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## The Bulletin, series 44, number 3, November (1948)

Moorhead State Teachers College

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**THE BULLETIN**  
**STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE**  
**MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA**

*The Minnesota State  
Teachers Colleges*



To the Alumni of Moorhead State Teachers College:

This issue of the Bulletin is the report addressed to the Governor, which was prepared jointly by the teachers colleges. This report demonstrates the needs of the Minnesota State Teachers Colleges. Its purpose is to inform the Legislature and other state officials of the general and specific needs of the colleges in terms of their educational and financial status. This material is considered to be so important that it is taking precedence over the regular issue of the Bulletin.

Copies of this report are being sent to state officials, including the members of the Legislature, and to the alumni of each State Teachers College. The administration and the faculty of the Moorhead State Teachers College believe that its graduates who receive copies of this issue of the Bulletin are interested not only in the needs of this college but also in those of the other colleges.

From time to time further information concerning the state and progress of the College will be made available to the alumni. The administration is fully aware of the interests of the graduates in the faculty and faculty changes, in the program of the College and the changes being made to keep the program up-to-date, and in campus activities. Since the interest and cooperation of the alumni are a vital means of furthering the influence of the College and enlarging its services, this Bulletin is sent to you in order that you may be informed of the state of the College and its need for your continued support.

This College is a member of the American Council on Education, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

SERIES 44                      NOVEMBER, 1948                      NUMBER 3

Published by the State Teachers College, Moorhead, Minnesota. Issued four times a year in February, May, August, and November. Entered as second class matter at the post office at Moorhead, Minnesota, under the act of August 12, 1912.

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The Honorable Luther W. Youngdahl  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Governor Youngdahl,

*The Statutes provide that the President of the State Teachers College Board shall report to you prior to December 1st of each even numbered year, the condition, wants, and prospects of each Teachers College with recommendations for its improvement.*

*First permit me to express my gratitude for the position of Accounting Supervisor for this Board which was established by the 1947 Legislature. The position has justified many hundreds of times the salary paid. In negotiating contracts with the Veterans Administration the colleges have received sufficient monies to operate without resorting to deficit financing. One hundred and forty-seven temporary housing units were obtained for married veterans at a cost of providing a site and utilities. They cost the Federal Government over \$350,000, and they have now been given to the State free. The colleges have received surplus materials costing the government over two million dollars. For example, Mankato never before has owned a college bus. Two 32-passenger busses were secured for the cost of driving them from Kansas City. They now have a 250-watt radio station on the air every weekday. The Colleges also have received gun cameras, safe-lights, electrical and mechanical timers, portable flood lights, a photocopyist which permits college records to be photostated readily, typewriters, comptometers, calculators, adding machines, bookkeeping machines, billing machines, ditto, mimeograph, office desks, stands, files, chairs, plexi-glass, chemicals, radar, drill presses, lathes, gauge blocks, welding and cutting torches, electric drills with bits, small hand tools and many more items which contribute to better laboratory methods for training teachers. A carload of electronic equipment was received including radio and radar tubes, transmitters and receivers, dynamotors, power supplies, converters, telephones, ammeters, voltmeters, ohmmeters and test equipment. All are at the disposal of students to give them a better understanding of basic principles.*

The Board must continue to have this position and to supplement it with stenographic help to make it more effective. Stenographic help has been shared by all the colleges. It will not be a new position.

The condition of the college buildings is fair. Much-needed repairs over the war period have been deferred for various reasons. They can no longer be ignored if the safety, welfare and health of our youth is to be considered. It is poor economy also to defer minor items until they are major problems.

We must provide better lighting in all colleges, we must attend to pointing and caulking buildings, we must replace unsafe wiring in all college buildings, we must fire-proof dormitory stairways, we must recondition air wells and ventilating systems, we must do necessary replastering, we must provide for painting our wooden structures, and we must provide for partitioning present space in order to accommodate the steadily increasing enrollments. We must also provide acoustical treatment wherever necessary in order to prevent distractions due to increased daily use of our facilities. We must do all this work to prevent further deterioration since it is an accumulation of maintenance problems of the past seven years.

We have a total enrollment this year of 4,753 college students and 1,429 youngsters in the training schools, with major increases over last year at Mankato and St. Cloud. We have fine faculties who are industrious, reliable, and interested in their profession. It is a compliment to our Presidents that they have obtained such fine people in view of the competition from other colleges with greater financial inducements. This Board has recognized that factor and in cooperation with the Presidents and the Inter-Faculty Committee has developed a salary schedule which we feel should be implemented with the necessary funds to put it into effect. Our biennial budget is built on that premise.

As you know, I appeared before the Legislative Advisory Committee recently to express the unanimous decision of the State Teachers College Board with respect to requesting the 1949 Legislature to make a deficiency appropriation of \$180,000 for a salary adjustment for our faculties. Our teachers are now being paid less than the national average. Many are being paid less than teachers in the public schools. We have many instances of our graduates going to teaching positions for larger salaries than are being paid in the colleges. This deficiency request represents only a \$500 a year increase for the current school year. A neighboring state, with a comparable salary schedule now in effect, has a Board-approved request for a straight \$900 salary increase. We need our deficiency request to inaugurate our salary schedule.

This Board feels that one of our most serious problems is the lack of adequate housing, classroom space, and recreational facilities. Prior to the war period we had few men students. Now our male students com-

prise 40 to 60 percent of our total enrollment. At Mankato we have 750 men enrolled and housing facilities for 39 married veterans. Men are living in the physical education building, in trailers, and wherever they can find a room. At Winona we have 362 men with facilities for only 80, scattered in three locations. At St. Cloud we have 886 men enrolled with housing for 108 in a converted industrial building built by the National Youth Administration. Bemidji has converted army barracks with a capacity of 60 men. Moorhead has under construction a men's dormitory, which, to stay within the 1947 appropriation, has had to eliminate one entire wing and all kitchen facilities. We need dormitories for men and this Board feels that we can help liquidate the cost of such buildings by a small additional charge to students.

The quality of training in the teachers colleges has steadily improved until now they are all fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. The increasing enrollments, however, are taxing our classrooms to a maximum. Where a nationally recommended average of 150 square feet is suggested per student, our colleges are operating with from 20% to 48½% of the recommended space. The 20% is Mankato, where each student represents only 30.1 square feet of space. Obviously, a building intended for a capacity enrollment of 600 is not sufficient for the present number of 1,307 students plus the 329 children in the training school.

With the enrollment comprising so many men today, recreational facilities are at a premium. Physical education emphasis was minimized until the draft records disclosed the alarming percentage (44%) of physically unfit youth in our nation. With our present enrollments the teachers colleges are an integral part of the program of physical fitness, particularly so in the training of teachers. Strikingly it can be noted that only two of our colleges have complete physical education facilities, one of which not adequate to serve the needs. Two others have buildings, but such that they had to curtail swimming facilities to stay within the appropriations. Winona has only a gymnasium located in the classroom building. Recreation fields to complement physical education buildings are also needed so competitive sports can be developed for healthful friendly relations with our neighbors.

The needs outlined are obvious to this Board. Without sufficient well-trained instructors adequately paid, the prospects of eliminating the elementary teacher shortage is discouraging. One cannot perpetuate the enthusiasm of his profession unless he has a feeling of sincerity of purpose, a feeling that his work is appreciated and recognized as such by financial stability.

The prospect of increasing enrollments is evident in the colleges.

An ever-increasing interest is developing through extra-curricular activities, and through the high caliber of our faculties and our Presidents. Our recruitment program as recommended in your conference last March has attracted not only more students but better students. Statistics prove that after each war in which the United States has engaged, school enrollments have doubled, first in the grade schools, second in the high schools, and now in the colleges. We therefore feel that now is the time to bring our facilities to a point where they are adequate. We must do it now if we are to serve our purpose of training teachers, eliminating the present shortage not temporarily but permanently.

This Board, after your conference of March, 1948, pertaining to the elementary teacher crisis, recognized the role the Teachers Colleges could fill in solving this problem. In seeking a solution it was found that the greatest problem is to develop some method of attracting young people into the teaching profession, young people who are not only able and proper, but who are willing to enter this profession.

As one means of doing this, the State Teachers College Board agreed to request the Legislature at its next session to change the name of the colleges from "State Teachers Colleges," as provided in the law, to "State Colleges." The purpose of this proposed change is explained in the minutes of the Board as follows: (1) "to attract better students and to offer them the opportunity to decide whether or not they wish to become teachers," (2) "to continue to offer two years of professional training in liberal arts courses," and (3) "to enable the colleges to select those students who are best fitted to continue teacher training."

When students graduate from high school many of them have only a vague idea of what they want to do. They have not decided definitely on either their college major or their lifework. By enrolling in a general liberal arts course they have an opportunity to further survey the possible fields or occupations for which they are best fitted and in which their major interests lie.

Since we inaugurated the "liberal arts plan" three years ago, a relatively large number of the students enrolled in this program later chose teaching as a career. Of those who entered the liberal arts course as pre-professional students in the Fall of 1946 about one-fifth or 20 per cent had either gone into teaching or were preparing to teach at the end of a two-year period. Of those entering in the Fall of 1947 under this plan, 16 per cent had decided to prepare to teach by the end of a one-year period. Doubtless many more will have made a similar decision by the end of their Sophomore year. These students, in terms of scholarship and personality, compare favorably with other students choosing the teaching profession.

The change of name to "State Colleges" would attract more young students who need assistance in choosing their lifework and would not discourage the entry of those who feel they must become teachers if they attend a "State Teachers College." The feeling is held by the Board members and the Presidents that the name "State Colleges" would more nearly describe the broad functions now in operation in the colleges, and, further, greater opportunity would be given to select students who have an aptitude for entering the teaching profession.

We earnestly recommend passage of enabling legislation to effect the name change proposed.

Laws 1947, Chapter 429 pertains to In-Service education for county superintendents and teachers. It authorized this Board to provide an opportunity for students now serving in the teaching profession to improve their qualifications and standards, thereby eventually eliminating the need for Temporary Certificates and Limited Emergency Permits of which there are now 702 in the state.

The 1947 law expires on January 1, 1949, and a similar authorization should be presented to the Legislature with no expiration date, so that this most effective program, which is operated at no cost to the state, may proceed without interruption.

Your recent conference on youth and means to provide for needs, emphasizes "Education", "Health", and "Recreation". In the Minnesota State Teachers Colleges there is an excellent opportunity to implement this forward-looking program by adequate financial support plus provision for building needs.

It is the earnest desire of this Board to serve the interests of the state to the utmost of their ability, and it is with this sincerity of purpose that this report is submitted to you.

The Board wishes to thank you, Governor, and the heads of the various departments with whom we work, for the valuable help we have had from all. On some occasions we have differed. But in those few instances a fine spirit of co-operation has aided us in solving the problems presented to the ultimate advantage of the State.

This Board has honestly tried to carry out the will of the Legislature in letter and in spirit. The ultimate answer to the problems we have before us will be given by this next Legislature, and by those which succeed it. In carrying out the program thus far we are greatly indebted to our President, and the many faithful people on the faculties of the various colleges. They have all served with ability. They have done so at a sacrifice to themselves. Such service cannot be expected to continue indefinitely if it is not appropriately rewarded.

In conclusion, let us now point out that these colleges train the majority of the teachers who conduct the common schools of this state.



By the education which they are able to give grade school children, they profoundly affect the homes of Minnesota. We are not called upon to justify our elementary school system. Its importance, its necessity, and its fundamental place in our way of life is known to all.

We do submit, that the maintenance of this necessary and proper function of our colleges is highly important to the ultimate good of our State. To continue these functions, serious consideration must be given to the needs of the colleges as we set them forth. We sincerely believe that all of them are equally important to the continuance of the functions and offices these colleges are designed to meet. We would be remiss in our duty, as we see that duty, should we submit any lesser program or suggest that it would produce the results which we believe the people of this State, as expressed by the Legislature, have indicated as their well considered policy over the years.

Respectfully submitted,  
State Teachers College Board,

*A. M. Clure*

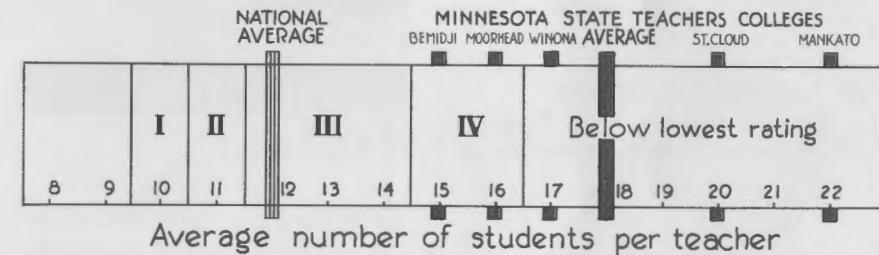
A. M. CLURE, *President.*

## TEACHING STAFF INADEQUATE for the Increased College Enrollments

A low faculty-student ratio is recognized as a mark of excellence in a college.

Since non-teaching staff members (administrative personnel, librarians, nurses) are included on the faculty roster, the real student-teacher ratio is always considerably higher than these figures show.

### How the Minnesota Teachers Colleges Compare



Scale of Excellence for Rating Colleges on the Basis of Their Faculty-Student Ratio.  
"I" is the highest rating, "IV" is the lowest.

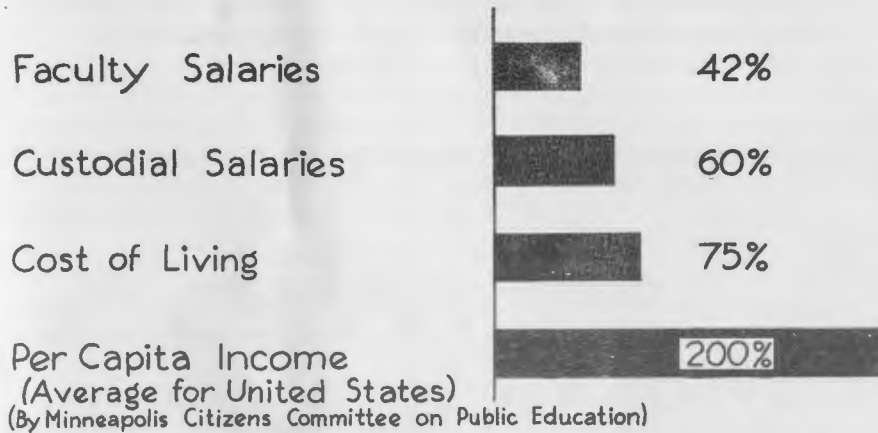
The Minnesota State Teachers Colleges all rank below even the lowest norm recognized for rating higher institutions of learning.

The Minnesota State Teachers Colleges are in danger of being rated worse than "fourth-rate" institutions in this respect.

The faculty cannot give their best efforts to the training of public school teachers for the state if they have more duties than they can perform efficiently.

## INCREASE IN SALARIES, COST OF LIVING, AND PER CAPITA INCOME BETWEEN 1938 AND 1948

Data concerning faculty and custodial workers refer to members of Minnesota State Teachers College staffs.



1. In 1938 the average salary for the instructional staff of the Teachers Colleges was \$2392. Now it is \$3393, an increase of 42%.
2. During this same period the average salary of custodial workers has increased 60%.
3. During this same period the cost of living has increased 75%.
4. During this same period the average per capita income has increased 200%.

Net Result: We are asking our teachers to "get by" on a lower standard of living now than they enjoyed ten years ago.

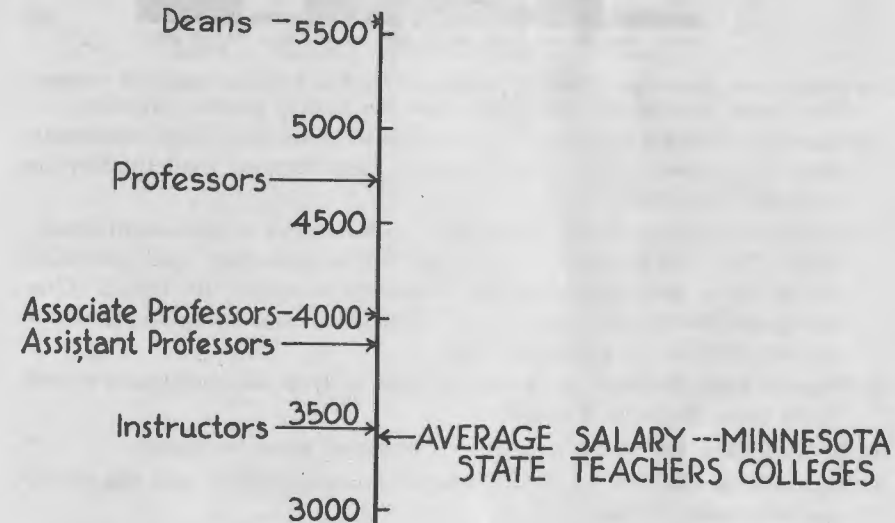
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In 1938 the average salary for the instructional staff of the Teachers Colleges was \$2392. Since the cost of living has increased 75%, a comparable salary in 1948 would be \$4186. The 1948 average is \$3393, still 19% less than it should be to follow the cost of living increase. The proposed average increase of \$500 would still leave the 1948 average at \$3893, or 7% less than the equivalent wage in 1938.

## SALARIES PAID TO INSTRUCTIONAL STAFFS IN MINNESOTA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

Compared with Salaries Paid in Other Teachers Colleges

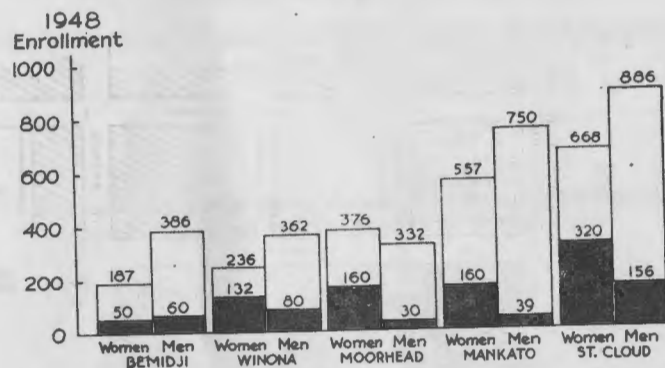
Average salaries paid to the various groups of staff members in the State Teachers Colleges throughout the United States.



The average salary paid to all members of the teaching faculties of the Minnesota State Teachers Colleges is much lower than the average for the national group; in fact, it is even lower than the national group having the least training and experience.

The low salaries paid to the faculties of the State Teachers Colleges in Minnesota is an important factor in accounting for the large loss in faculty personnel in recent years.

## HOUSING



The above chart shows the 1948-49 enrollment divided between men and women. The shaded areas within the columns show the housing facilities available.

The housing situation in the colleges is serious. Provision has been made only for women. Men students have been housed inadequately in makeshift quarters.

At Moorhead men are being housed in the basement of classroom buildings. The 1947 legislature recognized this deficiency and provided funds for a dormitory but not sufficient to cover the needs. One wing and the kitchen have been eliminated from the plans in order to stay within the appropriation.

At Winona men students are being housed in two old residences which have been given to the college.

At Bemidji men are being housed in converted army barracks.

At Mankato men are living in dilapidated houses, trailers, and the physical education building.

St. Cloud provides a dormitory given to the college by the National Youth Administration. The building was originally designed for industrial training of youth for wartime purposes.

In addition, the Teachers College Board obtained 147 units of converted barracks for use by married veterans: 30 at Winona; 30 at Moorhead; 39 at Mankato; and 48 at St. Cloud. They are not adequate because they were not designed for this climate. They present a problem in upkeep, and they are fire hazards.

In all the teacher college towns the problem of finding off-campus rooms is very difficult today; in some of the towns it is almost impossible.

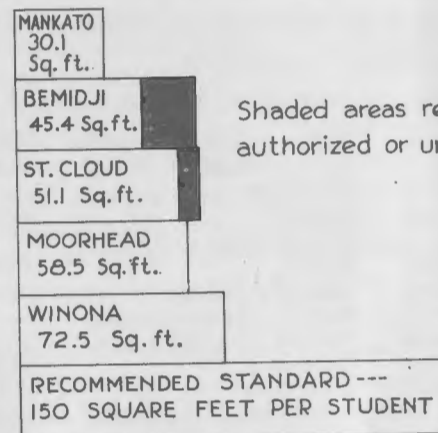
Where students can find rooms they must pay higher rentals than most of them can afford, and the college has little or no control over the student or the housing conditions.

A summary of the housing facilities available at all colleges is only 25% of the total enrollment.

## RATIO OF PRESENT PERMANENT BUILDING SPACE TO 1948-49 ENROLLMENT

### RECOMMENDED STANDARD - 150 SQUARE FEET PER STUDENT

	Enrollment		Sq. Ft. Per Student				Total Instr. space	Per Cent of Standard
	College	Laboratory Schools	Total	Class-rooms	Laboratories	Libraries		
Winona	598	287	885	41.9	17.6	12.9	72.5	48½%
St. Cloud	1566	248	1814	42.8	1.6	6.6	51.1	34%
Mankato	1307	329	1636	20.7	5.9	3.4	30.1	20%
Moorhead	708	335	1043	38.2	12.4	7.8	58.5	39%
Bemidji	573	231	804	23.0	6.2	16.1	45.4	30%
Totals	4752	1430	6182	33.5	7.4	8.1	49.1	32½%



Shaded areas represent buildings authorized or under construction

The serious need for more classroom space is graphically represented in the above chart. It shows that not one of the Teachers Colleges has half the classroom space recommended by educational authorities. The average classroom space in our colleges is roughly one-third of standard, with Mankato having only one-fifth the area recommended as adequate.

Some areas represented above as permanent are buildings which were erected 40 years ago, such as the training schools at Mankato and Winona, and the library building and heating plant at St. Cloud. Needless to say, the maintenance and upkeep costs on these buildings is abnormal. This fact has never been recognized when considering appropriations for their upkeep; and when it is noted that three of the buildings are used by youngsters, the situation becomes increasingly alarming from a safety standpoint.



Provisions should be made for an evenly balanced program of classroom needs. This is not to mean wholesale expansion but an earnest effort to relieve the present crowded conditions by the addition of classroom space, with special emphasis placed on laboratory facilities for the development of teaching sciences. We are living in a scientific age, and our teachers must be basically sound to develop the interest of the future generations. The industrial arts field must also be considered and proper facilities included in future buildings. To learn by doing was proven forcefully during the training periods of the last war. We are the greatest industrial nation in the world. Minnesota must not be lacking in this field. We must train teachers for this field, and we must have space and equipment to do a proper job. It is our duty to the citizens of this state to have well-trained teachers.

A look at the listing below will show the main buildings now in use, when they were built, and their fire resistability.

#### WINONA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Ogden Hall	1909	Kindergarten and gymnasium	Hazardous
Phelps School	1915	Training school	Semi-resistant
Somsen Hall	1923	Classrooms	Wiring hazardous
Maxwell Library	1938	Library	Resistant

#### ST. CLOUD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Heating Plant	1874	Heating	Hazardous
Library	1906	Library	Fire trap
Riverview	1911	Training school	Semi-resistant
Eastman Hall	1929	Physical Education	Fire trap
Music studio	1930	Classrooms	Hazardous
Nursery school (Rented)	1931	Classrooms	

#### MANKATO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Training School	1908	Classrooms	Hazardous
Main Building	1923	Classrooms	Resistant
Physical Education	1939	Physical Education	Resistant

#### MOORHEAD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Weld Hall	1916	Classrooms	Hazardous
Heating Plant	1932	Heating	Resistant
MacLean Hall	1932	Classrooms	Resistant
Physical Education	1932	Classrooms and gymnasium	Resistant
Laboratory School	1932		Resistant

#### BEMIDJI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Main	1919	Classrooms	Semi-resistant
Wing	1927	Training School	Semi-resistant
Heating Plant	1927	Heating	Semi-resistant
Physical Education	1940	Classrooms and gymnasium	Resistant

In addition there are several temporary buildings in use as classrooms which are converted barracks. St. Cloud has two such buildings and Bemidji three. They are all wooden structures and should be replaced as soon as permanent quarters can be arranged.

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACILITIES

	Sq. Ft. of Gymnasium Space	Sq. Ft. of Recreational Space	Physical Education Building
Winona	11,142	164,400	No
St. Cloud	45,886	630,000	Yes—but inadequate
Mankato	6,124	91,800	Yes—not complete
Moorhead	9,840	352,512	Yes—but needs seating
Bemidji	16,000	390,000	Yes—not complete

In any scheme of education or in any educational situation the outstanding influence is the teacher. If we wish to raise the standards of teaching, we must raise the standards of the teachers themselves. The role of physical education is not one of championship teams, nor one of producing athletes who make or break records. Rather, it is a program of participation by everyone. Its purpose is to improve health conduct through hygiene instruction and health education, to promote good posture, and to correct minor physical defects. It promotes good habits of activity and exercise and fulfills a requirement of sportsmanship and fair play through participation in sports, games, and other activities. Such a program develops reliable student leaders with stronger character and richer personality. What better method can be suggested to lead our youngsters to a richer, fuller understanding of life's problems?

For those who are more highly skilled, competitive sports assure increased companionship and comradeship. It is one phase of life which is still unspoiled by the machine age in which we live.

America needs leadership and leaders as it has never before needed them. Physical education has a unique opportunity to make significant contributions to the development of those leaders.

With the crowded conditions in our colleges, we must provide recreational facilities. The cost to the state is small when measured in terms of healthful, happy citizens. Our future generations are the beginning of tomorrow. Let us provide for them now.

As the above table shows, we are lacking a physical education building at Winona. We need additions to the other buildings to complete them for maximum efficiency. Original building plans had to be curtailed at Mankato and Bemidji. Both have had to eliminate swimming facilities to stay within appropriations. St. Cloud's space is inadequate and needs additional areas for indoor activities, while Moorhead's space could be increased by folding bleachers.

An attempt was made to obtain surplus materials from the War Assets Administration in the form of airplane hangars to serve as indoor sports arenas, but the cost was prohibitive and land areas were inadequate. We must therefore look to obtaining more available space before residential housing encroaches on our campuses.

Mankato, Winona, and Moorhead are critically in need of such areas, which should be provided before further postponement makes the cost exorbitant.

## MORE COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS NEEDED FOR IN-SERVICE EDUCATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

"In-service education" means all types of education designed to improve the qualifications of teachers at the time that they are employed in teaching and during their summer vacations. It includes Saturday and evening classes given in various towns throughout the State by Teachers College faculty members. By attending such classes, teachers who are not qualified can get the work they need during their teaching terms.

Below Standard

75%

Meet Minimum Requirements

25%

Last year 75% (4,051) of the rural teachers in Minnesota could not meet the minimum educational qualifications.\* (Less than two years of training.)

*In-service education* must be provided by the teachers colleges in order to upgrade teachers now in service.

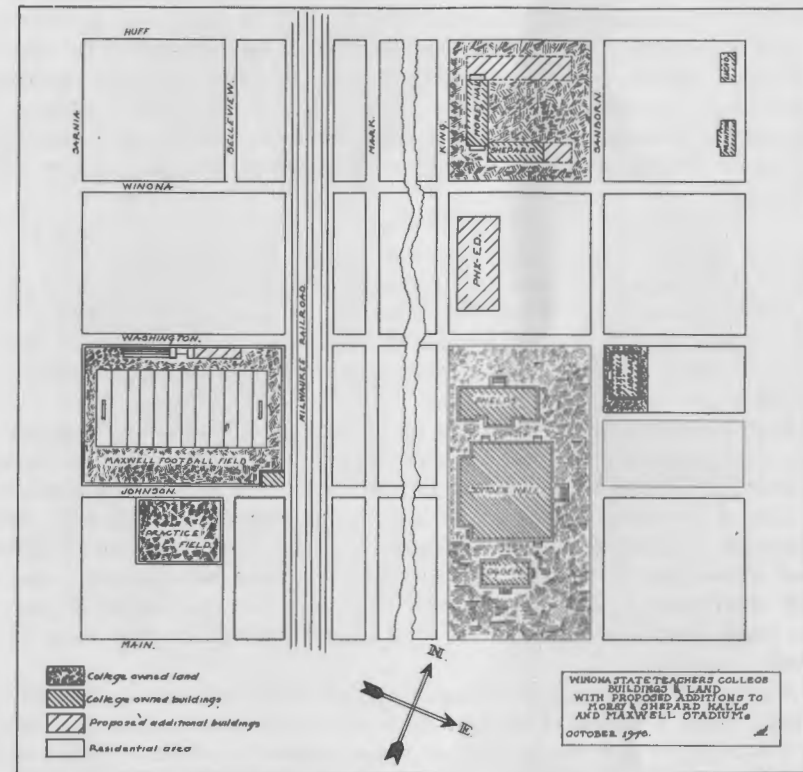
This problem was recognized by the President's Commission on Higher Education and also by the State Teachers College Board.

At the Governor's Conference pertaining to the elementary teacher crisis, held March 10, 1948, the consensus was that the State Teachers Colleges could aid immeasurably by a program of recruitment of high school seniors and by in-service education.

Authorization by the Legislature to provide in-service education expires January 1, 1949. This should be a continuous program as it is an invaluable aid to county superintendents who are constantly requesting this service. This program is self-sustaining and is therefore operated at no additional cost to the State.

\* Report of Sub-Committee on Research of the Governor's Committee on Crisis in Elementary Education.

## WINONA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE



### BIENNIAL REQUEST

	1949-50	1950-51
Maintenance Account .....	\$325,312.50	\$339,702.41
Repairs and Betterments .....	51,536.00	32,363.00

### BUILDINGS AND LAND

Land .....	\$ 40,000.00	Physical Education Bldg. ....	\$800,000.00
Complete Bleachers .....	40,000.00	Dormitory for Men .....	750,000.00
Heating Plant .....	75,000.00	Complete Shepard Hall ....	100,000.00

Request is being made for additional staff members in order to offer additional courses now in demand. The training of business and commercial teachers should be undertaken. Equipment, obtained from War Surplus, is available. Only the teaching staff is required.

Repairs-and-Betterments requests are an accumulation of deferred maintenance of the past seven years. With increased enrollment the depreciation of buildings is greatly increased. Higher costs also contribute to a rather large request, but the buildings must be maintained in usable condition. Last summer continued neglect in pointing and caulking required an expenditure of \$982 to repair and reset cornice stones on Ogden Hall. Facilities in the Laboratory School for children need prompt attention. Toilet, shower, and dressing facilities are unsanitary and unsightly.

From a safety standpoint, electrical wiring needs to be replaced wherever unsafe. This includes Lucas Lodge, Prentiss Lodge, and the Somsen Hall stage switchboard. Several buildings need reroofing to prevent further damage by water. Replastering, window and air vent repairs are an urgent need to prevent further deterioration. Replacement of heating pipes needs attention before any improvements are made to any of the buildings.

Improvements should be made by accoustical treatment in numerous areas, and partitions are needed because of present crowding. Painting of wooden structures must be done to prevent further damage by weather.

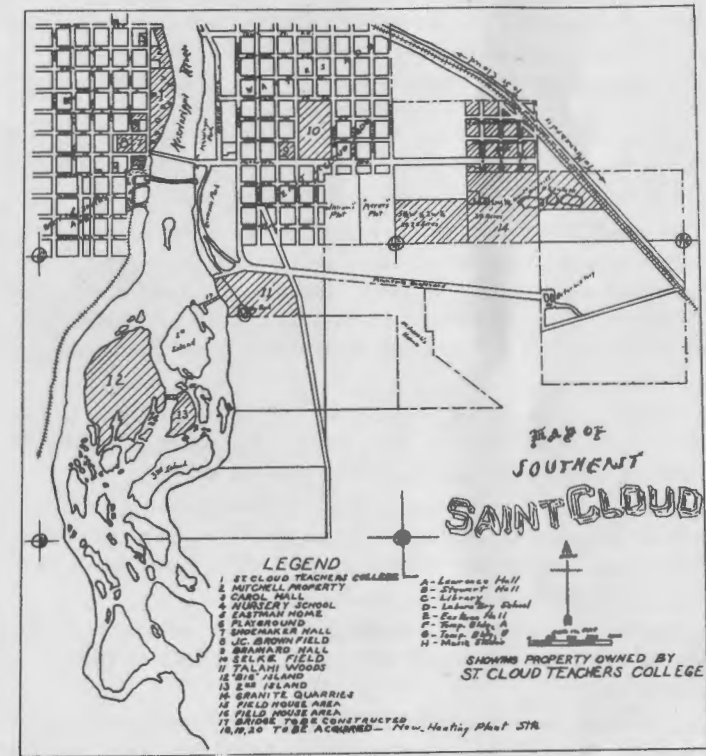
One of the most urgent needs is the replacement of out-moded and inadequate lighting facilities. (We require by law that our children attend school but we do not require that the school be adequate from a health standpoint.) This project can be spread over a period of years, but a start should be made at once. Lights designed twenty years ago are still in use.

A physical education building is the most urgent need. Winona is the only State Teachers College which does not have such a building. It is the most urgent need, with so many students enrolled. Land area is needed as well as a central heating plant for the dormitories. At the 1947 session of the Legislature, concrete bleachers for the athletic field were authorized. Only half the amount needed was appropriated.

Especially urgent also is the need for cafeteria and food service facilities. Provision for only 150 students at meals is now possible. Because our students come mainly from the lower income groups, they cannot afford to pay higher prices for meals charged in restaurants. Provisions for wholesome food at reasonable cost is therefore essential.

The remaining building requests are for expansion of housing facilities and constitute a minimum program based upon current enrollment and not upon expected expansion.

## ST. CLOUD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE



### BIENNIAL REQUEST

	1949-50	1950-51
Maintenance .....	\$623,346.12	\$627,752.12
Repairs and Betterments .....	19,000.00	15,000.00
Child Welfare .....	10,965.00	10,698.00

### BUILDINGS AND LAND

Library Building .....	\$665,000.00	Tunnels .....	\$ 36,000.00
Equipment .....	300,000.00	Bridge .....	17,000.00
Men's Dormitory .....	450,000.00	Land .....	15,040.00
Complete Heating Plant ....	90,000.00	Garage .....	4,000.00

An adequate maintenance appropriation for salaries and equipment is needed. Funds have not been available during the current biennium to provide sufficient salaries for present faculty members and to add new faculty members. The faculty-student ratio during the present biennium is in excess of twenty students to one faculty member. A satisfactory ratio is ten to twelve students to one faculty member. Additional faculty members must be added if a first-rate college is to be operated.

The Repairs-and-Betterments Account reflects the need for alterations to eliminate the present rental of facilities in connection with the Child Welfare Account. It also reflects the expected cost of renovating toilet facilities in the Laboratory School. It will be necessary also to clean ventilating systems in two buildings and provide for landscaping the area when the present classroom building is replaced.

Defective wiring should be replaced in the Music Studio, which is a frame structure, and fire escapes should be installed. Plumbing and heating facilities should be provided in the Stadium.

The present library building was built to serve as a model school in 1906. It is less than one-third the size needed. The type of construction is too weak for use as a library. The room arrangement is entirely unsatisfactory. It is a fire hazard as well as a health hazard. The books and equipment in the old building are worth more than half a million dollars.

No provision was made in the building appropriation to cover the purchase of science laboratory installations, furniture, furnishings, auditorium seating, stage furnishings, chairs and desks.

The college has a male enrollment of 886 students. Only 156 can be housed in the present dormitory space, and that in a converted industrial building and temporary veterans units. The need for a new men's dormitory is extremely urgent.

The existing appropriation of \$225,000 is not adequate to complete the new heating plant. The equipment in the old heating plant is dangerous and not fit for use.

Installation of new pumps and filters in college swimming pool. This work is needed to meet the requirements of the State Board of Health.

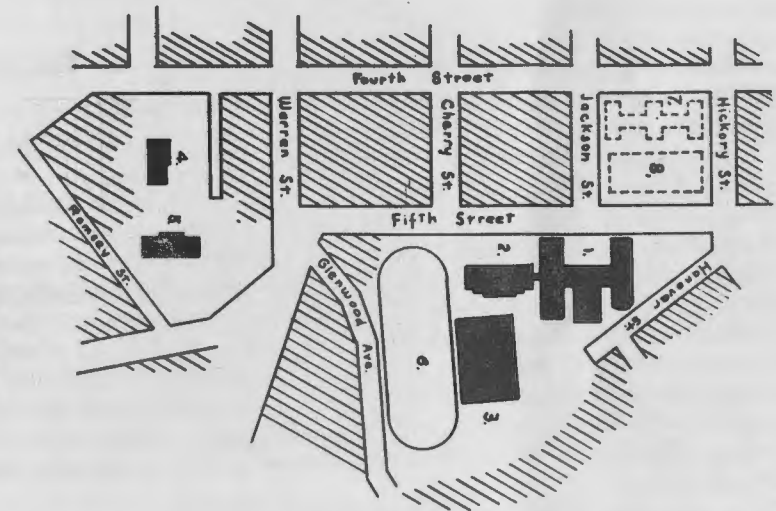
Lots 2, 4, 7 and 8 in Block 13 of Curtis Survey are needed to complete the new heating plant. The college now has a one-year lease with an option to purchase Lots 7 and 8. Lots 2 and 4 have structures that must be purchased and moved or wrecked.

The frame garage attached to the present heating plant will be wrecked when the new heating plant is ready. A grease pit and space for five vehicles is needed. One of the vehicles is a bus.

Tunnels must be constructed from Lawrence Hall to Stewart Hall; from Stewart Hall to the library, and from Eastman Hall to Shoemaker Hall. This construction must be completed, since locker space is not available for the present student body in each of the buildings where classes are held.

In order to have a railroad spur to the heating plant, it will be necessary to construct a bridge across the mill race below the new heating plant from the Northern States Power Company plant. This will make possible the unloading of coal into the bins from the cars, resulting in a saving of approximately \$2,000 annually.

## MANKATO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE



STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
MANKATO, MINN.

1. Main Building
2. Laboratory School
3. Physical Education Building
4. Cooper Hall Dormitory
5. Daniel Buck Hall Dormitory
6. Athletic Field
7. Proposed Men's Dormitory
8. Proposed Classroom Building

Note: Campus area not shaded

### BIENNIAL REQUEST

	1949-50	1950-51
Maintenance .....	\$583,079.05	\$630,390.05
Repairs and Betterments .....	67,700.00	50,000.00

### BUILDINGS AND LAND

Men's Dormitory .....	\$ 800,000.00	Land .....	\$ 50,000.00
Classroom Building .....	1,000,000.00	Garage and Maintenance ..	40,000.00
Complete Cooper Hall .....	200,000.00	Complete Physical Educa-	
Equip Kitchen & Dining		tion Building .....	80,000.00
Room .....	25,000.00		

With the 36 percent rise in enrollment over the past year alone, the increased maintenance request reflects the need for more instructors. It is imperative that all students be given an equal opportunity and be given encouragement to enter the teaching field. If students see instructors working under crowded, unsatisfactory conditions and little public interest in the teaching facilities, we are working against insurmountable obstacles to alleviate the teacher shortage. We must set the example for



public interest, and we must give the teaching profession tools with which to solve the problem.

This year the college staff is comprised of 71 full time employees for administrative, library, nursing, and teaching services. With the 1,307 on-campus college students and the 328 laboratory school students, we find our staff badly overworked. Private colleges in the state which have fewer students have as many as 100 or more staff members. With our enrollment this year 1/3 larger than last year, it is extremely urgent that our staff be enlarged at the earliest possible time.

Mankato needs a thorough program of repairs not recognized for the past seven years. There are sidewalks and surface areas where cement and tile surfaces must be relaid. There are extensive unpainted areas which should be given prompt attention, and certain remodeling should be done in order to utilize every available facility possible. The coping on practically every building needs attention, and a program of decent lighting and acoustical treatment should be inaugurated. Particularly important is the heating and ventilating system in the Laboratory School. This building was erected in 1908, and the heating and ventilating system needs rebuilding entirely. Ventilators are likewise needed in the physical education building.

No proper storage facilities are available at Mankato in which to house state-owned buses, cars, trucks, and equipment. A building is needed badly to house this college equipment, a structure where repair shops could be set up for the reconditioning of equipment and other school property.

When the Physical Education building was constructed 10 years ago, no pool was included. It is now necessary to rent the local YMCA pool on such occasions as it is possible to get it. Availability of that pool is limited; dressing room and sanitary facilities there are not adequate for all men students and are almost completely lacking for women students. In the cold weather much illness is brought about by students being forced to travel downtown and back, to and from the pool. In order to round out our physical education program, the pool should be added to the present physical education plant so that we may offer a creditable program in water safety, life-saving, first aid, and other water activities.

The one classroom building at Mankato State Teachers College was built to accommodate 600 students on a 2-year normal school program. Most of the 600 students were women, and little was needed in the way of laboratory and industrial arts facilities. With an enrollment now of over 1,300, more space must be added, particularly in shops, laboratories, and fine and applied arts courses. Additional academic classrooms are also needed. Floor space per student for combined laboratory, classroom, library, and shop facilities is only 30.1 square feet per student, or only about 20% of the national standard.

This year enrollment in teacher training classes in Mankato has increased one-third over last year. Teacher training for elementary positions has increased almost 100% over last year. If we are to continue to serve these people, we must have additional room in which to do it.

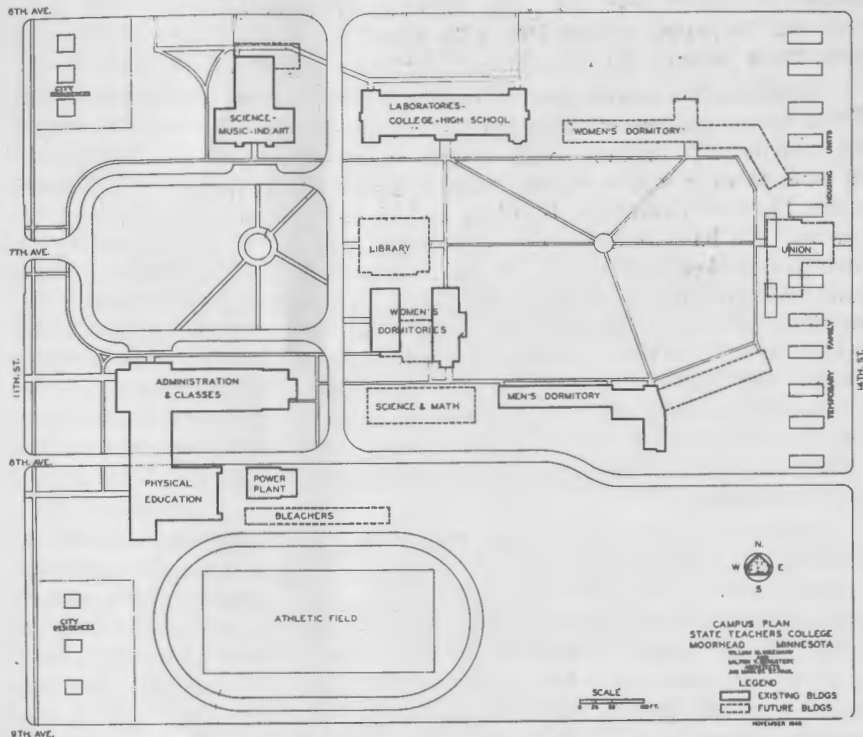
Mankato has normal dormitory facilities for only 160 women students. There are no permanent dormitory facilities for men. Mankato is one of the schools at the bottom in the matter of dormitory accommodations. As an emergency measure we are housing men students in a basement room in the Physical Education building and in fire-trap, worn-out frame residences. We have doubled the normal capacity in our girls' dormitories. Girls are stacked in through the use of double-deck army bunks, with as many as eight girls crowded in one room. Such inadequate student housing does not make it possible for college students to develop proper study habits nor to have the accommodations they should have. We desperately need a new men's dormitory for 300. We then could house only 40% of our present enrollment of men students. We also need additional dormitory facilities for 200 women so that we can accommodate freshmen and sophomore girls in dormitories. Upperclassmen would still have to live in rented rooms.

With only one block of ground available for expansion, additional land should be purchased. At the present time there is no play space for the 328 children of the laboratory school nor to accommodate activity groups for physical education and sports activities, with the exception of the football field. Because of the extra heavy demand for usage, there is never sufficient space for proper outdoor play and activity. Mankato has the second largest student enrollment, yet it has the smallest land area for campus use. Part of the present land is taken up by bluffs and hills and is unusable.

The State has now been given title to 39 temporary family housing units which were built on leased land. To protect the interests of the State, appropriations should be made to purchase the land on which these housing units stand. We have buildings and improvements on this leased land worth approximately \$100,000 in present day values. At present this land is being leased for two years at a time. The purchase of this land would assure the retention of these housing units for the continued use of the college.



# MOORHEAD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE



## BIENNIAL REQUEST

	1949-50	1950-51
Maintenance .....	\$406,799.50	\$409,300.00
Repairs and Betterments .....	40,285.00	20,300.00

## BUILDINGS AND LAND

Extend Weld Hall .....	\$125,000.00	Bleachers for Gymnasium ...	\$ 4,000.00
Concrete Bleachers .....	80,000.00	Resurface Tennis Courts ....	24,000.00
Complete Wheeler Hall ....	10,000.00	Incinerator .....	2,500.00
Fireproof Stairways .....	8,000.00	Rewire Weld Hall .....	3,000.00
Science and Math Building . .	875,000.00	Dormitory for Women	
Complete Dormitory for Men	238,388.90		

Adequate appropriations for the welfare of the faculty are essential if we are to maintain standards of the profession. We are losing faculty members to other institutions which offer greater remuneration and other benefits. Loss of key faculty members can be attributed directly to lack of financial assistance. We are doing our utmost to relieve the teacher shortage, but we cannot be expected to contribute to that problem when our own problem is similiar.

Repairs and Betterments are such that they must be done immediately to delay further expense from contributing factors. Painting and repairing must be done continuously to prevent major projects. Ventilating systems and roofs must be attended to before greater damage results. Better lighting must be installed to produce minimum foot-candle requirements. Drinking fountains condemned by the Health Department must be replaced. A tank and pump for heating system need replacement, and general repairs to boilers, plumbing, and ventilating system must be done yearly. The smokestack, now cracked, must be repaired at once. Since the basement of the classroom building is being used for living quarters for men, a safety exit, an additional stairway, and partitioning of locker rooms should be done. The safety factor is paramount in this instance. When living quarters are abandoned, the rooms will have to be rehabilitated for further college use. Other space being used temporarily for living quarters will also have to be cleaned, remodeled, and painted. Shades and drapes are needed in order to make the Auditorium available for visual education. Certain landscaping on college grounds must be done to complete the project which the City of Moorhead has started of grading and curbing the street adjacent to the college grounds. An all-surface playground should be provided for youngsters in the Laboratory School.

Of prime importance is the completion of the Men's Dormitory for which the 1947 Legislature appropriated monies but not sufficient to complete requirements. One wing and the kitchen facilities have had to be eliminated to stay within the funds allotted. No equipment was provided in the original appropriation.

Reference to the chart on classroom space shows Moorhead with only 58.5 square feet of space per student and very little of that area for use in science, which requires laboratory facilities. A Science and Math building is urgent and extremely necessary to avoid overcrowding in laboratory classes. At present, laboratories, industrial arts, music, wood-working, and drawing are squeezed into a building intended only for classrooms and an auditorium. An extension to the auditorium in Weld Hall would permit band rooms, music rooms, and proper stage facilities to be installed. This is a situation which must be alleviated at once since the stage area is not only inadequate but the properties are in an unsafe condition. This remodeling project would save a possible future building; unsafe wiring and unsafe laboratories could be corrected while this remodeling is under way.

Athletic facilities for games need replacement. It is unwise and unsafe to continually try to repair wooden bleachers. The weathering is a major factor; concrete bleachers are the only answer since they can be constructed to provide dressing and equipment rooms and space for storage, relieving present facilities for other purposes.

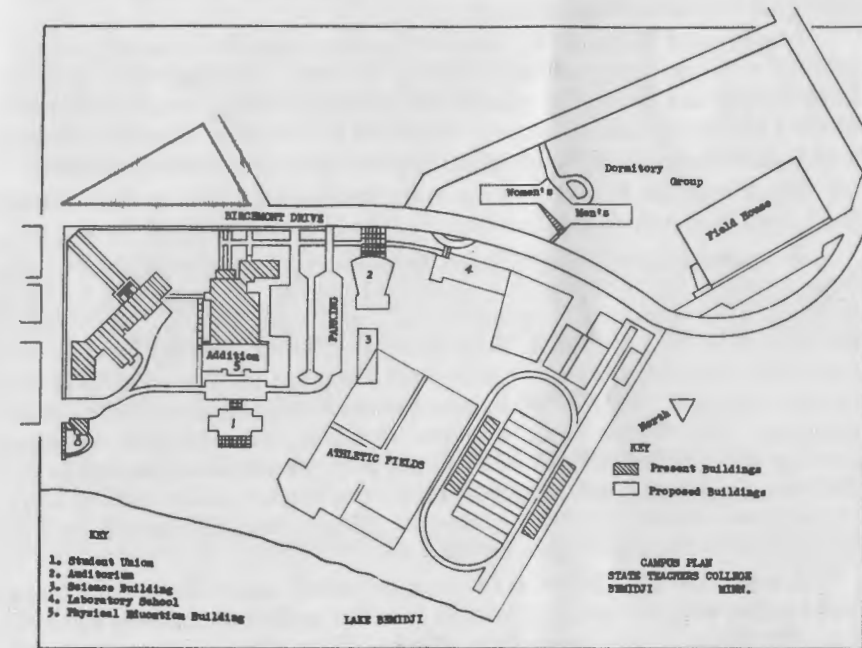
The Wheeler Hall dormitory for girls is an old wooden structure which needs constant attention. It has many more years of service providing the basement and stairways are fireproofed and remodeled. A new dormitory for women is needed, since the present women's dormitory can only house less than half the female enrollment; and the City of Moorhead is one of the most critical housing areas in the State, due partially to increased business activity, particularly a new \$5 million sugar beet plant. There are practically no available rooms for young women or young men in the entire city.

The College should have an incinerator. With residential housing crowding the campus, the practice of burning refuse in open spaces is not only objectionable but unwise and unsafe from a fire standpoint. Complaints from residents and the State Fire Marshall will be forthcoming unless the present practice is discontinued.

The tennis courts have deteriorated to such an extent that they are no longer usable. No funds have been available for their maintenance, and therefore they must be entirely renovated. Such areas are used not only for recreation but for classroom purposes in training physical education teachers.

One serious situation that needs attention is the condition of the seats in the gymnasium. We can, by purchasing folding bleachers, eliminate the possibility of collapse of the present seats, and by folding them away after use, provide more space for gymnasium classes. The present seats are worn, splintered, and only temporary. Each time they are erected, a slight error in fitting the joints could mean a major accident. This condition needs correction immediately because the present seats are taxed to capacity every time they are used.

## BEMIDJI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE



### BIENNIAL REQUEST

	1949-50	1950-51
Maintenance .....	\$329,795.57	\$371,976.67
Repairs and Betterments .....	23,970.00	7,000.00

### BUILDINGS AND LAND

Dormitories .....	\$800,000.00	Equipment .....	\$ 50,000.00
Heating Plant .....	350,000.00	Remodeling .....	30,000.00
Tunnels .....	70,000.00	Equip. for Lab. School .....	35,000.00
Landscaping .....	10,000.00	Student Center .....	20,000.00
Point and Caulk Buildings .....	5,000.00	Garage & Repair Shop .....	35,000.00
Parking Area .....	25,000.00	Revamp Electric Service .....	10,000.00
Remodel Dormitory .....	40,000.00		

The Maintenance request is based on the granting of merit increases to all eligible employees as they are earned. No provision has been made for future cost-of-living adjustments.

Increases in salaries in the State Teachers Colleges have not kept pace with the increase in cost of living. Salaries in some public schools and colleges have increased to such an extent that we find it difficult to hold faculty members. The Bemidji faculty lost 60 percent of its personnel

in the last biennium due to more attractive offers elsewhere. It is therefore necessary that we establish and maintain adequate salaries for persons qualified for college teaching.

Repairs and Betterments consist of an accumulation of small projects necessary to properly utilize existing facilities. Briefly, they include landscaping and sidewalks around the library building, curbing in front of the Laboratory School, proper ventilation for physical education rooms, and remodeling of long-used storage space into more useful facilities.

We also deem it necessary to make certain additions to the athletic field, details of which are furnished in the Biennial Budget.

The greatest single need of the Bemidji college is housing and cafeteria facilities for students and unmarried faculty. The present housing facilities are inadequate, uneconomical, and undesirable, with space for only 50 girls and 60 men. The girls' dormitory housing 50 is such a small unit that it is almost as costly from the point of view of administration as a unit for 150. The 60 men accommodated live in converted army barracks. This affords small, cramped quarters, no social life, improper heating and ventilation; and in addition, they present a fire hazard to the campus. One reason we do not produce more teachers is the lack of housing facilities. Bemidji needs housing for 150 men and 150 women as well as facilities to feed 500 students daily.

A new heating plant should be constructed since the present plant is operating at full capacity. Bemidji now has authorization from the 1947 Legislature for a new laboratory school. When this building is erected, the heating plant now operating will be inadequate and new steam and walk tunnels will be necessary. No provision was made in the 1947 appropriation for heating this building. Neither equipment for the new Laboratory School nor funds for remodeling the present space now occupied by the youngsters was considered at the time the Laboratory School was authorized. Landscaping and playground areas also were not provided for when this building was authorized.

Under the contract for the new Library building, the basement was never finished. This space is ideally located and of proper size for a student center. The students should have a place other than classrooms, the library, or corridors where they can go when not in class. This area should have a mail service, clothes lockers, a refreshment center, and should be a place for smaller groups to hold parties and meetings. Other areas needing remodeling are the girls' dormitory previously mentioned, the front entryway of the Main Building, and the revamping of the entire electrical facilities serving the college. All buildings need pointing and caulking, a campus drive and parking area is needed, as well as a garage and repair shop.

This request represents the immediate needs for the operation of the college over the next two years and the more lasting needs based upon permanent improvements that may serve the State for many years.

Peace begins on our own street. It begins in our homes, in our churches, in our schools. Strengthen these institutions and we improve our chances for peace. Education must be given its full day in Court. Among the several critical situations confronting the citizens of Minnesota none is more serious than the rapidly declining supply of qualified teachers for the elementary schools in both urban and rural communities of the state.

LUTHER W. YOUNGDAHL  
GOVERNOR, State of Minnesota

From the Governor's Conference on the Elementary Teacher Crisis.

March 10, 1948

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