>
- Subd. 4. A teacher on an extended leave of absence pursuant to this section shall have the right to be reinstated to the same position or a similar position within the department or program from which the leave was granted at the beginning of the school year which immediately follows a year of extended leave of absence, unless the teacher is discharged or placed on retrenchment or on lay-off or his contract is terminated while he is on the extended leave. A The board shall not be obligated to reinstate a teacher who is on an extended leave of absence pursuant to this section unless the teacher advises the board of his intention to return before February 1 in the school year preceding the school year in which he wishes to return.
- Subd. 5. A teacher who is reinstated to the same or similar position after an extended leave pursuant to this section shall not lose tenure or credit for previous seniority in the employing community college or state university. A teacher shall not accrue seniority credit during the time of a leave of absence pursuant to this section.
- Subd. 6. The years spent by a teacher on an extended leave of absence pursuant to this section shall not be included in the determination of his salary upon-his reinstatement to the same or similar position by the board-which-granted-the-leave. The credits earned by a teacher on an extended leave of absence pursuant to this section shall not be included in the determination of his salary upon--his reinstatement to the same or similar position by the board-which-granted-the-leave for a period of time equal to the time of the extended leave of absence.
- Subd. 7. Nothing within the provisions of this section shall be construed to limit the authority of--a the board to grant a

teacher a leave of absence which is not subject to the provisions of this section and section 354.094.

Subd. 8. A <u>The</u> board shall not grant extended leaves of absence pursuant to this section beyond the limits of the appropriation to--that the board for the purposes of section 354.094.

Sec. 19. (136.90) (CONDITIONS FOR REDUCED SERVICES.)

If, as a result of the merger of the state university system and the state community college system, the state university board determines that it would be economically advantageous to reduce services at a location, merge services with another educational facility, or close a state university or community college, it may take the action it determines to be appropriate only if all geographic areas of the state continue to be served in some manner.

Sec. 20. (INTERIM TRANSFER AND MERGER PROVISIONS.)

The state university board, the state board for community colleges, and the area vocational-technical institutes shall commence planning for the transfers and merger required by this act and shall take all appropriate and necessary actions incident to completion of transfer and merger by January 1, 1984.

Sec. 21. (REPEALER.)

Minnesota Statutes 1980, Sections 136.602; 136.603; 136.61; 136.62; and 136.70 are repealed.

Sec. 22. (EFFECTIVE DATE.)

Sections 2 and 20 are effective the day following final enactment. Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21 are effective January 1, 1984.

A final attempt to stop the development of Arrowhead Community College was made by the Minnesota Community College Faculty Association on May 11, 1982. A memorandum from James Durham, President of the Association, was presented to the State Board for Community Colleges, and then presentations were made by Merrill Widmark of Hibbing and Jill Ciliberto of Rainy River. Board action, however, was to continue as planned.

Arrowhead Community College became operational on July 1, 1982, with an organizational plan which created savings of more than \$346,000 when compared with operation of the campuses as five separate colleges:

	WITHOUT REORGANIZATION			WITH REORGANIZATION			CHANGE	
	NO.	AVERAGE SALARY	COST	NO.	AVERAGE SALARY	COST	NO.	AMOUNT
PRESIDENT	5	44,785	223,925	1	49,700	49,700	(4)	
PROVOST	0			5	41,800	209,000	5	209,000
DEAN	10	39,339	393,390	0			(10)	(393,390)
ASST. PROVOST	0			5	39,339	196,695	5	196,695
DIR. COMM. SERVICES	2.5	32,000	80,000	1	38,349	38,349	(1.5)	(41,651)
DIR. COLL. SERVICES	0			1	37,145	37,145	1	37,145
DIR. CAMPUS SERVICES	0			5	25,480	127,400	5	127,400
ACCOUNTING OFFICER	5	24,785	123,925	0			(5)	123,925
RECORDER DIR. SERVICES TO	1	25,954	129,770	0			(5)	129,770
INDIAN PEOPLE	1	30,000	30,000	1	30,000	30,000	0	
SUB-TOTAL	28,5		\$981,010	19		\$688,289	(9.5)	(\$292,721)
T.R.A.	AND SERVICES							(22,100)
F.I.C.A.								(19,466
INSURANCE								(12,350)
GRAND TOTAL								(\$346,637)

Reporters pressed the writer for information as to whether or not more reorganization was contemplated, resulting in the following article by Mary Jane Smetanka in the Minneapolis Star and Tribune on August 23, 1982:

MORE COMMUNITY COLLEGE MERGERS POSSIBLE

Last year Minnesota had 12 community colleges outside the Twin Cities area. Eventually that could change to three community colleges with 12 campuses, according to community college Chancellor Philip Helland.

Five northeastern Minnesota schools have already merged in an administrative reogranization, and Helland estimates that what looks like a minor change could save \$300,000 a year in salaries. If it does, the state Board for Community Colleges might decide to reorganize more outstate colleges.

"We haven't made it a secret that it's a possibility in the northwestern and southern parts of the state," he said.

Since July, one president instead of five presides overs schools in Ely, Virginia, Hibbing, Grand Rapids, and International Falls. Personnel, business and records operations are centralized. But the new "campuses" offer the same classes they did before, and no teachers were laid off. Vacant positions simply were not filled and some jobs were shifted to different campuses.

The five colleges were reorganized despite record enrollments in the system last year. Helland said the individual schools, with fewer students than Twin Cities community colleges and higher costs per student, could have remained independent. But he said board members

realized that if the board didn't save money where it could, legislators eventually might.

"We wanted to de-emphasize talk about closing institutions," he said. "To close campuses would save a little money but create a lot more problems. Our feeling is that even though these schools are small, people in Minnesota depend on them for service."

While Helland said he hopes the merger makes it clear to the Legislature that the board wants to save money, he said the system would like to keep any excess money for program development. "They have to understand that if the only incentive to do this is to lose funds, we're not going to be too eager (to do it)," he said.

Helland said the board is waiting to see how the reorganization in the northeast works before considering changes at other community colleges.

Many administrators and residents of the five cities supported the merger, he said, but faculty members were split over the change and the teachers' union opposed it. The Community College Faculty Association felt that the issue needed more study and that reorganization wasn't needed, said Jim Durham, union president.

He agreed that it is premature to judge the merger. Enrollment, not reorganization, will determine how many faculty members work in the community college system, he said.

In the last school year the system's enrollment hit a high of almost 25,000 students, and 11 of the then-18 schools had record numbers of students. Three of the five campuses of Arrowhead Community College had record enrollments, but they still were among the smallest in the system.

Overall, community colleges had larger enrollment increases last year and from 1977 to 1981 than any other group of postsecondary institutions in the state. Enrollment increased almost 7 percent from 1980 to 1981, and about 32 percent from 1977 to 1981, according to figures from a survey by the Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Two-year community colleges always do well in periods of economic recession, Helland said, because tuition is lower than at private and public four-year schools. And community college students are older than average, so the system is partially protected from the sag in the number of post-baby-boom high school graduates. But older, part-time students also take fewer classes than younger, full-time ones, meaning that more students are needed to bring in the same amount of income. Projections by the Higher Education Coordinating Board predict that enrollment in community colleges may eventually drop 12 to 14 percent by the 1990s.

Helland said that in the next few months the board will discuss the possibility of reorganizing the four community colleges in the northwestern part of the state. "We're not trying to sugarcoat it," he said. "The chances are greater of it happening than not."

Reorganization may be more difficult there. Schools in Thief River Falls, Brainerd, Fergus Falls and Willmar are farther apart than Arrowhead's campuses. But the campuses are roughly the same size, Helland said and within a day's drive of each other.

Reorganizing schools in the southern half of the state--Rochester, Austin and Worthington--presents other problems. The Rochester college, with an enrollment last year of 2,400 students, is three times as large as the schools in Austin or Worthington. "That makes it appear we have a major campus with branches," Helland said. Worthington also is at the opposite end of the state from the other two colleges.

Helland said reorganization of the community college system won't mean eliminating duplicate programs at campuses within an administrative college or dividing programs among them.

An editorial in the International Falls Daily Journal, republished in the Hibbing Daily Tribune on September 5, 1982, gave a strong vote of support to the Arrowhead concept:

COLLEGE MERGER IS FOR THE BEST

Community College Chancellor Philip Helland says the jury is still out on the merger of the five northeastern Minnesota schools into one administrative organization.

If the merger, which took effect last fall, is deemed as a step forward, more mergers may be in the works, he says. What had been 12 community colleges outside the Twin Cities area someday may be three community colleges with 12 campuses.

Although the jury may still be out from Helland's statewide perspective, it is not from our localized viewpoint. While there undoubtedly are problems to be ironed out, Rainy River and the four other colleges in the Arrowhead system appear to be doing well.

Prior to the merger, there had been speculation that the economic situation would spell doom for the two smallest colleges, one of which is Rainy River. The merger, which is expected to save \$300,000 a year in salaries alone, has quelled the talk of closures. And last year's record enrollments are expected to be broken again this year at Rainy River (two other Arrowhead colleges also had record enrollments).

Despite the record enrollments, Rainy River and the other Arrowhead campuses are among the smallest in the state. But Rainy River and the other Arrowhead campuses also are all several isolated areas have to offer in the way of higher education. It would be relatively simple to imagine what life would be like without the college.

The merger does not mean that the long-range future of Rainy River and the other Arrowhead campuses is secure. Should economic conditions deteriorate, the Higher Education Coordinating Board may have to consider closures.

But if enrollments continue to soar, Rainy River's fairly immediate future seems secure. Unless it fails miserably for unforeseen reasons, the merger will have added to that security.

If and when the merger is deemed workable, two other mergers may be considered, according to Helland. The board in the next few months plans to discuss reorganization of schools in Thief River Falls, Brainerd, Fergus Falls and Willmar. The final merger would consist of the southern schools.

For the sake of convenience, it might be best to keep separate administrations at the colleges. But for the sake of survival--serving people--the merger is for the best.

Response to House File 2 was discussed by the State Board for Community Colleges in October. Members of the Board directed the writer to prepare a draft which would suggest reduction in administrative and service costs through reorganization of outstate colleges and specialization in metropolitan area colleges. Such a draft was prepared and discussed with members of the Board on November 10, 1982. Suggestions were made for additions and changes.

One paragraph of the response was noted by people in the affected colleges and caused considerable discussion, particularly in Fergus Falls:

"The Minnesota State Board for Community Colleges is considering another reorganization which will put the four northwestern colleges into a "Community College District." The colleges would remain separate, but the Provosts would report to a President rather than to the Chancellor. The personnel, business, and student service functions would be consolidated."

- 1983 o COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM RESPONDED TO HOUSE FILE 2
 - o HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD "REVIEWED AND COMMENTED ON" SYSTEM RESPONSES TO HOUSE FILE 2
 - BILL INTRODUCED TO CREATE NEW STATE BOARD FOR TWO-YEAR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION
 - o BILL INTRODUCED TO MERGE STATE UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEMS
 - BILL INTRODUCED ALLOWING STATE BOARDS TO CLOSE INSTITUTIONS
 - O BILL TO CREATE NEW BOARD FOR TWO-YEAR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDED TO PROVIDE INSTEAD FOR STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION
 - O NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA COMMUNITY COLLEGES REORGANIZED
 - GOVERNOR APPOINTED "COMMISSION ON FUTURE OF MINNESOTA POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION"
 - o STATE BOARDS GIVEN AUTHORITY TO CLOSE INSTITUTIONS
 - O STATE BOARDS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT PLANS
 - LEGISLATURE CREATED STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION
 - CHANCELLOR RECOMMENDED STATE BOARD CONSIDER REORGANIZATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN AUSTIN, WILLMAR, AND WORTHINGTON

A final draft of a response to House File 2 was approved by the State Board for Community Colleges on January 12, 1983:

RESPONSE TO HOUSE FILE 2
MINNESOTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM
JANUARY 1, 1983

ENROLLMENT IN THE MINNESOTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

The chart which appears on the next page presents a summary of current enrollment in the Minnesota Community College System:

	FTE	FTE	-	UNDUP.	FTE	HC
	ACAD, YR.	SS	EAE	HC	10th DAY	10th DAS
	1981-82	1981-82	1981-82	1981-82	1982	1982
ANOKA-RAMSEY	2,310	165	2,475	6,888	2,385	3,880
CAMBRIDGE CENTER	200	4	204	1,232	207	536
ANOKA-RAMSEY TOTAL	2,510	169	2,679	8,120	2,592	4,416
HIBBING CAMPUS	556	5	561	1,039	610	794
ITASCA CAMPUS	635	30	665	2,034	650	943
MESABI CAMPUS	548	27	575	1,248	624	933
R. RIVER CAMPUS	360	2	362	824	392	521
VERMILION CAMPUS	497	26	523	728	496	532
ARROWHEAD TOTAL	2,596	90	2,686	5,873	2,772	3,723
AUSTIN	705	31	736	1,239	715	887
BRAINERD	509	17	526	911	445	553
FERGUS FALLS	496	20	516	1,064	525	616
INVER HILLS	1,844	118	1,962	6,799	1,966	3,776
LAKEWOOD	2,469	143	2,612	6,060	2,747	4,440
MINNEAPOLIS	1,997	118	2,115	5,068	1,734	2,717
NORMANDALE	3,710	280	3,990	8,125	4,255	6,275
NORTH HENNEPIN	3,846	151	2,997	7,369	3,024	4,867
NORTHLAND	409	12	421	941	424	623
ROCHESTER	2,308	103	2,411	4,473	2,486	3,278
WILLMAR	716	32	748	1,088	718	761
WORTHINGTON	464	17	481	1,055	435	513
SYSTEM TOTAL	23,579	1,301	24,880	58,185	24,838	37,445

Full-Year-Equivalent Enrollment reached a new high of 24,880 in the system this past year, an increase of 1,586, or 6.8% over the previous year. The table which appears on the next page gives a history of FTE enrollment since the system was organized in 1964.

The table which appears on the next page shows that eleven of the campuses in the system were at their highest level of enrollment last year. Those campuses were Anoka-Ramsey (Coon Rapids), Itasca (Grand Rapids), Rainy River (International Falls), Vermilion (Ely), Inver Hills (Inver Grove Heights), Lakewood (White Bear Lake), Minneapolis, Normandale (Bloomington), North Hennepin (Brooklyn Park), Northland (Thief River Falls), and Rochester. A twelfth campus, Willmar, had reached its high point a year earlier, but had declined by twenty-one students last year.

The table also shows that six of the campuses had peak enrollments much earlier, followed by sharp declines and then modest recovery. The Austin campus declined from a high of 903 in 1967-68 to a low of 634 in 1978-79. That was a decline of twenty-nine percent. year's enrollment of 526 represented an increase of twenty-three percent since the low point. The Fergus Falls campus declined from a high of 571 in 1971-72 to a low of 456 in 1978-79. That was a decline of twenty percent. Last year's enrollment of 516 represented an increase of thirteen percent since the low point. The Hibbing campus declined from a high of 746 in 1969-70 to a low of 456 in 1978-79. That was a decline of thirty-eight percent. Last year's enrollment of 561 represented an increase of twenty-three percent since the low point. The Mesabi Campus, at Virginia, declined from a high of 749 in 1969-70 to a low of 545 in 1978-79. That was a decline of twenty-seven percent. Last year's enrollment of 575 represented an increase of six percent since the low point. Worthington Campus declined from a high of 714 in 1970-71 to a low of 413 in 1977-78. That was a decline of forty-two percent. year's enrollment of 481 represented an increase of sixteen percent since the low point.

The point of all this is that the Community College System has been dealing with enrollment fluctuations for many years. Allocations to colleges have fluctuated with the enrollment fluctuations, and changes in allocations have caused changes in staffing levels and in program offerings. Thirty-eight programs have been dropped, but not until students had an opportunity to complete them. faculty members have been placed on layoff, but in all except five cases they have been placed in positions in other colleges of the Our contract with the Faculty Association gives laid-off employees claiming rights on vacancies for which they are qualified, for a period of three years. The system has also provided re-training leaves in a number of cases, so that faculty members could qualify to claim positions in new fields.

Projections by the Higher Education Coordinating Board are based upon full-year-equivalent enrollment during the academic year. That enrollment in the community college system has increased steadily since the community college system was organized in the fall of 1964. Projections made by the Higher Education Coordinating Board indicate that the enrollment will decline gradually after the current year until a low point is reached in 1996-97. The HECB projections for that year suggest that enrollment will be between 85% and 88% of the 1982-83 enrollment. The decline is projected to occur gradually, with the largest decline in a single year to be about 3.5%, and with

	64-65	<u>65-66</u>	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73
Cambridge Campus	_	_	_	_ *	_	_	_	_	_
Coon Rapids Campus	_	529	894	1,190	1,507	1,700	1,857	1,690	1,536
Anoka-Ramsey: TOTAL	-	529	894	1,190	1,507	1,700	1,857	1,690	1,536
						7.50			
Hibbing Campus	594	745	698	638	728	746	700	659	621
Itasca Campus	309	412	402	541	566	543	583	529	507
Mesabi Campus	636	690	673	642	719	749	707	707	647
Rainy River Campus	-	-	-	151	235	318	283	269	242
Vermilion Campus	182	273	263	239	251	232	285	379	312
Arrowhead ' : TOTAL	1,721	2,120	2,036	2,211	2,469	2,588	2,558	2,543	2,329
Austin	532	697	820	903	896	829	897	887	817
Brainerd	266	359	390	440	461	500	602	565	483
Fergus Falls	266	372	424	492	495	541	571	571	549
Inver Hills	-	-	-	-	=	-	372	755	923
Lakewood	-	-	-	492	966	921	1,301	1,558	1,589
Minneapolis	-	453	623	817	835	888	1,056	1,387	1,436
Normandale	-	-	-	-	1,186	2,112	2,408	2,473	2,556
North Hennepin	-	-	401	955	1,122	1,379	1,681	1,845	1,912
Northland	1 044	155	256	291	303	323	343	339	303
Rochester	1,044	1,316	1,532	1,558	1,695	1,874	2,056	2,065	2,020
Willmar	271	409	500	575	611	701	736	704	696
Worthington	481	582	590	605	623	660	714	648	_580
TOTAL	4,581	6,992	8,466	10,529	13,169	15,016	17,152	18,030	17,729
	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82
Cambridge Campus	-	-		-	_	71	131	161	204
Coon Rapids Campus	1,473	1,577	1,785	1,656	1,673	1,632	1.962	2,283	2,475
Anoka-Ramsey: TOTAL	1,473	1,577	1,785	1,656	1,673	1,703	2,093	2,444	2,679
Hibbing Campus	559	587	546	513	517	456	464	553	561
Itasca Campus	506	470	485	477	515	526	568	609	665
Mesabi Campus	681	680	659	628	589	545	601	613	575
Rainy River Campus	287	270	324	323	330	290	332	346	362
Vermilion Campus	276	343	387	308	347	400	412	502	523
Arrowhead ": TOTAL	2,309	2,350	2,401	2,249	2,298	2,217	2,377	2,623	2,686
Austin	745	747	780	777	738	684	707	733	736
Brainerd	441	427	500	479	473	467	548	515	526
Fergus Falls	518	497	535	514	499	456	488	518	516
Inver Hills	1,042	1,205	1,463	1,552	1,683	1,692	1,833	1,916	1,962
Lakewood	1,633	1,800	2,041	2,092	2,040	1,946	2,156	2,400	2,612
Minneapolis	1,418	1,418	1,421	1,310	1,310	1,317	1,680	2,083	2,115
Normandale	2,740	2,891	3,089	3,241	3,278	3,237	3,374	3,536	3,990
North Hennepin	1,933	2,163	2,499	2,521	2,502	2,443	2,528	2,656	2,997
Northland Rochester	291	282	349		370	358	398	419	421
Willmar	2,016 670	1,979	2,189 703	2,228 725	2,286 706	2,147 569	2,080 746	2,211 769	2,411 748
Worthington									
155 (_ 514	451	467	476	413	371	446	462	481

⁽A) Became operational 7-1-82

the changes ranging from a gain of 1% in 1988-89 to a loss of 3.5% in 1992-93.

A history of the full-year-equivalence during the academic year, with projections by the Coordinating Board through 2000-2001 is as follows:

MINNESOTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM ACADEMIC YEAR FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENTS

			HECB	HECB		PERCENT	HECB
		ACTUAL	LOW	MID	CHANGE	CHANGE	HIGH
	1964-65	4,561					
	1965-66	6,953					
	1966-67	8,399	1	1	1		7
	1967-68	10,428					h
	1968-69	13,169	-				
	1969-70	14,737		1	1		Y .
	1970-71	16,688		1	1		
	1971-72	17,392	1				
	1972-73	17,104					
	1973-74	17,230	1				
	1974-75	17,898	1	1	}		ri.
	1975-76	19,374					
	1976-77	19,403			1		
	1977-78	19,434					
(STRIKE)	1978-79	18,740			1		
	1979-80	20,588		1			
	1980-81	22,143					
	1981-82	23,579			1		
(PROJ.)	1982-83	23,679		1			
HECB	1982-83		22,931	23,492	(187)	(.8%)	24,053
PROJ.	1983-84		22,853	23,398	(94)	(.4%)	23,943
	1984-85		22,485	23,000	(398)	(1.7%)	23,514
	1985-86		22,072	22,554	(446)	(1.9%)	23,036
	1986-87		21,940	22,404	(150)	(.7%)	22,867
	1987-88	1	21,825	22,280	(124)	(.6%)	22,734
	1988-89		22,039	22,503	223	1%	22,966
	1989-90		22,233	22,703	200	.9%	23,173
	1990-91		22,114	22,576	(127)	(.6%)	23,037
	1991-92	1	21,443	21,868	(708)	(3.0%)	22,293
	1992-93	1	20,699	21,093	(775)	(3.5%)	21,486
	1993-94		20,228	20,605	(488)	(2.3%)	20,982
	1994-95	1	20,184	20,567	(38)	(.2%)	20,949
	1995-96		20,210	20,601	34	. 2%	20,991
	1996-97		20,046	20,436	(165)	(.8%)	20,826
	1997-98		20,208	20,613	177	.9%	21,018
	1998-99		20,373	20,793	180	.9%	21,213
	1999-00	1	20,324	20,749	(44)	(.2%)	21,174
	2000-01		20,187	20,612	(137)	(.7%)	21,036

The declines projected for the community college system are not alarming, and are such that they could be handled easily if they occurred uniformly throughout the system. The fact is that they will not occur uniformly, and that it will be difficult to predict where the changes will be from year to

year. The HECB projections have usually been quite accurate for the system as a whole, but have not been dependable for individual campuses.

If all enrollment in the system were to be funded, or even if a percentage were funded and the funding increased or decreased at the same rate as enrollment changed, the system could manage the change. The fact is that in the past ten years funding has not been related to enrollment change, and it has become increasingly difficult to manage the fluctuation in enrollments that occurs.

The figures which follow show the number of students for whom funding has been provided during the last ten years, and the number actually enrolled. All figures are for full-year-equivalent students.

	FULLY FUNDED	PARTIALLY FUNDED	ACTUAL ENROLLMENT	NOT FUNDED
1973-74	17,500		17,743	243
1974-75	17,500		18,467	967
1975-76	17,750		20,222	2,472
1976-77	17,750		20,157	2,407
1977-78	20,235		20,269	34
1978-79	20,235		19,647	(STRIKE)
1979-80	20,235		21,454	1,219
1980-81	20,235		23,294	3,059
1981-82	20,235	1,617*	24,880	3,028

^{*} FUNDED AT \$533/FYE

Recissions of appropriated dollars in recent years have had the effect of further reducing the number of students for whom funding has been received. Approximately \$130,000,000 was appropriated to the community college system for fiscal years 1981, 1982, and 1983. Of that amount, about \$12,000,000, or 9.2 percent, has been taken away through budget cuts.

In its current budget request, the community college system has asked that funding be based upon 95% of the previous year's attained enrollment. If that request were to be granted, funding would decrease when enrollment declined, but the system would be able to react to fluctuations from campus to campus.

REORGANIZATION IN THE MINNESOTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

When the larger colleges in the system were growing rapidly and funding followed enrollments, the increasing economies of scale made it possible for the system to take care of the smaller colleges even though their administrative and service costs were high. During that period, in the smaller colleges, facilities were being planned and built, programs were being developed, and many staff members were being hired. Administrative and service staffs were increased to handle the load. Now the facilities have been completed, program development has leveled off, and employees are not being added. It is time to make an effort to lower the administrative and service costs at the smaller colleges so that the savings can be reallocated to other programs and activities.

One reorganization has already taken place. The five northeastern colleges-Hibbing, Itasca, Mesabi, Rainy River, and Vermilion-have been merged to form Arrowhead Community College. Business, Personnel, and Student Records functions have been centralized in the Arrowhead administration, and the administrative staff has been reduced. Changes are still being made as attrition opens up vacancies, but the reorganization will eventually result in a reduction of 9.5 administrators and top support staff.

	BEI	FORE ARROWH	EAD	AFTER ARROWHEAD			
	ADM.	SUPPORT	TOTAL	ADM.	SUPPORT	TOTAL	
HIBBING	3.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	
ITASCA	3.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	
MESABI	3.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	
RAINY RIVER	4.5	2.0	6.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	
VERMILION	.3.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	
ARROWHEAD				3.0	1.0	4.0	
TOTAL	18.50	10.0	28.5	13.0	6.0	19.0	

The Arrowhead administrative staff includes a President, an Assistant to the President, a Director of Services to Indian People, and a College Services officer. Each campus administrative staff includes a Provost, a Vice-Provost, and a Campus Services officer.

The Minnesota State Board for Community Colleges is considering another reorganization which will put the four northwestern colleges into a "Community College District". The colleges would remain separate, but the Provosts would report to a President rather than to the Chancellor. The personnel, business, and student records functions would be consolidated. Administrative reductions would be as shown in the chart below.

	BE	FORE DISTRI	CT	AFTER DISTRICT			
	ADM.	SUPPORT	TOTAL	ADM.	SUPPORT	TOTAL	
BRAINERD	3.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	
FERGUS FALLS	3.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	
NORTHLAND	3.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	
WILLMAR	3.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	
DISTRICT				1.0	1.0	2.0	
TOTAL	14.0	8.0	22.0	9.0	5.0	14.0	

In the southern part of the state, the location of colleges does not lend itself to reorganization as well as in the northern part of the state. Rochester and Austin are quite close together, but Worthington is quite distant from the others. The Board is considering reorganization, but for the present the aim will be to reduce the staff at Austin and at Worthington, while having the administrator continue to report to the Chancellor. Rochester is much larger, and will remain as it is for the time being. Service functions will remain at each campus, but the staff will be reduced. Administrative reductions will be as shown in the chart below.

	BEFORE REDUCTION			AFTER REDUCTION			
	ADM.	SUPPORT	TOTAL	ADM.	SUPPORT	TOTAL	
AUSTIN	3.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	
WORTHINGTON	3.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	
TOTAL	7.0	4.0	11.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	

These reorganizations will result in a reduction of 13.5 administrative and 9 top support positions. That will make approximately \$900,000 available for reallocation.

In the Metropolitan area there are Anoka-Ramsey, Inver Hills, Lakewood, Minneapolis, Normandale, and North Hennepin. These colleges are large enough to experience economies of scale, and are operated at the lowest per pupil expenditure of any post-secondary institutions in Minnesota. However, the system is studying possibilities for specialization and for sharing of services.

The reorganization which has been described in this report is reorganization that the Minnesota State Board for Community Colleges has authority to do. The reorganization is such that it could be changed again if inter-system reorganization could be accomplished, and the Board is of the opinion that the legislature should give serious consideration to reorganization which would involve smaller geographical areas. For instance, the community college and the area vocational technical institute could be combined into one institution of defensible size in the communities of Thief River Falls, Brainerd, Willmar, and Austin. In each case the campuses are close The University of Minnesota Technical Institute at Crookston could be involved in a reorganization along with the Thief River Falls institutions. And the community college at Worthington could be associated with Southwest State University.

Officials in the Area Vocational-Technical Institute system are opposed to any merger of systems, but preliminary talks have indicated that the State University System, the University of Minnesota, and the Area Vocational-Technical Institute System are all open to discussion about reorganization in specific areas of the state.

CAMPUS FACILITIES IN THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

The building request which is before the current session of the Legislature lists the projects needed to complete construction on the eighteer campuses. The facilities are modest, and are appropriate for the enrollments projected by the Coordinating Board. If enrollments in the small colleges should drop far below the levels projected by the Coordinating Board, the State Board for Community Colleges would consider whether or not their programs should be reduced to the level of teaching centers such as that which the System is operating in Cambridge.

The paragraph which indicated that the Board was considering reorganization of the northwestern colleges again caused discussion and consternation in Fergus Falls. College personnel and members of the local

advisory committee assumed that approval of the response to House File 2 meant approval of a plan to reorganize the northwestern colleges, whereas the response indicated only that the State Board was "considering" such a reorganization. The writer promised to visit each of the mentioned communities to discuss the pros and cons of reorganization prior to any final action by the State Board.

The staff of the Higher Education Coordinating Board prepared a fifty-six page (plus appendices) "review and comment" on the responses prepared by the four public systems and presented it to the Coordinating Board on January 27, 1983.

An article by Elaine Fletcher in the St. Paul Pioneer Press which came out on the morning of January 27th, prior to the Coordinating Board meeting, described the staff paper as follows:

Minnesota's public colleges and vocational institutions are not planning adequately for expected enrollment declines, according to a report released Wednesday.

The report was prepared by the staff of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board.

The report criticized schools for trying to preserve the "status quo" rather than making plans for consolidating services, closing institutions and reducing programs to cope with the decline in enrollments and resources.

"A 'business as usual' attitude is pervasive," the report said.

But educational quality will decline if the state isn't willing to close campuses or reorganize, the report warned. Enrollment declines of 10 to 20 percent are expected in the next 15 years, the report noted, with sharp enrollment drops beginning in the next three years.

The HECB report was made in response to enrollment decline plans recently developed by the State Community College System, the State University System, Area Technical Vocational Institutes and the University of Minnesota.

The plans drawn up by the colleges lack any clear-cut strategy and contained few substantive proposals, the HECB said. The schools

also failed to look at how their programs overlap with those offered by other area institutions.

"To address new situations, most of the systems merely refer to existing processes or practices that are suitable for incremental change," the report said. "Most of the responses do not consider the possibility of major change or reorganization."

Community colleges escaped some of the heavy criticism leveled at other schools in the report.

The report praised community college administrators for looking at school consolidations, reorganizations and administrative reductions as ways to cut costs.

The report said the state should consider reorganizing the entire public post-secondary education system. The options include: consolidating all colleges, universities and vocational institutes into one system; consolidating the State University System and the University of Minnesota; consolidating the State University System and community colleges into a regionally based system; consolidating community colleges, vocational institutes and technical colleges.

(Underlining added)

Executives of all four public systems objected strenuously to the language used by the staff paper, causing the Minneapolis Star and Tribune to use "State College Survival Statement Stirs Anger" as the headline to an article on January 28, 1983, in which staff writer Gregor W. Pinney reported on the meeting as follows:

Open hostility broke out Thursday between the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board and the executives who run the four public system of colleges, universities and vocational schools.

The board adopted a statement accusing the systems of trying to preserve the status quo and warning that the systems will deteriorate if all the institutions remain open as enrollment declines and money becomes tighter.

The executives of the systems, in turn, accused the coordinating board of overstepping its bounds, of ramming through the statement and of ignoring the efforts the systems have made to cut back. One executive, Jon Wefald of the State University System, also charged the board with failing to support higher education and rural Minnesota and failing to recognize education's role in the state's quality of life.

When it became clear that the board would adopt the statement, three chief executives -- Wefald, C. Peter Magrath of the University of

Minnesota and Philip Helland of the Community College System--left the meeting without waiting for the board to take its vote.

All three said later, however, that their departure was not meant as an angry protest.

Helland said, "There were two items left on the agenda. They weren't ones that we were concerned about so we left."

Magrath said, "I did not walk out...It was well after 12 o'clock, I had appointments at the state Capitol and it was clear they were going to vote the thing through. I had nothing left to say."

Wefald said, "Really, it was just a coincidence."

The issue underlying yesterday's dispute is that Minnesota has 63 public colleges, universities and vocational schools. The people who govern them want to keep them all, even though they are expected to lose about 20 percent of their enrollment by the mid-1990s.

The coordinating board, however, did not flatly propose that campuses be closed, largely because of its own ambivalence about how much it should assert itself. But it openly sought an invitation from the Legislature to do more in suggesting how higher education should be shaped as enrollment declines and money becomes tighter. The Legislature makes the final decisions on money and institutions. The board has only advisory powers.

While the board was agonizing over whether it was going far enough, the chief executives of the collegiate systems came to a board meeting yesterday morning and said it was going too far.

"The Legislature neither sought prescriptions, nor did it solicit recommendations for sweeping changes in educational governance," said Magrath. "And most certainly, in developing their plans, none of the system were informed in advance that such sweeping prescriptions and recommendations would be forthcoming in this report. Any such changes should certainly be given to us with some advanced notice and discussion." He said he received the board statement on Monday.

"This report is rather negative when it comes to public higher education," said Wefald. "There's no mention of the excellence of the educational system...There's only talk about cutting. There's no talk about having education a high priority."

Rosemary Fruehling, a manager in the vocational system, said there were inaccuracies in the staff's analysis of the vocational plan. And she added, "To say we're protecting the status quo is personally offensive."

"It seems we've unified the heads of our system," quipped board member Robert Bonine of Mendota Heights, "and I think we deserve credit for it. I haven't seen this much unity and passion for a long time."

Robert Hatch of Minneapolis said, "Our concern is that it's going to get worse and we're going to reduce the quality of education in the state to the point where none of us will be proud of it."

The hostility was prompted by a set of reports written by the four higher education systems, as requested by the Minnesota Legislature a year ago in a law known as House File 2. The Legislature had just finished slashing higher education appropriations because of a shortage of state money, and it asked the systems to draw up plans for handling declining enrollments and shrinking resources in the future. It also asked the coordinating board to review and comment on those reports.

They have been drawn up in the last month or two, and the board's staff came out this week with a 56-page review. It used such phrases as "status quo" "business as usual" and "overobligation," which was its description of the situation in which the state finds itself with 63 institutions at a time of impending decline. And it listed 14 institutions—a "hit list," according to Helland—that probably would need special appropriations eventually to provide an adequate program.

The writer's written response to the staff paper, which was distributed at the meeting, contained the following paragraph in regard to the closing of institutions:

"Finally, I must object strenuously to the publishing of a 'hit list' for closings, and to the fact that it has been circulated before it has had any discussion. That type of action causes great alarm to the institutions listed, and completely disregards the recommendation that boards deal with these problems."

Objections by system executives did have some effect. Changes in the staff paper were made by the Coordinating Board. (Members at the time were: Robert Bonine of Minneapolis, Archie Chelseth of Cloquet, Richard Dunn of Plymouth, Arthur Gillen of North Oaks, Robert Hatch of Minneapolis, Carol Kamper of Rochester, James Krause of Golden Valley, Hugh Madson of Lake Elmo, Douglas Sillers of Moorhead, Gretchen Taylor of Mankato, and Norman Tempel of Willmar.) Changes made by the Board are described in the remainder of the Pinney article in the Minneapolis Star and Tribune on January 28, 1983:

The list was deleted by board members in an attempt to quell the bad feelings between the two sides. They also deleted "business as

usual," and they took out "overobligation" in one section but left it in another section.

And they put in sections commending the systems for their efforts at retrenchment in the past.

The basic message remained, however, and so did another list that was just as damaging as the one that was excised.

The surviving list shows which institutions meet four criteria that could be used to determine closings. If an institution meets two of the criteria for two consecutive years, the Legislature might want to ask why it should be kept open, the board's statement said. The criteria:

- o Instructional costs at an individual institution that are 50 percent greater than the average of the whole system. Two institutions exceeded that amount in the 1980-81 academic year.
- Support costs that are more than half as large as the instructional costs at an institution. That level is exceeded by 13 institutions, most of them by only a few percentage points.
- o Enrollment in full-time equivalents below 2,000 for a four-year institution or below 400 for a two-year campus. Five campuses fall below those marks. And according to the list that was deleted, eight more are expected to drop into that category by the mid-1990s.
- o Enrollment of fewer than 150 freshmen from the home county of an institution or less than 10 percent of the freshmen from the region. Forty-three institutions failed to pass that test.

Fifteen institutions showed up on those lists at least twice: the Morris campus of the University of Minnesota; Southwest State University; 10 community colleges: Itasca, Vermilion, Rainy River, Fergus Falls, Northland, Willmar, Austin, Hibbing, Mesabi and Normandale; and three vocational institutes: Staples, Pine City and Eveleth.

The four reports filed by the higher education systems consisted largely of complaints about the way their budgets have been cut in the past biennium and about the way they have received very little state money for enrollment that exceeds what they had in 1977. The reports also say the institutions have been cutting programs and staffs for some time and will continue to do so. They also have added some programs.

None of the reports proposes closures, and none offers any systematic analysis of the financial or social effects of closures. The closest any of the reports comes to suggesting closure is the last paragraph of the community college report, which says the system would consider downgrading campuses to "teaching centers" if they fall far below enrollment projections. The system now operates such a center in Cambridge.

The community college report also proposed that the administration staffs of four colleges in the northwestern part of the state be merged just as the administration of five colleges in the northeast part of the state was combined last summer to form Arrowhead Community College. Those combinations, plus administrative cutbacks at Austin and Worthington community colleges, would save a total of 22 positions.

The writer's reaction to the Coordinating Board paper were included in "The Communicator" on January 28, 1983:

There was some excitement at the HECB meeting yesterday, because all of the system heads objected to the HECB comments on our responses to House File 2. It is true that our report was not criticized as much as the others, and my objections were not so much to the comments made about our report as to a long section in the HECB comments in which the HECB made its own recommendations as to what should be done in Minnesota higher education. My main complaints were:

- 1) In a section of the comments which addressed the reports by systems, there were many cases in which we were accused of not addressing certain matters which were listed in House File 2. The fact is that House File 2 did not require us to "address" each of the matters. It only required that we "consider such factors as ..." We had considered all of the factors in making our response.
- The report criticized us for not mentioning the possibility of closing institutions. We do not have authority to close institutions, and therefore are not planning to close any. House File 2 asked for our plan, not for our recommendations.
- 3) Just before considering this report, the HECB had adopted a report on future funding of higher education. report they had taken a position in favor of average cost funding with great flexibility being given to operating boards in use of funds and in reorganizing or closing I support that. But in this report, the institutions. HECB ignored the recommendations of the other report and went back to making its own recommendations as to how decisions should be made in regard to individual The report suggested criteria for closing institutions. institutions which would require the closing of ten community colleges campuses: Itasca, Vermilion, Rainy River, Fergus Falls, Northland, Willmar, Austin, Hibbing, Mesabi and Normandale. Unbelievable!

System responses and HECB comments will be discussed in legislative hearings in the coming weeks. The case is not closed!

Community college response to House File 2 was received well in legislative hearings, and there were many compliments on the fact that the system was trying to do something to reduce administrative and service costs. The procedure at hearings on House File 2 were usually to have each system head report on the system's response and to answer questions, and then for representatives of the Higher Education Coordinating Board to present their "review and comments" paper. After that, system heads were given an opportunity to make a final statement. The writer's final statement was:

- The Community College System has no quarrel with HECB comments about our response to House File 2. The comments are generally complimentary to us.
- We have no quarrel with HECB suggestions as to possible methods of reorganization. All of the suggestions are worthy of discussion.
- We have no quarrel with the need for criteria as to what status individual institutions should have in regard to whether they remain open or not, but we are concerned about the appropriateness of the listed criteria. We think that they should be considered only as a "first draft" and that there should be much more discussion before any criteria are taken seriously.
- 4) The Community College System will continue to plan a system which will satisfy the mission assigned to us by the legislature (that which I described in my testimony) in as cost-effective a manner as possible. We will continue to plan changes which can be easily adapted to any inter-system reorganization which may take place.

approach community colleges new putting and to area vocational-technical institutes under the same board was unveiled Representative Dick Welch of Cambridge in House File 334 which he introduced on February 17, 1983, with Representative Harry Sieben of Hastings, Jim Heap of Robbinsdale, David Jennings of Truman, and Ken Nelson of Minneapolis as additional authors. A companion bill, Senate File 388, was introduced on February 22, 1983 with Senator Tom Nelson of Austin as chief author and with

additional authors Senators Neil Dieterich of St. Paul and James Pehler of St. Cloud. The bill put forth by those powerful authors was as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; ESTABLISHING A BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR TWO YEAR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION; REQUESTING THE RELEASE OF THE TECHNICAL COLLEGES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA; TRANSFERRING POWERS, DUTIES, AND FUNCTIONS FROM SCHOOL DISTRICTS, SCHOOL BOARDS, THE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, AND THE STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF TWO YEAR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION; APPROPRIATING MONEY; PROPOSING NEW LAW CODED MINNESOTA STATUTES, CHAPTER 136B.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. (136B.01) (ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.)

Subdivision 1. (ESTABLISHMENT.) There is established a board of directors of two year post-secondary education which shall have governing responsibilities for the following public institutions: (1) area vocational-technical institutes; (2) technical colleges; (3) comprehensive community colleges with vocational and academic college transfer programs; (4) noncomprehensive community colleges, offering only academic programs; and (5) post-secondary educational centers which offer programs either vocational or academic in nature, but which do not constitute an institute or college. The board of directors shall be created by July 1, 1983, but shall not assume full responsibility for the governance of the institutions enumerated above until July 1, 1984.

- Subd. 2. (PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION.) The board of directors shall develop procedures for implementing the transfer to be made pursuant to subdivision 1 of this section by January 1, 1984, with the advice and consultation of the boards who will be affected by the transfer. The procedures shall include at least: statutory changes needed to implement the transfer, revisions in the budget process, transfer of employees and employee contract obligations, transfer of property and funds, and transfer of legal obligations.
- Subd. 3. (COMPOSITION AND SELECTION.) The board of directors of two year post-secondary education shall consist of nine members, one from each congressional district, to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, and one member to represent the state at large, to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Two shall be selected for their knowledge of and interest in post-secondary vocational and technical education; two for their knowledge of and interest in post-secondary general education; and five from among the members of the public at large for their general interest in post-secondary education. No member of the board of directors shall be an employee of or receiving compensation from a post-secondary institution, public or private, while serving on the board of directors.

- Subd. 4. (TERMS.) The membership terms, compensation, removal of members, and filling of vacancies on the board of directors shall be as provided in section 15.0575, except that the terms of the members of the first board of directors shall be subject to the provisions of subdivision 5 of this section.
- Subd. 5. (FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS.) The first board of directors of two year post-secondary education appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall consist of three members with terms ending on the first Monday in January, 1988; two members with terms ending on the first Monday in January, 1987; two members with terms ending on the first Monday in January, 1986; and two members with terms ending on the first Monday in January, 1985.
- Subd. 6. (ADMINISTRATION.) The board of directors of two year post-secondary education shall elect a president, a secretary, and other officers as it may desire. It shall fix its meeting dates and places. The commissioner of administration shall provide the board with appropriate offices.
- Sec. 2. (136B.02) (POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.)
- Subdivision 1. (GENERAL.) The board of directors shall possess all powers necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the institutions specified in section 1, subdivision 1, and all property pertaining thereto. These powers shall include but are not limited to, those enumerated in this section.
- Subd. 2. (REGULATORY AUTHORITY.) The board of directors shall have regulatory authority over secondary vocational education, adult vocational education, and private two year post-secondary institutions.
- Subd. 3. (APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.) The board of directors shall appoint an executive director of two year post-secondary institutions who shall serve at the pleasure of the board of directors. The executive director shall be qualified by training and experience in the field of post-secondary vocational education, academic education, or administration.
- Subd. 4. (PERSONNEL.) The board of directors shall employ all personnel necessary for the performance of its duties. The board of directors shall organize its employees in a manner it deems proper, but the organization shall include a division for academic instruction and a division for vocational-technical instruction operating under the supervision of the executive director. The board shall establish personnel policies for each division in compliance with chapter 43A. These policies shall include salary plans for personnel who are not subject to negotiated salary agreements and shall set the salary of the executive director, subject to the provisions of section 15A.081.

- Subd. 5. (BUDGET REQUESTS.) The board of directors shall review and approve, disapprove, or modify the biennial budget requests for operations and facilities submitted by the executive director and shall submit the approved biennial budget requests to the governor.
- Subd. 6. The board of directors shall develop a state five-year plan for two year post-secondary education which shall include plans and objectives for programs, facilities, use of resources, and the mission of each institution. This plan shall also include reports on how the board of directors is maintaining and advancing the distinctiveness of the vocational mission and the general education mission within the system. The board of directors shall evaluate this plan on a biennial basis to determine the success of two year post-secondary education in meeting its objectives.
- Subd. 7. (SELECTION OF NEW TECHNICAL COLLEGES.) The board of directors shall select from among existing institutions no fewer than two and no more than four two year post-secondary educational institutions, and prepare to expand them into technical colleges. The goal of these technical colleges shall be to meet the demands of future technology. The technical colleges shall be separate from, and in addition to, the two existing technical colleges under the authority of the board, pursuant to section 5.
- Subd. 8. (SERVICE CLUSTER PLANS.) The board of directors shall review and approve the service cluster five-year plans developed pursuant to section 4, subdivision 2.
- Subd. 9. (SERVICE CLUSTER SPENDING PLANS.) The board of directors shall review and approve the annual spending plan for each service cluster. The board of directors shall also annually approve funding proposals for capital construction which shall be included in these plans.
- <u>Subd. 10.</u> (MINIMUM STANDARDS.) <u>The board of directors shall</u> establish minimum standards for:
 - (a) personnel appointments; and
- (b) financial accounting and auditing procedures which are consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and practices.
- Subd. 11. (RULEMAKING.) The board of directors shall prescribe conditions of admission, fees, and tuition to be paid by students, courses of study including undergraduate sub-baccalaureate academic programs and vocational-technical programs and other rules necessary for the operation of two year post-secondary education. These rules shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing, or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption.
- Subd. 12. (ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY.) The board of directors shall develop a plan to improve administrative efficiency

through consolidation and cooperative efforts, with the goal of reducing the number of administrative positions.

- Subd. 13. (DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES.) The board of directors shall prescribe the requirements for graduation and completion of courses of study in two year post-secondary institutions and shall have the authority to award appropriate certificates and degrees.
 - Sec. 3. (136B.03) (APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.)

The executive director shall have the authority to appoint:

- (a) chief administrators for institutions and service clusters;
- (b) staff necessary to carry out the duties of the executive director's office. Senior officers and other professional employees shall serve at the pleasure of the executive director in the unclassified service of the state civil service. All other employees shall be in the classified civil service.
 - Sec. 4. (COOPERATIVE SERVICE CLUSTERS.)
- Subdivision 1. (ASSIGNMENT TO CLUSTER.) To improve efficiency in administration, support, and delivery of services, each two year post-secondary institution is assigned to a cooperative service cluster. The cluster assignments include each area vocational-technical institute, technical college, comprehensive community college with vocational and academic college transfer programs; noncomprehensive community college offering only academic programs; and post-secondary educational center which offers programs either vocational or academic in nature, but which do not constitute an institute or college, in the following communities:
- (a) Cluster One--Thief River Falls, East Grand Forks, Crookston, Bemidji, Detroit Lakes, Moorhead, and Fergus Falls;
- (b) Cluster Two--International Falls, Ely, Hibbing, Virginia, Eveleth, Grand Rapids, and Duluth;
- (c) Cluster Three--Brainerd, Wadena, Staples, Pine City, and St. Cloud;
- (d) Cluster Four--Willmar, Canby, Granite Falls, Hutchinson, Pipestone, Jackson, Worthington, Mankato, and Waseca;
- (e) Cluster Five--Faribault, Winona, Rochester, Albert Lea, and Austin;
 - (f) Cluster Six--communities in Anoka and Hennepin counties;
- (g) Cluster Seven--communities in Dakota, Ramsey, and Washington counties.

- Subd. 2. (FIVE-YEAR PLANS.) The service cluster shall review and recommend five-year cluster plans to the board of directors. These plans shall include plans and objectives for programs, use of resources and facilities of all two year post-secondary institutions in the cluster, and proposals for coordination and cooperation among these institutions. These plans may take into account programs and services provided by the school districts and other post-secondary institutions in the cluster.
- Subd. 3. (ANNUAL SPENDING PLANS.) The service cluster shall review and recommend the annual spending plan for the two year post-secondary institutions in the cluster to the executive director and the chief administrator. The spending plans may include annual reallocations of five percent of the cluster budget.
- Subd. 4. (INSTRUCTIONAL PROPOSALS.) The service cluster shall review and recommend plans or proposals for new or additional instructional programs to the chief administrator and executive director.
 - Sec. 5. (136B.05) (REQUEST FOR RELEASE.)

The legislature finds that it would serve the best interests of the state to have all of the vocational-technical institutions in the state governed by the same board. The legislature therefore requests that the board of regents of the University of Minnesota release the technical colleges located at Crookston and Waseca from its governing authority, and transfer all powers and liabilities necessary and incident to the management, jurisdiction, and control of the two colleges to the board of directors to two year post-secondary education.

- Sec. 6. (EFFECT OF TRANSFER TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF TWO YEAR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION.)
- Subdivision 1. (TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.) In accordance with the provisions of sections 1 to 6, the powers, duties, and functions of the state board for vocational education and of school districts and boards relating to post-secondary vocational-technical education and all the powers, duties, and functions of the state board for community colleges are transferred to the board of directors of two year post-secondary education.
- Subd. 2. (TRANSFER NOT TO AFFECT LEGAL ACTION.) The transfer of powers, duties, and functions as provided in sections 1 to 6 shall not affect any action or proceeding, whether administrative, civil, or criminal, pending at the time of the transfer. The action shall be prosecuted or defended in the name of the board of directors of two year post-secondary education. The board of directors, upon application to the appropriate court, shall be substituted as a part to the action or proceeding.
- Subd. 3. (TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.) All books, maps, plans, papers, records, and property of every description within the jurisdiction and control of the state board for community colleges

shall be delivered and turned over to the board of directors of two year post-secondary education, and it is authorized to take possession of them. To the extent possible, all books, maps, plans, papers, records, and property of every description within the jurisdiction and control of the state board for vocational education and of the affected school boards shall be delivered and turned over to the board of directors of two year post-secondary education and it is authorized to take possession of them. When necessary the board of directors of two year post-secondary education may enter into joint power agreements to lease vocational-technical property and facilities.

Subd. 4. (TRANSFER OF FUNDS.) The unencumbered and unexpended balance of all funds appropriated to the state board for community colleges and to the state board for vocational education for post-secondary vocational education shall be transferred and reappropriated to the board of directors of two year post-secondary education. All post-secondary state and federal aids available to the state board for vocational education and the state board for community colleges shall be granted to the board of directors of two year post-secondary education.

Subd. 5. (TRANSFER OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS.) State board for vocational education and school district employees whose duties relate to post-secondary vocational-technical education, and all community college employees, shall be transferred to the board of directors of two year post-secondary education pursuant to the procedures for implementing the transfer pursuant to section 1, subdivision 2, and section 7. This transfer shall be made in compliance with the provisions of chapter 43A, sections 179.61 to 179.76, and any other provisions of law governing state employees.

Subd. 6. (TRANSFER OF STATUTORY REFERENCE.) Whenever a person or authority whose powers, duties, and functions are transferred hereunder is referred to in any statute, contract, or document, the designation shall be deemed to refer to the board of directors, department, or officer to which the powers, duties, and functions have been transferred.

Sec. 7. (STUDY OF EMPLOYMENT TRANSFER.)

The legislative commission on employee relations shall study the transfer of employment status and employee contract obligations in accordance with sections 1 to 6 with special attention to the differences between the academic and certified vocational faculties. The commission shall report their recommendations to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 1983.

Sec. 8. (APPROPRIATION.)

The sum of \$150,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the board of directors of two year post-secondary education for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this act and shall be available until June 30, 1984.

Sec. 9. (EFFECTIVE DATE.)

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 are effective the day following final enactment. Sections 6 and 8 are effective on July 1, 1983.

Representative James Swanson of Richfield again introduced his bill to merge the State University and Community College Systems on February 28, 1983. House File 489 was the same as House File 1750 which he had introduced in 1982, except for the dates. Additional authors were Representatives Douglas St. Onge of Bemidji, Bob McEachern of St. Michael, Dave Gruenes of St. Cloud, and Don Bergstrom of Big Lake. This time a companion bill, Senate File 875, was introduced in the Senate on March 23, 1983, with Senator Gen Olson of Mound as chief author and with as additional authors Senators Earl Renneke of Le Sueur, Charles Davis of Princeton, Tad Jude of Maple Grove, and Jim Ramstad of Plymouth. Both bills were sent to Education Committees and remained there.

A bill authorizing state boards to close institutions was introduced as House File 472 on February 28, 1983, by Representative Carolyn Rodriguez of Apple Valley with Representatives Bob McEachern of St. Michael, Connie Levi of Dellwood, Jim Heap of Robbinsdale, and Dick Welch of Cambridge as co-authors. A companion bill, Senate File 513, was introduced on March 3, 1983, by Senator Ron Dicklich of Hibbing with co-authors Senators Tom Nelson of Austin and Gregory Dahl of Lino Lakes. The language of the bill was:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; AUTHORIZING THE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, THE STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES, AND THE STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD TO CLOSE INSTITUTIONS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE SYSTEMS; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1982, SECTIONS 121.21, SUBDIVISION 4; 136.03; AND 136.62, BY ADDING A SUBDIVISION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1982, section 121.21, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

(PETITION APPROVAL; RESCISSION.) If the petition is Subd. 4. approved, the school shall be established by the district and classified by the state board as an area vocational-technical school and conducted under the general supervision of the state board in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state board. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 3 and of this subdivision, after June 30, 1975 no area vocational-technical school shall be established unless specific legislation has authorized its The state board for vocational education may rescind approval of a petition by an independent or special school district to establish an area vocational-technical school. Upon rescission of state board approval, the independent or special district shall cease operation of the area vocational-technical school and shall no longer be eligible for allocation of aids pursuant to sections 124.561 to 124.565.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1982, section 136.03, is amended to read:

136.03 (MANAGEMENT OF STATE UNIVERSITIES.)

The state universities shall be under the management, jurisdiction, and control of the state university board; and it shall have and possess all of the powers, jurisdiction, and authority, and shall perform all of the duties by them possessed and performed on 1, 1901, except as hereinafter stated. prior to April Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.01, 136.015, and 136.017, the state university board, as it deems necessary, may close state universities under its jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1982, section 136.62, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7. (CLOSING AUTHORITY.) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60 and 136.602 the board, as it deems necessary, may close community colleges under its jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. (EFFECTIVE DATE.)

Sections 1 to 3 are effective the day following final enactment.

House File 334, the bill which would have established a new state board for two-year post-secondary education, was amended in such a way on March 21, 1983, that the entire thrust of the bill was changed. Instead of creating a new state board for two-year post-secondary education, the bill created a new state board for post-secondary vocational-technical education and left the other state boards as they were. The amendments picked up the language of HF

472 and SF 513 in regard to authority to close institutions and also gave authority to boards to carry over funds and required them to set tuition rates within the range provided by the state tuition policy. The new title indicated the changes:

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO EDUCATION; CLARIFYING AUTHORITY OF POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTION GOVERNING BOARDS; AUTHORIZING GOVERNING BOARDS TO CLOSE INSTITUTIONS AND ELIMINATE PROGRAMS; PROVIDING THAT MONEYS RECEIVED BY BOARDS OR INSTITUTIONS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES SHALL NOT BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING STATE APPROPRIATIONS: AUTHORIZING GOVERNING BOARDS TO SET TUITION RATES AT ANY LEVEL EQUAL TO OR ABOVE THAT DETERMINED BY STATE TUITION POLICY; AUTHORIZING GOVERNING BOARDS TO CARRY OVER AN UNAPPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE FROM THE FIRST TO THE SECOND YEAR OF A BIENNIUM; AUTHORIZING GOVERNING BOARDS TO CARRY OVER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF AN UNAPPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE FROM ONE BIENNIUM TO THE NEXT; ESTABLISHING A BOARD OF VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION; TRANSFERRING POWERS, DUTIES, AND FUNCTIONS FROM SCHOOL DISTRICTS, SCHOOL BOARDS, AND THE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TO THE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION; APPROPRIATING MONEY; AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1982, SECTIONS 136.03; 136.11, SUBDIVISION 1; 136.144; 136.62, BY ADDING A SUBDIVISION; 136.63, SUBDIVISION 1a; 136.67, BY ADDING A SUBDIVISION; PROPOSING NEW LAW CODED IN MINNESOTA STATUTES, CHAPTERS 136 AND 136B; REPEALING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1982, SECTIONS 121.11, SUBDIVISION 1; 121.217; 121.902, SUBDIVISION 1a; AND 124.53.

Language affecting the Community College System in regard to authority to close institutions, set tuition rates, and carry over funds, was as follows:

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1982, section 136.62, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7. (CLOSING AUTHORITY.) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60 and 136.602 the board, as it deems necessary, may close community colleges under its jurisdiction. Prior to closing a community college the board shall hold a public hearing on the issue in the area which would be affected by the closing. At the hearing affected persons shall have an opportunity to present testimony. The hearing shall be conducted by the office of administrative hearings. The hearing examiner shall prepare a summary of testimony received at the hearing for the board. The board shall give notice of this hearing by publishing notice in the State Register and in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected area at least 30 days before the scheduled hearing.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1982, section 136.63, subdivision la, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. The state board for community colleges shall prescribe the courses of study including undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition to be paid by students, requirements for graduation, and such suitable rules and regulations necessary for the operation of such community colleges. Rules and regulations so prescribed shall not be subject to the requirements of the administrative procedure act or any other law requiring notice, hearing or the approval of the attorney general prior to adoption. The board is authorized to set the tuition rate at whatever level it deems appropriate, providing that the rate does not fall below the tuition level total determined by the state tuition policy.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1982, section 136.67, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5. (CARRY OVER AUTHORITY.) The community college board is authorized to carry over the net unappropriated fund balance as of June 30 of the first year of a biennium into the second year of the biennium. The board may carry over two percent of the net unappropriated fund balance as of June 30 of the second year of a biennium into the following biennium. These moneys shall not be taken into account in determining state appropriations.

The amendments also included a requirement for joint planning by community colleges and area vocational-technical institutes located in the same community:

Sec. 18. (PLAN FOR COOPERATION.)

Subdivision 1. (PLAN.) For increased financial efficiency and effectiveness in serving their community and in responding to changing enrollment needs, each AVTI and community college located in the same community or in nearby communities shall jointly develop a plan for cooperation. The institutions included are those located in Anoka-Coon Rapids, Austin, Bloomington-Eden Prairie, Brainerd, Brooklyn Park, Hibbing, Minneapolis, Rochester, Rosemount-Inver Grove Heights, Thief River Falls, Virginia-Eveleth, White Bear Lake, and Willmar.

Subd. 2. (CONTENTS OF PLAN.) Each plan shall propose a strategy for sharing of facilities, personnel, and resources. These strategies may include campus mergers, reorganizations, discontinuance of programs, changes in governance, and other such methods. Each plan shall identify estimated savings and the manner in which the savings will be achieved. Each plan shall include a proposal for the use of 50 percent of the estimated savings, pursuant to subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. (SUBMISSION OF PLANS TO CHANCELLORS.) Each plan shall be submitted to the chancellors of community colleges and vocational technical education by October 1, 1983. The chancellors shall review the plans and approve or disapprove them. A disapproved plan shall be returned to the institutions where it shall be modified and resubmitted to the chancellors. The chancellors shall submit all approved plans to their governing boards for review.

Subd. 4. (REVIEW AND COMMENT.) By December 1, 1983, the chancellors shall submit all approved plans to the higher education coordinating board for review and comment. The higher education coordinating board, the state board for community colleges, and the state board for vocational technical education shall report on the plans to the legislature by January 1, 1984.

The Senate version, SF 388, was also amended in such a way on March 28, 1983, that it no longer provided for a new state board for two-year post-secondary education but instead provided for a new state board for vocational-technical education. The two bills, HF 334 and SF 388, ended up in the Appropriations and Finance Committees but were not reported back by those committees.

The Senate did pass SF 513, giving boards authority to close insitutions, on April 11, 1983, by a vote of 41-19. On that same date Senator Jim Pehler of St. Cloud was added as an author. The bill was sent to the House where it died in the Education Committee.

As promised earlier, the writer met with concerned citizens in Fergus Falls and Willmar on March 2, 1983, in Brainerd on March 3, 1983, and in Thief River Falls on March 4, 1983. Positive legislative response to the Arrowhead reorganization and to the statement that the State Board was considering further reorganization had already de-fused much of the concern in those communities, so that most questions had to do with how reorganization would be accomplished rather than whether it would be accomplished. The writer reported on the meetings at the meeting of the State Board for Community Colleges on March 9, 1983, but stated that he would not be making any

recommendation on reorganization until legislative direction on reorganization became more clear.

In preparation for possible reorganization the writer had, since the summer of 1981, required colleges in which administrators had resigned to cover the vacancies with the appointment of temporary replacements. Accordingly, when Dean of Instruction Ann Harrold-Doering resigned at Brainerd during the summer of 1981, members of the faculty were given part-time assignments in administration, reducing the number of full-time administrators President Curtis Murton and Dean of Students Dale Nathan. President Curtis Murton resigned during the summer of 1982, the writer prevailed upon Cal Heine, the Dean of Instruction at Fergus Falls who had already announced his intention to retire on June 30, 1983, to serve as President at Brainerd during the 1982-83 year. That kept the number of full-time administrators at Brainerd at two and reduced the number of full-time administrators at Fergus Falls to two--President Wesley Waage and Dean of Students Hal Collins -- plus part-time Director of Community Services There were still three administrators at Northland in Thief River President Alex Easton, Dean of Instruction Sally Ihne, and Dean of Students Ken Wiebolt. President Wesley Waage of Fergus Falls announced his intention to retire on June 30, 1983, so the number of administrators at Brainerd, Fergus Falls, and Northland was such that the time seemed right for reorganization.

On April 13, 1983, the concept of reorganizing the Brainerd, Fergus Falls, and Northland Community Colleges was discussed by the State Board for Community Colleges. The Board approved the recommendation of the writer to appoint Dr. Alex T. Easton as President of the Brainerd, Fergus Falls, and Northland campuses effective July 1, 1983. No decision was made as to the exact relationship the colleges would have with each other, except that

business and personnel functions would be centralized. The recommendation of the writer that the district offices would be located in Fergus Falls was approved, along with the recommendation that there would be a Provost and a Vice Provost on each campus, with the Provosts reporting to Dr. Easton. It was agreed that Provosts and Vice Provosts would be appointed by Dr. Easton with approval by the Chancellor, as provided in Board policy.

Dr. Easton subsequently nominated, and the writer approved, Sally Ihne as Provost and Dale Nathan as Vice Provost at Brainerd, Dan True as Provost and Hal Collins as Vice Provost at Fergus Falls, and Ken Wiebolt as Provost and Madalyn Binger as Vice Provost at Northland.

The question of whether the state should close any of its post-secondary institutions was referred to a new "Commission on the Future of Minnesota Post-Secondary Education," created by Governor Rudy Perpich in April of 1983. Governor Perpich appointed former Governor Elmer L. Andersen to chair the Commission. Additional members were: Willie Mae Wilson of St. Paul, Director the St. Paul Urban League; Neil Sherburne of Woodbury, secretary-treasurer of the state AFL-CIO and former Regent of the University; Robert Sheran of Minneapolis, lawyer and former chief justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court; Josephine Nunn, Mayor of Champlin and President of the League of Minnesota Cities; Nadine Chase of Cass Lake, head of a construction company, an official of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, and a former member of the State Board for Community Colleges; Cy Carpenter of St. Paul, President of the Minnesota Farmers Union; Earl Olson of Willmar, President of the Jenny-O Turkey processing firm; Nadine Sugden of Mankato, active in church, health, and education groups; Atherton Bean of Minneapolis, former Chairman of International Multifoods; and J.P. Grahek, former mayor of Ely. An article by Gregor W. Pinney in the Minneapolis Star and Tribune of April 7, 1983, commented as follows:

A new attempt was launched Wednesday to solve what is considered the fundamental problem facing higher education in Minnesota: how to maintain quality while enrollments dwindle and money becomes tighter. And more to the point, should the state close any of its 63 campuses?

A special 11-member commission, appointed by Gov. Rudy Perpich and headed by former Gov. Elmer L. Andersen, began its nine-month search for the solution yesterday. Andersen said the commission should convince people there is a problem and then come up with a package of recommendations that can be accepted by all parties.

The commission now has a job that no one else has done to general satisfaction, if at all. The Legislature has talked about closing campuses or combining collegiate systems, then last year asked the collegiate systems what they planned for the future. The systems defended their records of planning and cutting back, but steered clear of the issue of closing campuses.

Later the Higher Education Coordinating Board chastised the systems for preserving the status quo and suggested--but did not flatly propose--that some campuses be closed. The governor, rather than take sides, appointed the special commission to examine the future of post-secondary education.

Behind all the action--or inaction--is a belief that the quality will decline in Minnesota's colleges, universities and vocational schools as money and enrollments shrink in the years ahead. The coordinating board, which predicted about a 20 percent enrollment drop by the mid-1990s, has said quality will decline if the status quo is preserved. Andersen said yesterday that the deterioration already is underway.

"The university just isn't the quality it was five years ago," said Andersen, who once was chairman of the regents of the University of Minnesota. An indication, he said, is that some of the university's graduate departments have slipped in reputation according to a recent national rating.

But he said in an interview that it was not necessarily the commission's job to recommend closings. "I look at the job of this commission as communication--to put forth alternatives of what people want and are willing to pay for."

Andersen virtually declared a moratorium on the word "closing" and suggested "merger" instead because it is not so shocking and does not imply such a sense of loss.

Closing is a serious matter, he added, because a college often is the cultural center of a community with its theater, music and library.

Besides, he added, a baby boom is under way, and enrollment will rebound eventually. In 15 years, he said, "The commission doesn't want to look like a bunch of ninnies that dismantled it (the collegiate structure)."

Andersen prodded commission members to come up with ideas for saving money and improving quality, and for openers, he threw out a few of his own:

- o Return poorly prepared students back to high school for remedial reading and mathematics so that the colleges would not have to spend money on such courses.
- o Give all institutions in a certain part of the state more authority to cooperate among themselves instead of keeping them so much under control of the statewide governing boards.
- o Ask communities where colleges are located to contribute to the institution with some kind of special tax for which they would get privileges to use the institution.

People in community college towns met with their legislators in the spring of 1983 and urged support for smaller institutions. After such a meeting in Worthington, the following editorial appeared in the Worthington Daily Globe of April 18, 1983:

Worthington's show of support for its community college last week was heartening. And useful. It is important for all of Minnesota to know that Worthington area residents value their college and that area residents recognize the college plays an important role in the region and in their lives.

The assurances from the legislators who attended the session at the college seem also to be as substantial as they are well-founded. Among several considerations it should be noted that Worthington Community College, like other community colleges through the state, is not a singularly costly item. The public's expenses for operating the lower-enrollment, outstate community colleges are less than the operating expenses for many high schools. If any one of the colleges were closed, Minnesota would not realize significant savings.

The economy of community colleges, or junior colleges, to both individual students and to the constituency which supports them has been one of their strengths and attractions from the beginning. It is worth recalling that Worthington Junior College was established near the depths of the Great Depression and was supported initially and exclusively by the local school district. This was an expense which most school districts in the state did not choose to undertake. Still, as Worthington demonstrated, it was an expense which could be managed, which could be taken in stride. The same is true for the state of Minnesota.

To a greater degree than many Minnesotans appreciate, the state community colleges also have had the benefit of notably sound management and fiscal direction. The administration of the college is flexible and the colleges themselves are flexible.

This was illustrated anew and significantly last week when Chancellor Philip Helland announced that Fergus Falls Community College will be headquarters for the president of three Minnesota community colleges next fall. Administration of the community colleges is to be consolidated and reduced, toward the end of insuring minimal costs to state taxpayers. Dr. Alex Easton, now president of Northland Community College in Thief River Falls, is to become head of the reorganized administration for the community colleges at Thief River Falls, Fergus Falls and Brainerd.

It is only uninformed speculation-there has been no official or public mention of such a move--but it does seem likely that one day Worthington Community College may also figure in an administrative consolidation.

This is another strength of community colleges as they evolve. They are not locked into patterns and traditions. They can be molded to satisfy current needs.

There is perhaps not a general appreciation that the community colleges, and the junior college before them, are an American invention, an American innovation. Lower costs for students and for the agencies which supported them was one of their attractions, one of their strengths, one of their reasons for being from the beginning.

The community college reflects the way in which higher education in America is in a constant state of flux and development. Colleges are not locked into forms, although the public concept of them is sometimes less flexible.

One-hundred fifty years ago Harvard University had but a single classroom building, a single library. It had a dedicated faculty. And it was graduating illustrious students, Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell and Henry David Thoreau among them. Neither small size nor relatively modest resources were a bar to educating students well.

Four year degrees evolved, through a period, as a basic goal in American higher education. American colleges were largely seminaries and liberal arts colleges, so-called. Most of them taught and required knowledge of the classical languages, Greek and Latin.

Times change.

The junior colleges emerged in response to new situations. In the beginning these were intended almost exclusively for providing two years of education beyond high school for young graduates. There may still not be full appreciation for the significance of the change from junior college to community colleges. This was not a mere change in names. It was (and is) descriptive of a new role. Community colleges are in the service of communities—in the service of Americans of all ages.

In this light, all local residents should be finding things of value for themselves in their college. If they are not, they should press for consideration of their special needs. A community college exists to serve a community.

Although the bills which would have given state boards authority to close institutions and would have created a new state board for vocational-technical education were not passed, the language of the bills reappeared in appropriation legislation.

Authority for state boards to close institutions appeared in House File 1283, introduced on May 5, 1983, by Representative James Rice of Minneapolis for the Appropriations Committee. The language in regard to community colleges was:

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 1982, section 136.62, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7. (CLOSING AUTHORITY.) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.690 and 136.602, the board, as it deems necessary, may close community colleges under its jurisdiction. Prior to closing a community college the board shall hold a public hearing on the issue in the area which would be affected by the closing. At the hearing affected persons shall have an opportunity to present testimony. The hearing shall be conducted by the office of administrative hearings. The hearing examiner shall prepare a summary of testimony received at the hearing for the board. The board shall give notice of this hearing by publishing notice in the State Register and in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected area at least 30 days before the scheduled hearing.

No mention of authority to close institutions was made in Senate File 1232 introduced on May 10, 1983 by Senator Gerald Willett of Park Rapids for the Finance Committee.

Provisions for the creation of a new state board for area vocational-technical institutes was contained in both bills, and both included requirements that community colleges and area vocational-technical institutes located in the same community engage in joint planning. House File 1283 contained the following language:

Sec. 56. (PLAN FOR COOPERATION.)

Subdivision 1. (PLAN.) For increased financial efficiency and effectiveness in serving their community and in responding to changing enrollment needs, each AVTI and community college located in the same community or in nearby communities shall jointly develop a plan for cooperation. The institutions included are those located in Anoka-Coon Rapids, Austin, Bloomington-Eden Prairie, Brainerd, Brooklyn Park, Hibbing, Minneapolis, Rochester, Rosemount-Inver Grove Heights, Thief River Falls, Virginia-Eveleth, White Bear Lake, and Willmar.

- Subd. 2. (CONTENTS OF PLAN.) Each plan shall propose a strategy for sharing of facilities, personnel, and resources. These strategies may include campus reorganizations, discontinuance of programs, changes in governance, and other such methods. Each plan shall identify estimated savings and the manner in which the savings will be achieved.
- Subd. 3. (SUBMISSION OF PLANS TO CHANCELLORS.) Each plan shall be submitted to the chancellors of community colleges and vocational technical education by October 1, 1983. The chancellor shall review the plans and approve or disapprove them. A disapproved plan shall be returned to the institutions where it shall be modified and resubmitted to the chancellors. The chancellors shall submit all approved plans to their governing boards for review.
- Subd. 4. (REVIEW AND COMMENT.) By December 1, 1983, the chancellors shall submit all approved plans to the higher education coordinating board for review and comment. The higher education coordinating board, the state board for community colleges, and the state board for vocational technical education shall report on the plans to the legislature by January 1, 1984.

Language of Senate File 1232 in regard to joint planning was slightly different than that in the House bill:

Sec. 39. (PLAN FOR COOPERATION.)

Subdivision 1. (PLAN.) For increased financial efficiency and effectiveness in serving their community and in responding to changing enrollment needs, each area vocational-technical institute and community college located in the same community shall jointly develop a plan for cooperation. The institutions included are those located in Thief River Falls, Hibbing, Brainerd, Willmar, Rochester, Austin, White Bear Lake, Minneapolis, Anoka County, Hennepin County, Dakota County, and Eveleth and the Mesabi community college.

Subd. 2. (CONTENTS OF PLAN.) Each plan shall propose a strategy for sharing of facilities, personnel, and resources. These strategies may include campus mergers, reorganizations, discontinuance of programs, changes in governance, and other such

methods. Each plan shall identify estimated savings and the manner in which the savings will be achieved. Each plan shall include a proposal for the use of 50 percent of the estimated savings, pursuant to subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. (SUBMISSION OF PLANS TO BOARDS.) Each plan shall be submitted to the state board for community colleges and the state board of vocational-technical education by October 1, 1983. Each state board shall review each plan and approve or disapprove it. A disapproved plan shall be returned to the institutions where it shall be modified and resubmitted to the state boards. Following the approval of the state boards, the institutions shall be permitted to retain 50 percent of their demonstrated savings.

Subd. 4. (REVIEW AND COMMENT.) By December 1, 1983, each state board shall submit all approved plans to the higher education coordinating board for review and comment. Each state board and the higher education coordinating board shall report on the plans to the legislature by January 1, 1984.

Differences between the two bills were resolved by a conference committee comprised of Senators Gene Waldorf of St. Paul, Tom Nelson of Austin, Ronald Dicklich of Hibbing, Jerome Hughes of Maplewood, and Glen Taylor of Mankato, and Representatives Lyndon Carlson of Brooklyn Park, James Rice of Minneapolis, Richard Welch of Cambridge, James Swanson of Richfield, and Wendell Erickson of Hills. The conference report, which was approved 107-17 by the House and 50-10 by the Senate on May 20, 1983, and signed by Governor Rudy Perpich on June 6, 1983, appears as Chapter 258 in Minnesota Laws of 1983. The sections which affected community colleges in regard to planning and to closing of institutions included the following language:

Sec. 34. (135A.06) SYSTEM PLANS: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA; STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD; STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES; STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Subdivision 1. It is the intent of the legislature that the planning efforts of the public post-secondary education systems be summarized and reported to the legislature. These planning efforts include, but are not limited to, the on-going intrasystem and intersystem planning process and the information provided by the systems to the governor's commission on the future of post-secondary education. In order to accomplish this goal, the University of Minnesota board of regents, the state university board, the state board for community colleges, and the state board for vocational

education shall each submit to the governor and the legislature on December 1 of each even-numbered year a planning report for its system. The planning report shall contain the mission of the system and short- and long-range plans for programs, staff, and facilities. The report shall specify the mission and plans for two, five, and ten years. The assumptions used in developing the plans shall be included.

- Subd. 2. MISSION. Each system shall review its mission as it relates to instruction, research, and public service.
- Subd. 3. SYSTEM PLANS. (a) Each system shall review its program plan for instruction, research, and public service. Program plans shall include a statement of program priorities for undergraduate, graduate, and professional education. Program plans shall also include data about program cost and average class size within each institution.
- (b) Each system shall review its plan for adjusting the number of facilities, staff, and programs to projected level of demand. Plans for adjustments shall consider campus and program mergers, campus and program closings, new governance structures, and other methods including consolidation of institutions, services, and programs with institutions serving the same geographic area which are operated by different governing boards.
- (c) Each system shall consult with the higher education coordinating board throughout the planning process.
- Subd. 4. PLANNING FACTORS. Each planning report shall consider the following factors at a minimum.
- (a) Enrollment projections for two, five, and ten years. If a system uses projections which are different from the most recent available projections produced by the higher education coordinating board, the system shall compare its projections with enrollment projections prepared by the higher education coordinating board, and the system shall identify the method and assumptions used to prepare its projections;
- (b) Estimated financial costs and savings of alternative plans for adjusting facilities, staff, and programs to declining enrollments and fiscal resources;
- (c) Opportunities for providing services cooperatively with other public and private institutions in the same geographic area.
- Subd. 5. HECB REVIEW AND COMMENT. The higher education coordinating board shall review and comment on the reports prepared by the systems. In order to provide sufficient time for this review, systems shall submit the reports to the coordinating board on September 1 prior to the December 1 submission to the governor and legislature. Before the higher education coordinating board forwards its review and comment to the legislature, each system shall be given the opportunity by the higher education coordinating board to respond

to the higher education coordinating board review. In order to provide sufficient time for the systems to respond, the HECB shall provide copies of its review and comment to the systems by October 15 and the systems shall submit any responses to the higher education coordinating board by November 15, prior to the January 2 submission to the governor and the legislature. The system responses shall accompany the higher education coordinating board review and comment when it is submitted to the governor and the legislature. As part of its review and comment, the higher education coordinating board shall present information on the costs, enrollment, and participation in public post-secondary institutions.

Subd. 7. CLOSING AUTHORITY. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 136.60 and 136.602, the board, as it deems necessary, may close community colleges under its jurisdiction. Prior to closing a community college the board shall hold a public hearing on the issue in the area which would be affected by the closing. At the hearing affected persons shall have an opportunity to present testimony. The hearing shall be conducted by the office of administrative hearings. The hearing examiner shall prepare a summary of testimony received at the hearing for the board. The board shall give notice of this hearing by publishing notice in the State Register and in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected area at least 30 days before the scheduled hearing.

Sec. 64. PLAN FOR COOPERATION.

Subdivision 1. PLAN. For increased financial efficiency and effectiveness in serving its community and in responding to changing enrollment needs, each AVTI and community college located in the same community or in nearby communities shall jointly develop a plan for cooperation. The institutions included are those located in Thief River Falls, Hibbing, Virginia-Eveleth, Brainerd, Willmar, Rochester, Austin, White Bear Lake, Minneapolis, Brooklyn Park, Anoka-Coon Rapids, Rosemount-Inver Grove Heights, and Bloomington-Eden Prairie.

- Subd. 2. CONTENTS OF PLAN. Each plan shall propose a strategy for sharing of facilities, personnel, and resources. These strategies may include campus reorganizations, discontinuation of programs, changes in governance, and other such methods. Each plan shall identify estimated savings and the manner in which the savings will be achieved.
- Subd. 3. SUBMISSION OF PLANS. Each plan shall be submitted to the chancellor for community colleges and the state director of vocational technical education by November 1, 1983. They shall review the plans and approve or disapprove them. A disapproved plan shall be returned to the institutions where it shall be modified and resubmitted to the chancellor and state director. The chancellor and state director shall submit all approved plans to their governing boards for review.
- Subd. 4. REVIEW AND COMMENT. By January 1, 1984, the governing boards shall submit all approved plans to the higher education coordinating board for review and comment. The higher

education coordinating board, the state board for community colleges, and the state board of vocational technical education shall report the plans to the legislature by February 1, 1984.

The writer retired from the position of Chancellor of the Minnesota Community College System on June 30, 1983, after almost twenty years as the first Chief Executive Officer of the System. At the last meeting of the State Board for Community Colleges which he attended, the writer commented that as the result of recent resignations and transfers there was then the correct number of administrators in the Austin-Worthington-Willmar group to take the same type of action as had been taken for Brainerd-Fergus Falls- Northland. He suggested that the members of the board should think about that possibility and discuss it with the new Chancellor, Dr. Gerald Christenson, at the next meeting.

CHAPTER V - SUMMARY

Public junior colleges, later called community colleges, have been a part of post-high school education in Minnesota ever since the first such institution was opened by the Cloquet school district in 1914. Two more colleges were opened in 1915, in Rochester and Faribault. In 1916 colleges were opened in Hibbing and Jackson. A sixth college was opened in Eveleth in 1918, a seventh in Pipestone in 1919, an eighth in Virginia in 1921, and the ninth and tenth institutions were opened in Coleraine and Ely in 1922.

The establishment of these institutions was encouraged originally by President Vincent of the University of Minnesota. President Vincent was instrumental in getting the University Senate to pass regulations in 1914 for accrediting these new colleges and to establish in 1915 a standing committee on "Relations of the University with other Institutions of Learning" which performed the accrediting function.

Permissive legislation allowing the establishment of public junior colleges was passed retroactively in 1925, by which time four of the colleges had already been closed. Low enrollments during World War I caused the closing in 1918 of the colleges in Cloquet, Faribault, and Jackson. The college in Pipestone was closed in 1923.

The number of colleges remained at six -- in Rochester, Hibbing, Eveleth, Virginia, Coleraine, and Ely -- from 1923 until 1927 when a seventh college was opened in Duluth. The number then remained at seven until 1936 when colleges were opened in Tracy and Worthington, bringing the number to nine. Colleges were opened in Crosby in 1937, Brainerd and Albert Lea in 1938, and Austin in 1940, bringing the total number of operating institutions to thirteen. Four of them were closed in the next decade -- Albert Lea in 1943,

Tracy and Crosby in 1948, and Duluth in 1950. The number then remained at nine for the next ten years.

In most of these early colleges the superintendent of schools provided the necessary leadership and promotion, but in some of them there was not adequate support and they were forced to close. School districts which operated junior colleges did so without any financial help from outside of the district, and as enrollments in elementary and secondary schools grew, many of the districts found it difficult to provide space and funds for the college programs.

The Minnesota Comimssion on Higher Education, a panel of distinguished citizens appointed by Commissioner of Education Dean M Schweickhard in response to a directive from the 1947 Legislature, listed the purposes of junior colleges in 1950 as: 1) to provide college training at low cost to the student, 2) to make college training accessible to the student in his home environment, 3) to provide for students who want them, both general and semi-professional courses which are terminal in nature, 4) to reduce academic mortality by giving a maximum amount of guidance and individual help during the first two college years, 5) to develop leadership and social maturity by offering many opportunities for participation in extra-curricular activities, and 6) to ease the transition from high school to four-year colleges and universities for students desiring the baccalaureate degree.

During the 1950's college officials began to approach the Legislature, pressing the point that they were enrolling many students from outside of their districts and were in fact providing a state service, and asking for help with the building of facilities and with operating costs. Their efforts were rewarded in 1957 when the Legislature recognized the fact that they were providing a state service and provided for \$200 in state aid for each full-time equivalent student. The figure of \$200 was intended to represent

about one-third of the cost of educating the student, with the student then paying one-third and the local school district paying one-third.

Colleges were already going beyond the purposes listed by the 1950 Commission and were listing their aims as: 1) to give students in the college area an opportunity to complete the first two years of a liberal arts or professional course close to home, and to make the step from the high school level to the college level an easier one, 2) to give those students who cannot complete a four-year course a short period of training in general education, 3) to train students whose formal training will end after one or two years of college work for direct placement in business and industry, and 4) to provide courses for adult members of the community who wish to take advantage of further training, cultural enrichment, and recreational activities in day or evening classes.

Legislative appropriations for state aid increased along with increasing costs to \$250 per student in 1959, \$300 per student in 1961, and \$350 per student in 1963, but the lack of adequate facilities became an ever greater problem for the colleges and officials continued to ask the legislature for help with construction costs. The college facilities varied from college to college, but in each case the college was located in a public school building shared with some other unit of the school district.

Two additional colleges were added during the "state aid" years -- at Fergus Falls in 1960 and at Willmar in 1962 -- but there were still no junior colleges in the metropolitan area. School districts in the metropolitan area were extremely short of space, many of them on double sessions, and had all they could do to handle expanding elementary and secondary school enrollments. The University of Minnesota was also experiencing difficulty in handling enrollment increases and was considering limitation of enrollment in the General College. Legislators became convinced that there would not be

enough places for students who wished to enroll if the construction of additional junior colleges were left to school districts, and in 1963 Senator Robert Dunlap of Plainview and Representative Harvey Sathre of Adams served as chief authors of a bill to create a system of state-operated junior colleges. The bill provided that a State Junior College Board of five members would be appointed by the Governor and that the new board would have authority to set up a system of fifteen State Junior Colleges. The bill specified that three of the colleges should be in the metropolitan area and that the board should study the need for a junior college in the northwestern part of the state. The bill was not passed during the regular session in 1963 but it became a rider on the appropriations bill and became effective on July 1, 1963.

Governor Karl Rolvaag appointed the first State Junior College Board in the fall of 1963. Members were: Frederick Deming, President of the Federal Reserve Bank in Minneapolis; James Shannon, President of the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul; Raymond Crippen, a newspaper editor from Worthington; Ben Wichterman, a farmer and former legislator from Plummer; and E.A. Jyring, an architect from Hibbing. The writer became the board's Executive Secretary on March 1, 1964. The title was later changed to "Executive Director" and then to "Chancellor."

The first order of business for the new board was the matter of determining which of the eleven existing junior colleges should become state institutions. Since the law specified that three of the fifteen state junior colleges should be in the metropolitan area and that the board should study the need for a junior college in northwestern Minnesota, the board concluded that it was legislative intent that all eleven existing colleges could be invited to become members of the new state system of junior colleges. (The law was permissive -- it gave the school districts the choice of continuing to operate their colleges with state aid or of asking the board to incorporate

them into the state system and it gave the board authority to accept or reject Members of the board visited all of the colleges during the 1963-64 academic year, and after receiving requests from all of the school districts they voted to accept all of the colleges with the provision that the colleges at Virginia and Eveleth would be merged at some future date. That meant that ten of the fifteen spots in the new system were filled. In looking at northwestern Minnesota, the board determined that there should be a college in Thief River Falls. It also determined that because of isolation there should be a college in International Falls. In the metropolitan area, the board determined that if there were to be three colleges, one should be in the northwest suburbs, one in the southwest suburbs, and one east of St. Paul. However, the board recommended to the 1965 legislature that the number in the metropolitan area should be increased to five, with one in the northwest suburbs, one in the southwest suburbs, one in the southeast suburbs, one in the northeast suburbs, and one in the central cities. The legislature approved the request for five colleges, but stipulated two in the northwest suburbs, one in the southwest suburbs, one in the southeast suburbs, and one in the northeast suburbs. In 1967 the board recommended that a sixth metropolitan area college be located in Minneapolis and that request was approved, bringing the total number of authorized colleges to eighteen.

The 1960's were building years. By 1970 the college at Eveleth had been merged with the college at Virginia, and the resulting ten original colleges had all been moved to new campuses built by the state. New colleges had been built at Thief River Falls and International Falls, and in the metropolitan area new colleges had been built in Bloomington, Brooklyn Park, Coon Rapids, Inver Grove Heights, White Bear Lake, and Minneapolis. The eighteen colleges of the System with present names, locations, and dates of openings were:

Rochester - 1915; Hibbing - 1918; Mesabi (Virginia) - merger in 1966 of Eveleth, 1918 and Virginia, 1921; Vermilion (Ely) - 1922; Itasca (Grand Rapids) - 1922; Worthington - 1936; Brainerd - 1938; Austin - 1940; Fergus Falls - 1960; Willmar - 1962; Anoka-Ramsey (Coon Rapids) - 1965; Northland (Thief River Falls) - 1965; Minneapolis - 1965; North Hennepin (Brooklyn Park) - 1966; Rainy River (International Falls) - 1967; Lakewood (White Bear Lake) - 1967; Normandale (Bloomington) - 1968; Inver Hills (Inver Grove Heights) - 1970.

As enrollments continued to climb various study groups recommended that additional junior colleges be built. The 1969 legislature designated Fairmont as a nineteenth location, and directed the State Junior College Board to select a twentieth location from among the communities of Alexandria, Cambridge, Hutchinson, New Ulm, and Owatonna. The board recommended Cambridge. An appropriation for building new campuses at Cambridge and Fairmont was made by the 1971 legislature, and the board went ahead with plans. Presidents and Deans were hired and were on location in Cambridge and Fairmont during the 1972-73 year with the intention of opening the colleges in the fall of 1973, but enrollment declines in the four-year colleges caused the 1973 legislature to withhold appropriations and the colleges were never opened. (The Community College System does operate an Extension Center in Cambridge, and the State University System provides courses in Fairmont.)

By the early 1970's the term "junior college" was disappearing from the names of public two-year colleges around the United States and was being used primarily by private two-year institutions. Public institutions were replacing the "junior" with "community" in their names. In 1973, Senator Jerome Hughes of Maplewood introduced and secured passage of a bill to make the change in Minnesota, making the colleges "Community Colleges." The name change also recognized the fact that the colleges had long since ceased to be

merely the first two years of four-year programs. Semi-professional and technical programs which prepared for job entry after two years had been growing rapidly. Colleges had also developed extensive programs of community service.

As facilities have been improved and programs have been expanded, community colleges have grown in size and stature. Enrollment has grown from less than 4,000 in 1964 to a total of more than 58,000 individuals enrolled in credit courses in 1983-84 with an average of 36,321 individuals each quarter and a full-time equivalence of 24,461 for the year. Strong faculties have been assembled, with emphasis upon teaching rather than publication or research. Strong administrators are in key positions. All colleges are fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. The State Board has been increased to nine members and continues to be a strong policy-making body. Local advisory committees keep the colleges responsive to the needs of their communities. The success of the System is assured. Community Colleges will continue to provide invaluable service to the people of Minnesota.

Special mention should be made of those persons who gave of their time and expertise in service on the Minnesota State Junior College Board and the Minnesota State Board for Community Colleges from 1963 to 1983. They are:

- 1. Frederick Deming, Minneapolis, 1963-1965
- 2. Raymond A. Crippen, Jr., Worthington, 1963-1967, 1971-1975
- 3. James P. Shannon, St. Paul, 1963-1969
- 4. E.A. Jyring, Hibbing, 1963-1967
- 5. Ben M. Wichterman, Plummer, 1963-1966
- 6. E.R. Rawlings, Minneapolis, 1965-1967
- 7. Robert J. Lloyd, Mankato, 1967-1970

- 8. Robert Mahowald, St. Cloud, 1967-1973
- 9. Darrell Nelson, Perham, 1967-1970
- 10. Robert S. Mars, Jr., Duluth, 1967-1973
- 11. Rosemary McVay, Minneapolis, 1969-1975
- 12. Clarence W. Peterson, Pelican Rapids, 1970-1973
- 13. Douglas A. Bruce, Minneapolis, 1973-1980
- 14. Wenda Moore, Minneapolis, 1973
- 15. Hugh V. Plunkett III, Austin, 1973-1977
- 16. Margaret Smith, St. Paul, 1973
- 17. John Sontorovich, International Falls, 1973-1977
- 18. Arleen Nycklemoe, Fergus Falls, 1974-1983*
- 19. Richard F. Holy, Minneapolis, 1974
- 20. Toyse A. Kyle, Minneapolis, 1975-1983*
- 21. Joseph L. Norquist, St. Paul, 1975-1981
- 22. Kathryn Vander Kooi, Luverne, 1976-1978
- 23. Elna Ponto, Albert Lea, 1977-1983*
- 24. Thomas Peacock, Duluth, 1978
- 25. Brad Plowman, Minneapolis, 1978-1979
- 26. Paul Brinkman, Virginia, 1979-1981
- 27. Nadine Chase, Ball Club, 1979-1982
- 28. Sung Won Son, Minneapolis, 1980-1983*
- 29. Eugene Firmine, West St. Paul, 1981-1983
- 30. John Edel, St. Paul, 1981-1983
- 31. Ruth Ann W. Eaton, Duluth, 1982-1983*
- 32. Rebecca Sawyer, Inver Grove Heights, 1983*
- 33. Clarence Harris, Roseville, 1983*

^{*} Board members as of June 30, 1983

```
Accreditation, 10,14,30
Ackerman, Ralph H., 176
Adams, 281
Adams, Charles S., Senator, 28
Adkinson, Fred, 315,329
Advisory Committee on Junior Colleges, 97,103,105,186,200
AFL-CIO, 437,438
Agreements for Takeover of School District Colleges, 275
Ainley, John, Representative, 573,574
Albert Lea, 42,43,45,265,305,307,330,331,335,666
Albert Lea AVTS, 423
Albert Lea Junior College, 38,44,265,266
Albert Lea Public Schools, 265,266
Albert Lea Tribune, 38
Albertson, Howard, Representative, 305,320
Alexander, Superintendent, 9
Alexandria, 59,96,100,102,106,107,121,133,134,176,267,281,286,331,336,337,341
     342, 345, 370, 374, 375, 377, 378, 381, 389, 390, 432, 440, 446, 671
Alexandria AVTS, 336,421
Alexandria Public Schools, 267
Allison, G.R. 129
Allford, Harold, 348
Almen, A.L. Senator, 37,63,65,70,82
American Association of Junior Colleges, 14,19
American Association of University Women, 204
American Council on Education, 16
Andersen, Elmer L., Senator, Governor, 121,154,373,375,377,379,380,433,444,
     656,657,658
Anderson, A.A., Senator, 73,87
Anderson, Brian, 468
Anderson, Burt, 261
Anderson, "Buzz," Representative, 560
Anderson, Carl Christian, 590,592,594
Anderson, Delbert, Representative, 462,491
Anderson, Edward, 267,268
Anderson, Ernest J., Senator, 339,354,382,384,447
Anderson, G. Lester, 63
Anderson, H. Carl, Congressman, 175
Anderson, Harold J., Representative, 244,350
Anderson, Irvin, Representative, 390,456,483,584,600,611
Anderson, J.E., 63,65
Anderson, Jerald, Senator, 511,537,538,556,558,566,574
Anderson, John Tracy, Representative, 244,380,386,445
Anderson, Kenneth, 310,319
Anderson, Kenneth M., 281
Anderson, Oscar, 367
Anderson, Philip, 466,469,473,590,592,594,604,606
Anderson, Ralph, 601,602,606
Anderson, Ray, Representative, 31
Anderson, Richard, Representative, 445
Anderson, Thor, Representative, 244
```

Anderson, Vernon G., 36 Anderson, Wayne, 265 Anderson, Wendell K., Senator, Governor, 118,462,467,468,483,484,493 Anoka, 102, 134, 230, 261, 286, 661 Anoka AVTS, 422 Anoka County, 265,280,286,290,305,306,312,661 Anoka County Junior College Committee, 316 Anoka-Hennepin School District, 364 Anoka-Ramsey Area, 318 Anoka-Ramsey Community College, 568,573,576,583,604,671 Anoka-Ramsey State Junior College, 321,323,328,331,358,359,368,422 Anklan, Dean, 320 Antilla, John, Representative, 43 Antonius, Mother, 52 Area Vocational-Technical Schools, 274 Area Vocational-Technical School - Junior College Relationship, 442 Arisman, Kenneth, 141 Arneson, Vern, 129 Arnold, Norbert, Senator, 478,491 Arrowhead Community College, 583,590,606 Arrowhead Community College, Hibbing Campus, 606 Arrowhead Community College, Itasca Campus, 606 Arrowhead Community College, Mesabi Campus, 606 Arrowhead Community College, Rainy River Campus, 606 Arrowhead Community College, Vermilion Campus, 606 Ashbach, Robert, Senator, 462 Associated Press, 424 Association of Minnesota Colleges, 83 Augustson, O.B., 175 Aune, Arnt, 143,181 Aurora-Hoyt Lakes, 267 Austin, 42,43,44,102,261,264,265,286,304,305,306,313,317,321,661 Austin AVTS, 143,423 Austin Community College, 629,671 Austin Daily Herald, 82,431 Austin Junior College, 143 Austin Public Schools, 265,274,278 Austin, Kenneth, 463 Austin State Junior College, 321,323,328,358,359,368,406,423,463

Backes, William, 606
Baker, James H., 2
Baker, Roger L., 371
Bapst, Jennis, 579,592
Barker, Lyle R., 261,271,405
Barr, Samuel, Representative, 244,462
Bassett, Wayne R., Representative, 73,74,97,108,114,116,118,124,151,153,156, 164,188,203,207,209,210,211,227,244
Battles, Everett, Representative, 119,244
Bauer, George, 4
Baumann, Les, 261,281,282,287
Bean, Atherton, 656

```
Bechetti, Steve, 261,286
Becklin, Robert, Representative, 384,469
Beedle, Ernest, Representative, 205,243
Begich, Joe, Representative, 600
Belisle, Jerome, Representative, 484,494
Bemidji, 102
Bemidji AVTS, 420
Bemidji State College, University, 420
Bennett, Tony, Representative, 444,445
Benson, 106,107,121,261
Benson, Cliff, Senator, 244,462
Benson, Elmer A., Governor, 37
Berdie, Ralph, 189
Berg, Ray, 601,606
Berger, Ben, 352
Bergerud, Alf, Senator, 347
Bergstrom, Don, Representative, 650
Bergstrom, Howard, 466
Bergstrom, Robert, 465,469,472,572,576,577
Bernhagen, John, Representative, 384
Berning, T.J., 48,51,63,64,65,80,81,89,98
Bernstein, Judy, 562
Berntsen, William, 348
Berry, William, 314
Bertha, 335,341,343
"Better Education for More People," 170
Beukema, 293
Bicknell, John, 171
Biersdorf, John, 447
Bigwood, Robert, 96,129
Bills Introduced in Minnesota Legislature
     1925, SF204
                              Authorize Junior Colleges, 22
     1927, SF332,
                              Revise Laws of 1925, 28
                   HF370
     1927, SF387,
                   HF445
                              Authorize Junior College, 29
     1931, SF708,
                   HF684
                              Transportation of Students, 31
     1931, SF1016
                              Change Required Vote, 31
     1933, SF997,
                   HF1096
                              Junior College At Crookston, 33
     1933,
                   HF1963
                              Junior College at Morris, 34
     1937,
                              Junior College at Morris, 36
                   HF1485
     1937, SF1645, HF1728
                              Certification of Teachers, 37
     1939, SF1405, HF1063
                              Amend 1927 Statute, 40
     1939, SF1449
                              Regulate Closings, 42
     1941, SF1187, HF1317
                              Equalize Opportunity, 43
     1949, SF1634, HF1806
                              State Aid, 54
     1953,
                   HF493
                              State Aid, 71
     1953, SF420,
                              State Aid, 72
                   HF492
     1955, SF9,
                   HF29
                              Computation of State Aid, 73
     1955, SF221,
                   HF198
                              State Aid, 74
     1955,
                   HF928
                              State Aid, 75
     1955, SF1342
                              Tax Levy for Junior College, 76
     1957, SF154,
                   HF245
                              State Aid, 87
                              State Aid, 88,92,93,94
     1957, SF155,
                   HF295
     1957,
                   HF378
                              State Aid, 91
                              Construction Aid, 108,111,112
     1959, SF390,
                   HF379
```

```
1959, SF617
                         Construction Aid, 109
1959, SF616,
              HF441
                         First Year Aid Payments, 114,115
1959,
              HF440
                         Aid for Out-of-District Students, 116,117
1959, SF638
                         Aid for Out-of-District Students, 117
1959,
              HF844
                         JC Position in Department of Education, 118
1959,
              HF874
                         Petition for Special Election, 118
1959,
              HF1778
                         Minimum Valuation and Graduates, 119
1959, SF1660,
              HF1867
                         Increase State Aid, 124
1959, SF37,
              HF27
                         Increase State Aid, 125
              HF44
1961,
                         Increase State Aid, 151
1961, SF90,
              HF68
                         Increase State Aid, 151-153
                         Construction Aid, 153,154
1961, SF220,
              HF116
1961,
              HF282
                         Construction Aid, 153
1961, SF570
                         Worthington Convert to Four-Year, 154,155
1961, SF741,
              HF910
                         Relief From 2/3 Vote, 155,156
1961, SF830,
              HF1106
                         Districts May Combine, 156-161
1961, SF1059,
             HF1845
                         Junior College Districts, 161-168
1961, SF1797, HF1948
                         Appropriation, 168,169
1963, SF27,
              HF120
                         Increase State Aid, 202,245
1963, SF34,
              HF93
                         Construction Aid, 203,244
1963, SF743,
              HF590
                         Increase State Aid, 207,244
1963,
              HF614
                         Construction Aid, 107
1963, SF742,
              HF777
                         Construction Aid, 209,244
1963, SF769,
              HF782
                         Increase State Aid, 210,244
1963, SF768
                         Construction Aid, 211,244
1963, SF965,
              HF830
                         Regional JC's, 211,243,244
1963, SF833,
              HF950
                         State JC's, 224-227,245-253
1963, SF993,
                         Deficiency Aid, 227,244,245
              HF1013
                         Increase Aid, 227
1963,
              HF1144
1963, SF1200, HF1284
                         Regional JC's, 228-229,244
1963, SF1358
                         JC Districts, 231-242,244
1963,
              HF1739
                         Increase State Aid, 242-243,244
1963, SF1838, HF1937
                         Appropriations, 251,252,253,254-261
1963,
              HF1264
                         Oleo Tax, 258
1965, SF648
                         State Board of Higher Ed, 294,300
1965, SF758,
                         State Board of Higher Ed, 296,300
              HF712
1965, SF1631, HF1743
                         SC's and JC's Under UM Regents, 299,300
1965, SF1534, HF1641
                         Increase to 18 JC's, 301,302,303
1965,
                         SJC in Wadena, 303
              HF1916
1965, SF1725, HF2040
                         JC in NW Hennepin County, 303,304
1965, SF2037, HF2188
                         Appropriations, 304,305,306,307
1967, SF167,
              HF210
                         SJC in Fairmont, 338,339
1967, SF291,
              HF358
                         SJC in Owatonna, 339
1967, SF379,
              HF419
                         SJC in Faribault, 340
1967, SF628,
              HF529
                         SJC in Glencoe, 340
1967, SF619,
              HF783
                         SJC in Detroit Lakes, 340
1967, SF620,
              HF758
                         SJC in Park Rapids, 340
1967, SF204,
              HF256
                         SJC in Red Wing, 340
1967, SF483,
              HF610
                         SJC in Sleepy Eye, 341
1967, SF651,
              HF784
                         SJC in Redwood Falls, 342
1967, SF682,
              HF819
                         SJC in New Ulm, 342
1967, SF698,
              HF840
                         SJC in Sauk Centre, 342
1967, SF720,
              HF898
                         SJC in St. James, 342
1967, SF912,
              HF1152
                         SJC in East Grand Forks, 342
```

```
SJC in Springfield, 342
1967, SF961,
              HF1153
1967, SF1085
                        SJC in Glencoe, 342
1967, SF1086, HF1614
                        SJC in Hutchinson, 342
1967, SF1177, HF1411
                        SJC in Perham, 342
1967, SF1237, HF1566
                        SJC in Parkers Prairie, 342
1967, SF1300, HF1567
                        SJC in Long Prairie, 342
1967, SF1491, HF1589
                        SJC in Alexandria, 342
                        SJC in Hastings, 341,343
1967,
              HF1610
                        SJC in Farmington-Lakeville Area, 341,343
1967,
              HF1613
1967,
              HF1616
                        SJC in Cannon Falls, 341,343
1967, SF1400, HF1612
                        SJC in Windom, 341,343
                        SJC in Pine City, 341,343
1967, SF1637, HF1770
1967, SF1638, HF1769
                        SJC in Mora, 341,343
1967, SF1556, HF1839
                        SJC in Bertha, 341,343
1967, SF1961, HF2274
                        SJC in New York Mills, 341.343
1967,
              HF1209
                        Board to Study Most Feasible Locations, 343
1967, SF1088, HF1368
                        Board to Study Most Feasible Locations, 344
1967, SF1639, HF1916
                        Est. of JC's by School Districts, 344,345
                        Increase Board to Nine Members, 347,348
1967, SF353, HF333
1967, SF2332, HF2626
                        Appropriations, 354,355
1967, SF2341, HF2639
                        SJC's in Minneapolis, Fairmont, Wadena, 354,355
1969, SF347, HF387
                        SJC in Fairmont, 382,283
1969, SF384,
             HF444
                        SJC in Faribault, 383
1969, SF402
                        SJC's in Alexandria, Cambridge, Fairmont,
                        Hutchinson, New Ulm, Owatonna, 384,385
1969, SF403,
              HF644
                        SJC's in Alexandria, Cambridge, Fairmont,
                        Hutchinson, New Ulm, Owatonna, 385
1969, SF2188, HF1396
                        SJC in St. Paul, 386,387
1969,
              HF1750
                        SJC in St. Paul, 387
1969, SF1807
                        SJC in Mora, 388
1969, SF2627, HF3025
                        Appropriations, 388,389,396,397
1969, SF800,
                        Create Community Colleges, 390-396
              HF1703
1971,
                        SJC in St. Paul, 444
              HF18
                        SJC in St. Paul, 445,446
1971, SF655,
              HF883
1971, SF879,
                        SJC in Alexandria, New Ulm, Owatonna, St. Paul,
              HF1324
                        446,447
1971, SF1005, HF1471
                        SJC in Owatonna, 447,448
1971, SF1285, HF1726
                        SJC in Faribault, 449
                        SJC in Wadena, 449,450
1971,
              HF229
1971, SF1983, HF2424
                        Change Names to "Community" Colleges, 450
1971, SF494
                        SJC's Under State College Board, 451-456
1971,
                        Combine AVTS's and SJC's, 456
              HF1372
                        Combine AVTS's and SJC's in Same Community, 457
1971,
              HF1373
                        Allow School District to Contribute to Ext.
1971, SF1801, HF2523
                        Center, 457,458
1971, SF2557, HF2230
                        Upper Div. Ext. Centers on Iron Range, 458-460
1971, SF2507, HF2315
                        Upper Div. SC on Iron Range, 460
1971, SF2732, HF3075
                        Appropriations, 461,462
1973, SF1140, HF830
                        Rochester Consortium, 476,477,478
1973, SF2144, HF900
                        Iron Range Consortium, 478-481
                        Study Feasibility of 4-Year on Iron Range, 481
1973,
              HF1234
1973, SF1308, HF977
                        Increase SJCB from 5 to 7, 481,482
1973, SF1222, HF2049
                        Change to Community Colleges, 483
                        Change to Community Colleges, 483,484
1973, SF1222, HF1422
```

```
1973,
                   HF1545
                             SJC's Under SCB, 484-489
     1973, SF1812
                             Appropriation for Fairlakes, 489,490
     1973, SF2473, HF2530
                             Appropriation, 490
     1974, SF2888, HF1545
                             Merge SJC's and SC's, 484-489,494
     1974,
                             Merge SC's and Community College Systems, 495-504
                   HF3185
     1975, SF752,
                  HF1901
                             SJC Ext. Centers in St. Paul, 508,509,510,556,557
     1975, SF1137, HF1265
                             SJC in Cambridge, 511,512
     1975, SF1258, HF1366
                             Regional Center in Fairmont, 512,513
     1975,
                             SJC's Return to Local Boards, 513-527
                   HF1794
                             Merge SJC System with SC System, 527-535
     1975,
                   HF1846
     1975, SF814, HF1397
                             Super Board, 537-539,545-560
     1977, SF820,
                   HF1080
                             CC in Cambridge, 558,559
     1977, SF1421, HF1190
                             SW and WC Consortium, 560-562
     1978, SF1641, HF1833
                             Student Member on Board, 566-568
     1978, SF486, HF1454
                             Increase Board From 7 to 9, 573,574
     1981, SF1113, HF1020
                             Board for CC;s, AVTI's, UMTI's, 584-589
     1981, SF21
                             Plans for Declining Enrollment, 610
     1982,
                   HF1750
                             Merge CC and SU Systems, 613-624
     1983, SF388,
                  HF334
                             Board for 2-Year PS Education, 643-650,651
     1983, SF875,
                   HF489
                             Merge CC and SU Systems, 650
     1983, SF513,
                             Boards May Close Institutions, 650
                   HF472
     1983, SF1232, HF1283
                             Appropriations, 660
Binger, Madalyn, 606,656
Birndorf, Allan S., 367
Biwabik, 267,293
Blatz, Jerome, Senator, 340
Blomquist, Glenn, Representative, 243,299
Bloomington, 280,286,293,315,321,322,329,330,331,350,360,369,372,373,661,
     670,671
Bloomington City Council, 293
Bloomington Public Schools, 329,338
Blue Earth, 334
Board of Higher Education, 286
Boddy, Frank, 282
Boland, John, Representative, 450,483
Bolcolm, Winifred, 6,14
Bond, Richard, 473
Bonine, Robert, 639,640
Boo, Sister Mary Richard, 444
Borneman, George, 183,187
Bornholdt, Jo, 431
Borton, Mrs. O.I., 52,63,65
Bowe, Sister Mary Camille, 78,89
Bowman, Dennis, 319
Boyd, James, 106
Bradish, Andy, 267
Bradley, Polytechnic Institute, 1
Braham, 374
Brainerd, 42,43,102,134,261,264,273,286,304,305,306,313,317,661,666
Brainerd AVTS, 421
Brainerd Community College, 655,656,671
Brainerd Junior College, 39,52,143,278
Brainerd State Junior College, 264,321,323,328,358,359,368,406,407,421,436,463
Bremer, Adolph, 430
```

Bridges, Frank, 463 Bright, Farley, 171,424,425 Brinkman, Paul, 673 Broen, P.J., 134 Brooklyn Center, 362,364 Brooklyn Center City Council, 364 Brooklyn Center School District, 364 Brooklyn Park, 230,338,359,360,361,362,363,364,661,670,671 Brooklyn Park City Council, 363 Brooks, Gladys, 371 Brown, Robert, Senator, 385,451,494 Brown, Robert E., 141,288,293 Brubacher, Richard, 467,471,472 Bruce, Douglas A., 673 Buckley, R.T., Senator, 33 Budd, George, 136,137 Buenger, Theodore, 14 Buffington, Arthur, 367 Buhl, 267,268 Buhl Board of Education, 267 Burchett, Connie, Representative, 205,243 Burdick, Walter, Senator, 54,72,73,89 Burger, John, 367 Burgeson, Clarence, 431 Burich, Joseph, 282 Burke, Harold, 367 Bursch, Marvin, Senator, 342,343,354,384 Burton, Marion L., 11 Butcher, S.C., 97,107,134,261 Butler, Gordon A., Senator, 76,244 Butler, John A., 52,63,64,65,77,97,181 Bye, Morris, 287,312 Bystrom, John, 97,105,110,127,131,135

Cambridge, 370,374,375,377,378,381,389,390,407,421,424,431,432,439,440,460, 461,462,464,465,466,468,470,471,472,490,491,492,493,494,511,512,557,558, 566,568,569,570,571,572,671 Cambridge Center of Anoka-Ramsey, 576,577 Cambridge Extension Center, 566,568-572,671 Cambridge Star, 466,470 Campaigne, George, 143,181 Canby, 192 Canby AVTS, 423 Cannon Falls, 341,343 Carleton College, 170,177 Carlson, Arne, 351 Carlson, Douglas, Representative, 558,611 Carlson, Edgar, 52,65,70,77,89,508 Carlstedt, E.T., 81,82,143,261,267,270,325 Carney, Morton, 98,143,181 Carr, Homer M., Senator, 43,114,244,245 Carpenter, Cy, 656

```
Carroll, John, 428
Carry-over of Funds Authorized, 653
Cashel, Charles, 261
Casmey, Howard, 184,424,426,427,444,508
Cedarleaf, Evar, 319
Centennial Campus, Metropolitan Junior College District, 311,316
Centennial High School, Circle Pines, 283,288,290
Chadwick, Raymond, 30,32,62
Chalberg, John E., 81,83,88,89,143,179,261,286,436
Chamberlain, Warren, Representative, 340,383,449 "Chancellor," 370,372
Chase, Nadine, 656,673
Chelseth, Archie, 640
Chenoweth, John, Representative, 387
Child, Fay, Senator, 129,244-245
Chilgren, Ed, Representative, 71,108,169
Chmielewski, Florian, Senator, 494,558
Chisholm, 267
Christensen, Jens, 371
Christensen, Robert, Representative, 386
Christenson, Gerald, 665
Christenson, H.P., Representative, 27
Christenson, Neil, 577
Christianson, Theodore, Governor, 22,28,29
Chrislock, Carl, 53
Christu, Chris N., 373,444
Ciliberto, Jill, 624
Cina, Fred, Representative, 72,74,98,151,153,207,227,346,347
Circle Pines, 283,285
Citizens Committee on Public Education, 103
Citizens League, 331,366,390
Clark, Barbara, 472,508
Clark, Myron, 63,65
Clark, Otto, Representative, 244
Clawson, John, Representative, 511,558
Clinton Field, 352
Cloquet, 4,6,10,12,666
Close, Roy, 318
Closing Institutions, 557,558,607,629,651,652,654,660,664
Clugston, Herbert, 136
Coffey, Walter, 47
Coffman, Lotus D., 4,6,32.35
Cohen, Philip, 362
Cohn, Angelo, 206
Coleman, Miles, 359,361
Coleman, Nicholas, Senator, 390,508,537,543,556
Coleraine, 15,40,42,102,193,261,264,266,267,280,281,282,288,318,328,666
Coleraine Board of Education, 266,278
Coleraine Public Schools, 324
Collins, Hal, 655,656
Commission on Future of Minnesota Post-Secondary Education, 629,656
Commission on Higher Education, 51
Commission on Vocational and Higher Education, 63
Committee for United Effort, 280,321
```

"Communicator," 543,642 "Community Colleges," 440,470 Community College Regions Recommended by SJC Board, 420 Community College Study, HECB, 578 Conn, Edmond F., Representative, 118 Consortium on Iron Range, 470 Consortium in Rochester, 470 Construction Aid, 108 Conway, Helen, 135 Conzemius, George, Senator, 340,450,476 Coon Rapids, 286,318,661,670,671 Cooperation Between Community Colleges and AVTI's, 664 Corcoran, Mary, 78 Corrin, Pat, 602 Cortada, Rafael, 563 Crawford, Bryce, 282 Crawford, C.L., 52,206 Credit Recognition, 3 Crippen, Ray, 188,261,262,264,266,272,274,292,308,430,669,672 Crissey, A.D., Representative, 33,36 Criteria for 20th State Junior College, 404 Crookston, 32,34,35,102,104,106,107,121,123,172,188,196,289 Crosby, 38,666 Crosby-Ironton Junior College, 38,43,52 Crystal, 364 Culhane, Robert, Representative, 449 Cummings, Paul, 372,467 Cummings, Ray A., Representative, 65,88,119,205,243 Cummiskey, David, Representative, 488,494,566

Dahl, Gregory, Senator, 650 Dahlager, K.O., 329,371 Dahlquist, William S., Senator, 63 Dakota County, 265, 267, 280, 286, 287, 290, 304, 305, 306, 325, 661 Dakota County Board of Commissioners, 267,325,329 Dakota County Junior College Committee, 325 Daley, George, Representative, 244 Dalglish, James, 273 Darr, Deanne, 315 Daun, Joseph, Senator, 65 David, Donald, 261 Davies, Jack, Senator, 245,491 Davies, Michael M., 367 Davis, Charles, Senator, 650 Dawson, Gary, 542 "Dean," 372 Declining Enrollments, Study of, 573,575,576,583,608,609,610,611,612 De Groat, Frank, Representative, 340 Deming, Frederick L., 262,263,264,269,272,273,274,282,283,284,285,669,672 Detroit Lakes, 59,102,106,107,121,286,305,307,330,335,339,340,345,374,375,380 Detroit Lakes AVTS, 421 Devine, J. Peter, 438,439,444,472

Dickinson, Leonard, Representative, 205,243 Dickinson, Sam, 267,271 Dicklich, Ron, Senator, 600,650,662 Dieterich, Neil, Senator, 566,584,611,644 Directors of AVTS's, 427,428 Dirks, Harry, 261 Dirlam, Aubrey, Representative, 108,253,342 Distance Between Colleges, 266 District Junior Colleges, 161-168 Dixon, Lafayette, Representative, 39 Dobbin, John, 55 Dochniak, George, 362 Dominick, Leo, 187 Dorweiler, Louis, 64,65 Dosland, William B., Senator, 245,253,254,306,356 Doty, Ralph, 590,592,594 Downey, John F., 3 Drews, Harold, 129 Du Bois, B.F., Representative, 342,344 Duff, Philip Jr., Senator, 72,431 Duffield, S.T., 15 Duluth, 43,102,434,666,667 Duluth AVTS, 143,421 Duluth Junior College, 27,29,30,55,62 Duluth News-Tribune, 594 Dunlap, Robert R., Senator, 63,98,124,169,206,224,229,230,231,244,245,249, 253, 254, 259, 306, 669 Dunn, Richard, 640 Dunn, Robert, Senator, 483,511,558,570,574 Dunn, Roy, Representative, 114, 116, 153, 244 Durbahn, E.A., 81,89,188 Durham, James, 624 Dutter, W. Homer, 16 Duxbury, Lloyd, Representative, 243 Dworschak, Baldwin, 78 Dybdahl, Norman, 273

East Central Center of Anoka-Ramsey, 583,604
East Central Community College Service Center, 576
Easterling, Doug, 562
East Grand Forks, 341,342,345,374,375
Eastern Metro Junior College Committee, 319
Eastern Suburbs, 280,314
East Grand Forks,341,342,345,374,375
Easton, Alex, 655,656,659
Eaton, Jack, 606
Eaton, Ruth Ann W., 673
Echternacht, J., 261
Eckert, Ruth, 48,51,55,189
Eckstein, A.J., Representative, 447
Eddie, George, 261
Edel, John, 673

Eden Prairie, 661 Eide, Odd, Representative, 33 Eken, Willis, Representative, 584 Elgin, John, 97,105 Elioff, Dominic, Representative, 600 Eliot, Charles, 1 Ely, 102,264,286,304,305,306,313,317,358,371,666,671 Ely Board of Education, 266 Ely Junior College, 15,30,43,143,261,266,267,274,280 Ely Public Schools, 278 Ely State Junior College, 321,323,328 Emerson, Ralph Waldo, 659 Emmerick, Ray, 261 Emporium Department Store, 374 Enestvedt, Odean, Representative, 118 Engelbrecht, Art, Representative, 342 Enrollments, 313,557 Enrollment Recommended, 377 Erdahl, Arlen, Representative, 230 Erickson, Archie, 129 Erickson, Chris, Senator, 109,114,115 Erickson, Emil, 500 Erickson, Wendell, Representative, 462,560,576,578,662 Esau, Gilbert, Representative, 343 Eveleth, 228,285,286,287,288,289,293,304,305,306,313,318,325,661,666,670,671 Eveleth AVTS, 293,420 Eveleth Board of Education, 365 Eveleth City Council, 365 Eveleth Junior College, 12,13,14,15,30,43,143,261,264,267,268,269,280 Eveleth Public Schools, 278 Eveleth State Junior College, 321,323,328 Everetts, Eldon, 466 Everson, Ron, Representative, 303,342,343,354,380 Executive Director, 32 Existing Junior Colleges Invited to Become State Institutions, 274 Extension Centers, 184,186,187 Extension Center, Cambridge, 576,583,604 Extension Center, Fairmont, 504 Extension Center, Owatonna, 440 Extension Center, School Districts Share Costs, 440,458 Extension Center, St. Paul, 504,508,509,510545

Fairlakes State Junior College, 440,465,466,468,470,472,484,490,491,492, 493,494

Fairlakes State Junior College Building Funds, 470,491,493

Fairlakes State Junior College Site, 470,490

Fairmont, 6,10,59,96,100,102,104,106,107,121,133,135,136,138,155,196,230,261, 271,281,282,284,287,290,292,305,306,307,308,330,334,337,338,339,345,352, 353,354,356,370,374,375,377,378,381,382,389,403,405,423,431,439,440,461, 462,464,465,466,468,470,471,472,490,491,492,493,566,568,569,570,571,671

Fairmont Extension Center, 560

```
Fairmont Sentinel, 9,10,466
Faribault, 5,6,10,11,12,100,102,107,290,335,337,338,339,340,345,374,377,383,
     385,417,448,666
Faribault AVTS, 335,423
Faribault Journal, 5
Faricy, Ray, Representative, 444,556,560,572
Farmer, Lyle, Representative, 244
Farmington, 341-343
Farrand, Patrick L., Senator, 31
Farrington, Larry, 315
Faunce, Richard W., 367
Fena, Jack, Representative, 151,205,207,243,244,460
Fergus Falls, 12,59,96,100,102,104,106,107,108,121,129,132,133,135,136,139,
     140, 192, 261, 264, 281, 284, 286, 304, 305, 306, 313, 317, 366, 636, 654, 668, 671
Fergus Falls Board of Education, 365
Fergus Falls Community College, 655,656,659
Fergus Falls Daily Journal, 136
Fergus Falls Junior College, 143,196
Fergus Falls Junior High School, 365,373
Fergus Falls Public Schools, 275
Fergus Falls Senior High School, 365
Fergus Falls State Hospital, 331,366,373
Fergus Falls State Junior College, 321,323,328,331,358,359,365,370,372,373,
     407,421,436,463,659
Ferrell, Grover, 39
Field, Harold D., Jr., 367
Fine, William D., 367
Firmine, Eugene, 673
Fischer, W.C., Representative, 205,227,243,244,306,339,356,458
Fisher, D.W., Representative, 202,203,207,209,211,226,227,228
Fitzsimons, Richard, Representative, 124,244,251,253,304,306,354,355,358,
     461,491
Flakne, Gary, Representative, 244,371
Fleming, William, 319,323,324
Fletcher, Elaine, 637
Flitton, Ed, 261,286
Fluctuating Enrollments, 557
Flynn, Vincent, 63,65,77
Folkerds, Henry, 282
Folwell, William Watts, 1
Forbes, Gordon, Representative, 71,72
Ford, Guy Stanton, 5,6
Forester, Mrs. Ralph, 367
Four-Year College on the Iron Range, 470
Four-Year College in Rochester, 470
Fowler, Max, 321,338
France, Al, Representative, 91,118,151,156
Franz, Walter, Senator, 342,343
Frederick, Mel, Senator, 447
Freeman, Orville, Governor, 72,78,82,83,94,98
Frey, John, 183
French, George, Representative, 243
Frenzel, William, Representative, 304,340
Frick, Art, Representative, 203,207,209
```

```
Friedlieb, Oscar, 267,269
Friedricks, Alice, 64
Fruehling, Rosemary, 639
Fudro, Stanley, Representative, 244
Fugina, Peter X., Representative, 4,73,87,114,116,118,124,153,169,207,209,
     210, 211, 227, 296, 458, 460, 478, 481, 482, 511, 513, 537, 538, 543, 556, 560, 566
Fuller, Bertram, Representative, 447,449
Fuller, Graham, Representative, 244,253,254
Funk, Clarence, 142
Furlong, John, 187,261
Furlow, Allen J., 22
Gabrielson, Henry, 261,267,286
Gage, Kelton, Senator, 458
Gale, Samuel, 78,89,97,98
Galles, Rex, 183
Gasterlund, Lorin, 315
Gay, Clayton, 97
Gearhart, Daniel, 107, 129, 130, 134, 179, 183, 185, 186, 188
Gearty, Edward, Representative, 205,243,355,371,389
General College, 32,33
Gessner, W.A., 405,436
Gilbert, 267,281,293
Gilbert Board of Education, 267
Gilje, Paul, 368
Gillen, Arthur, 640
Gimpl, Joe, Representative, 244,343
Glencoe, 102,106,107,121,336,339,340,341,342,345,374
Glewwe, Rollin B., Senator, 342
Goddard, 15,62
Golden Valley, 360,364
Golden Valley School District, 364
Gomsrud, Robert, 200,281
Goldfine, Erwin, 472,508
Gordon, L.C., 265
Gould, Lawrence, 177
Governor's Committee on Higher Education, 77,78,96,97
Graba, Joe, Representative, 449
Graebner, Martin, 48
Graham, Alexander, Representative, 28
Grahek, J.P., 656
Grams, Harold, 373,437,444,472
Grand Rapids, 123,172,193,266,279,281,282,286,288,316,318,324,325,326,327,671
Grand Rapids Air Force Station, 279
Grand Rapids AVTS, 321,326,327
Grand Rapids Board of Education, 266,281,326,327
Granite Falls, 59,106,107,121,178,182,196
Granite Falls AVTS, 423
Grannis, Vance, Jr., 329
Granskou, Clemens, 183,196
Grant, George, Representative, Senator, 244,343,388
Gratz, Marlin, 405
Graven, David, 367
Graw, Joseph, Representative, 244,315,340
Gray, Reede, 287
```

Great Northern Railway, 293,312
Greenway High School, Coleraine, 288,324,328
Gregorson, Donald, 265
Grittner, Karl F., Representative, Senator, 98,244,356,386,389
Gruenes, Dave, Representative, 650
Grussing, George, Representative, 205,243,344
Guckun, Blayne, 261
Gunderson, Elgin, 431,469
Gunderson, Robert, 97,261,315
Gunn, William, 78,98
Gustafson, Neil C., 367
Gustafson, Wallace C., Representative, 202,205,211,226,227,228,243,339,347

Haaven, Jon, Representative, 384,447 Habeck, Harlan, 361 Hadler, Judge, 317 Hafdal, Arthur, 187,286 Hagen, Hal, 279 Hagen, Thomas, 97 Hagedorn, Thomas, Representative, 458 Haggerty, Dean, 35 Halde, Jerome K., 431 Hall, Clinton, Representative, 244,253 Hall, Howard, 98 Hall, John, 96 Halverson, John, 44 Halsted, Charles, Representative, 87,151,202,203,227 Hamerlinck, Donald, 436,472,508 Hamilton, Judy, 508 Hammarberg, Melvin A., 373 Handbook for Planning New Colleges, 379-401 Hankerson, M.R., 187,261,283,292 Hansen, Mel, Senator, 244,353,354,371,389 Hanson, Archie, 261 Hanson, Barbara, 431 Hanson, Baldy, Senator, 82 Hanson, Norman, Senator, 245 Hanson, Rudolph, Senator, 114,244,301,356,389 Hanscom, Banning, 328 Harbo, Alf, 98 Harbo, L.S., 52,81,97,135,179,182 Harkcom, Donald 465,469,472 Harper, William Rainey, 2 Harren, Henry, Senator, 245,342,385 Harris, Clarence, 673 Harris, Forrest, 281 Harris, Jon, 606 Harrold-Doering, Ann, 655 Harstad, Donald, 266 Hartle, John A., Representative, 91,98,244,339,463 Hartliep, Neil, 261 Hartwell, Arthur M., 367

```
Harvard University, 659
Harvey, S.W., 171,202
Harwick, Harry J., 78,98
Hassinger, Al, 367
Hastings, 286,305,307,330,335,341,343,375
Hatch, Robert, 640
Haugerud, Neil, Representative, 491
Hawk, Richard E., 373,444,508
Hays, Garry, 562,568
Head, Douglas, Representative, 244
Heap, Jim, Representative, 584,643,650
Hedberg, Raymond, 319,320
Hegdal, H.C., 187
Hegstrom, M.K., Representative, 118,342,343,344
Heimbach, Albert H., 281
Heine, Clarence, 436,655
Heintz, Emil, 39
Held, S.L., 187,188,261
Helgeson, Miner, Representative, 33
Helland, A.J., 367
Helland, Philip C., "The Writer," 98,107,133,138,141,142,143,144,145,171,172,
     173, 187, 188, 198, 200, 261, 264, 265, 266, 273, 274, 280, 281, 283, 288, 292, 293, 294,
     300,301,308,309,310,311,314,319,321,322,324,327,329,330,337,338,341,348,
     360, 365, 369, 372, 373, 374, 381, 402, 411, 436, 439, 444, 462, 463, 464, 467, 471, 472,
     508,539,542,543,544,562,563,568,570,572,576,577,579,580,581,583,590,591,
     592,593,594,595,601,602,604,605,606,612,625,626,627,637,639,640,642,643,
     654,655,659,665,669
Helleloid, Stanley, 322
Hempel, Mrs. William, 367
Henderson, C.M., 463
Hennepin County, 230,305,306,661
Hennepin County Board of Commissioners, 359,360,362
Henning, H.J., Representative, 207,209,210,211,342,343
Hensch, Erwin, 96
Herbig, Edwin T., 373,443,444,472
Herseth, S.B., Senator, 63
Herzog, Jacob J., Representative, 71,73,74,88
Heuer, William, Senator, 113,244,245
Hibbing, 6,9,10,13,14,15,43,194,261,263,264,286,304,305,306,313,316,317,381,
     661,666,670
Hibbing AVTS, 273
Hibbing Board of Education, 266,273,278
Hibbing Campus of Arrowhead Community College, 606
Hibbing Community College, 578,579,591,592,594,601
Hibbing Daily Tribune, 9
Hibbing Junior College, 30,268,269,270
Hibbing State Junior College, 321,323,328,358,359,370,372,373,385,420
Hibbs, John S., 367
Higgins, Raymond, Senator, 356,389
"Higher Education in Minnesota,
"Higher Education Looks Ahead," 70
Hill, Alfred S., Representative, 28
Hill, Archie, 606
Hill, Charles, 81,97,102,103,105,135,179,180,261,287
```

Hill Family Foundation, 466 Hill, Russell, 337,358,368 Himmelman, Arthur, 466 Hinman, Keith, Representative, 205,243 Hinze, Warren, 319,320 Hitchcock, R.W., Representative, 31 "Hit List," 640 Hoberg, Dwaine, Senator, 573 Hoffman, Robert, 132,366 Hofstad, Alvin, Representative, 138,183 Hoheisel, Ray, 570 Hoium, Vernon, Senator, 224 Holand, P.J., Senator, 73,86,87,88,114,151,202,203,209,227,244,299,301 Holland, Phyllis, 405 Holman, W.F., 5 Holmquist, Stanley W., Senator, 63,98,109,113,114,117,214,296,299,339,450 Holst, A.R., 81 Holy, Richard F., 673 Hook, Julian, Representative, 447 Hoppe, Vernon, Representative, 351,354,371 House, William, Representative, 205,243 House File 2, 628,629,643 Hovin, Joe, 261 Howell, Deborah, 385 Hudnall, Jack, 98,179,261 Huemoeller, Neil, 405 Huesors, Donald J., 268 Hughes, Jerome, Senator, 445,450,483,508,573,574,662,671 Hulstrand, George, 261 Humphrey, George, Representative, 299,354,371 Humphrey, Hubert H., Senator, 175 Huntley, L. Lyman, 97,132,135,172,173,181,183,185,186,191,327 Hutchinson, 134,281,331,336,337,341,342,345,352,370,374,375,377,378,381,389, 390,422,432,671

Ihne, Sally, 655,656 Imm, Val, Senator, 124,125,168,169,245,252,253,254,306 Ingle, Clyde, 562,568 International Falls, 59,102,107,273,279,281,284,286,290,304,305,306,316,317, 322,324,329,331,358,670,671 International Falls Daily Journal, 590,601,627 International Falls Senior High School, 368 Inver Grove Heights, 321,329,661,670,671 Inver Grove Heights-Pine Bend School District, 329,371 Inver Hills Community College, 557,560,671 Inver Hills State Junior College, 381,405,407,422,436,466 Iron Range Area College Committee, 266,267,268,269 Iron Range Extension Center, 440 Iron Range Regional Center, 494,507 Iron Range State College, 440 Irwin, Lawrence, 371 Itasca County, 304,305,306

Itasca Campus of Arrowhead Community College, 606
Itasca Community College, 591,592,594,671
Itasca Junior College, 16,30,143,269,278,313,316,321,326
Itasca State Junior College, 281,282,288,289,313,316,321,323,326,327,328,358,359,368,420
Iverson, Carl, Senator, Representative, 34,161,244,253,306

Jackson, 6,9,10,12,666 Jackson AVTS, 423 Jacobson, A.E., 106,261,287 Jacobson, Ernie, Representative, 226,244,301 Jacobson, Robert, 368 Janes, Robert P., 359 Jennings, Dave, Representative, 574,643 Jensen, Carl A., Senator, 341,342,384,447 Jensen, Roy, 261 Jensen, Vernon K., Senator, 344,447,457,462 Johnson, A.I., Representative, Regent, 72,98,127,135,139,178,179,183,261 Johnson, C.A., Representative, 205,243,244,338,339,462 Johnson, Carl, Representative, 538,574 Johnson, Curtis, 577 Johnson, Dale, 463 Johnson, Douglas, Representative, Senator, 458,460,478,481,600,611 Johnson, Elsa, 352 Johnson, Erling, 184 Johnson, Eunice, 508 Johnson, George W., Representative, 27 Johnson, Glenn W., 368 Johnson, H.A., 6,10,11 Johnson, Harold, Representative, 228,244,299 Johnson, John W., Representative, 371 Johnson, Lyndon B., 285 Johnson, Newton, Representative, 3387,339,382,384 Johnson, Raymond, 379 Johnson, Robert, Representative, 244 Joint Planning by Community Colleges and AVTI's, 653,660,661,662 Jopp, Ralph, Representative, 340 Jordan, Clair, 39 Jordon, Mrs. Robert, 319 Jorvig, Robert, 351 Josefson, J.A., Senator, 117,245,347,458,462 Joyner, Victoria, 362 Jude, Tad, Representative, Senator, 566,650 Jude, Victor, Representative, 161 Junior College at Place of AVTS, 440 Junior College Districts, 156-168,231,242 Jyring, E.A., 261,284,292,317,669,672

Kalin, Frank, 97,143,181 Kalina, Harold, Senator, 344

Kalis, Henry, Representative, 512 Kamm, Harold, 98 Kamper, Carol, 640 Karvonen, George, Representative, 108, 136, 151, 261 Kegler, Stanley, 406,433,562 Keller, Robert J., 63,78,80,81,97,98,105,120,121,179,189,206,282,318 Kelling, Arnold, 265 Kellogg, Theodore, 189 Kelly, J.J., Representative, 538 Kelsey, Roger R., 62 Kemmerer, Walter W., 183, 186, 189, 368 Kieth, Sandy, Representative, 156 King, Robert, 129 Kinney, Ray, 606 Kirchner, William, Representative, 244,462 Klaus, Walter, Representative, 244,340,343,383,390 Kleeman, Richard P., 77,99,177,258,308 Kleinbaum, Jack, Representative, 447,511 Knaak, William, 173,181,182 Knalson, Edward H., 265,282 Knudsen, Eugene, Senator, 207,211 Knutson, Coya, Representative, 65,70 Knutson, Howard, Representative, 340 Knutson, J.L., 78,79,206 Kohlhase, Richard, 606 Kolshorn, O.W., Representative, 28 Kording, Herman V., Senator, 138 Kosak, Alan, 282 Kramer, Mrs. Henry A., 97,173 Krause, James, 605,640 Krenik, George, Representative, 205,243,383 Krieger, Harold, Senator, 202,209,229,245,301,347,390,476 Kroehler, Franklin P., Senator, 138 Kroening, Carl W., 472,508 Kryzsko, S.J., 127,135 Kuhn, David, 38-Kvam, Adolph, Representative, 342 Kyle, Toyse A., 673

La Fave, E.J., 562
La France, Edmund, 267
Lahr, William V., 368
Laidig, Gary, Representative, 485,494,566,611
Lakeville, 341,343
Lakewood Community College, 671
Lakewood State Junior College, 331,358,359,368,407,422,429,436,466
Lamberton, Mrs. Richard, 368
Langen, Odin E.S., Representative, 98
Langen, W.V., 98
Larson, Calvin, Representative, 342,343
Larson, Ed., 129
Larson, Norman, Senator, 245,342

Larson, Richard S., 368 Larson, Swen, 315 Lasell Junior College, 1 Laufenberger, Roger, Senator, 476 Lawson, George W., 63,65 Learn, Elmer, 281 Leases, 313,314 Lechner, L.T., 267,270 Lee, Ching-en, 129 Lee, L.J., Representative, 340 Lee, Phill, 377,378 Le For, S.W., 98 Legislative Advisory Task Force, 549-554 Legislative Bills (See Bills Introduced in Legislature) Legislative Building Commission, 309,326,371 Legislative Commission on Higher Education, 96,97,105,106,120,122 Legislative Research Committee, 133,138,149,150 Leiseth, Robert V., Senator, 340,385 Lemke, Richard, Representative, 476 Lemon, Representative, 600 Lessard, Robert, Senator, 591,600 LeVander, Harold, Governor, 345,346,347,357,382,425 Levi, Connie, Representative, 650 Levig, Thomas, 572,577,604 Levig, Mrs. Morton J., 368 Lewer, John D., Representative, Senator, 28,31 Lewis Institute, 2 Liaison Committee (See Minnesota Liaison Committee for Higher Education) Lindahl, Bruce, Representative, 387 Lindholm, Paul, 405 Lippitt, W.O., 9,11,12,13 Litchfield, 106,107,121 Little Falls, 374,375,411,421 Lloyd, Robert J., 672 Lofvegren, Clifford, Senator, 245 Lokken, Harry, 81,98 Lombardi, Vincent, Representative, 484,494 Long, Verne, Representative, 244,389 Long Prairie, 336,341,342,374 Lord, Lo Rayne, 97 Loring Park, 353 Lorenz, Dale, 198,261,319,328,329,330,338,369,372 Loso, Idelia, 81,143,179,261,267,286,328 Lowell, James Russell, 659 Lowry, Ray, 261,286 Ludtke, Robert, 405 Lund, Roy, 318 Lunden, Lawrence, 127, 135, 177, 179, 181, 282 Lundberg, Walter O., 97,173,174 Lundquist, Leonard S., 373,444 Lynch, Jack, 261,373,444,472,508 Lytle, Carlton, 315,322

Maack, Vernon, 181 MacLean, Alan, 368 Madden, Leo, Representative, 54,72,73,74 Madison, D.R., 261,286 Madson, Hugh, 605,640 Magrath, C. Peter, 508,542,638 Mahowald, Robert, Representative, 205,242,243,244,245,253,254,306,374,434, 435,444,672 Maki, Bill, 606 "Making the Transition," 504 Malmquist, M.L., 327 Malone, E.I., 438,444 Mancina, Frank, 78,97,98 Mankato AVTS, 143,423 Mankato State College, University, 192,231,307,308,334,568 Mann, George, Representative, 512 Mann, Polly, 562 Mars, Robert S., Jr., 411,427,672 Marshall, 100,102,104,106,107,121,178,182,192,196,284 Martens, George W., 281 Martorana, S.V., 99 Matalamaki, William, 288 Matanich, M.J., 143,181 Matheis, Duane, 184 Mayhew, Lewis B., 431,432,433 Maynard, C. Eugene, 141 Mayo, Charles H., 6 Maze, Mrs. R.O. 205 Mazie, David, 205 McArthur, Ernie, Representative, 483 McCarthy, Eugene, Senator, 175 McCartney, Ralph, 361 McCarty, Glenn, Senator, 340 McCauley, M.J., Representative, 458,476 McConnell, T.R., 48,52 McCutcheon, George N., 64 McDonald, Curtis, 463 McEachern, Bob, Representative, 511,558,611,650 McGhee, R.J., Representative, 31 McGowan, Martin, Representative, 114,244, McGuire, Michael, Representative, 116,161,231,245,253,254 McKee, John H, Senator, 98,124,169,245,253,254,294,306 McKeever, Edward, Representative, 43 McLean, Malcolm, 32 McLeod, Donald, Representative, 296 McMillan, Helen, Representative, 207,210,227 McVay, Rosemary, 281,286,368,371,672 "Meeting the Challenge," 440 Meier, Claudia, Representative, 511 Meland, Reuben, 36,43,78,81,86,87,88,89,143,179,261 Melbye, Lowell, 198 Menke, Richard, 449 Merger with AVTI's, 208,331,366,381,437,438,440 Merger with AVTI's and UTI's, 407

```
Merger with State Colleges (Universities), 495-504,612,629
Merritt, Neil R., 52
Mesabi Campus of Arrowhead Community College, 606
Mesabi Community College, 578,579,594,601,661,670
Mesabi State Junior College, 321,325,328,331,358,359,365,370,372,373,420
Metcalf, John, Senator, 340,449
Metropolitan Area, 280,284,285,289,290,294,310,370,375,379,432
Metropolitan Area Junior Colleges, 184
Metropolitan Planning Commission, 273,289,290,370
Metropolitan Community College, 562,573
Metropolitan State Junior College, 321,323,328,331,348,353,358,359,365,368,
     369, 370, 371, 372, 374, 423, 466
Metropolitan State Junior College-Centennial Campus, 294,311,312,313,314
Metropolitan State Junior College-Central Campus, 294,310,311,312,313,314,319
Metropolitan State College, University, 397,406,407,432,437,440,441,462,
     465,562
Meyer, Ray F., 98
Micheels, William J., 97
Michie, James, 81,97
Mickelson, Irwin T., 107,130,261,265
Mikesh, James S., 9
Mikkelson, Gordon, 281
Mikulich, Ellen, 267
Millar, Robert, 371
Miller, C. Don, 372
Miller, Charles, Representative, 340
Miller, Darrell, Representative, 476
Miller, Robert, 65,143,181
Minear, Leon P., 435
Minne, Lona, Representative, 600
Minne, Nels, 63,65,70,78
Minneapolis, 102,191,197,281,282,285,286,287,290,292,304,307,308,309,331,337,
     346,348,350,351,352,353,354,356,360,369,377,661,670,671
Minneapolis AVTS, 143,422,562
Minneapolis Board of Education, 281,311,351
Minneapolis Central High School, 282,283,288,290,308,309,311,312,314,319
Minneapolis City Council, 351,352
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, 281
Minneapolis Community College, 563,577
Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority, 351
Minneapolis Institute of Arts, 352
Minneapolis Junior College Action Committee, 281
Minneapolis Park Board, 351,352
Minneapolis Planning Department, 370
Minneapolis Star, 267,305,350,351,352,359,360,362,363,380,382,386
Minneapolis Star-Tribune, 625,638,640,656
Minneapolis Tribune, 102,180,206,208,226,229,258,260,262,263,308,353,363,364,
     380,428,468,579,580,612
Minneapolis Warrington School, 314,319,321
Minnesota Association of Junior Colleges, 79,80,181,200
Minnesota Association of Junior College Student Governments, 435
Minnesota Community College Faculty Association, 603,624
Minnesota Education Association, 80
```

```
Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board, 557,558,563,564,565,568,578,
     580,581,582,583,605,629,637-642,657,663,664
Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission, 331,357,370,373,374,375,
     376,377,381,382,396,403,406,407,424,428,429,431,433,437,438,440,441,442,
     456, 467, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 504, 536, 537
Minnesota Historical Society, 205
Minnesota Junior College Action Committee, 106,200,230,261,286
Minnesota Liaison and Facilities Committee, 356,357
Minnesota Liaison Committee for Higher Education, 108, 126, 127, 133, 134, 135,
     146, 179, 181, 184, 185, 187, 188, 191, 192, 194-198, 200, 230, 231, 285
"Minnesota's Stake in the Future, Higher Education 1956-1970," 77,84
Mitau, G. Theodore, 373,397,406,407,408,409,410,411,444,462,508,543,562
Mitchell, C.C., Senator, 245
Mitchell, Don, Representative, 91,301,347
Moder, Bob, 319
Moe, Floyd B., 48,65,70,81,98,135,187,261,265,267,270,287,312
Moe, Roger, Senator, 482,483,574,575,576,578,611
Moeller, August, Representative, 340
Moen, Norman W., 98
Mondale, Walter F., 138
Montevideo, 59,106,107,121,129,130,134,178,196,281,331,336,345,374,375
Moon, James V., 261,288
Moon, Lawrence P., 368
Moore, Fred, 261
Moore, Gerald L., 281
Moore, Gerald W., 371
Moore, Wenda, 673
Moos, Malcolm, 373,406,444
Moose Lake, 335
Mooty, John, 443
Mora, 102,107,134,286,305,307,330,331,335,337,341,343,345,374,377,388
Morin, Henry L., Senator, 27,28
Morlock, Henry, Representative, 343,383
Morrill, James L., 47,52,63,65,76,77,78,89,103,127,128,130,131,132,139,140,181
Morris, 32,33,34,35,36,102,104,106,107,121,123,284
Morrison, Clinton, 281
Morrison, Don, 130
Morse, Horace T., 52,63,64,65,70,97,189,206,282
Mortenson, Mrs. Enok, 78,97,98,174,178
Mounds View, 102
Mountain Iron Board of Education, 266
Mourin, Charles, 179,185
"Moving Forward With Vocational Education," 70,71
Mueller, Alice Harrigan, 66
Muller, Roland, 127
Munger, Willard, Representative, 244
Munroe, John, 5,11,12
Murphy, W.J., 81,187,261,267
Murray, Louis, Representative, 342
Murton, Curtis, 655
Mushkin, Selma, 473
Myer, Lynn, 603
Myshak, Richard, 361
```

```
Naftalin, Arthur, 281,370,371
Names of Colleges, 321,331,358,405,440,450,464,465,470,557,562,563,573,577
Nankervis, T.P., 286
Nash, Lowell G., 271
Nathan, Dale, 655,656
Nathanson, Mrs. Joseph S., 281,368
National Council on Education, 2
Nelsen, Ancher, Representative, 82
Nelson, Darrell, 672
Nelson, George W., 368
Nelson, Gerry, 424
Nelson, Harold S., Senator, 245
Nelson, Howard, Senator, 384
Nelson, Ken, Representative, 575,643
Nelson, Leslie, Representative, 299
Nelson, Norman, 127, 178, 179, 181, 183
Nelson, Richard C., 261,271,272,281
Nelson, R.N., Representative, 119,244
Nelson, Rolf, Senator, 494,537
Nelson, Tom, Senator, 643,650,662
Nemanich, Carl, 267
Neumaier, John, 79,81,86,97,98,105,136
Neumann, B.J., 293
Nevelyn, S., 42
New Hope, 364
Newhouse, Julian, Representative, 153
New Prague, 336
Newstrom, Mrs. E.H., 286
New Ulm, 102,331,334,337,341,342,345,370,374,375,377,378,381,389,390,411,
     423,432,440,475,671
New York Mills, 335,341,343
Nichols, Charles, 281,562
Nichols, Jim, Senator, 560,566
Nilsen, William, 98
Noblitt, Harding O., 472,508
Nord, Raymond, 143,181
Nordgard, H.C., 81
Nordin, Robert, Representative, 244
Nordlie, Gerhard, Representative, 91,153
Nordstrom, Robert, 431
Normandale Community College, 671
Normandale State Junior College, 331,369,370,372,373,422
Norman, Robert, 134,388
Norquist, Joseph L., 673
Norsted, LeRoy, 315
North, Robert, Representative, 387,444,445
North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, 11,15,16,30,672
North Central School of Agriculture, 266,281,288,318,324,326,327,328
Northeast Metropolitan Area, 318,319,323,329,337,358,432
Northeast Metropolitan Junior College Committee, 323
Northern Minnesota, 284,285,290
North Hennepin Community College, 671
North Hennepin County, 292
```

North Hennepin State Junior College, 321,323,328,331,338,358,359,360,361, 362,363,364,381,405,422 Northland Community College, 579,655,656,659,671 Northland-Fergus Falls-Brainerd Reorganization, 665 Northland State Junior College, 331,358,359,381,405,420 Norton, Fred, Representative, 274,374,386,387,390,445,450,456,491 Northwestern Anoka-Ramsey County Area, 300,308,316,350 Northwestern College, 348,350,351,353,354,356,358,365,368,369,370,371 Northwestern Hennepin County, 306,307,308,315,317,318,350 Northwestern Minnesota, 280,284,285,288,669 Northwest Reorganization, 625,626,627,628,629,636,637,654,655 Northwest Suburbs, 286,305,670 Novak, Edward, Senator, 447,490,491 Numm, Josephine, 656 Nycklemoe, Arleen, 673 Nyquist, Dean, Senator, 451

Oatey, William, 436 O'Brien, C.J., 183 O'Brien, George A., Senator, 88 Odegaard, Peter, 315 Ogdahl, Harmon, Senator, 371,556 Ojakangas, Sulo, 317 Ojala, William, Representative, 458,460,478,481,482 Olesen, Peter, 4 Olsen, Donald L., 466,469,472 Olsen, Ray, 315,321 Olsen, W. Donald, 52,81,85,97,113,135,143,179,188,261 Olson, Donald, 97,106,261 Olson, Earl, 656 Olson, Floyd B., Governor, 31 Olson, Gen, Senator, 650 Olson, Howard, Senator, 489,512 Olson, John, Senator, 151,154,203,207,209,211,224,227,245,482,491 Olson, Orville, 606 Olson, Stanley, 315,322 Olson, William K., 267 Olstad, Paul, 97 Oneida Center, 466 O'Neill, Joseph, Representative, 379,386,445,508 Orenstein, Melvin, 368 Osseo, 319,360,361,362,363,364 Osseo Board of Education, 362 Osseo Junior High School, 315,328 Osseo School District, 364 Ostby, Walter, 293 Ostrem, Harold, 63,65,70,181 Oswald, Charles, 338 "Our Growing Challenge," 63,64 Overgaard, Paul, Representative, 230,301 Overn, O.B., 81

Owatonna, 102,107,286,290,305,307,330,331,335,337,338,339,345,352,370,374, 375,377,378,381,389,390,423,432,440,446,447,449,462,463,671
Owatonna Extension Center, 440,463
Owatonna State School, 462

Pakala, Edwin A., 267 Parish, Mrs. Richard J., 368 Parish, Richard J., Senator, 303 Parkers Prairie, 336,341,342,374 Park Rapids, 286,305,307,330,335,339,340,345,374,375,380 Parks, Clifton, Senator, 386 Parr, Thad G., 36 Patterson, Ben, Senator, 203 Patton, Al, Representative, 484,494 Pavlak, Robert L., Representative, 386,444,449 Payne, R.C., Representative, 31 Peacock, Thomas, 673 Pearson, John, 261,288 Pederson, James, 467 Pehler, James, Representative, 573,644,654 Peik, Wesley, 48 Perlman, 335,341,342,345 Perino, Joseph, 97 Perkins, F.E., 38 Perham, Lawrence, 368 Permanent Sites, 321,372,373,381,405,407,436 Perpich, A.J., Senator, 458,478,482 Perpich, George, Senator, 458,460,478 Perpich, Rudy, Senator, Governor, 354,575,656,657,662 Peterson, Brynolf, 97,173 Peterson, Chauncey A., Representative, 28 Peterson, Clarence, 673 Peterson, Darrell, Representative, 512 Peterson, Del Roy C., 368 Peterson, Elmer, Senator, 73,76,87,108 Peterson, Harry, Representative, 344,458 Peterson, H.R., 38,44 Peterson, Jerome, 431 Peterson, P. Kenneth, 54 Peterson, Ralph, 265 Peterson, Thomas, Senator, 156 Petrafeso, Peter, Representative, 556 Petrich, Frank, 97,173 Petty, Eric, Senator, 584 Phillips, Seth, Representative, 74 Pierce, S.B., 5,6 Pine City, 59,107,286,305,307,330,335,341,343,345,374 Pine City AVTS, 421 Pinney, Gregor W., 638,640,656 Pipestone, 9,13,15,16,178,331,336,666 Pipestone AVTS, 423 Planning Money, 381

Plans, 629,662,663 Plowman, Brad, 673 Plunkett, Hugh V. III, 673 Plymouth, 674 Poehler, W.A., 52,97 Poffenberger, Dale, 431 Pontinen, Eli, 293 Ponto, Elna, 673 Popham, Wayne, Senator, 371 Popovich, Peter, Representative, 112,124,138,169,315,373,379 Popp, Harold, Senator, 114,245,326,342,384 Prahl, Norman, Representative, 460,478,481 Prentis, Roy C., 127,135,171,177,179,181,183,185,186,188,191,192,193,206 "President," 370,372 Prifrel, Joseph, Representative, 244 "Proposals for Progress," 375,416 Puerckhauer, Gerhard, 319 Pulver, John, 368 Pumarlo, Jim, 590,592 Purfeerst, Clarence, Senator, 449 Putnam, Rufus, 281,282

Quigley, Professor, 4 Quirin, E.W., Representative, 476,482,483

Raine, Thomas, 143,181 Rainy River Campus of Arrowhead Community College, 606 Rainy River Community College, 590,591,592,594,601,671 Rainy River State Junior College, 331,358,359,368,407,420,436 Ramberg, Leonard, 281,371 Ramsey County, 230,286,290,304,306,320,324 Ramsey-Dakota-Washington, 306,308,317,350 Ramstad, Jim, Senator, 650 Rand, Sidney A., 373,444 Rasmussen, Edward, 267 Rawlings, E.R., 672 Reciprocity, 571,572 Recommended Locations, 304 Rector, Ray, 261 Red Lake Falls, 281 Red Wing, 102,107,282,290,331,335,337,340,341,345,352,353,354,375,377,380, 441,423,431 Red Wing Republican Eagle, 431 Redwood Falls, 106,107,121,178,182,192,196,286,287,305,307,330,334,337,341, 342,345,352,375,377 Reed, Dewey, Representative, 98,124 Reed, George, Representative, 31 Reed, Lachlan, 97 Reed, Paul, 266,269 Regional Centers, 470,493,494,504,536,537,562,583

```
Regional Junior Colleges, 151, 184, 191, 196
Regions, Junior College, 101
Rehnberg, Arthur, 319
Reishus, Victor L., 267,268
Renneke, Earl, Senator, 650
Reorganization of Northeastern Community Colleges, 583,590,595-604,605,606,
     607,624,625,626,627,635,636,637
Reorganization of Northwestern Community Colleges, 625,626,627,628,629,635,
     654,655,656
Reorganization of Southern Community Colleges, 625,627,629,635,665
Resner, Thomas, Representative, 476
"Responding to Change," 473
Response to House File 2, 629,643
Review and Comment by HECB, 663
Reynolds, Harry, 65
Ribenack, Edward R., Senator, 28
Rice, James, Representative, 660,662
Richardson, Charles, 181,198
Richardson, H.C., 281
Richfield, 230,261,280,287,292,314,315,322,369
Richfield News, 315
Rider, Stuart, 311
Riegel, Don, Representative, 384
Ringhofer, Jerry, 463
Ringo, Earl, 177,178
Rivall, J.W., 371
Riverton, 38
Riverview Community College, 470,490,491,492,493,511,512,604
Riverview State Junior College, 440,465,466,467
Robb, E.F., Jr., 359
Robbinsdale, 102, 187, 364
Robbinsdale School District, 364
Robertson, Gregory, 373
Robison, Joseph, 472
Rochester, 6,10,13,14,43,102,143,261,264,287,288,304,305,306,313,314,316,318,
     375,406,432,434,440,470,473,661,666,670
Rochester AVTS, 423
Rochester Public Schools, 278
Rochester Community College, 670
Rochester Daily Post and Record, 6
Rochester Four-Year College, 440,441
Rochester Junior College, 15,16,30,288
Rochester Post-Bulletin, 78
Rochester Regional Center, 494,507,562,583,604
Rochester State Junior College, 321,323,328,358,359,370,372,373,385,423,442
Rock, Walter, 322
Rodriquez, Carolyn, Representative, 650
Roline, M.J., Representative, 28
Rolvaag, Karl, Governor, 258,260,262,263,287,327,667
Root, Charles, Senator, 169
Rose, Ella, 63,65
Rosemount, 661
Rosemount Site, 287
```

Rosenmeier, Gordon, Senator, 98,124,169,224,245,356,389

```
Rowan, Carl T., 129
Rude, C. Stanley, 281
Rued, David, Senator, 573
Rutter, Loren, Representative, 88,151,244
Ryan, Ray, Representative, 386
Sahlstrom, Stanley, 134,136
St. Cloud AVTS, 143,422
St. Cloud State College, University, 133,134,136,137,171,192,422
St. James, 334,341,342,345
St. Louis Park, 102
St. Michael, 281,282
St. Onge, Douglas, Representative, 650
St. Paul, 102,191,197,279,280,287,314,318,320,331,337,346,352,353,354,374,
     375, 377, 378, 379, 381, 385, 386, 387, 396, 403, 407, 432, 433, 437, 440, 444, 446,
     462,466,470,559,560,670
St. Paul AVTS, 143,422,428
St. Paul Bible College, 279
St. Paul Central High School, 322
St. Paul Dispatch, 180,345,377,428,437,438,467,468
St. Paul Extension Center, 465,557
St. Paul Junior College Committee, 319
St. Paul Learning Centers, 559,560
St. Paul Mechanic Arts High School Building, 322
St. Paul Pioneer Press, 184,377,378,466,467,471,542,637
St. Paul Public Schools, 466
St. Paul Technical Institute Building, 322
Salmore, Raphael, Senator, 249
Samuelson, Don, Representative, 491
Sandstone, 335
Sater, J.A. 261
Sathre, Harvey, Representative, 202,226,229,230,231,296,301,347,352,431,669
Satterfield, K.C., 187,267,268
Sattgast, Charles, 89
Sauk Centre, 336,341,342,345,374
Saure, Henry, 96
Sawyer, Rebecca, 673
Saxhaug, Vernon, 267
Schafer, Ernest, Representative, 205,227,243,342
Schaffer, Emil, Representative, 118,153
Scheiner, Samuel L., 368
Schertler, Mary, 508
Schmid, Harry C., 63,65
Schmidt, Harold, 136
Schmidt, Myron, 606
Schneider, E.H., 267
Schoelkopf, Harold, 430
Schoen, Supt., 183
Schreiber, William, Representative, 483
```

Roseville, 102

Rossman, George A., 444

Schuler, Barry, 319

```
Schultz, Harold W., Senator, 98
Schultz, Paul, 606
Schulz, Ray, Representative, 244,296
Schwartzkopf, Lyall, Representative, 347,350,390
Schwartzwalder, John 183,186,189
Schweickhard, Dean, 48,51,52,78,89,105,127,177,179,181,183,667
Schwanke, Fred, Representative, 71,72
Schumann, Alfred, Representative, 299,347,390,447,450,456
Scott, Kenneth, Representative, 230,244,271,308
Scribner, Frank, Representative, 27
Searle, Rodney, Representative, 244,252,254,256,259,306,309,339,350,351,355,
     389,425,426,556,567,573
Sebeka, 335
Sebold, John, 261
Segal, Mrs. Martin, 368
Seifert, Alexander, Senator, 39
Seifert, Ann, 405
Seifert, Mrs. A.G., 97
Sell, Frank J., Senator, 39,42
Serrano, Julia, 267,271
Setzler, Clerk, 362
Shannon, James P., 262,267,272,308,309,362,363,369,669,672
Shaw, W.F., 368
Shepherd, Gerald, 281
Sher, David, 267,271
Sheran, Robert, 656
Sherburne, Neil, 542,656
Sherman, Richard, 431
Shipka, Vladimir, Representative, Senator, 73,88,98,108,153,156
Shovell, William, Representative, 112,124,125,168
Shumway, Royal, 5,6,14,15,62
Sickel, Charles, 293
Sieben, Harry, Representative, 643
Sieben, Michael, Representative, 611
Sieloff, Ron, Senator, 611
Sigerfoos, Charles, 5,6
Sillers, Dougals H., Representative, Senator, 243,296,450,573,640
Silver, E.C., 372
Silver Bay, 102
Silvola, Richard H., Representative, 71
Simer, Loren J., 371
Simley High School, 329
Simons, Thomas, 36,38
Simonson, Tom, 267
Simpson, Wallace, 368
Sinclair, Donald, Senator, 98,124,224,245,354,389
Sites at No Cost to the State, 285,292
Site Selection, 286,321,312,315-320,323,324,325,328,338,370,372,407,439
Size of Junior Colleges, 283,284,289
Size of Junior College Sites, 284
Skaar, Andrew, Representative, 244,301,352,355,389
Skeate, John, Representative, 244,462
Skustad, G.A., 81
Slade, G.B., 267
```

```
Slater, Daniel, Representative, 244
Slater, Lee, 373
Slayton, 178,182
Sleepy Eye, 286,305,307,330,334,337,341,342,345,374,377
Smaby, Alpha, Representative, 371
Smerling, Lou, 351
Smetanka, Mary Jane, 625
Smith, Eugene, Representative, 458
Smith, Homer J., 65
Smith, Howard, Representative, 491,556
Smith, Margaret, 673
Snarr, O.W., 48,63
Soby, B.K., 317
Sommer, Cliff, Senator, 339,382,384,463
Sommerdorf, Vernon, Representative, 387,444,445,447,450
Son, Sung Won, 673
Sontorovich, John, 673
Sorenson, R.R., 35,52
Sorteberg, Leland, 97,261,286
Southeast Metropolitan Area, 318,325,328,358,359,369,371,381,405
Southern Minnesota, 284,285,286,290,304,307
South Washington County, 280
Southwest and West Central Minnesota Consortium, 557,560-562,583,604
Southwest Metropolitan Area, 350
Southwest State College, University, 108, 126, 133, 150, 188, 192, 334, 369, 423, 557
Southwest Suburbs, 286,304,305,306,308,314,315,317,318,338,358,359,369
Spanish, John, Representative, 478,483
Springfield, 286,305,307,330,334,337,341,342,345,374,377
Spring Lake Park, 283
Standards, American Association of Junior Colleges, 19
Standards, American Council on Education, 16,18
Standards, Department of Education, 22,23,27,29,45,63,66
Standards, North Central Association, 16
Standards, University of Minnesota, 2,3,6,7,13
Stangeland, Arlan, Representative, 456
Stanton, Russell, Representative, 560
Staples AVTS, AVTI, 143,421
Stassen, Harold, Governor, 39
State Aid, 108,126,201
State Architectural Engineer, 371,372,439
State Board of Education, 96,97,335,427,429
State Board of Higher Education, 294,629
State Board for Community Colleges, 671,672
State Board for Community Colleges Increased to Nine Members, 573
State Board for Vocational-Technical Education, 629,651,654,660
State College Board, 440,462
State Colleges, 294
State Colleges Renamed Universities, 504,535,536
State College System, 335
State Department of Education, 368,425,427,429
State Junior College Action Committee, 287
State Junior College-AVTS Relationships, 442
State Junior College Board, 79,231,245-251,254-260,262,263,264,265,285,286,
     288, 289, 290, 291, 301, 331, 669, 673
```

State Junior College Board Closes Fairlakes and Riverview, 470 State Junior College Board Increased to Seven Members, 470,482 State Junior Colleges, 183, 184, 192, 201, 229, 245-253, 254-260, 262 State Junior College System, 201,254-260,264,294 State University System, 557 Statewide Committee on Needs for Post-High School Education, 45 Statewide Studies of Post-High School Education, 48,52,53,55,63,64,70,71,77, 80,84,96,98 Staupe, Gilbert, M., 143,261,267,293,325,365,579,590,592,594,604,606 Stecklein, John, 78 Stoa, Arnold, 373,443 Stoa, Tom, 573 Stokes, H.D., 431,469 Stokowski, Eugene, Senator, 573 Stoiber, George, 602 Stone, Ivan, Representative, 244,342 Stougard, Ray, 271 Storm, Professor, 4 Strand, Glenne, 603 Student Member on Board, 566 Student Representatives, 381,385 Stumpf, Peter, Senator, 566,584 Sugden, Nadine, 656 Sullivan, Michael P., 368 Sundet, A.D., Senator, 340,383 Sun Newspapers, 429 Super Board, 504,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549-556 Swanson, Gerald H., 98 Swanson, James, Representative, 482,495,527,613,650,662 Sweeney, Margaret, 5 Sweet, David, 462 Swenson, Curtis, 143,181 Swenson, Donald, 97 Swenson, Glenn, Senator, 231 Swift, Professor, 4

Tappan, Henry P., 1 Taylor, Allyn C., 143 Taylor, Eugenia R., 368 Taylor, Glenn, Senator, 662 Taylor, Gretchen, 640 Teigen, B.W., 135 Television Junior Colleges, 151, 183, 184, 186, 187 Tempel, Norman, 640 Terrell, D. Burnham, 368 "The Case for State Aid for Public Junior Colleges," 80 "The Junior College in Minnesota," 96,98 Thief River Falls, 59,102,106,107,121,188,196,265,266,267,279,283,284,285, .286, 287, 289, 292, 294, 304, 305, 306, 310, 312, 313, 314, 317, 318, 358, 654, 661, 670,671 Thief River Falls Board of Education, 266,273,283 Thief River Falls State Junior College, 312,321,323,328

Thompson, A.C., Representative, 37,43 Thompson, Arnold, 107 Thomsen, Ernest M., 323,324,329 Thouin, Joe, 267,269 Thwing, Alfred, 22 Tibbetts, A.C., 13 Ticen, Thomas, Representative, 456 Timetable for Fairmont, 403 Timetables for New Junior Colleges, 381,407 Timetable for Twentieth State Junior College, 407 "Tomorrow's Resources," 52,53 Tofte, Theodore H., 436 Tomczyk, Edward, 244 Torgerson, Virginia, Representative, 205,243 Torrey, L.E., 362 Tower View, 341 Towler, Ralph S., 368 Tracy, 178, 182, 666 Tracy Junior College, 35,43,52,53,266 True, Dan, 655,656 Tuition, Board May Set, 652 Turck, Charles, 48,78 TV Junior Colleges, 151, 183, 184, 186, 187 Twentieth State Junior College, 411,412 Twin Cities, 197 Twin Cities Community College, Minneapolis Campus, 464 Twin Cities Community College, St. Paul Campus, 464 Twin City Arsenal, 283

Ueland, Arnulf, Senator, 566 "Unfinished Business," 48 Ukkelberg, Cliff, Senator, 109,151,202,207,211,224,227,342,343 United States Bureau of Education, 14 United States Steel, 293,312 University of Minnesota, 30,281,335,441,666 University of Minnesota, Branch in Rochester, 407,437,440,442 University of Minnesota, Committee on Relations with Other Institutions, 6,11,666 University of Minnesota, Crookston, 421 University of Minnesota, Duluth, 421 University of Minnesota, Enrollment Limits, 280 University of Minnesota, Morris, 108, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 138, 139, 150, 171, 196 University of Minnesota Regents, 205 University of Minnesota, Southern School of Agriculture, 333 University of Minnesota Task Force on Junior Colleges, 184,189,201,205,289, 381,406,407,433 University of Minnesota, Task Force Report, 190,286 University of Minnesota, Waseca, 423 Upper Division College Without Walls in Metro Area, 462 Upper Division Extension Center on Iron Range, 460 Upper Division State College on Iron Range, 460

Van Avery, Hugh, 319 Van de Riet, G.J., Representative, 114,116,151,155 Vander Kooi, Kathryn, 673 Vanderpoel, Peter, 430 Van Dyke, John, 16 Van Putten, M.W., 181 Van Santen, Peter, Representative, 156 Van Schoiack, Larry, 602 Van Sickle, 436 Van Tries, Robert, 424,425,562 Vaughan, A.L., 368 Vaughan, Peter, 382 Vento, Bruce, Representative, 445,556 Vermilion Campus of Arrowhead Community College, 606 Vermilion Community College, 590,591,592,594,661,671 Vermilion State Junior College, 331,358,359,370,371,372,407,420,436 Vincennes University, 1 Vincent, George E., 2,6,7,9,10,12,666 Virginia, 15,43,102,261,264,279,281,285,286,287,288,289,293,30,4305,306, 312,313,314,316,318,325,331,365,661,666,670,671 Virginia Junior College, 16, 30 Virginia Public Schools, 265,278 Virginia Regional Center, 562,583,604 Virginia State Junior College, 143,265,267,269,270,274,321,323,328 Visitation Convent, 279 Vizenor, Gerald, 508 Volstad, Edward, Representative, 244 Voxland, Roy, Representative, 244,340 Vukelich, Thomas J., Senator, 72,76,88,108,245

Waage, Wesley A., 140,143,179,261,286,366,436,655 Wabasha, 286,305,307,330,335,375 Wadena, 286,305,307,330,331,335,336,337,345,353,354,374,375,377,380,436,440, 461,481,489 Wadena AVTS, 143,336,421,436 Wadena Extension Center, 407,436,449,457 Wadena Regional Center, 494,507,562,583,604 Wahlstrand, Harry, Senator, 77,82,85,86,89,113,138,139 Waldorf, Gene, Senator, 662 Walker, Lowell, 97,261,287,315 Walz, Norman, Senator, 245 Wangensteen, George, Representative, 151,153,156 Warrington Elementary School, 350,353 Waseca, 335 Washington County, 286,290,304,305,306,234 Washington-Ramsey Counties, 305 Wattenbarger, James, 473 Weaver, Charles, Representative, 389

```
Weaver, Donald, 405
Wee, Reuben, Representative, 205,243,244
Wefald, John, 638
Wegener, Myron, Senator, 558,573
Welch, Richard, Representative, 558,570,584,643,650,662
Weltzin, Elmer, 52,53,78,81,97,98,99,134,143,172,179,205
Weinberg, Stanley, 78,83,141,171,191,192,193,231,281
Wenstrom, Gene, Representative, 566
Wenzel, Stephen, Representative, 558
Wermager, L.E., 97,107,130,132,134,170,187,261,365,366
West, Rodney, M., 5,6
West Central Daily Tribune, 309
Western Metropolitan Area, 305
Westin, Leslie, Senator, 245,306,319,320
Wettergren, William, 89
Whitbeck, William J., 281
White Bear Lake, 321,323,331,368,661,670,671
White Bear Lake Area Schools, 329
White Bear Lake, Washington Elementary School, 329,337,368
White, Charles, 311
White, H.E., 16
White, Richard, 179,282,294,310,319,330
Wichterman, Ben M., Representative, 88,108,153,156,169,262,263,264,266,284,672
Wick, David, 97
Wick, S.K., 143,181
Widmark, Merrill, 624
Widstrand, Paul, Representative, 88
Wiebolt, Ken, 655,656
Wilder, Representative, 112
Wilken, Emil, 311,397,431,465,466
Willet, Gerald, Senator, 611,660
Willey, Malcolm, 62
Williams, Earl, 96
Williams, J.F., 362
Williams, W. Earl, 129
Williamson, A.L., 261
Willmar, 59,96,100,102,104,106,107,121,133,134,141,142,143,178,261,264,284,
     286,304,305,306,309,313,314,317,318,661,668,671
Willmar AVTS, 272,310,327,405,421
Willmar Board of Education, 310
Willmar Community College, 133, 134, 141, 143, 144, 151, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176,
     177, 184, 192, 193, 196, 198, 199, 309, 310, 327, 629, 671
Willmar Junior College, 278
Willmar State Junior College, 310, 321, 323, 327, 328, 358, 359, 368, 405, 421
Wilson, Harold E., 81,111,143,179,261,267,281
Wilson, O. Meredith, 140,172,177,178,179,181,182,183,186,187,188,189,191,
     192, 193, 201, 202, 206, 229, 230, 231, 281, 282
Wilson, Willie Mae, 656
Windhorst, John, 367
Windmiller, E.J., Senator, 136
Windom, 341,343
Wingard, John, Representative, 230,303
Winona, 102
Winona AVTS, 143,424
```

Winona News, 430 Winona State College, University, 424,434,442 Wolfe, H.E., 10 Wolfe, Kenneth, Senator, 390,451 Wonson, Mrs. H.S., Jr., 205 Wood Lake Elementary School, 314 Wood Lake Site, 315 Worthington, 43,102,178,182,188,189,261,263,264,265,286,304,305,306,313,314, 317,321,658,666,671 Worthington Community College, 629,658,659,671 Worthington Globe, 430,658 Worthington Junior College, 35,36,143 Worthington Public Schools, 265,273,274,278 Worthington State Junior College, 321,323,328,358,359,368,423 Wozniak, Donald, Representative, 112,207,244,256 Wright, Donald, Senator, 113,114,245 Wujcik, Donald J., 366

Young, Leonard, 29 Young, Raymond, 473

Ziebarth, E.W., 282 Zook, George F., 14 Zubay, Ken, Representative, 584 Zwach, John, Senator, 65,98,113,117,138,183,245,294

apartment 208 4 agen, MN 55121 graventa 12, 2013 & ligabeth Linealn MN Legislative Repense Liberary St. Paul, MN 55155 Dear Elizabeth Lenialn, I hank you for your letter of Octaber 8, 2013, in which you asked permission to degetize the books Establishment of Public gunin and Community to alleger in municiate, 1914-1983, willen by my hurband, philip 6. Our son, mishail Helland, and & Helland, Ed.D. are enarmously pleased that you refer frequently to the much, and have found it useful, we are happy to give your permission to degitting We plan to frame your letter the heart, and peep it with other mementas But insher always, of Phil. Ruth M. Helland

1669 yanker Gradle Road