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Report of the University of New Mexico, 1935-1947

University of New Mexico

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University of New Mexico

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
BULLETIN



Report of the
University of New Mexico

To the Governor and the State Legislature
of New Mexico



January 1, 1935

The Regents
of
The University of New Mexico

THE HONORABLE CLYDE TINGLEY, *Governor of*
New Mexico, ex-officio ----- Santa Fe

H. R. RODGERS, *State Superintendent of Public*
Instruction of New Mexico, ex-officio ----- Carlsbad

J. J. DEMPSEY, *President* ----- Santa Fe

MRS. MARGARET PAGE HOOD, *Vice-President* ----- Las Cruces

JOHN W. HERNANDEZ, *Secretary and Treasurer*
Albuquerque

HENRY G. COORS ----- Albuquerque

W. R. LOVELACE ----- Albuquerque

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO BULLETIN

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO PRESS
1935

January 1, 1935.

To His Excellency, the Governor of New Mexico, and the
Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the Twelfth Legislature.

GENTLEMEN:

I am authorized by the Regents of the University of New Mexico to transmit to you this report, containing a brief review of certain important phases of the work of the University during the past two years.

The University was established by the State to foster higher education for its young people. The present administration of the institution has been striving for several years to carry out that purpose, and the report which follows is intended to furnish you with information concerning the progress being made along with plans and financial needs for the coming biennium.

All requests for funds herewith presented to you, were first recommended by the faculty of the University. Later they were reviewed and revised by the Regents of the University, and are now presented to you for your thoughtful consideration, and for such action as you deem wise.

If, during your honorable deliberations, additional information concerning general policies or administrative details of the University, is desired, such information will be supplied gladly.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. ZIMMERMAN, President,
The University of New Mexico.

Report to the Governor and the State Legislature

December 31, 1934

I. NEW OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY

The rapid changes in social, economic, and governmental affairs, arising out of national policies looking toward recovery, have brought to light new obligations for higher education.

A. OBLIGATIONS TO STUDENTS

Of utmost significance is the plan providing Federal aid to thousands of students who otherwise could not attend college, and who, if not in college, would increase the already large group of unemployed. This action increases the demand for a revision of the curriculum to meet the needs of students, who in many instances cannot get the program needed in the regular college courses.

1. *New College Courses*

To meet the need of an increasing number of students who cannot get the desired training from existing college courses, the faculty of the University has organized a group of survey courses for the freshman and sophomore years, to begin with the second semester of the present academic year. From past experience we are assured that this action is taken in response to a genuine educational need of our students, recognizing their individual differences, and providing a program on the college level with less of scientific specialization and more of general knowledge of the world, and of their practical relation to numerous pressing human problems. These new courses will deal with health, home and community life, civic obligations, fundamental natural sciences, and basic factors of modern social, economic, and governmental problems. The plan will also undertake the provision of specific vocational preparation of a semi-pro-

fessional nature for those students who do not feel they can spend the full four years in pursuit of regular professional or academic courses. A number of these new-type courses can be established temporarily without additional burden to the regular University budget.

2. Courses in Law

The need for a School of Law to provide legal training for those desiring to enter this profession has been obvious for many years. A most important group of our young men are in attendance at law schools in various parts of the country every year, and with the important social, economic, and governmental changes now taking place, it is of the utmost importance now for New Mexico to provide this special professional training. A law school will not be an expensive unit to establish or to maintain. A large part of the library needed, it is believed, can be obtained without cost from local sources, and more than half of the instruction needed can be ably given by local attorneys. Little or no library will be needed for the freshman year, and one full-time instructor, with the aid of local talent, can give all of the instruction required for that year. An additional instructor will be necessary for the second year, with increased library facilities, the greater part of which can be secured by means of private donations. It is believed that the first two years of law can be adequately provided with an appropriation of \$7,000 for the first year, and \$10,000 for the second year of the incoming biennium, and I earnestly recommend this appropriation.

B. OBLIGATIONS TO THE STATE

Paralleling these new duties to students mentioned, there have arisen new obligations to the State.

1. Adult Education

The significant growth of the adult education movement through the Civilian Conservation Camps and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, renders some

state-wide effort in the field of adult education mandatory. The University, through its Extension Division, is establishing training centers wherever possible to provide training for high school graduates who cannot attend college.

In addition to this, a new type of adult education, adapted to our bi-lingual situation, must be established, and the University offers its facilities to assist in the development of such an adult training program.

2. *Fact-finding Conferences*

a. Financing Public Education.

During the 1934 Summer Session, the College of Education of the University called a conference of State educational leaders to study the whole problem of financing public education in the State. An effort was made to present the facts bearing on school finances to those responsible for the solution of this difficult problem. It is believed that in the resulting publication, "Financing Public Education in New Mexico," most valuable data exist, which will materially aid in the formulation of the laws necessary for carrying out an adequate and equitable financial program for the public schools.

b. Business and Government

On December 7 and 8, 1934, a conference on Business and Government was called by the Departments of Economics and Government. Leaders in various fields of business, including labor, welfare, and education, came together after thorough study to consider the outstanding facts of present business conditions in their relation to fundamental governmental obligations. It is recognized that, as never before, government has now become, through its expanding service functions, the central factor in a host of human activities which are vital to our very existence. The efficient operation of governmental agencies in our own State involves the application of knowledge in ever enlarging areas, and the use of ever improving techniques. The University desires to be of service, in an increasingly complex

social order, not by assuming any obligation of administration, but by supplying facts, and unbiased studies which will assist leaders of government in arriving at sound conclusions regarding administrative and legislative policy. I am confident that an ever enlarging field of service as a fact-finding agency for the State awaits us in the future.

II. BUILDING PROGRAM

A. STADIUM BUILDING

During the previous biennium a steel stadium was erected, with the plan that beneath it a building, consisting of class rooms and increased facilities for physical education, would be completed when funds were available. A legislative appropriation of \$25,000 and a Federal grant of \$9,000, through the Public Works Administration, made possible the partial completion of the building.

B. ADMINISTRATION AND LABORATORY BUILDING

This building is being financed by a loan and grant of \$250,000 through the Public Works Administration of the Federal Government. The general contract was let on November 22, 1934, and when completed the structure will house the administrative offices of the University and the following laboratories: Anthropology, Geology, Physics, and Psychology. Approximately thirty per cent of the cost of the building will be provided by grant from the Federal government.

C. ADDITIONAL BUILDING FUNDS NEEDED

In order to complete the interior construction of the Stadium Building, in accordance with plans originally drawn and presented to the Legislature in 1932, an additional sum of \$25,000 will be required. The work involves the construction of student activity quarters and class rooms on the second floor, and the construction of the physical education quarters on the first floor.

The swimming pool, constructed with C. W. A. funds and labor, should be enclosed in order that it may render year-round service to the students. It is estimated that \$25,000 will be required to erect this structure over the pool.

III. GENERAL REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Civil Works Administration, and later the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, furnished unusually valuable assistance along the lines of repair and improvement at a time when, because of reduced income, the University had no funds with which to make needed repairs and improvements. The total amount of cash received from Federal funds for materials amounted to \$8,298.75; for labor, \$47,212.54, making a total of \$55,511.29.

Outstanding among a long list of improvements to the physical plant are:

1. Construction of an addition to the Power House.
2. Construction of an addition to the Press Building.
3. Construction of a swimming pool.
4. Construction of curbing on Terrace Avenue, and around the track.
5. Replanting five acres of campus lawn.
6. Repairing, re-roofing, painting, and kalsomining various buildings.
7. Repairing steam and sewer lines.

IV. OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE FIELDS OF RESEARCH

A special convocation was held on June 4, 1934, as a part of the commencement program, devoted exclusively to a consideration of the obligations in those subjects for the study of which our location and environment afford outstanding laboratory facilities, such as Archaeology, Anthropology, Ethnology, Spanish, and New Mexico and South-

western History. Those participating in the program were Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Dr. Aurelio M. Espinosa, Dr. Frederick W. Hodge, and Dr. A. V. Kidder, all of whom have made valuable and scholarly contributions in one or more of the fields of knowledge mentioned above. In recognition of their achievements in scholarship, honorary degrees were conferred upon them. The addresses delivered on this occasion have been published in a bulletin entitled, "The Obligation of the University of New Mexico in Fields of Research," copies of which may be obtained from the University Press.

V. RESEARCH PROJECTS UNDER FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION AND STATE PLANNING BOARD

For the relief of professional workers, the University, during the summer of 1934, was urged by Federal agencies to prepare a list of research projects to be conducted by the members of the faculty, and to employ graduates of this and other institutions, who were denominated "professional" workers. The following projects were prepared and presented to the State Emergency Relief Administration for approval:

- a. *Planning Board Projects.*
 1. Arts and Crafts.
 2. Historic Monuments.
 3. Educational Survey.
 4. Social Economic Survey.
 5. Recreational Survey.
 6. Governmental Survey.
- b. *University Research Projects.*
 1. Blood Types.
 2. Preparation of Artifacts.
 3. Preparation of Skeletal Remains.
 4. Musical Program.
 5. Technique of Citizenship.
 6. Indian Songs.
 7. Languages of Jemez.

Of the first group, the Arts and Crafts survey alone has been approved and is now in operation, while five of the second group of studies are now under way. A substantial group of professional workers have been employed in these research projects.

VI. PUBLICATIONS

The regular periodicals have been continued throughout the biennium, consisting of (a) *The New Mexico Quarterly*, (b) *The New Mexico Business Review*, also published quarterly; (c) *The New Mexico Historical Review*, a quarterly published jointly by the University and the New Mexico Historical Society; (d) *El Palacio*, a weekly, published jointly by the University, the School of American Research, and the Museum of New Mexico; and (e) *The New Mexico Alumnus*, published by the Alumni Association.

The regular semi-monthly bulletins include the general and special catalogs with the essential information regarding the work of the various colleges and divisions of the University.

There are also many bulletins and books containing the results of studies which have special significance for New Mexico. Outstanding among these books and bulletins are the following:

BOOKS

1. New Mexico History and Civics—Bloom and Donnelly.
2. America in the Southwest—Pearce and Hendon.
3. Youth and His College Career—Seyfried.
4. Spanish Work Book—Campa.
5. Practical Spoken Spanish—Kercheville.

BULLETINS

1. Articulation of High School and College in New Mexico—Knode and Editors.
2. Spanish Religious Folktheatre in the Southwest (First and Second Cycles)—Campa.
3. The Southwestern Conservation League—Clark.
4. Illiteracy Trends in New Mexico—Seyfried.

5. Some Geographic Factors that Influenced the Ancient Populations of the Chaco Canyon, New Mexico—Fisher.
6. The Significance of the Dated Prehistory of Chetro Ketl, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico—Hawley.
7. A Glossary of New Mexico Spanish—Kercheville.
8. Employment Contracts of City School Superintendents—Seyfried.
9. Conference Report on Financing Public Education in New Mexico—Seyfried, editor.
10. New Mexico [Teacher] Retirement System with Model Plan and Laws—Seyfried.
11. Obligation in Fields of Research (A Symposium).
12. County Consolidation in New Mexico—Sorrell and Stuart.

VII. APPROVAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

At the meeting of the Association of American Universities in October, 1933, the University of New Mexico was placed on the list of institutions approved by that Association. This approval, after a thorough examination of all the work of the University by the Committee on Classification, constitutes the most authoritative testimony to the high standard of scholarship and administration now being maintained. This recognition is most gratifying to Regents, faculty, students, alumni, and citizens in general, and is of unusual significance for higher education in New Mexico. The University is now faced with grave difficulties in its effort to maintain these standards, and cannot hope to succeed without adequate financial support from the State.

VIII. ENROLLMENT AND DEGREES

The enrollment for the regular term of the academic year 1932-33 was 1,230, while that for the regular term of the academic year 1933-34 was 1,265. For the first semester of the present academic year, however, the enrollment is 1,208, being an increase of 146 over the first semester's enrollment of 1933-34, which was 1,062. Estimating an enroll-

ment for the second semester, using the same ratio as that which held for the second semester of last year, the total for this year's regular term would reach 1,433. Likewise, the Summer Session of 1934 showed an increase of 103 over that of 1933. The figures were: for 1933, 662; and for 1934, 765. The number of degrees granted in 1933 was 158, while those granted in 1934 totaled 201.

IX. FACULTY

DEATHS

TELFAIR HENDON, Instructor in English. January 17, 1933.

CHARLES E. HODGIN, Vice-President and Professor of Education Emeritus. August 27, 1934.

IRVING B. PARSONS, Instructor in Architecture. February 12, 1934.

RESIGNATIONS, EFFECTIVE 1933-34

KENNETH M. ADAMS, Instructor in Art.

ANITA OSUNA, Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

RICHARD M. PAGE, Assistant Professor in Psychology.

RESIGNATIONS, EFFECTIVE 1934-35

FRANCES GILLMOR, Instructor in English.

ESTELLE HOGINS, Cataloger in Library.

CHARLES C. RILEY, Head Football Coach and Instructor in Physical Education for Men.

ABSENT ON LEAVE, 1933-34

REGINALD G. FISHER, Instructor in Archaeology (part-time).

CLYDE KAY M. KLUCKHOHN, Assistant Professor of Anthropology (Second Semester).

RUTH RUSSELL, Assistant in Library (Second Semester).

LOYD S. TIREMAN, Professor of Elementary Education and Head of the Department.

ABSENT ON LEAVE, 1934-35

DOROTHEA FRICKE, Instructor in Art and Head of the Department.

JULIA KELEHER, Instructor in English—Exchange Instructor in New York University.

CLYDE KAY M. KLUCKHOHN, Assistant Professor of Anthropology.

S. B. LIPPINCOTT, Instructor in Physics and Chemistry.

J. T. REID, Assistant Professor in Education.

FRANK D. REEVE, Assistant Professor of History and Political Science.

PAUL WALTER, JR., Editor of Publications, Director of Publicity, and Instructor in Sociology.

NEW APPOINTMENTS, 1933-34

KENNETH ADAMS, Instructor in Art.
MRS. MELA SEDILLO BREWSTER, Instructor in Spanish (part-time).
MARY CHESIRE, Instructor in Physical Education for Women.
VIRGINIA DANCE, Assistant in Physical Education for Women.
FRANCES GILLMOR, Instructor in English.
HAROLD HUFFMAN, Instructor in Spanish (part-time).
MRS. KATHERINE K. O'CONNOR, Instructor in English (part-time).
GEORGE MAXWELL PETERSON, Assistant Professor of Psychology.
MRS. LOLITA H. POOLER, Instructor in Spanish (part-time).
CHARLES SIGLER, Instructor in Architecture.
MRS. ELLEN E. WEIL, Instructor in Spanish (part-time).

NEW APPOINTMENTS, 1934-35

DONALD BRAND, Assistant Professor of Anthropology.
MRS. WILLIAM MARY BRYANT, Instructor in History.
WILLIAM E. BURKE, JR., Instructor in Architecture.
FRANCIS F. COLEMAN, Instructor in Physics.
REGINALD G. FISHER, Assistant Professor in Archaeology.
LEROY GIBSON, Assistant in Chemistry.
DOROTHY L. HATCH, Instructor in Art.
FLORENCE HAWLEY, Instructor in Department of Archaeology and Anthropology.
GWINN HENRY, Head Football and Track Coach, and Director of Athletics.
MARIA-ELISE JOHNSON ROBEY, Instructor in Violin.
RAYMOND JONSON, Instructor in Art.
MAURICE MOULDER, Assistant Coach.
ESTHER JUNE PIERCY, Cataloger in Library.
DANE F. SMITH, Instructor in English.
ADA ESTHER WILKIE, Assistant in Library (one semester).
DUDLEY WYNN, Exchange Instructor in English.

X. GIFTS

During the biennium contributions toward the work of the University from sources other than State appropriations and University income may be classified under three main heads as follows:

1. PRIVATE DONATIONS

1. Senator Bronson M. Cutting—San Jose Training School	\$ 10,000
2. Senator Bronson M. Cutting—New Mexico Folklore	400
3. General Education Board—San Jose Training School	*24,000
4. General Education Board—Research in Hispanic Culture	7,000
5. Carnegie Corporation—Library	*10,000
6. Prince Gaekwar—Scholarship American Indian	100
7. Mrs. Leonora Curtin—Scholarship	300
8. American Association of University Women—Three Scholarships	150
9. National Research Council—Ethno-biology	900
10. Southwestern Conservation League	3,000

TOTAL \$ 55,850

*These amounts reported in 1929-1931, but used in this biennium. 34,000

Amount not previously reported \$ 21,850

2. FEDERAL FUNDS

1. Grant for Administration and Laboratory Building	\$ 65,000
2. Grant for Stadium Building	9,000
3. Grant for Materials and Labor under CWA and FERA	55,500
4. Grant for Materials and Service on Research Projects under FERA	17,653
5. Federal Aid to Students under FERA	18,000
TOTAL	\$165,153
GRAND TOTAL	187,003

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS

1. Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey—Ornithological Library (Books, Magazines, and Pamphlets).
2. Public Works Administration Art Project, which gave mural paintings for the Library by Jonson and Nash, and easel paintings by Ufer, Adams, Higgins, Jonson, Nash; also lithographs by Adams, Kloss, and Nordfeldt.
3. Nine volumes of bound newspapers from Mrs. Leoline Ashenfelter Walton, Berkeley, California; Mrs. Percy (Violetta Ashenfelter) Wilson, Silver City, New Mexico; Mrs. Cory C. (Anna Ashenfelter) Brayton, Berkeley, California. The donors are the daughters of the late Singleton M. Ashenfelter and the late Nettie A. Ashenfelter.

XI. FINANCE

A. GENERAL STATEMENT

The State appropriation to the University for each year of the 1929-1931 biennium was \$220,500. For the biennium 1931-1933 the Legislature appropriated \$238,000 annually to the University, but by action of the State Finance Board this amount was reduced 25% during the 21st fiscal year, the second year of the biennium (1932-33), to \$178,500. During the present biennium, 1933-35, the Legislative appropriation annually was approximately \$216,000, but by action of the State Finance Board this amount was reduced 10% last year, making the appropriation received \$194,000 in round numbers. A similar reduction was made by the Board this year, but an amount sufficient to maintain salaries at their present level was restored for the first half of the fiscal year, or until January 1, 1935. If this action is continued by the incoming administration, the University will receive its full legislative appropriation this year, as shown in the budget, with exception of the pension fund, which lapsed automatically upon the death of Dr. C. E. Hodgin.

The appropriation for the University is but a small part of the total State appropriation. If increased to cover the full amount requested in this report, the total cost of the University to the State will still be low as compared to other higher education costs in this and in other states. The progress already made is gratifying to me and I am confident that the work of the institution, despite its limited and reduced means of support, is a source of pride to the people of the State. But the continued increase in numbers, accompanied by decreasing revenues, has brought on a most critical condition, and it is now my clear duty to acquaint you with the details of the immediate financial needs of the University.

If it be the desire and the intention of the State to maintain a small University with a sound and reputable educational program it is imperative at this time that these financial needs be supplied.

B. ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL NEEDS FOR THE COMING BIENNIUM

In addition to funds now available from all sources, the University needs the following amounts to insure its efficient operation during the next biennium:

	Fiscal Year	
	24th 1935-36	25th 1936-37
1. For the restoration of faculty salaries to the 1931 level -----	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
2. For the advancement in rank of certain faculty members, and the corresponding increase in salary -----	5,000	5,000
3. For the employment of eighteen additional faculty members -----	38,500	38,500
4. For additional campus labor -----	4,000	4,000
5. For interest and retirement increase -----	6,950	9,746
6. For additional furniture, laboratory equipment, and general supplies -----	15,000	15,000
7. For paving due and unpaid -----	12,500	12,500
8. For campus improvement -----	6,000	6,000
9. For water, power, and light increase -----	4,000	4,000
10. For the Summer Session -----	4,500	4,500
11. For books for the library and necessary binding -----	10,000	10,000
12. For studies and conferences on State problems -----	3,000	3,000
13. For beginning work of School of Law -----	7,000	10,000
TOTAL -----	\$136,450	\$142,246
For Buildings -----	50,000	
	\$186,450	\$142,246

In explanation of the above requests, I submit the following:

1. For the restoration of faculty salaries to the 1931 level—Salaries are now 10% below the level of 1931, and it is recommended that they be restored. Similar action is being recommended by other state institutions, and seems to be in line with the policy of the Federal Government.
2. For the advancement in rank of certain faculty members, and the corresponding increase in salary—

A number of successful teachers on the faculty have merited this recognition for four or five years, but because of lack of funds it has not been done. To recognize high achievement and outstanding service is essential in any private business. It is also just as essential in operating an educational institution.

3. For the employment of eighteen additional faculty members—After a thorough survey of the institutional needs of every department, the following are seen to be the most vital needs at this time. They are urgently requested by department heads and deans involved:

Assistant Professor	Biology	\$ 2,300
Instructor	Chemistry	1,800
Instructor	Economics	1,800
Instructor	English	1,800
Assistant Professor	English	2,300
Instructor	Geology	1,800
Instructor	Health	1,800
Professor	History	3,200
Instructor	History	1,800
Assistant	Library	1,500
Assistant Professor	Mathematics	2,300
Associate Professor	Modern Language	2,800
Instructor	Modern Language	1,800
Instructor	Physics	1,800
Associate Professor	Political Science	2,800
Assistant Professor	Political Science	2,300
Assistant Professor	Education	2,300
Assistant Professor	Engineering	2,300

\$38,500

4. For additional campus labor—This amount for additional campus labor will be necessary to employ additional labor on the campus to care for expanding areas of grass and trees and for the additional janitor duties in new buildings.
5. For interest and retirement increase—These amounts are required to care for the interest and retirement funds for the new Administration and Laboratory Building.
6. For additional furniture, laboratory equipment, and general supplies—The various laboratories require new equipment. The chairs in all buildings require

replacements, and new furniture is badly needed in several buildings.

7. For paying due and unpaid—This is the amount now past due and unpaid.
8. For campus improvement—The amount included will be necessary to a moderate improvement of the area surrounding the new Administration and Laboratory Building, and for planting a small area north of the Power House and west of Hadley Hall.
9. For water, power, and light increase—This represents the increase needed for operating the two additional buildings and caring for enlarged campus areas.
10. For the Summer Session—The Summer Session has been greatly handicapped for the past four years because of inadequate funds. There is probably no other phase of University work which is rendering service as significant for the total educational program as is the Summer Session, and it is in great need of this additional support.
11. For books for the library—The assistance given to the library by the Carnegie Corporation expires June 30, 1935. The library is already far behind with its binding program and it will require the full amount requested to supply the necessary books and binding.
12. For studies and conferences on State problems—This type of fact-finding study is essential if the University is to give valuable service to the State along lines in which it is qualified to assist. It is also most stimulating to teachers and students to relate their study to the practical needs of the State.
13. For beginning work of School of Law—Explanation of the need for this professional training is given on page 8.

The estimates for the 24th and 25th fiscal years will be found on pages 22-23, and include the additional funds requested above.

C. STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
(Includes Requests for Funds for the 24th and 25th Fiscal Years)

RECEIPTS *(For the Fiscal Years as Shown Below)*

	22nd Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1934 (Actual)	23d Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1935 (Budget)	Estimate 24th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936	Estimate 25th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937
State Specific Appropriations				
General -----	\$195,865.70	\$215,675.32	\$348,950.00	\$354,746.00
Building -----	25,000.00		50,000.00	
Income from State Lands -----	17,019.94	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Permanent Funds -----	29,168.83	29,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Tuition and Fees -----	58,264.04	56,000.00	58,500.00	58,500.00
Miscellaneous Income -----	2,590.98	824.68	500.00	500.00
Extension and Correspondence Departments -----	6,249.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Field Schools -----	5,107.52	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
 Total -----	 \$339,266.01	 \$330,000.00	 \$516,450.00	 \$472,246.00

C. STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES (Continued)
(Includes Requests for Funds for the 24th and 25th Fiscal Years)
DISBURSEMENTS (For the Fiscal Years as Shown Below)

PURPOSE	22nd Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1934 (Actual)	23d Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1935 (Budget)	Estimate 24th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936	Estimate 25th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937
Salaries -----	\$186,385.80	\$205,883.00	\$269,383.00	\$269,383.00
Labor -----	13,721.92	18,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Travel and Per Diem -----	1,302.94	750.00	750.00	750.00
Auto (State Owned Cars) -----	770.82	600.00	600.00	600.00
General Office Supplies -----	1,947.30	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Printing and Publication -----	6,012.89	4,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Publicity -----	1,056.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph -----	2,462.80	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Insurance and Surety Bonds -----	4,772.15	4,750.00	4,750.00	4,750.00
Sundry Expense, Miscellaneous -----	4,830.89	513.00	513.00	513.00
Water, Light, Fuel, Power -----	13,867.03	16,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Library Books and Binding -----			10,000.00	10,000.00
Laboratory and Scientific Supplies Depts. -----	8,672.59	8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
Supplies: Buildings and Grounds -----	376.88	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
School of Law -----			7,000.00	10,000.00
Studies of State Problems -----			3,000.00	3,000.00
Miscellaneous Repairs -----	8,719.91	2,000.00	3,280.00	3,280.00
Extension and Correspondence Departments -----	5,978.20	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Summer School -----	14,744.49	15,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Field School -----	5,427.61	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Debt Service—Principal -----	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	17,500.00
Debt Service—Interest -----	14,253.75	17,404.00*	20,574.00	19,870.00
Capital Outlays—Buildings -----	25,000.00		50,000.00	
Real Estate Improvement -----			6,000.00	6,000.00
Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment -----	1,206.88		15,000.00	15,000.00
Departmental Equipment -----	5,120.03	5,100.00	5,100.00	5,100.00
Paving -----			12,500.00	12,500.00
Total -----	\$340,630.88	\$330,000.00	\$516,450.00	\$472,246.00

*Of this amount \$3,780.00 is for series E, U. N. M. Building and Improvement bonds, issued October 1, 1934.

The University of New Mexico

Established to serve the State
in the instruction
of its youth in times of prosperity and
adversity.

Sustained by the State for the
advancement of un-
derstanding and knowledge among
its citizens.

Dedicated to the promotion of
the highest welfare
of the State and its people.

BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND
THE STATE LEGISLATURE
OF NEW MEXICO

JANUARY 1, 1937

The University of New Mexico

BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO



JANUARY 1, 1937

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

THE HONORABLE CLYDE TINGLEY, <i>Governor of New Mexico, ex-officio</i>	Santa Fe
H. R. RODGERS, <i>State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Mexico, ex-officio</i>	Santa Fe
W. R. LOVELACE, <i>President</i>	Albuquerque
P. G. CORNISH, JR., <i>Vice-President</i>	Albuquerque
ADOLFO C. GONZALES, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Albuquerque
HUGH B. WOODWARD	Albuquerque
MRS. FLOYD W. LEE	San Mateo

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January 1, 1937.

To His Excellency, the Governor of New Mexico, and the
Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the Thirteenth Legislature.

GENTLEMEN:

I am authorized by the Regents of the University of New Mexico to transmit to you this report, containing a brief review of certain important phases of the work of the University during the past two years.

Requests for funds were recommended by the faculty; approved by the Regents of the University, and are now presented to you for your thoughtful consideration, and for such action as you deem wise.

If, during your honorable deliberations, additional information concerning finances, general policies, or administrative details of the University, is desired, such information will be supplied gladly.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. ZIMMERMAN, *President*,
The University of New Mexico.

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE

I. IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The establishment of a new administrative position known as "Executive Assistant" has made possible definite improvement in many phases of administrative work. Associate Professor Tom L. Popejoy has been assigned to the new position and for the present is devoting most of his time to business and financial duties, including a close supervision of all budgetary matters. The work which he performs is essentially that which in many institutions is placed under the office of comptroller. The creation of this new position not only relieves me of many details, but assures more careful supervision of budgetary and financial problems than had been possible before. The development of the University during the past few years has made necessary this additional officer in the interest of more efficient administration.

II. NEW COLLEGES

During the biennium two new colleges have been established.

A. THE GENERAL COLLEGE

This college embraces only two years of college work and is designed for those who are interested in general, rather than specialized, types of knowledge; those who wish to "explore"; those who desire distinctly vocational courses, semi-professional in nature, and those who for any reason are not planning to take a degree. Nearly two hundred students enrolled in this college during its first year of operation. Dr. Jay C. Knode, former dean of men, has accepted the deanship of this college.

B. THE COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS

This college combined a group of departments formerly belonging to the College of Arts and Sciences, as follows: architecture, art (painting and design), dramatic art, and music.

It is believed that by combining these departments into a separate unit greater progress can be made toward providing technical training as well as general cultural training in the fine arts subjects. A growing interest in the fine arts has been manifested by students during the past several years, and this interest, when viewed in relation to the unusual advantages afforded by the existing art colonies at Taos, Santa Fe, and Albuquerque, offers unique opportunities for the development of the new College of Fine Arts. Dr. George St. Clair has accepted the deanship of this college.

C. ADDITIONAL SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE FUTURE

For the past two years consideration has been given to the establishment of Schools of Commerce and Law, and more recently there has been some discussion of a School of Public Service with special relation to Latin America. A two-year training course for public service on the graduate level was instituted at the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1936. Young people are to be given special training for service in local, state, and national government. This is the first course of this kind to be offered by any state university.

Public service training in this University might well concentrate on training for service in our own state and service of various kinds in Central and South American countries. There probably is a fine opportunity in this field for our Spanish-speaking young men and young women if provided with the proper training. In any plans for expansion of the present program of instruction such public service training should receive careful consideration.

III. BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT

A. BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

The Administration and Laboratory Building, costing \$265,000, which was authorized and on which construction began during the previous biennium, was completed in January, 1935. Construction of four other buildings, including a State Public Health Laboratory, Heating Plant, Student Union, and Library, is well under way. These four buildings will cost \$689,000. All are being constructed under the Public Works Administration of the Federal Government on a loan and grant basis; a 30 per cent grant being obtained for the administration and laboratory unit, and a 45 per cent grant for all other units. This entire group of buildings cost \$954,000, involving a grant of \$390,000 and a loan of \$564,000 secured by income from the permanent fund and from public lands.

By taking advantage of the Public Works Administration plans offered by the Federal Government, the University has obtained a substantial physical plant without which it could not possibly operate efficiently. Without the aid of the Federal Government it would have been impossible to construct these buildings.

B. IMPROVEMENTS MADE WITH THE AID OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AND ITS PREDECESSORS, CWA AND FERA

These improvements have consisted of repairs to buildings, landscaping, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, steam and sewer lines, swimming pool, and many others. The following table, which includes all types of building and improvement for the past four years, gives in summary form, also, the significant financial data.

Of the total building and improvement program, costing \$1,127,484, the University has received in outright grants the sum of \$504,369, has contributed from state funds a total of \$59,115, and has incurred indebtedness to

the Federal Government in the amount of \$564,000. The table follows:

**BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM OF THE
UNIVERSITY CARRIED OUT DURING THE PAST
FOUR YEARS WITH THE AID OF FEDERAL FUNDS**

Federal Agency and Purpose	U. N. M. Contri- bution	Federal Loans	Federal Grants and Gifts	Total Projects
PWA Stadium	\$25,000		\$ 9,000	\$ 34,000
Administration and Laboratory Building		\$189,000	76,000	265,000
State Public Health Lab- oratory, Heating Plant, Library and Student Union buildings	8,250	375,000	313,569	696,819
CWA Campus improvements, in- cluding landscaping, sewer and steam line, sidewalks, curb and gutter, swimming pool	7,765		30,200	37,965
FERA Tree planting, remodel- ing and repairing buildings, improvement of grounds	6,500		27,100	33,600
WPA Completion of Stadium, remodeling the Harwood Foundation, at Taos, repairs to Women's Residential Halls and President's home, trench- ing for underground telephone lines	11,600		48,500	60,100
	\$59,115	\$564,000	\$504,369	\$1,127,484

IV. FACULTY HOMES ON THE CAMPUS

By providing long-term leases on University land to faculty members, a plan for erecting faculty homes on the campus was made possible. At the end of the year 1936 seven faculty homes had been completed under the plan.

V. RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION

Without attempting to review at this time all research work under way in the various departments of the University, it seems appropriate to present those phases of work carried on with the aid of federal funds. The table following shows that, during the past four years, with an expenditure of \$400, the University has engaged in research projects costing \$28,400.

Federal Agency and Purpose	U. N. M. Contri- bution	Federal Grants and Gifts	Total Projects
FERA Archaeology research; reconstruction of artifacts; study of Mexican diet; survey of N. M. folk songs, ballads, etc.; Music Appreciation program in Albuquerque; Chaco Canyon research		\$24,000	\$24,000
WPA Archaeology excavations at Kuaua ruins	\$400	4,000	4,400
Totals	\$400	\$28,000	\$28,400

VI. USE OF INCREASED FUNDS GRANTED BY THE STATE

The Legislature, in 1935, granted an increase of approximately \$100,000 annually to the operating budget of the University. It will be remembered that this was the first increase granted for four years. During those years the enrollment had grown from a thousand to fifteen hundred. The most pressing need was for more teachers to meet the growing demands for instruction, and fifteen new members were added to the teaching staff.

Physical improvement, including repairs, furniture, and laboratory equipment, made large demands on the increased budget, while a third factor, involving departmental supplies, and essential books and magazines, required additional financial outlays. Finally, there were long

delayed campus improvements which had to be made. The increased appropriation was thus applied to meet the most pressing demands upon the institution. A study of the budget requirements for the next two years reveals the fact that many of those needs are as yet not adequately met.

VII. THE LIBRARY

The new library building, now under construction, will be ready for occupancy January 1, 1938. Perhaps the most outstanding need of the University now is for books. Every dean and every department head is urging the purchase of books needed especially to assure sound instruction in his particular college or department. It is well to recall that without the substantial grant for books from the Carnegie Corporation the University could not have been placed on the approved list of the Association of American Universities in 1933. That generous grant terminated a year ago, and within another year many departments of the University will fail in their task of instruction unless new volumes are added to their shelves.

Furthermore, the engineering college has never had an adequate library, while the dean of the new College of Fine Arts truthfully states that it has no library at all. Advanced and graduate work in many departments are handicapped seriously by the lack of important collections of books and periodicals.

When one considers the fact that there isn't a really good library in the entire state of New Mexico, this situation becomes a matter of vital public concern. The University must make every effort possible to improve its library facilities, not only to serve its students and faculty, but to render an absolutely necessary cultural and intellectual service to the entire state.

VIII. CO-OPERATION WITH STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

State and federal research projects and emergency educational and social programs have engaged the services of a

large group of faculty members during the past two years. Studies in history, government, economics, education, anthropology, emergency educational administration, national youth administration, the State Planning Board, and the State Legislative Conference, comprise some of the more important fields in which various faculty members have served.

An increasing number of University graduates have been employed in regular and emergency state and federal positions. It is very important that college graduates in New Mexico find permanent and satisfactory employment in public service in the future.

IX. THE HARWOOD FOUNDATION

The Harwood Foundation, of Taos, New Mexico, was established several years ago by Mrs. Lucy Case Harwood as a memorial to her deceased husband, Elihu Burritt Harwood, an artist whose work was widely known and appreciated, both in Europe and in America.

The purpose of the Foundation was to furnish a permanent gallery for the exhibition of the work of Taos artists, a place for the exhibition and sale of native Spanish arts and crafts, and library facilities for the citizens of Taos and surrounding mountain communities. In 1935, Mrs. Harwood donated the Foundation to the University of New Mexico.

During the past year an addition to the original structure has been added with the aid of the Works Progress Administration at a cost of approximately \$25,000, which will materially assist in carrying out more efficiently the purposes of the Foundation. The Foundation is governed by a local board composed of Taos artists and laymen appointed by the Regents of the University.

X. ENROLLMENT

I. SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Semester and Special Sessions	1934-1935			1935-1936		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
First Semester	660	549	1,209	761	591	1,352
Second Semester	612	516	1,128	699	548	1,247
Totals for both semesters	1,272	1,065	2,337	1,460	1,139	2,599
Less students registered both semesters	525	426	951	606	451	1,057
Total different persons during academic year	747	639	1,386	854	688	1,542
Summer Sessions, 1934 and 1935	271	494	765	296	517	813
Archaeology Field Sessions, 1934 and 1935	20	50	70	17	25	42
Art Schools, 1934 and 1935	1	20	21	1	23	24
Extension Division (March 1, 1934, to March 1, 1935, and March 1, 1935, to March 1, 1936)	41	170	211	41	112	153
Correspondence courses	37	80	117	46	89	135
Non-resident classes						
Totals	1,117	1,453	2,570	1,255	1,454	2,709
Less duplicates			346			369
Total different persons registered during fiscal year			2,224			2,340

II. ENROLLMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1934-1935 AND 1935-1936

By COLLEGES

College	1934-1935			1935-1936		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Arts and Sciences	386	205	591	413	204	617
Engineering	189		189	173		173
Education	123	345	468	128	349	477
General College				116	70	186
Graduate	53	90	143	73	86	159
Totals	751	640	1,391	903	709	1,612
Less students registered in two different colleges during year	4	1	5	49	21	70
Totals	747	639	1,386	854	688	1,542

III. COMPARISON OF THE FIRST SEMESTERS OF THE YEARS 1935-1936 AND 1936-1937

By COLLEGES

College	1934-1935			1935-1936		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Arts and Sciences	384	190	574	352	182	534
Engineering	160		160	154		154
Education	111	298	409	113	288	401
General College	59	42	101	135	64	199
Fine Arts				10	22	32
Graduate	47	61	108	36	56	92
Totals	761	591	1,352	800	612	1,412

XI. FACULTY

DEATHS

FRANCIS M. DENTON, Professor of Electrical Engineering and Head of the Department. January 7, 1936.

RESIGNATIONS, EFFECTIVE 1935-36

MRS. WILLIAM MARY BRYANT, Instructor in History.

DOROTHY LOIS HATCH, Instructor in Art.

CLYDE K. M. KLUCKHOHN, Assistant Professor of Anthropology.

S. B. LIPPINCOTT, Instructor in Physics and Chemistry.

GEORGE POPE SHANNON, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and Professor of English.

RESIGNATIONS, EFFECTIVE 1936-37

DICK S. BARLOW, Instructor in Electrical Engineering.

FRANCIS F. COLEMAN, Assistant Dean of Men and Instructor in Physics.

VIRGINIA DANCE, Assistant in Physical Education for Women.

HELEN H. ELLIS, Assistant in the Department of Government and Citizenship.

DOROTHEA M. FRICKE, Assistant Professor of Art and Head of the Department.

RICHARD J. GONZALEZ, Assistant Professor of Economics.

MABEL S. GRAHAM, Part-time Instructor in Mathematics.

THURMOND L. MORRISON, Instructor in Economics.

KATHRYN KENNEDY O'CONNOR, Part-time Instructor in English.

KENNETH W. SIMONS, Instructor in Biology.

ANAFRED STEPHENSON, Instructor in Home Economics.

ABSENT ON LEAVE, 1935-36

MELA SEDILLO BREWSTER, Part-time Instructor in Spanish.

RICHARD J. GONZALEZ (Second Semester).

TOM L. POPEJOY, Executive Assistant and Associate Professor of Economics and Business Administration.

JAMES R. SCOTT, Professor of Health and Head of the Department.

ABSENT ON LEAVE, 1936-37

WILLIAM F. J. DEJONGH, Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.

WALTER B. MCFARLAND, Instructor in Economics and Business Administration.

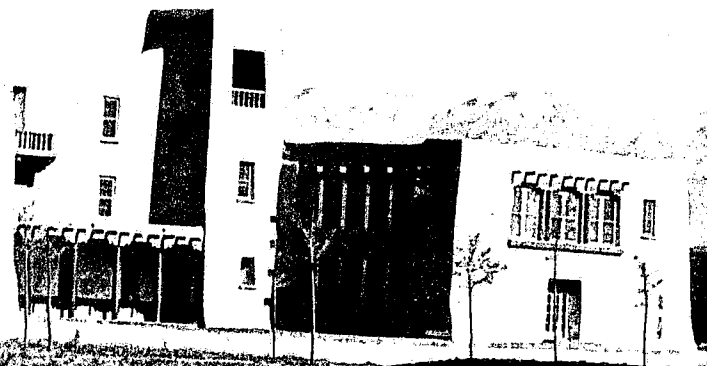
EDWIN SNAPP, Instructor in English.

NEW APPOINTMENTS, 1935-36

HUBERT G. ALEXANDER, Instructor in Philosophy.

MARGARET ELOISE BARCLAY, Assistant Dean of Women and Instructor in English.







CHARLES B. BARKER, Assistant in Chemistry.

DICK S. BARLOW, Instructor in Electrical Engineering (Second Semester).

THOMAS C. DONNELLY, Associate Professor of Government and Citizenship.

PHILIP H. DuBOIS, Assistant Professor of Psychology.

HELEN H. ELLIS, Assistant in Department of Government and Citizenship.

RICHARD J. GONZALEZ, Assistant Professor of Economics.

GEORGE P. HAMMOND, Dean of the Graduate School, Dean of the Upper Division of the College of Arts and Sciences, Professor of History and Head of the Department.

GUYTON B. HAYS, Freshman Coach.

FRANK C. HIBBEN, Assistant in Archaeology.

ROBERT E. HOLZER, Instructor in Physics.

WILLIAM HUME II, Instructor in Civil Engineering.

LAWRENCE B. KIDDLE, Instructor in Spanish.

A. L. KROHN, Assistant Professor of Sociology, part-time.

HAROLD D. LARSEN, Instructor in Mathematics.

THURMOND L. MORRISON, Instructor in Economics (Second Semester).

ROBERT A. MOYERS, Assistant Professor of History and Education.

KENNETH W. SIMONS, Instructor in Biology.

ANAFRED STEPHENSON, Instructor in Home Economics.

DOROTHY WOODWARD, Instructor in History.

NEW APPOINTMENTS, 1936-37

FRED D. BEHRINGER, Assistant in Department of Government and Citizenship.

H. GARTH BLAKELY, Instructor in Biology.

J. L. BOSTWICK, Dean of Men and Associate Professor of Geology.

VAN D. CLARK, Instructor in English, Extension Division.

F. EDWARD DEL DOSSO, Instructor in Art.

JOHN DOLZADELLI, Assistant in Physical Education.

CECIL H. FEWELL, Instructor in Economics and Business Administration.

JEAN GRANT FIELD, Instructor in Home Economics.

ALBERT D. FORD, Superintendent of the Heating Plant and Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

CHARLES LeROY GIBSON, Instructor in Chemistry.

LAURA MARTIN JARMAN, Instructor in Modern Languages.

HERBERT L. JONES, Instructor in Electrical Engineering.

FRED O. KIEL, Instructor in Economics and Business Administration.

SARA F. LETTON, Assistant in Physical Education for Women and Assistant to Dean of Women.

SOILA SANCHEZ, Assistant in Physical Education for Women.

W. LOU TANDY, Assistant Professor of Economics and Business Administration.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACULTY, 1936-1937

<i>Rank</i>	<i>No.</i>
Deans	7
Professors	23
Associate Professors	15
Assistant Professors	18
Instructors	32
Assistants and Graduate Fellows	22
Total	117

XII. GIFTS

A. PRIVATE DONATIONS

1. General Education Board—San Jose Training School	\$19,000
2. Carnegie Corporation—Library	5,000
3. Senator Bronson M. Cutting Estate—San Jose Training School	2,000
4. A. N. Pack—Kuaua murals restoration	400
5. Mrs. Eleanor B. Pack, Kuaua murals restoration	400
6. A. N. Pack—Archaeology fellowships	150
7. Senior Class, 1936—awards	33
8. Altrusa Club—Loan fund established	50
9. Miscellaneous Donations for purchase of bronze Indian head	245
10. American Philosophical Society and miscellaneous donations for lightning research	280
Total	\$27,558

B. FEDERAL FUNDS

1. Additional grant for Administration and Laboratory Building	\$ 11,000
2. Grant for State Public Health Laboratory, Heating Plant, Library, and Student Union Building	313,569
3. Grant for materials and labor under WPA	48,500
4. Grant for materials and service on research projects under WPA	28,000
5. Federal aid to students under NYA	36,000
Total	\$437,069
Grand Total	\$464,627

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS

1. The Carnegie Corporation—College Music Set consisting of a phonograph, library of music recordings, scores and books.
2. The Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Inc., by Mr. Ferdinand Thun, President—German books in the amount of \$80.

3. E. E. Bliss—Collection of mounted heads of big game.
4. Mrs. Silas Ichenhauser—Books, miscellaneous collection of music, pictures, etc.
5. Gifts and loans of pre-historic pottery, stone artifacts, periodicals, and books, etc., to the Department of Anthropology and the Museum of Anthropology by Mrs. Beryl Hurd, General H. F. Robinson, Harold Gladwin, W. E. Burk, and others.
6. A permanent loan to the art department of sixteen large paintings by 19th century and contemporary artists by a New York museum.
7. Collections of minerals and specimens given to Department of Geology by J. P. Rinker, Joseph Peyer, G. L. Grover, and Wayne Neel.
8. Collections of books and periodicals presented to the Library by Mrs. Alice Montoya, Dr. B. F. Haught, Professor and Mrs. C. H. S. Koch, Mr. Fremont Kutnewsky, and Mr. Herman Schweizer.

Finances

XIII. FINANCES

Every effort has been made to provide an adequate physical plant by taking advantage of all forms of federal emergency aid. The experience of the past ten years, during which only \$75,000 was appropriated by the state for building purposes, would indicate that the federal aid plan alone made possible, at this time, the construction of the building program. Two financial facts in this program are significant. First, the gift of over \$500,000, and second, the increase of \$564,000 in the bonded indebtedness of the University, for the repayment of which the income from the permanent fund and from lands is pledged. The amount of income thus pledged is no longer available for operating expenses. Confronted with the imperative need for the buildings, and taking into consideration the large amount of the federal grant offered, the Regents of the University were unanimously in favor of pledging that portion of assured income to provide the necessary physical plant. Their decision was approved by the Governor and the State Board of Finance.

The provision of an adequate physical plant constitutes the first vital step yet taken toward providing adequate higher educational advantages to the increasing number of New Mexico youths who seek these advantages on the campus. Other steps which must follow involve the upkeep of the plant, adequate compensation for teachers, and adequate library and laboratory facilities. Without these facilities the physical plant becomes mere walls and halls suggesting a noble purpose unfulfilled.

The financial statement which follows provides for the minimum of those needed facilities during the next two years. Each increase requested is explained in the paragraphs which follow the printed budget.

BUDGET

RECEIPTS

SOURCE	Actual 24th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936	Estimate 25th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937	Estimate 26th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938	Estimate 27th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939
1. State General Fund (Appropriation Acct.)	\$293,224.23	\$305,370	\$443,070	\$443,070
2. Income from State Lands and Perm. Funds	51,025.02	52,000	54,000	54,000
13. Matriculation, Tuition Fees	76,382.91	83,500	85,500	85,500
14. Departmental Earnings Sales and Service	120.00	630	630	630
20. Donations — Gifts and Grants	1,160.32	*15,000		
26. Extension Department }				
27. Correspondence " }	4,986.74	4,500	4,500	4,500
29. Field School	3,384.78	5,000	5,000	5,000
33. Miscellaneous—Other	6,340.84	2,000	2,000	2,000
34. Total lines 1 to 33 incl.	\$436,624.84	\$468,000	\$594,700	\$594,700
35. Self-Supporting Agencies and Trust Funds				
36. Dormitory }	\$ 48,559.14	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000
37. Dining Hall }				
38. Student Activities	48,080.72	45,750	46,000	46,000
39. Scholarships and Annuities	1,150.19	1,450	1,500	1,500
40. San Jose Project	14,701.93	12,000	10,000	10,000
41. Total Lines 35 to 40 incl.	\$112,491.98	\$107,200	\$105,500	\$105,500
42. GRAND TOTAL	\$549,116.82	\$575,200	\$700,200	\$700,200

*Obtained from PWA funds.

EXPENDITURES

PURPOSE	Actual 24th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936	Estimate 25th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937	Estimate 26th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938	Estimate 27th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939
1. Salaries, Wages, Regular	\$257,597.17	\$275,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
2. Salaries, Wages, Other Labor	21,989.34	22,000	26,300	26,300
3. Travel Expense, Meals, Lodging	2,330.28	1,500	1,500	1,500
4. General Office Supplies	3,799.02	4,500	4,500	4,500
5. Printing, Publication	8,505.99	6,000	6,000	6,000
6. Advertising	852.58	1,200	1,200	1,200
7. Postage (including in No. 4)				
8. Telephone	2,158.99	2,300	2,300	2,300
11. Insurance Premiums	3,235.49	4,100	5,500	5,500
12. Surety Bond Premiums				
14. Sundry Expense	4,888.32	1,450	1,450	1,450
15. Water	6,772.15	7,000	9,250	9,250
16. Fuel	8,019.91	8,750	10,500	10,500
17. Light, Power	4,003.09	4,000	5,500	5,500
19. Library (except salaries)	4,865.55	5,000	30,000	30,000
21. Scholarships		1,000	1,000	1,000
22. Insurance—Group Life	1,760.02	2,400	2,400	2,400
23. Laboratory, Scientific Supplies Depts.	13,468.51	9,000	14,000	14,000
25. Sundry Supplies B & G	1,690.30	2,500	3,500	3,500
27. Organized Research	639.60			
28. Extension Department	6,377.62	7,000	7,000	7,000
29. Correspondence "				
30. Summer School	17,859.47	18,000	18,000	18,000
31. Field School	5,434.50	6,500	6,500	6,500
32. Repairs, Replacements—Buildings	5,605.81	6,500	9,300	9,300
36. Auto, Truck, Parts, Tires, etc.	1,179.72	1,500	1,500	1,500

(Continued on next page)

EXPENDITURES (Continued)

PURPOSE	Actual 24th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936	Estimate 25th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937	Estimate 26th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938	Estimate 27th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939
38. <i>Capital Outlays—Bldgs.</i>				
40. Furniture, Fixtures, Equipment	12,590.35	10,000	30,000	30,000
43. Special Assessments— Paving	6,224.23		8,500	8,500
44. <i>Campus Improvements</i>				
45. Buildings		8,250	20,000	20,000
46. Real Estate			15,000	15,000
47. Debt Service, Interest	20,572.65	*35,050	34,000	33,000
48. Debt Service, Principal	14,000.00	*17,500	20,000	21,000
49. Total Lines 1 to 48 incl.	\$436,420.66	\$468,000	\$594,700	\$594,700
50. <i>Self-Supporting Agen- cies and Trust Funds</i>				
51. Dormitory {	\$ 43,819.25	\$48,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000
52. Dining Hall {				
53. Student Activities	47,503.95	45,750	46,000	46,000
54. San Jose Project	12,305.08	12,000	10,000	10,000
55. Annuities	1,097.19	1,450	1,500	1,500
56. Total Lines 50 to 55 incl.	\$104,725.47	\$107,200	\$105,500	\$105,500
57. GRAND TOTAL	\$541,146.13	\$575,200	\$700,200	\$700,200

*Of this \$52,550, \$15,000 was obtained from PWA funds for interest during construction.

EXPLANATION OF INCREASES REQUESTED

It is requested that the regular operating income of the University from state appropriations for the next biennium be increased \$137,700 per year. In accordance with Governor Tingley's instructions, full explanation is given for the increased amounts requested, as follows:

1. (*Item 1*), *Faculty Salaries, \$25,000*

Salaries at the University are still 5 per cent below the 1931 level. A study of other institutions in the country shows that approximately two-thirds of them have already restored salaries to the 1931 scale, and that many others contemplate such a restoration this year. It will require \$10,000 annually to make this restoration.

With the additional \$15,000 it is planned to make general salary adjustments for which no provision has been made for the past five years. To explain the need for this adjustment the faculty may be divided into three groups. First, full professors who are heads of departments and who have held this responsible position for a long period of years. On this group have fallen the heavy burdens of maintaining the academic program of the University during these years. With the growth of the student body and the numerous modifications and adjustments required, their task has been most difficult. The educational standard now attained by the University is due almost entirely to the untiring labors of this group, and it seems only fair that in recognition of this service reasonable increases in salary should be provided for them.

In the second group are many with the rank of professor and associate professor, who have worked just as faithfully as those in the first group and who have all along been receiving inadequate compensation.

The third group is composed of a large number of younger men and women with the rank of assistant professor or instructor, upon whom the work of the University

instruction will fall most heavily in the future. The salaries received by many in this group are little above those paid to clerks and secretaries in the business world, and yet they have spent many years in preparation for their teaching, and it is to them that the University must look for its leadership in future years.

When the size of the faculty is considered, involving as many as seventy-five or more in the groups referred to, the amount requested for these adjustments is moderate and reasonable.

2. (*Items 2, 11, 15, 16, 17, 25, 32*). *Plant Expense, \$15,000*

The four new buildings added during the past biennium will require the following additional services: janitors, \$4,300; insurance, \$1,400; water, \$2,250; fuel, \$1,750; light and power, \$1,500; janitors' supplies, \$1,000. An increase of approximately \$2,800 will be needed for ordinary repair of our older buildings.

3. (*Item 19*). *Library Books, \$25,000*

It is imperative at this time to consider the position of the University after the new library building is completed. All departments have requested that every effort be made to purchase more books for the library. Advanced students are attending the University in larger numbers, and the academic progress of this institution will be stifled unless adequate library facilities are made available to students and faculty. Every effort will be made to secure aid from other sources, but \$25,000 a year for the next two years is the minimum amount needed now to keep the library up to the standards of a reputable state university. From an educational viewpoint, adequate library facilities represent the most urgent need of the University at this time.

4. (*Items 23 and 40*). *Furniture, Equipment, and Scientific Supplies, \$25,000*

The new buildings and many of the older structures are in need of additional equipment. Classroom chairs, labora-

tory equipment, and departmental supplies have not been provided at the rate at which the University has grown. For this type of expense it is estimated that \$25,000 is the minimum amount that the University needs during each of the fiscal years of the coming biennium.

5. (*Items 44-46*). *Campus Improvements, \$26,750*

The construction of new buildings necessarily implies the improvement of the campus around these new units. The plan necessitates the installation of a lawn and a sprinkler system, the completion of the swimming pool, the extraordinary repair of certain buildings, the construction of sidewalks, and other expenditures. With the aid of projects prosecuted by the Federal Government it is estimated that \$100,000 campus improvement program can be completed each year with a sponsor's contribution of \$26,750. This program would insure a large saving for the state and the University.

6. (*Items 47-48*). *Debt Service, \$16,450*

The building program being carried out with the aid of the Public Works Administration has increased the debt and interest expenses \$16,450 annually. During the current year this increased expenditure has been met in part from the building fund. Out of this fund the PWA allowed \$15,000 for interest during construction. After July 1, 1937, this expense will have to be met from current revenue.

The inclusion of this request is in accordance with the policy followed since the beginning of the 1927 building program, when the first bond issue for the University was authorized by the Legislature.

7. (*Item 43*). *Paving, \$8,500*

This item is inserted to care for the total outstanding paving indebtedness of the University, all of which will be due during the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh fiscal years.

A recapitulation of the above estimates is presented as follows:

1. Faculty salaries -----	\$ 25,000
2. Plant expense -----	15,000
3. Library books -----	25,000
4. Furniture, equipment, and scientific supplies -----	25,000
5. Campus improvements -----	26,750
6. Debt service -----	16,450
7. Paving -----	8,500

\$141,700

Subtract increased receipts

(Items 2 and 13) ----- 4,000

Total annual requested increase

in appropriation ----- \$137,700

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
BIENNIAL REPORT

TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE STATE LEGIS-
LATURE OF NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 1st, 1939

The University of New Mexico

BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO



JANUARY 1, 1939

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

THE HONORABLE JOHN E. MILES, <i>Governor of</i> <i>New Mexico</i> , ex-officio	Santa Fe
MRS. GRACE CORRIGAN, <i>State Superintendent of</i> <i>Public Instructoin of New Mexico</i> , ex-officio	Santa Fe
JOSEPH L. DAILEY, <i>President</i>	Albuquerque
DR. P. G. CORNISH, JR., <i>Vice-President</i>	Albuquerque
ADOLFO C. GONZALES, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Albuquerque
MRS. FLOYD W. LEE	San Mateo
DR. R. FRED PETTIT	Albuquerque

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January 1, 1939

To His Excellency, the Governor of New Mexico, and the
Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the Fourteenth Legislature.

GENTLEMEN:

I am authorized by the Regents of the University of New Mexico to transmit to you this report, containing a brief review of certain important phases of the work of the University during the past two years.

Requests for funds were recommended by the faculty; approved by the Regents of the University, and are now presented to you for your thoughtful consideration, and for such action as you deem wise.

If, during your honorable deliberations, additional information concerning finances, general policies, or administrative details of the University, is desired, such information will be supplied gladly.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. ZIMMERMAN, *President*,
The University of New Mexico.

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCTION

No effort is made in this brief report to cover fully the expanding program of the University as a whole. The courses of instruction in all of the colleges on the campus, the extension classes and correspondence courses throughout the state, the research and publication program, the summer session, and the various field schools, constitute the major work of the University. Significant also are the educational and research activities connected with the Harwood Foundation at Taos, the research laboratory at Chaco Canyon, and the general field station at Battleship Rock near Jemez Springs.

It would require quite a large volume indeed to give the total picture of the work of the University. Realizing that you are interested at this time chiefly in the financial needs of the institution, only a selected list of topics covering significant phases of work and progress are presented for your consideration. These are given by way of introduction to the financial data which include the requested increases in funds for the coming biennium.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL

The University was created by legislation enacted in 1889. Plans are under way to celebrate its fiftieth birthday with appropriate ceremonies to be held in conjunction with the Commencement program of 1939. The new buildings completed with the aid of funds from the Public Works Administration also will be formally dedicated. The program now being prepared will be brief, since it is expected to include all of its phases in the regular commencement period of two days. Visitors from New Mexico, the Southwest, and from other sections of the country will attend.

THE DOCTOR'S DEGREE

During the almost fifty years of its history, the University has never granted an academic degree above the Master of Arts or Master of Science. The most important step taken during this biennium has been the decision of the Graduate School to grant the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the highest academic degree, in a number of departments. Candidates for this degree are now being accepted in the fields of anthropology, history, Southwestern literature, and Spanish language and literature.

The College of Education and one or two departments in the College of Arts and Sciences will soon be confronted with the question of conferring this degree. Advanced research, including detailed investigation in connection with many vital current problems which touch New Mexico, is the obligation and the goal of the Graduate School.

I quote the following from the report of the Dean of the Graduate School:

"The University of New Mexico faces a definite obligation to offer advanced graduate work in those fields of study and research in which it enjoys a virtual monopoly. Research students come from all parts of the United States to study anthropology, and there is probably no state so rich in opportunity as New Mexico in this respect. The entire state is a natural laboratory for scientific work in the development of man and his culture.

"Southwestern history and literature and Spanish language and literature occupy the same preëminent place in these fields of learning as does anthropology in its sphere. No place in the world is so well adapted for local studies as the state or region where these cultural developments took place. New Mexico's history extends far into the past, a century further than the history of the Pilgrims in New England. It is the obligation of the University to make known the rich cultural heritage of this portion of the

United States, for here we have a greater appreciation of the planting and growth of European civilization in the Southwest than is the case anywhere else in the land. In recognition of these facts, the University of New Mexico is emphasizing these fields of learning, and its faculty has taken the lead in making the University a leader in scientific historical, literary, and linguistic studies in this region.

"It cannot be expected that outside institutions or agencies will come in and solve the problems that lie at our very door. This mission is the responsibility of the State of New Mexico, and our own young men and women must be given the opportunity of preparing themselves to take part in the discovery and solution of problems which concern the future growth and well being of the state."

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

As an indication of the productive scholarship of the University faculty, the summary of the report of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences is given as follows:

"The faculty of the College has made an excellent record during the past two years by way of publication. Twenty books have been written or edited singly; six others have been produced jointly. Thirteen monographs and twenty-two bulletins have been written; also, forty-three book reviews and one hundred and sixty-five articles in professional journals and magazines. Of these last, it is interesting to note that sixty-one were published in national and one hundred and four in regional magazines. The total number of faculty contributions of this nature amounts, therefore, to two hundred and sixty-nine."

IMPROVEMENT IN FACULTY STATUS

In line with generally accepted standards of college and university administration, the Regents of the University, upon the recommendation of the University Senate, approved on April 23, 1938, a plan of Academic Tenure in substantial

accord with the principles of tenure favored by the American Association of University Professors.

On June 4, 1938 a limited program of Sabbatical Leave, prepared by the University Senate, was approved by the Regents.

SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

The report of the Dean of the College of Engineering reveals that during the past two years this College has moved forward in several fields worthy of special mention.

In the fall of 1937 the College of Engineering was accredited by the Engineering Council for Professional Development in the fields of Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering. The Engineering Council for Professional Development is a body sponsored by the various engineering societies—the Society for the promotion of Engineering Education, and the National Engineering Registration Board; it is the only accrediting agency for engineering schools.

The Engineering Experiment Station was established in 1936 to promote research in the field of engineering which would be of particular interest and benefit to the people of New Mexico.

The State Highway Department moved the state testing laboratory to the new wing of Hadley Hall in 1938. This unit was completely remodeled for the purpose by the State Highway Department, and new equipment now being installed will make it one of the best equipped highway laboratories in the Southwest. This laboratory will also be of great value for student instruction and highway research work in the College of Engineering.

Beginning in 1937, the Civil Engineering Department, with the coöperation of the State Highway Department, has conducted annual highway engineering conferences. These have been well attended by highway engineers and material

men from over the state. The Civil Engineering Department plans to continue these conferences and to make them broad enough to attract everyone interested in any phase of highway design or construction.

ENROLLMENT

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS FOR TEN-YEAR PERIOD 1928-29 TO 1937-38

<i>Academic Year</i>	<i>Enrollments</i>
1928-29	1849
1929-30	1592
1930-31	1776
1931-32	1940
1932-33	1929
1933-34	1929
1934-35	2211
1935-36	2326
1936-37	2470
1937-38	2569

ANALYSIS OF ENROLLMENT 1937-38

Session	Men	Women	Total
Regular Session	939	694	1,633
Summer Session	279	520	799
Field Sessions	15	53	68
Extension Classes	22	71	93
Correspondence Courses	97	223	320
Total Enrollments for the Year	1,352	1,561	2,913
Less Duplicate Enrollments	129	215	344
Total Different Persons Enrolled	1,223	1,346	2,569

BUILDING NEEDS

While the dean of one college feels that future building needs should be delayed and that available funds should be used now in a special effort to purchase adequate equipment and library facilities for the various departments, the following additional building program, aside from the buildings requested in the budget, is strongly urged by deans of other colleges:

1. Dormitory for Men
2. Dormitory for Women
3. College of Fine Arts Building

4. Infirmary
5. Home Management House
6. Repairs to Hodgkin and Hadley Halls.

In addition, the need on the campus for an adequate auditorium has not yet been met.

GIFTS

PRIVATE DONATIONS

1. Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick—Nambé Community School	\$7,875.00
2. General Education Board—Nambé Community School	5,333.32
3. Carnegie Corporation—Taos County Adult Education Project	4,000.00
4. Rockefeller Foundation—for the acquiring and installing of a depository set of the Library of Congress cards and for the classification and cataloging of documentary materials	16,000.00
5. American Philosophical Society—to the Department of Biology for study of primitive crops among the Indians of the Southwest	1,000.00
6. American Philosophical Society—to the Department of Physics for lightning research	1,500.00
7. American Association for the Advancement of Science—to the Department of Physics for lightning research	300.00
8. Dr. William Shirley Fulton—for publication	700.00
9. New Mexico Bureau of Public Health—for fluorine survey	500.00
10. Anonymous—for publication	500.00
11. Anonymous—to buy books in the field of wit and humor	150.00
Total	\$37,858.32

FEDERAL FUNDS

1. Federal aid to students under NYA	\$26,595.00
2. Grant for materials and labor under WPA	157,687.24
Chaco Canyon	
Harwood Foundation at Taos	
University Campus	
3. Grant for materials and service on research projects under WPA	70,518.23
Total	\$254,800.47
Grand Total	\$292,658.79

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS

1. The Everett Jewelry Company—46 wrist watches to members of the football team and the coaching staff.
2. The Carnegie Corporation—Set of Arts Teaching Equipment consisting of over 2,000 photographs and color reproductions and 230 books on fine arts.
3. Gifts to the Department of Electrical Engineering—Telephone and radio parts, and equipment for the laboratories have been presented to the Department by the Western Electric Company, Kearny, New Jersey; Mr. B. H. Kinney, Mr. Harold A. Deck, Mr. Lee A. Miller, the Copperweld Steel Company, Glassport, Pa., through Mr. W. J. McIlloane; the Western Electric Company, New York City, through Mr. O. Carpenter; the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., El Paso, Texas; the General Electric Co., Denver, Colorado, through Mr. Murray Graff; J. Korber & Co., through Mr. G. M. DeKraker; the Ford Motor Co., Denver, Colorado.
4. Mrs. Florence Bailey has added to the large collection of material on birds which she had previously given.
5. Mrs. Edith Blessing—two revolvers and a pearl, gold-hilted sword which belonged to her grandfather, Captain William Stephens of Detroit, who took them from Confederate prisoners; a can belonging to President Franklin Pierce; and four volumes covering the business transactions from 1816 to 1827 of the Madeira Branch of Thomas March & Company, exporters and importers of New York City.
6. Collections of books and periodicals presented to the Library by Professor and Mrs. C. H. S. Koch, Dr. B. F. Haught, Harvard University, Dr. Lawrence B. Kiddle, Mrs. Joseph Gill, Dr. T. M. Pearce, George S. Bryan, Hugh M. Bryan, Dr. Kirk Bryan, Mrs. C. B. Cosgrove, Mr. Fred Feasel, Dr. E. W. Johns, Dr. L. B. Mitchell, Miss Irene Fisher, Charles B. Barker, Dr. Rufus B. Von KleinSmid, a collection of travel literature and reference material in German from the library of the late Franz Huning.
7. A gift of 5,000 feet of lumber was made by a local donor who desires to remain anonymous, and a dozen palms were presented by Mr. Pete Matteucci. The Logan Company presented a picture of the late Dean Hodgkin.
8. Gifts and loans of pre-historic pottery, stone artifact, periodicals and books, etc., to the Department of Anthropology and the Museum of Anthropology by the Phillips Academy, the Gila Pueblo, Odd Halseth, W. E. Hughes, C. H. Park, and others.
9. Large collections of minerals, ores, shells, and fossils were given to the Department of Geology by Dick Ageton, F. C. Calkins, Barbara Jamison, C. E. Needham, C. H. Park, R. A. Stamm, and the late Richard Whitmer.

REVENUE RECEIVED FROM FEDERAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES

With liberal aid from the Public Works Administration and from the Works Progress Administration, the University is developing a reasonably adequate physical plant. The sum of \$504,369 in grants from Federal agencies was reported to the Legislature two years ago, covering a four year period. During the past two years gifts from Federal sources used in developing the physical plant have amounted to \$157,687. Thus, a total of \$662,056 has been granted by the Federal government during the past six years for buildings and improvement to the physical plant of the University.

During the past six years the sum of \$116,171 has been received through Federal aid for research and excavations. Thus, a grand total of \$778,227 has been obtained from Federal sources during the past six years. This sum does not include Federal aid granted to students.

During the same period \$83,266 was received from foundations and other private sources, making a total of \$861,493 from non-state sources during the past six years. During these same six years the amount appropriated to the University by the Legislature was \$1,690,159.

The Regents of the University during these years have worked very hard to obtain these revenues, and wish to express their appreciation to state officials and to our Senators and Representative in Congress without whose aid these funds could not have been obtained.

FINANCES

A. INTRODUCTION

The policy which the University has followed during the past several years in providing an adequate physical plant has been continued during the current biennium. A large part of the revenue for this purpose has come from

Federal aid, in the form of Public Works Administration and Works Progress Administration projects.

The University's share for the sponsor's contribution, insofar as the Public Works Administration projects have been concerned, has come from bond issues pledging the income from land and permanent funds. It is believed that the provision of an adequate physical plant is one of the most important means that the state has in providing adequate higher educational advantages for the increasing number of New Mexico students who are anxious to obtain additional training.

The construction of these buildings has created additional financial problems for the University. During the current biennium every effort has been made to maintain adequate compensation for the faculty, and to provide reasonable library and laboratory facilities. In the spring of 1937 the Regents of the University decided to increase salaries to the point where they had been before the sharp reduction of 1932. It has been extremely difficult to maintain these salary schedules during the current biennium. The increases in maintenance costs, due to the new buildings, along with the increases in salaries, have made it almost impossible to operate a balanced budget.

An adequate physical plant at the University of New Mexico has not yet been obtained. Many new buildings and additions are needed. Campus improvements are also urgent. The steady increase in student enrollment, and the need for maintaining an adequate faculty, constitute increasing demands for additional revenue.

The financial statements which follow show actual figures for the 26th fiscal year, and the budget estimates for the 27th, 28th, and 29th fiscal years. These statements are presented on the forms recommended by the State Comptroller's office.

B. EXPLANATION OF INCREASES REQUESTED

It is requested that the state appropriation for the University of New Mexico be increased from \$333,870 per year to \$507,352 per year, during the next biennium. It is proposed that the increases in this appropriation be used as follows:

I. Educational and General

1. General Administration and General Expense

Increase—\$14,000

Included in this account are salaries for administrative employees and other general expenses related to the operation of the University. During the past two years this particular group of expenditures has been kept below efficiency requirements due to the extreme need of using income for the more important branches of the University.

2. Instruction

Increase—\$66,000

The expense of instruction, which includes the salaries of the faculty and supplies and expenses for the departments, reflects the most important expenditure for the operation of the University. It is proposed that the \$66,000 increase per year for instructional costs be allocated as follows:

(a) New faculty members	\$20,000
(b) Equipment and supplies	26,000
(c) Books for departments	10,000
(d) Salary adjustments	10,000

3. Organized Research

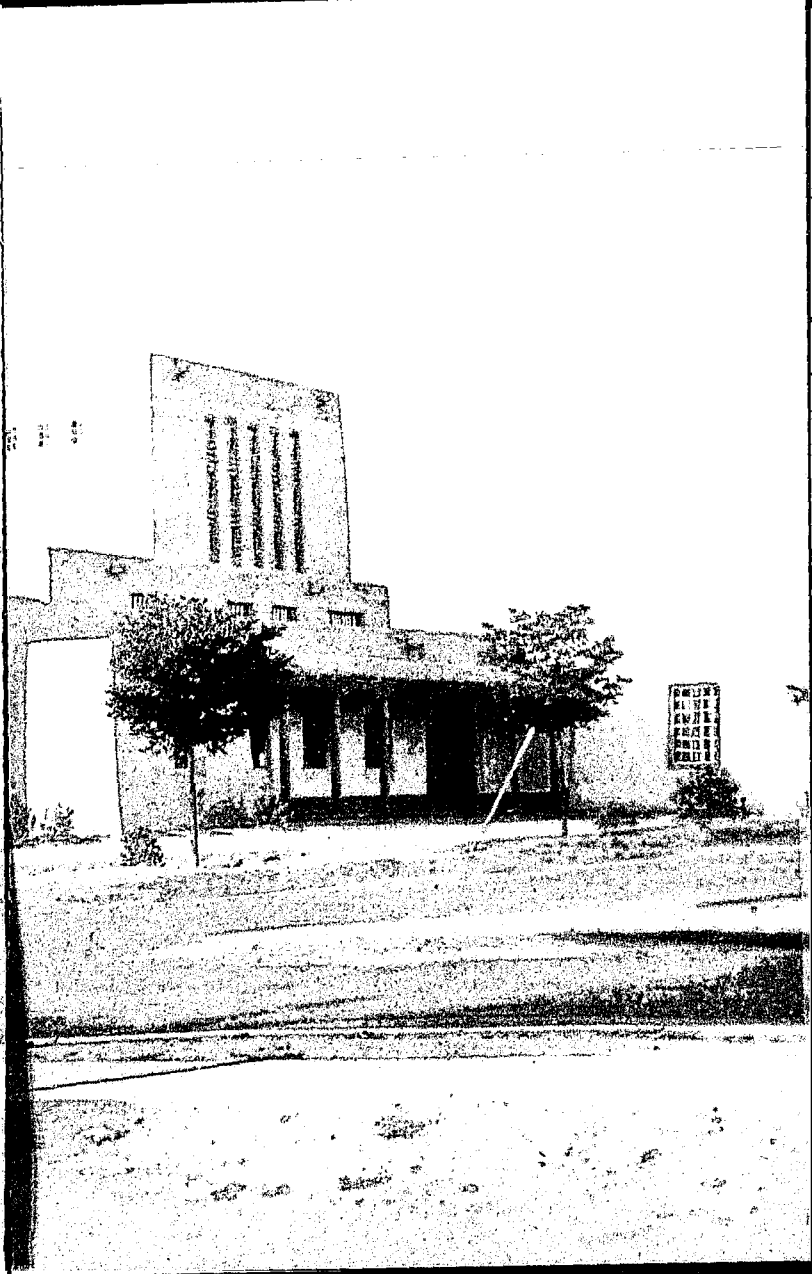
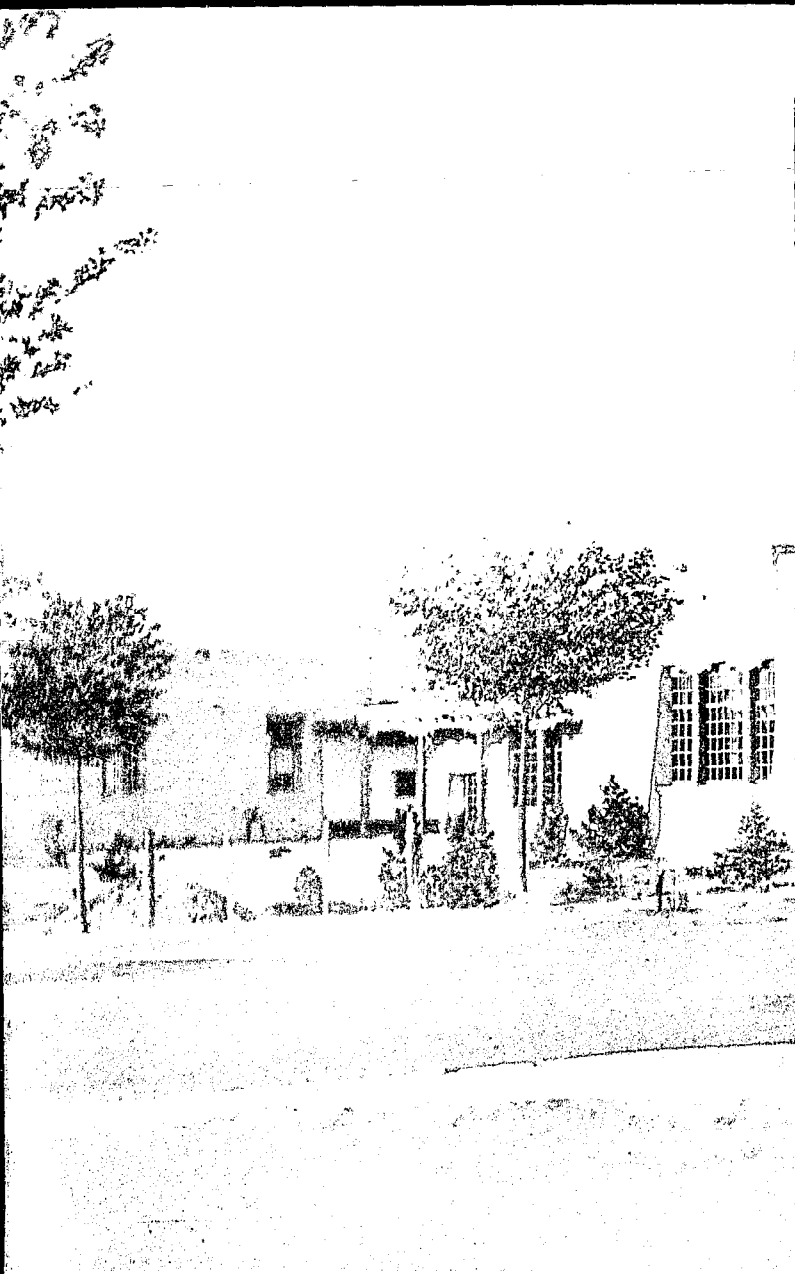
Increase—\$ 1,500

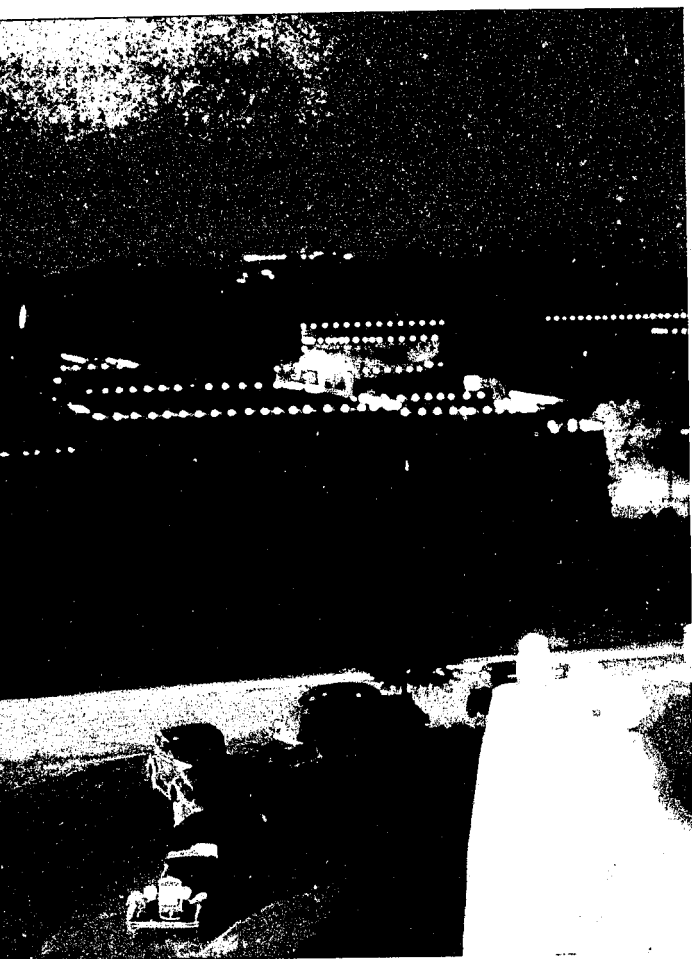
4. Extension

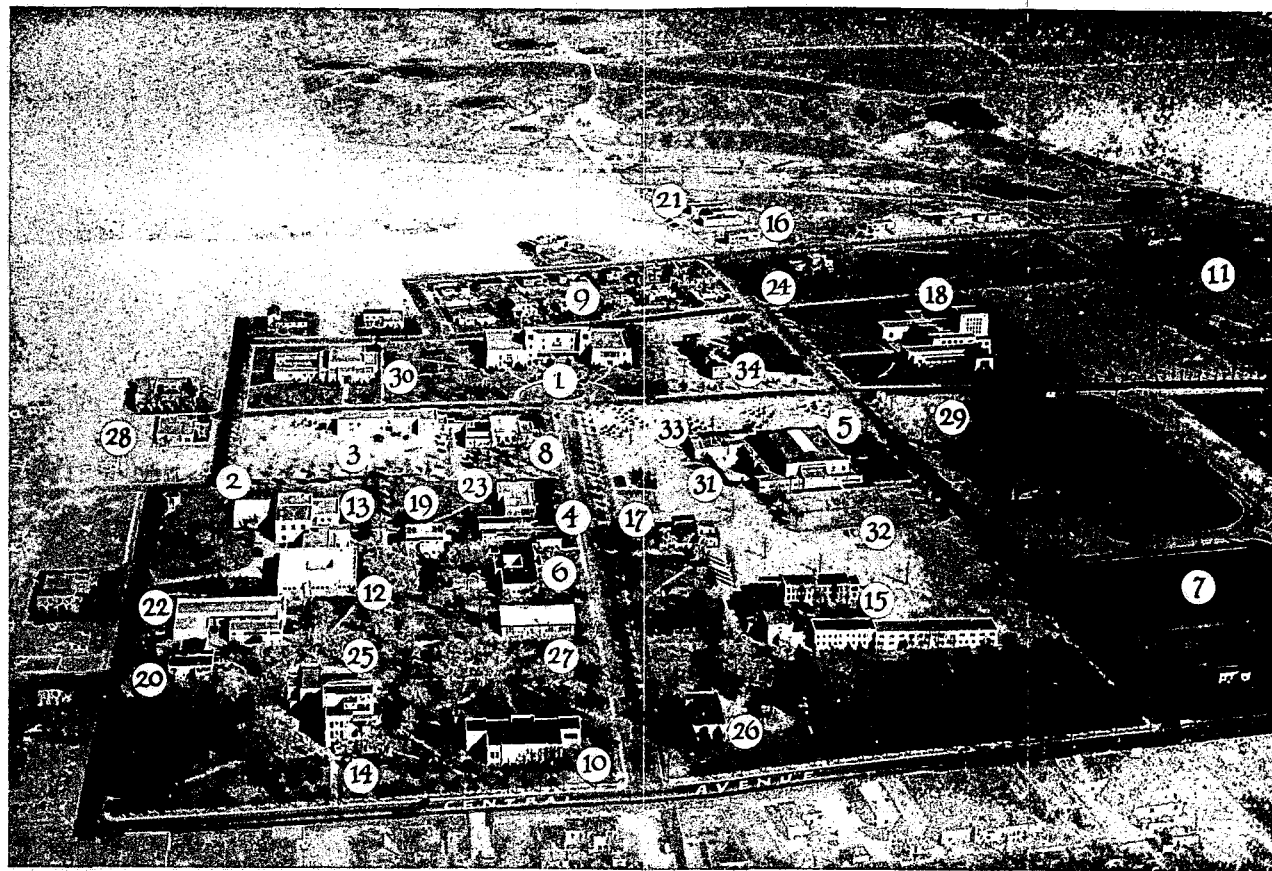
Increase—\$ 4,000

The University is receiving an increasing number of requests from the cities of New Mexico for additional extension courses. During the current year considerable success has been noted









CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
Key to Buildings

Photo by Cutter-Carr Flying Service

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Administration | 7. City Reservoir | 14. Hodgin Hall | 22. Mechanical Engineering | 29. Stadium |
| 2. Aeronautical Laboratory | 8. Dining Hall | 15. Hokona Hall | 23. Public Health Laboratory | 30. Student Union |
| 3. Bandelier Hall | 9. Faculty Homes, Sorority and Fraternity Houses | 16. Infirmary | 24. President's Home | 31. Swimming Pool |
| 4. Biology (Parsons Hall) | 10. Fine Arts | 17. Inter-American Affairs | 25. Rodey Hall | 32. Tennis Courts |
| 5. Carlisle Gymnasium | 11. Golf Course | 18. Library | 26. Sara Reynolds Hall | 33. University Press |
| 6. Chemistry | 12. Hadley Hall | 19. Lecture Hall | 27. Music Building | 34. Yatoka Hall |
| | 13. Heating Plant | 20. Maintenance Shop | 28. Sorority and Fraternity Houses | |
| | | 21. Men's Coop. Dormitory | | |

in the operation of extension courses in many of the larger cities in the state. The increase requested for this type of expenditure will bring the University facilities much closer to all the citizens of the state.

5. Libraries Increase—\$17,000

In the spring of 1938 the University completed the new library building. Prior to this time the University library facilities had been crowded into a small building. In the new building, which is entirely adequate for the present University needs, there is urgent need for additional staff members and additional books. The increase for library expenses is summarized as follows:

New staff members	\$ 7,500.00
Equipment and books	6,000.00
Binding	3,500.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$17,000.00

6. Operation and Maintenance of the Physical Plant Increase—\$20,000

The new buildings which have been constructed will require additional maintenance services. The increases in this particular expense are based on estimates received from the campus superintendent and the heating plant supervisor. They represent fixed charges which must be met. During the current biennium this particular expenditure has been kept far below the minimum for efficient operation. Many of the older buildings have not been kept in proper repair. The roofs are in such a depleted condition that considerable damage has been done to the floors, walls, and valuable equipment. It is esti-

mated that the repairs of these roofs will cost approximately \$8,000.

II. *Plant Funds*

\$51,000 per year

The most urgent building and plant requirements at the University at the present time may be summarized as follows:

	Sponsor's Funds	Total Value
Co-operative Dormitory for Boys	\$ 15,000	\$ 30,000
Addition to Home Economics Building	20,000	40,000
Remodeling of old Library Building	15,000	30,000
Additions to Men's Gymnasium	30,000	60,000
Campus Improvements	8,000	20,000
Automobile and Trucks	2,000	2,000
Furniture and Equipment	12,000	12,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$102,000	\$194,000

The new buildings, the additions to present buildings, and other improvements set out above represent the sponsor's contribution for Works Progress Administration projects which have been submitted. The total values of these units, when completed, will approximate \$194,000.

SUMMARY

A recapitulation of the above estimates is presented as follows:

I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL:

1. General Administration and General Expense	\$14,000
2. Instruction	66,000
3. Organized Research	1,500

4. Extension	4,000	
5. Libraries	17,000	
6. Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant	20,000	
	<hr/>	\$122,500
II. PLANT FUNDS		51,000
		<hr/>
TOTAL INCREASE PER YEAR		\$173,500

C. BUDGET
 NEW MEXICO STATE BUDGET
 UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
 For the Biennium Ending June 30, 1941
 BUDGET OF UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS

	Actual 26th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938	Estimate 27th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939	Estimate 28th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940	Estimate 29th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1941
BALANCE, Beginning of the Year				
Reserved for Plant Additions	\$ 74,167.89			
Renewals and Replacements		\$ 8,224.16		
Retirement of Indebtedness	20,000.00			
Total on Hand at Beginning of Year	\$ 94,167.89	\$ 8,224.16		
ADDITIONS:				
1. Gov't. Appropriations and Tax Levies Federal	\$131,383.54			
2. Transfers from Current Funds	11,901.09	\$34,400.00	\$73,250.00	\$73,250.00
Total Additions	\$237,452.52	\$42,624.16	\$73,250.00	\$73,250.00
DEDUCTIONS:				
1. Expended for Plant Add'n. and Replace- ments				
Bldgs. and Add'n. to Bldgs.	\$205,551.43			
Swimming Pool Completion				\$40,000.00
Home Econ. and Art Bldg. Add'n.			\$25,000.00	
Dormitory—Men			15,000.00	
Improvements Other Than Buildings				
Football Lights		\$4,500.00		
Campus Lawns and Sprinkler System			4,000.00	4,000.00

BUDGET OF UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS—(Continued)

	Actual 26th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938	Estimate 27th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939	Estimate 28th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940	Estimate 29th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1941
Paving	3,176.93	7,500.00		
Automobiles and Trucks				
1 passenger car			1,000.00	1,000.00
1 truck				
General Furniture and Equipment				
2,000 Chairs			5,000.00	5,000.00
Tablet—Arm				
1,000 Chairs				
Steel Folding			1,250.00	1,250.00
Bleachers		1,400.00		
Other Capital Outlays				
Renewals and Replacements		8,224.16		
Total Expended for Plant Add'n.	\$208,728.36	\$21,624.16	\$51,250.00	\$51,250.00
2. Loans Paid from Plant Funds				
Payments on Bonded Debt	\$20,000.00	\$21,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$22,000.00
Contracts Payable				
Press Plant	500.00			
Total Loans paid from Plant Funds	\$ 20,500.00	\$21,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$22,000.00
Total Deductions	\$229,228.36	\$42,624.16	\$73,250.00	\$73,250.00
BALANCE, End of Year	\$ 8,224.16			

**CURRENT FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED INCOME AND
PROPOSED EXPENDITURES**

INCOME	Actual 26th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938	Estimate 27th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939	Estimate 28th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940	Estimate 29th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1941
I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL:				
1. Student Fees	\$105,437.36	\$100,000.00	\$103,000.00	\$103,000.00
2. Government Ap- propriations, State	333,870.00	333,870.00	507,352.00	507,352.00
3. Gifts and Grants From Private Sources		500.00	500.00	500.00
4. Sales and Services Educational Depts.	712.77	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
5. Other Sources	6,080.95	19,520.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
TOTAL Educational and General	\$446,101.08	\$454,890.00	\$615,452.00	\$615,452.00
II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES and ACTIVITIES	\$115,872.67	\$135,900.00	\$151,100.00	\$151,100.00
III. OTHER NON-EDU- CATIONAL INCOME	\$ 76,674.17	\$ 55,310.00	\$ 55,310.00	\$ 55,310.00
COMBINED ESTI- MATED INCOME	\$638,647.92	\$646,100.00	\$821,862.00	\$821,862.00

**CURRENT FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED INCOME AND
PROPOSED EXPENDITURES—(Continued)**

EXPENDITURES	Actual 26th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938	Estimate 27th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939	Estimate 28th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940	Estimate 29th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1941
I. EDUCATIONAL and GENERAL:				
1. Gen'l. Admin. and Gen'l. Exp.	\$ 67,981.78	\$ 59,024.12	\$ 72,800.00	\$ 72,800.00
2. Instruction	295,506.42	297,375.88	363,000.00	363,000.00
3. Organized Research	3,101.04	1,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
4. Extension	13,613.21	8,270.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
5. Libraries	17,023.60	18,200.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
6. Oper. and Maint. of Physical Plant and Other Gen'l. Services	61,938.96	60,920.00	79,450.00	80,420.00
TOTAL Educational and General	\$459,165.01	\$445,290.00	\$565,750.00	\$566,720.00
II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES and ACTIVITIES	\$111,115.87	\$130,000.00	\$146,100.00	\$146,100.00
III OTHER NON- EDUCATIONAL EXPENSE	\$ 42,138.29	\$ 36,410.00	\$ 36,762.00	\$ 35,792.00
COMBINED PRO- POSED EXPEND.	\$612,419.17	\$611,700.00	\$748,612.00	\$748,612.00
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPEND.:				
1. Educational and General (deficit)	\$ 13,063.93	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 49,702.00	\$ 48,732.00
2. Auxiliary Enter- prises and Activities	4,756.80	5,900.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
3. Other Non-Educa- tional	34,535.88	18,900.00	18,548.00	19,518.00
TOTAL	\$ 26,228.75	\$ 34,400.00	\$ 73,250.00	\$ 73,250.00

SUMMARY OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS

	Actual 25th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937	Actual 26th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938	Estimate 27th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939	Estimate 28th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940	Estimate 29th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1941
I. FOR EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES:					
Salaries and Wages	\$165,000.00	\$165,870.00	\$165,870.00	\$205,102.00	\$205,102.00
Office and Departmental Expense	20,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Traveling Expenses	500.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Operating Expenses	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Contingent and Other	40,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Interest and Principal	37,370.00				
Library Books		12,500.00	12,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
II. FOR PLANT PURPOSES:					
Buildings				15,000.00	
Additions to Buildings				25,000.00	40,000.00
Improvements Other Than Buildings	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Automobiles and Trucks				1,000.00	1,000.00
General Furniture and Equipment	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	6,250.00	6,250.00
Other		7,500.00	7,500.00		
TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS	\$305,370.00	\$333,870.00	\$333,870.00	\$507,352.00	\$507,352.00

BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 1938

ASSETS

CURRENT FUNDS:

Notes Receivable	\$	327.32	
Accounts Receivable		19,032.07	
Temporary Investments		4,833.33	
Inventories		6,257.94	
Unexpired Insurance		6,046.40	
Prepaid Expenses		12,800.98	
Total Current Funds Assets			\$ 49,298.04

LOAN FUNDS:

Cash	\$	670.23	
Notes Receivable		2,537.70	
Total Loan Funds Assets			\$ 3,207.93

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER NON-EXPENDABLE FUNDS:

Endowment Funds:

Cash in Hands of State Treasurer	\$3,176.17	
Securities in Hands of State Treasurer	722,115.00	

Total Endowment Funds \$ 725,291.17

Funds Subject to

Annuity Agreements:

Cash	\$	3,495.47	
Securities:			
Bonds		1,350.00	
Agreements Secured by Real Estate		10,084.53	14,930.00
Total Endowment and Other Non- Expendable Fund Assets			\$ 740,221.17

INTEREST AND

RETIREMENT FUNDS:

Cash	\$54,110.00	
Total Interest and Retirement Funds Assets		54,110.00

PLANT FUNDS:

Unexpended:

Cash	\$	8,224.16	
Account Receivable			
PWA Grant		25,684.45	
Total			
Unexpended Assets	\$	33,908.61	

BALANCE SHEET (Continued)

Invested in Plant:		
Lands	\$ 328,044.98	
Buildings	1,508,923.74	
Equipment and Books	408,304.61	
Trucks and Autos	3,059.74	
Total Assets Invested	<u> </u>	
in Plant	2,248,333.07	
Total Plant Fund Assets	<u> </u>	\$2,282,241.68
AGENCY FUNDS:		
Cash	\$ 9,351.85	
Due from Current Funds	303.99	
Total Agency Fund Assets	<u> </u>	\$ 9,655.84
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$3,138,734.66</u>

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

CURRENT FUNDS:

Cash Overdraft	\$ 29,650.89	
Accounts payable	31,860.41	
Deposit Accounts	1,058.08	
Accounts Receivable—Credit Balances	817.89	
Accrued Interest Payable	1,874.31	
Due to Agency Funds	303.99	
Total Current Funds Liabilities	\$ 65,565.57	
Deferred Income Credits	23,087.91	
Surplus—Deficit	39,355.44	
Total Current Funds Liabilities and Surplus		\$ 49,298.04

LOAN FUNDS:

Principal of Funds	\$ 3,027.93	
Total Loan Funds Surplus		\$ 3,207.93

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER

NON-EXPENDABLE FUNDS:

Endowment Funds:

Principal of Funds with Income Designated for payment of interest and principal of Bonded Indebtedness	\$ 725,291.17	
Funds Subject to Annuity Agreements:		
Principal of Funds with Income Designated for Prizes and Awards	14,930.00	
Total Endowment and Other Non-Expendable Surplus		\$ 740,221.17

INTEREST AND RETIREMENT FUNDS:

Balance of Funds Reserved for Retirement of Bond Principal	\$ 21,000.00	
Interest on Bonds	33,110.00	
Total Interest and Retirement Funds Surplus		\$ 54,110.00

PLANT FUNDS:

Unexpended:

Accounts Payable	\$ 25,684.45	
Balance of Funds Reserved for Renewals and Replacements	8,224.18	
Total Unexpended Liabilities and Surplus		\$ 33,908.61
Invested in Plant:		
Contracts Payable	\$ 12,935.28	

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS (Continued)

Paving Assessments Payable	11,654.10		
Liability on Purchase of Chaco Canyon Property	4,151.04		
Bonds Payable	807,000.00		
Total Liabilities Invested in Plant		\$ 835,740.42	
Net Investment in Plant		1,412,592.65	
Total Plant Funds Liabilities and Surplus			\$2,282,241.68
AGENCY FUNDS:			
Accounts Payable		\$ 3,118.67	
Balance of Funds:			
Associated Students	\$ 5,879.55		
Associated Students—SS	406.21		
Nambé Project	491.62		
Expendable Gifts	1,329.61		
Total	\$ 8,106.99		
Less: Battleship Rock Camp—			
Deficit	1,569.82	6,537.17	
Total Agency Funds			
Liabilities and Surplus			\$ 9,655.84
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS			\$3,138,734.66

BIENNIAL REPORT

of The University of New Mexico to the
Governor and State Legislature
January 1st, 1941



THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

THE HONORABLE JOHN E. MILES, <i>Governor of</i> <i>New Mexico, ex-officio</i>	Santa Fe
MRS. GRACE J. CORRIGAN, <i>State Superintendent of</i> <i>Public Instruction of New Mexico, ex-officio</i>	Santa Fe
SAM G. BRATTON, <i>President</i>	Albuquerque
JACK KORBER, <i>Vice-President</i>	Albuquerque
MRS. JOHN MILNE, <i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	Albuquerque
ADOLFO C. GONZALES	Albuquerque
MRS. FLOYD W. LEE	San Mateo

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The University of New Mexico
BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE
OF NEW MEXICO



JANUARY 1, 1941

January 1, 1941

To His Excellency, the Governor of New Mexico, and the
Honorable Members of the Senate and House of
Representatives of the Fifteenth Legislature.

GENTLEMEN :

I am authorized by the Regents of the University of New Mexico to transmit to you this request for additional funds in support of certain important phases of work planned for the next two years.

The amounts requested have been recommended by the faculty after careful consideration of the obligations of the University in the present national emergency period, and also of the long-term plans for higher education in New Mexico.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. ZIMMERMAN, *President*

TO PRESIDENT ZIMMERMAN:

I desire on behalf of the Regents of the University to comment briefly upon the request for additional funds which we approved unanimously at our meeting on November 30, 1940.

The program which you and the faculty have outlined seems so important and timely for New Mexico, for the defense of the nation, and for the strengthening of Latin American relations, that I wish to express to you and through you to the entire faculty this written commendation of the Regents

It is our deep conviction that such a program as you have planned will meet adequately the higher educational obligations of the University at this critical period. We cherish the hope that such wise and careful plans for the future will meet with the approval of Governor Miles and the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Fifteenth Legislature.

Sincerely yours,

SAM G. BRATTON, *President*
The Regents of the University

BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO

INTRODUCTION

In the present world emergency, which has destroyed free institutions in almost every European country, and which threatens them in our own land, there is every reason to maintain our faith in higher education which makes possible other institutions of public service which in turn are the foundation stones of our American democracy.

With faith in its cause, and with deep conviction that it merits public support, the University of New Mexico herewith presents its financial needs for the coming biennium to the Fifteenth Legislature of the state of New Mexico.

While it is true that a substantial increase in the annual appropriation is requested, it is believed that the progress which the institution has made during the past biennium and the needs for the next two years will more than justify these requests. In addition to maintaining the standards necessary to continue membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities and the approval of the Association of American Universities, the University has received also a marked increase in the interest of students who desire higher education of the type which it offers. This interest on the part of students can best be portrayed by a study of the enrollment figures for the past ten years. Listed below are these enrollment figures for each of the years as follows:

	First Semester	Total for Year
1931-32	1,037	1,940
1932-33	1,056	1,929
1933-34	1,062	1,929
1934-35	1,209	2,221
1935-36	1,352	2,326
1936-37	1,413	2,470
1937-38	1,442	2,569
1938-39	1,482	2,745
1939-40	1,565	2,784
1940-41	1,718	

This increased enrollment, the desire on the part of the University to do an increasingly higher standard of work, and the need for the development of new courses of study, including two new colleges, which are most urgent at this time, constitute the important reasons for the increased appropriation request. Each year during the current bienium the University has received \$348,870. For the next two years it is requested that the Fifteenth Legislature increase the annual appropriation by \$150,000. This increase is distributed among the expenditures and may be found in the tables at the end of this request. Generally, these increases may be outlined as follows:

1. Latin American Studies -----	\$61,500
2. National Defense Training and Service -----	42,000
3. Law School -----	16,000
4. School of Pharmacy -----	10,000
5. General and Educational -----	20,500

1. LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

For many years the University has been developing a program in fields relating to Latin American affairs. The first step was the emphasis on Spanish Language and Literature. Southwestern and Hispanic History followed, and for the past ten years these two departments have taken the lead. During the past four years several other departments have added courses on various phases of Latin American cultural background. Outstanding among such departments are Anthropology, Art, Biology, Economics, Education, Government, and Sociology.

Two years ago the work of all of these departments in Latin American Studies was coördinated, and a special curriculum in Latin American Studies was established. This was followed by a special curriculum of the departments of Government and Spanish, to prepare students for participation in Latin American diplomatic, consular, and commercial relations.

The rapid changes in our national policy, which has advanced from the "Good Neighbor" stage to one of planned

hemisphere defense and solidarity, place exceptional obligations on the University of New Mexico, and likewise offer unusual opportunity to us to expand our work in the Latin American field, in which we already have made significant contributions.

Some of the developments in the program of Latin American Studies have been mentioned. Some of the by-products of these courses may be suggested, such as laboratory work in corrective speech, encouraging the teaching of Spanish in the elementary and secondary schools, bilingual conferences, Pan American Day observances, addresses and papers on Latin American subjects, and participation in national and regional conferences dealing with Latin American relations.

As a special illustration, our departments of Spanish, History, Anthropology, and Economics took a vital and significant part in the Eighth American Scientific Congress held in Washington, D. C., in May, 1940. Important contributions have been made by our faculty in the Twenty-seventh International Congress of Americanists held in Mexico City in August, 1939; in the Institute of World Affairs, Riverside, California, in December, 1940; in the National Pan American Round Table held in San Antonio, Texas, in April, 1940; in the Institute of Latin American Affairs held in Austin, Texas, in July, 1940; in the Instituto Internacional de Literatura Ibero-Americana held in Los Angeles, California, in August, 1940. In addition, the University sponsored the Coronado Congress, whose greatest achievement probably was the bringing of a score of scholars from our nearest neighbor, Mexico, to participate in discussing important topics in Art, Anthropology, History, Spanish Language and Literature, and Southwestern Literature. The University has just recently been host to the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, and members of its faculty are now coöperating with the State Department and the Association of American Colleges in drawing up model curricula in

Latin American Studies for the colleges and universities of this country.

The supreme opportunity of the University for outstanding regional and national service lies in the various fields of Latin American activities. The bonds which exist between us and our neighbors to the south are not only geographic, but linguistic and cultural. We can and we will advance the "Good Neighbor" cause, which is the cornerstone of our nation's foreign policy, outlined by President Roosevelt and ably directed by our Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull. By coöperating with colleges and universities in various Latin American countries; by exchanging students and professors with them, and more especially with the institutions in Mexico; by studying and teaching the economic, social, political, and geographic problems of our southern neighbors, we will be enabled to assist materially in cementing those cultural and economic ties which will prove to be a most vital factor in the future solidarity of the western hemisphere.

With the Spanish language abilities of our students of engineering and of other scientific subjects, the University has a most favorable opportunity to coöperate in developing economic life in such fields as road construction, bridge building, oil geology, building refineries and pipe lines, or in operating banks and other businesses, and industrial enterprises.

The greatest single drawback to the advancement of our work in the Latin American field is our lack of books. The Van de Velde library, purchased for us two years ago by special act of the Legislature at a cost of \$20,000, consisting of 8,686 books in addition to pamphlets, maps, and other materials, has been of tremendous value for the study of Southwestern and Mexican anthropology, history, languages and literature. The Catron library, numbering many thousands of volumes and quantities of manuscript material, came to the University through the generosity of the Catron family, and constitutes one of the most significant collec-

tions in the Southwest for the general study of Latin American problems. The richness of this collection has never been duplicated in this region. During the past few years the University has obtained thousands of pages of photostatic reproductions of priceless records from the archives of Spain and Mexico. This work was made possible by the generous support of the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Commission and the Historical Records Survey of the Work Projects Administration. Through a special grant of \$16,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation a complete card catalog of the Library of Congress, numbering 1,750,000 titles of books and articles, has been made available for use in our own library.

In spite of these liberal gifts, the most casual examination of our library resources shows how weak we are for the study of Latin American diplomacy, economics, government, and related fields. In fact, out of a selected list of 321 books prepared by the various Latin American governments for the American Library Association, we have only 9. It must be remembered, moreover, that it is in these very fields that we must furnish students with adequate training if they are to be prepared to play any part in the vast new cultural program of Latin American solidarity and hemispheric defense. The task of promoting a sound and permanent program in the relations of the United States with Latin America is one of the vital cogs in our program of national and continental preparedness. In New Mexico we have a tradition of friendly relations with our southern neighbors and a population which is already able to speak their language. Our next step must be to provide the technical help which students need for work in this field.

A. We request an appropriation of \$35,000 to provide this phase of our library needs, to be distributed as follows:

Books	\$25,000
Pamphlets and Magazines	5,000
Compiling special bibliographies	2,500
Conducting special correspondence for exchanges with the various countries	2,500

The amount for books seems large, but when one considers that there are twenty-one countries involved and that there would be but a little over \$1,000 per country to supply our students with vital books in all of the various departments teaching in this field, it will be seen to be a very moderate request.

B. For other phases of our Latin American program we request the following amounts:

(a) \$5,000 a year

for the support of student and faculty exchanges. These exchanges are planned chiefly with institutions in Mexico, and the greater part of the fund would be used for student exchanges. With this fund we could arrange for an exchange of three to five students each year, and perhaps one faculty exchange in alternate years.

(b) \$3,000 annually for

the purpose of holding one important conference or institute each year on some vital topic of inter-American relations. Participants in such conferences could not be confined to the University alone, but would include representatives of various interested groups in New Mexico and from the other nations concerned.

(c) \$2,000 annually to

enable members of the faculty to attend and take an active part in the various national and international congresses being held each year on various phases of Latin American relations.

(d) \$2,500 a year

to enable the University to promote the exchange of exhibits in the field of arts and crafts between New Mexico and the Latin American countries, especially Mexico.

(e) \$4,000 annually

to provide graduate fellowships for worthy students in Latin American Studies who are unable otherwise to take advantage of the offerings of the University in these fields.

This fund would be available only to those who had mastered the Spanish or Portuguese language.

(f) \$5,000 each year

to engage visiting professors of Latin American subjects during the regular and summer sessions. Such visiting professors would greatly strengthen our program of graduate study in Latin American subjects.

(g) \$5,000 a year

as a special Latin American publication fund to publish in Spanish and English important works on New Mexico and the Southwest for distribution to the various libraries of Latin America.

SUMMARY

1. Library	\$35,000
2. Student and faculty exchanges	5,000
3. Conferences and Institutes	3,000
4. Participation in national and international congresses on Latin American Relations	2,000
5. Exchange exhibits of arts and crafts	2,500
6. Graduate fellowships in Latin American Studies	4,000
7. Visiting Professors of Latin American subjects	5,000
8. Latin American publication fund	5,000
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	\$61,500

2. NATIONAL DEFENSE PROJECTS

While the entire Latin American Program has been emphasized by the State Department as being vitally related to our National Defense Program, there are several other very specific and definite defense problems confronting the University. Various branches of the National Government are requesting the coöperation of the University in different phases of the National Defense Program.

The location of the University near the new Army Air Base, which is being established in Albuquerque, the increased emphasis on aviation and its relationship to scientific departments, including Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, and other fields, are factors which the state of New Mexico should consider. Certainly the University is anxious

to do everything possible to strengthen the National Defense Program, and it is believed that the State Legislature will want to coöperate. Scientific research in the fields of meteorology, training of personnel in new courses involving radio, drawing and design, aeronautics, machine shop practice, and welding, are special urgencies confronting the University at this time.

In the College of Engineering, the special urgencies at the present time involve the training of personnel in new courses in radio, drawing and designing, aeronautics, machine shop practice, and welding.

The Department of Chemistry has already received a confidential request to aid the National Research Council in a certain phase of chemical research on explosives. The staff was willing to undertake the problem but the request could not be met without additional space and laboratory equipment in a department which is now overcrowded.

The Department of Physics is already engaged in work on thunderstorms and associated meteorological problems of particular interest to aeronautics under the sponsorship of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the United States Weather Bureau. This department is receiving a large share of the money for carrying on this program from the above national agencies. However, the increasing demand, especially from the military for trained men in meteorology, and the many opportunities for men in this field within the state of New Mexico, make work in synoptic meteorology at the University very immediate and urgent. In addition to special investigations now being conducted in meteorology by the physics department for the agencies indicated, greatly increased opportunities for coöperative work in Aeronautical Meteorology for certain Federal and civilian agencies exist at the present time. Many of these matters are very urgent and the best interests of the state would be served if the University could acquire certain physical equipment necessary for fostering the drawing of coöperating contracts with these agencies.

Since the National Defense Program is now in its infancy, the University should have a fund available for new courses or additional equipment necessary for carrying on investigations immediately related to national defense, or both. More than one urgent request has been received, and members of the faculty engaged in scientific work anticipate many other urgent requests in the near future.

In order to carry forward efficiently and adequately the defense program now requested, the following additional funds are needed:

1. A course in Radio Communications, essential to the Army, Navy, and several other divisions of the government.

(a) For additional equipment needed	\$7,000
(b) For material and supplies	2,000
2. For a course in Engineering drawing and design, which is being urged by the U. S. Office of Education in charge of special engineering courses.

(a) Additional equipment	2,500
(b) Materials and supplies	2,000
3. Courses in Aeronautics, to be given by professors of Engineering in coöperation with the Physics Department.

(a) Additional equipment	5,000
(b) Materials and supplies	1,000
4. For several courses in Engineering materials to be given in coöperation with the U. S. Office of Education.

(a) Additional equipment	6,000
(b) Materials and supplies	1,500
5. For several courses in Shop Processes, such as Machine Shop Practice, Welding Heat Treating, etc., in coöperation with National Defense Commission to aid industrial and military Production.

(a) Additional equipment	2,000
(b) Materials and supplies	3,000
6. For the course in Synoptic Meteorology in coöperation with the United States Weather Bureau.

(a) Meteorologist's salary	3,000
(b) Instructor in Aeronautical Meteorology	2,000
(c) Laboratory materials and supplies	1,000
(d) Specialized equipment for atmospheric electricity	1,500
7. For increasing facilities in chemistry

2,500

SUMMARY

Radio Communications	\$ 9,000
Engineering Drawing and Design	4,500
Aeronautics	6,000
Engineering Materials	7,500
Shop Processes	5,000
Meteorology Courses	7,500
Chemistry Facilities	2,500
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	\$42,000

3. SCHOOL OF LAW

The proposal to establish a Law School is not new. This is the third time it has been before the State Legislature during the past decade.

The difficulty which many of our young men face in their efforts to obtain a legal education has been recognized for many years. The importance of legal training to a state, where lawyers are of such vital importance to all forms of legislation and essential to sound leadership in many other fields, cannot be overemphasized. Some have argued that New Mexico could pay for the education of its lawyers in law schools of other states for less than it will cost to establish a law school of our own. We might well question the validity of such an argument and, moreover, it immediately occurs to every loyal citizen of New Mexico that we cannot afford, as a matter of state pride, to continue to depend upon other states to train our own lawyers. Our state pride has been increased justifiably by the unusual increase in our population during recent years. The peculiar legal history of New Mexico renders legal training and research indispensable to the future development of the state. The obligation of the state in this field of professional training was recognized by the New Mexico Bar Association at its last annual meeting held in Albuquerque on September 27-28, 1940, and embodied in a resolution urging the establishment of a law school.

Judge Sam G. Bratton, President of the Regents of the University, had a thorough summary made of the costs of operating law schools in the neighboring states of Colorado,

Utah, Nevada, and Arizona. Upon the basis of this study the budget plans for the proposed law school have been based.

For the purpose of establishing a School of Law at the University, funds for each year of the biennium are requested as follows:

1. Dean and Professor -----	\$ 4,000
2. Professor -----	3,300
3. Assistant Professor -----	2,700
4. Two Lecturers (part time) -----	2,000
5. Books for Library -----	3,000
6. Library Service -----	1,000
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	\$16,000

4. SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

For several years the need of New Mexico for a school or college of Pharmacy has been pointed out by the New Mexico Pharmaceutical Association. This need has been emphasized in recently adopted resolutions of that Association showing: (1) that in a very large area of this region with Albuquerque as a center, there is no school of Pharmacy; (2) that regulations now in force for the United States require all future pharmacists to have four years of training in a school of Pharmacy; (3) that many small communities in New Mexico have no pharmacy service; and (4) that there is also a growing demand for pharmacists in Mexico who can speak Spanish.

For these reasons the University proposes to establish a school of Pharmacy, and requests of the Legislature the following funds annually for that purpose:

1. Instruction (two additional faculty members and one assistant) -----	\$6,000
2. Special books and periodicals -----	1,500
3. Materials and supplies -----	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$10,000

5. GENERAL AND EDUCATIONAL—\$20,500

A large part of this increase in the annual appropriation has been requested for the more efficient operation and maintenance of the physical plant. At least \$14,000 additional is needed each year for the next biennium to bring the maintenance and repair of our physical plant up to the minimum standards. Generally speaking, this department has been the stepchild of University budget makers. It has been kept at a level far below the minimum standards of the existing buildings and grounds. The fixed charges for heat, light, water, power, and insurance have been met and as a result the maintenance of grounds and the repair of buildings have been kept at an unreasonable minimum.

The roofs on the older buildings are in a deplorable state. They leak every time it rains or snows. It will take at least \$7,000 for the next two years to repair these roofs. A few new campus employees and some new equipment are needed in order to care for the increased building space which has been constructed and occupied during the past two years.

The other \$6,500 for General and Educational represents a minimum of needs in the administrative and departmental budgets here at the University. Small adjustments in faculty salaries and the addition of vital equipment in several of the departments constitute the important reasons for this increase.

**CURRENT FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED INCOME AND
PROPOSED EXPENDITURES**

INCOME	Actual 28th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940	Estimate 29th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1941	Estimate 30th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942	Estimate 31st Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1943
I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL:				
1. Student Fees	\$108,180.50	\$115,090.00	\$115,090.00	\$116,590.00
2. Government Ap- propriations, State	348,870.00	348,870.00	498,870.00	498,870.00
3. Sales and Services Educational Depts.	396.44	100.00	100.00	100.00
4. Other Sources	8,015.94	8,600.00	8,600.00	8,600.00
TOTAL Educational and General	\$465,462.88	\$472,660.00	\$622,660.00	\$624,160.00
II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES and ACTIVITIES	\$143,533.17	\$154,600.00	\$154,600.00	\$154,600.00
III. OTHER NON- EDUCATIONAL INCOME	\$ 60,355.34	\$ 61,400.00	\$ 61,400.00	\$ 61,400.00
COMBINED ESTI- MATED INCOME	\$669,351.39	\$688,660.00	\$838,660.00	\$840,160.00

**CURRENT FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED INCOME AND
PROPOSED EXPENDITURES—(Continued)**

EXPENDITURES	Actual 28th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940	Estimate 29th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1941	Estimate 30th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942	Estimate 31st Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1943
I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL:				
1. Genl. Admin. and Genl. Expense	\$ 60,336.67	\$ 61,251.71	\$ 70,250.00	\$ 70,250.00
2. Instruction	318,337.94	323,207.10	402,360.00	402,360.00
3. Organized Research	1,232.49	1,100.00	11,100.00	11,100.00
4. Extension	11,757.17	10,658.75	10,700.00	10,700.00
5. Libraries	20,205.25	18,699.94	56,000.00	56,000.00
6. Oper. and Maint. of Physical Plant and Other Genl. Services	61,381.88	64,350.00	78,350.00	78,350.00
TOTAL Educational and General	\$473,251.40	\$479,267.50	\$628,760.00	\$628,760.00
II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES and ACTIVITIES	\$136,705.03	\$152,600.00	\$152,600.00	\$152,600.00
III. OTHER NON- EDUCATIONAL EXPENSE	\$ 59,030.91	\$ 56,792.50	\$ 57,300.00	\$ 58,800.00
COMBINED PRO- POSED EXPEND.	\$668,987.34	\$688,660.00	\$838,660.00	\$840,160.00

BIENNIAL REPORT

of The University of New Mexico to the

Governor and State Legislature

February 1, 1943



The University of New Mexico
BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE
OF NEW MEXICO



FEBRUARY 1, 1943

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW MEXICO

THE HONORABLE JOHN J. DEMPSEY, <i>Governor of</i> <i>New Mexico</i> , ex-officio	Santa Fe
MRS. GEORGIA L. LUSK, <i>State Superintendent of</i> <i>Public Instruction of New Mexico</i> , ex-officio	Santa Fe
SAM G. BRATTON, <i>President</i>	Albuquerque
JACK KORBER, <i>Vice-President</i>	Albuquerque
MRS. JOHN MILNE, <i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	Albuquerque
ADOLFO C. GONZALES	Albuquerque
MRS. FLOYD W. LEE	San Mateo

February 1, 1943

To His Excellency, the Governor of New Mexico, and the
Honorable Members of the Senate and House of
Representatives of the Sixteenth Legislature.

GENTLEMEN:

I am authorized by the Regents of the University of
New Mexico to transmit to you this request for additional
funds for the next two years.

The amounts requested have been recommended after
the most careful and thorough study of the essential needs of
the war-time program of the University.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES F. ZIMMERMAN, *President*

MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNOR DEMPSEY AND
MEMBERS OF THE SIXTEENTH STATE
LEGISLATURE

February 1, 1948

INTRODUCTION

Complete reports from all colleges and other administrative units of the University will be published soon in the regular Biennial Report, copies of which will be made available to the Governor and to all members of the Legislature. The chief purpose of this memorandum is to set forth in as concise a manner as possible the budget requirements of the University for the coming biennium, which are shown in summary form on the last page.

Before presenting the working plans and needs for the coming two years, special comment should be made upon the \$25,000 new item in support of Inter-American Affairs in our present appropriation. The progress made in this phase of University work during the past two years has been remarkable. In addition to the state appropriation there have come grants from outside sources amounting to \$48,000 to strengthen the growing program of Inter-American Affairs. From the Rockefeller Foundation we received \$25,000 as a five year grant to build up the collections in the Library dealing with Latin American and Southwestern materials; a substantial grant of \$15,000 was received from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to aid in the social work and educational program of the Barelbas Community Center; and other miscellaneous grants amounting to about \$8,000 were received. It is well to remember, here, that these outside grants could not have been made had the work in Inter-American Affairs not been successful at the University. Indeed, with a growing nationwide consciousness of our Latin American responsibilities, this work in the future may receive even larger assistance from outside New Mexico.

WAR-TIME PROGRAM

The growing war-time program of the University will be divided into two parts; one supported chiefly by the Federal Government, the other supported by New Mexico.

I. Supported by the Federal Government

Let us consider first the emergency research and instruction program, using our facilities but otherwise supported by funds from the Federal Government. During the past two years several thousand dollars have been expended on these emergency programs, and there is reason to believe that these expenditures will be enlarged during the coming biennium, particularly if the University can co-operate effectively with the government by doing its part in the prosecution of the war.

In the instructional program, over 1,500 young men have been given special training to fit them for definite war service. These trainees are not counted in regular University enrollment statistics. When the emergency has passed and appropriate reports can be given to the public, there is no doubt that the Governor, the Legislature, and the people of the state will take pride in the vital contribution the University is making toward the job of winning this war, with the funds provided by the Federal Government. On the basis of present performance the program has been enlarged. *It is a source of satisfaction to have the assurance of high Washington officials, who have made special visits to the University, that technical contributions of critical importance have already been made to the active military program of the United Nations.*

The University was selected to render these essential and, in some instances, very strategic war services largely because of the special qualifications of a small group of scientists among its faculty members. The instructional and research programs are conducted on a non-profit basis. Small savings are possible in some cases, but not often, since it is also necessary in most instances to increase the number

of trained personnel and improve the quality of laboratory equipment in order to guarantee the highest quality of the work given. None of these projects operates at a loss, however.

II. *Supported by New Mexico*

This program consists of the regular University peacetime offerings, modified by the exigencies of the war which have reduced the courses conducted in the fields of fine arts, social sciences, and the several languages, but have greatly increased the courses required in the sciences, mathematics, and engineering.

To this normal program, which includes two semesters of seventeen weeks each, it is now planned to add a third term of seventeen weeks. In other words, the University, in line with the needs of the several war agencies, plans to go on a full twelve month program of instruction for the duration of the war. The chief purpose of this extra term is to accelerate the training of young men soon to be called into the service. This acceleration will make it possible for New Mexico young men, and young women also, to finish college in the shortest possible time. For example, the Junior Class of this year would graduate December 21, 1943, instead of May 1, 1944; while this year's Sophomores would finish August 20, 1944, instead of May 1, 1945. Furthermore, high school Seniors may enter the University for the summer term, to begin May 3, 1943, rather than wait for the regular fall term.

More than 80 per cent of the students of the University voted to have this extra term. The number of students enrolled last year was 1,646, of which 85 per cent were from New Mexico. The enrollment for the first two semesters this year is approximately 1,400 students, although the second semester enrollment is not yet completed. If the third term is given, we shall probably enroll more students this year than we did during the past year. These figures include also the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps,

which is now in its second year at the University and has enrolled more than 200 students. While the expenses of the strictly Naval portion of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps are covered by the Federal Government, the major instructional program of these students is furnished by the state.

It is believed that New Mexico students should have equal opportunity with young people of other states to be trained as scientists, engineers, and special technicians whose services are in such great demand in the war effort. Many states provided this accelerated program last year, and practically all of them will give it this year. If we are to provide this training, it is necessary during the next biennium, instead of operating the University two semesters of seventeen weeks each, as in all former years, to operate three full terms of seventeen weeks each. This is in accord with the action of reputable American universities, and gears in with the war plans of the Federal Government. The University has, in fact, been slower than many institutions in adopting this accelerated plan because of its inability to solve the financial problems involved.

The normal educational costs for the University have been \$536,000 per year on the two semester basis. It is intended to operate the extra term for an additional net cost of only \$85,000. The amount received from student fees for this term, all savings in salaries due to leaves of absence, and any saving which may be realized from the war program of the Federal Government will be utilized to meet the total cost of operation. The \$85,000 requested will be used to meet additional overhead costs; administrative expenses; added personnel where it is not possible to care for the courses required by using the present staff; extra library and laboratory materials; extra salary allowances where adjustments are necessary in view of greatly extended schedules of work.

The University of New Mexico has made many urgent requests for increases in its annual appropriations during

the past several years. The members of the Legislature have made every effort to meet these requests. *If the war is important, and it will be conceded that it is the most urgent item of business now facing the nation, then the request for the third term represents the most important increase which the University has every asked from the Legislature. It is the belief of those responsible for the administration of the University that those in authority in New Mexico will provide for this increase.*

The University is also requesting an additional \$15,000 annually to increase the salaries of about ninety members of the staff who are in the low-income group. Fifty of these employees receive less than \$1,500 a year, while twenty-five of them received less than \$1,000 a year. This group includes campus employees, secretaries, teaching assistants, library assistants, laboratory technicians, instructors, and assistant professors. The University feels that, with increased living costs and increasing taxes, it is both unfair and unwise to continue the present salary scale for this large group of its employees. There is also abundant evidence that if we expect to keep a nucleus of competent employees for the renewal of our regular program after the war, we must increase salaries of those in this relatively low-income group now. *The small amount of this increase is certain to prove a most sound investment for the future, and it is the University's earnest hope that the state will find it possible to grant this request.*

This memorandum has been approved by the Regents of the University. There is attached a one-page financial summary. Complete details of the financial affairs of the University are given in quarterly and annual reports to the State Comptroller which will be furnished to the Governor and members of the Legislature upon request. In the meantime, the University stands ready to give whatever additional information may be asked concerning the requests covered in this memorandum.

**CURRENT FUNDS SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED INCOME AND
PROPOSED EXPENDITURES**

I N C O M E	Actual 30th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, '42	Estimate 31st Fiscal Year Ending June 30, '43	Estimate 32nd Fiscal Year Ending June 30, '44	Estimate 33rd Fiscal Year Ending June 30, '45
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL:				
Student Fees	\$131,731.58	\$ 92,250.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00
Endowment Income	59,937.48	61,400.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Government Appropri- ations, State	373,870.00	373,870.00	475,000.00	475,000.00
Sales and Services of Educational Depts.	67.61	100.00	100.00	100.00
Other Sources	17,029.76	39,063.93	20,000.00	20,000.00
Total Educational and General	\$582,636.43	\$566,683.93	\$645,100.00	\$645,100.00
AUXILIARY ENTER- PRISES AND ACTIVITIES—				
Dorms A B C	162,550.54	204,043.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Combined Estimated Income	\$745,186.97	\$770,726.93	\$870,100.00	\$870,100.00

EXPENDITURES

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL:				
Genl. Adm. & Gen. Expense	\$ 83,588.57	\$ 84,908.09	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00
Instruction	334,593.75	337,514.24	389,100.00	389,100.00
Organized Research	3,160.77	4,850.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Extension	11,725.10	12,541.60	13,000.00	13,000.00
Libraries	25,770.71	26,470.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Operation and Mainte- nance of Physical Plant and Other General Services	65,474.28	58,800.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Total Educational and General	\$524,313.18	\$525,083.93	\$602,100.00	\$602,100.00
AUXILIARY ENTER- PRISES AND ACT.	165,067.98	204,043.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
OTHER NON-EDUCA- TIONAL EXPENSE	55,727.04	41,600.00	43,000.00	43,000.00
Combined Proposed Expenditures	\$745,108.20	\$770,726.93	\$870,100.00	\$870,100.00

Your State University

Its Record and Its Needs

A Report of
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
to the Governor of New Mexico
and the Members of the Seventeenth State Legislature

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO PRESS
ALBUQUERQUE
January, 1945

INTRODUCTION

A state university is a public institution. It gets its financial support, largely from the state treasury. Its clientele is simply the public. If it is a progressive and forward-looking state university, it serves the whole public in a number of ways. Every citizen of New Mexico knows of some one or other of his State University's activities; few citizens, unfortunately, know of all its activities or know how great has been and must be the further expansion of these services.

All trends in recent years show that publicly-supported institutions have been meeting increased demands. A state university does more than provide instruction for young people in the classroom, although this function, of course, will always remain the prime one. In the present war New Mexico's State University has made an enviable record. Our geologists have played important roles in charting new areas and finding new, much-needed mineral resources. For many years, our physics department has carried on extremely valuable research. The University's College of Engineering has about doubled its staff since the end of 1941, so as to teach Navy V-12 trainees all sorts of subjects relating to the future maintenance and operation of the superb United States Navy. The University English Department has instructed meteorologists for the United States Army in radio diction so that they will be able to broadcast clearly in combat areas. The State Health Laboratory on the campus of the University is staffed largely by young people trained at the University—trained in a speeded-up program to meet terrific war-time demands. Examples mentioned are only the highlights. Every department and division of the University has made some kind of contribution. All down the line, the State University has adapted itself to war-time needs without giving up a single department or branch or division which serves civilians and military now and which will be needed more than ever after the war is over.

When peace comes, the State University will have to meet new demands. Because of New Mexico's fine climate, more than our normal share of veterans will probably come to us for retraining to return to everyday life. As America takes her place in what we all hope will be a better ordered world, we

shall need chemists, mathematicians, physicists, geologists, persons skilled in the languages, history, customs, and life of South America, Central America, the Far East, Europe, and other areas. Thousands of young men and women, trained to the limit of their capacities—educated generally and specifically in the best sense of the word—will be needed. New Mexico will be called upon to supply her share of these trained persons. New Mexico will wish to grow—in prosperity, in industrial development, in improved health conditions, in a better life for her people generally. The State University will be and should be expected to take the lead in pointing out needs, surveying potentialities, supplying the technical information and the trained personnel for the development of the State.

This pamphlet is designed to show, by the rather simple question and answer method, something of the present condition and the future needs of the University of New Mexico. The facts set forth, it is believed, will demonstrate to the people of the State and their Legislators that their investment in the University is a good one, but an investment that ought to be increased if the University is to serve properly the veteran, the future citizen, the State as a whole.

* * *

How much has the University's contribution to the war effort cost the State of New Mexico above and beyond recent peace-time or normal expenditures?

Only \$15,000 a year for the past two years. This \$15,000 a year was the State's entire extra contribution to a full 50 per cent (or greater) increase in service to military and civilians.

At the 1943 session of the New Mexico Legislature the University of New Mexico presented budget proposals which were based upon the proposition that the University would participate in the war effort to the full extent of its facilities. At that time University officials recommended that the teaching program be placed on a three-term, year-round basis. The Legislature approved of this plan by making available an additional \$15,000 for the extra term.

Was this very low-priced extra service, or "speed-up," or acceleration of any value to civilian students?

Yes. The wisdom which the Legislature used in allowing this year-round program for civilian students will be demonstrated many times over when the facts are made clear. During the first year of the biennium, that is, July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, the University was in session throughout the year and, in addition, offered a special term for teachers in the late summer of 1943. During the three regular terms the civilian enrollments were as follows:

	Men	Women	Totals
Term I -----	171	444	615
Term II -----	171	539	710
Term III -----	125	462	587

With only a slight increase in cost to the State, these students were able to increase the amount of their training fifty per cent. As a result, a large number of these civilian students completed their courses in a much shorter time and were able to go into war and military service better trained than would have otherwise been the case. While it is impossible to give precise measurement to the value of this contribution to the war effort, it is believed that it has been great, and extremely worthwhile.

Was a "third-term" program of any value when the University dealt with the Navy in setting up a Navy V-12 Unit on the campus?

Yes. The fact that the University offered three terms of instruction for civilians made it much easier to cooperate with the United States Navy in a joint program of training for approximately 550 Navy trainees during the 1943-44 fiscal year. These Navy trainees were enrolled in the University on the same basis as civilians with the exception that the Navy reimbursed the University for the full amount of the costs involved. These same arrangements for about 395 Navy trainees are being continued through the 1944-45 fiscal year.

What advantages accrued to the University and to the State in the Navy V-12 program and the third term, and did the University make any "profit" on Navy V-12?

The three-term program for civilian and Navy students has made it possible for the University to operate at full capacity for twelve months out of each fiscal year, 1943-44 and 1944-45. This has meant full use of the faculty and complete occupancy of all buildings. This war program has required the participation of the faculty—a faculty of high quality which the University has spent years in developing—has kept up faculty morale, has enabled the University to retain their services during these difficult times, and has assured the University a strong personnel with which to take up the immense post-war problems.

As for "profit"—United States Navy contracts with higher institutions prohibit profit. Government or Navy negotiators have been willing to pay full equitable cost; profit is prohibited. But the University equipment used by the Navy will be returned to the University in tip-top condition. The only possible way in which the University could be ahead financially is in the fact that the federal government has allowed use and depreciation charges for buildings and equipment. These funds should be and will be used for the purposes for which they have been paid.

Will the University continue with three terms a year and a Navy V-12 program?

It is, of course, impossible to give a flat "yes" or "no" answer to this question. At the end of the biennium, which closes June 30, 1945, the University will have completed two years of concentrated and uninterrupted work. It has been a war program for Navy trainees and a war program for civilians. By July 1, 1945, it is hoped that the European phase of the war will be over. By that time it is expected that the optimum size of the armed forces will have been reached and that the government will actually start reducing the number under arms. Universities and colleges throughout the country are now planning post-war educational programs for these returning veterans and for the usual number of civilian students. While it is impossible to predict what the actual situation will be during the biennium 1945-47, it is believed to be important at this time to plan for a return to the two-term basis used in pre-war times. These plans are based on the supposition that if the Navy continues the Navy V-12 College Training Program beyond July 1, 1945, it will be on a self-liquidating basis and need not involve civilians.

Will the return to a more normal peace-time basis require many adjustments for the University?

Yes. And, of course, it will cost some funds to make the adjustments without doing permanent damage to the institution. A return to the pre-war financial status would not leave the University where it was then. It would set it back. Why? Because costs of everything have greatly increased in the meantime. Here are some costs that have increased:

(a) Cost of keeping a good faculty by gradually raising salaries.

In order to keep pace with increased living costs, including taxes, and at the same time to keep a faculty which would meet Navy and Army standards, it has been necessary in the past three years to maintain a policy of promotions for the faculty. This practice of making advances in salary on the basis of the recommendations of the heads of departments has made it possible to keep high-grade faculty members at the University. In 1941-42 instructional salaries were \$309,000. These same salaries are about \$350,000 today.

(b) Increased general costs.

Other educational costs, such as administration, maintenance of grounds, and departmental expenses, have increased percentage-wise, and approximately another \$20,000 in the nature of increased expenditures is being expended for these purposes now.

(c) Cost of necessary war-time expansions which ought not to be abandoned.

The University has found it necessary to employ more staff members. In certain fields, such as chemistry, physics, engineering, mathematics, and physical education, there has been a marked increase in student interest during the war. These departments have been strengthened and are now operating on the basis they should have been before the war. The employment of these additional staff members at an annual cost of \$30,000 has been necessary in order to bring some of the departments up to minimum standards established by the Army and Navy. Naturally, the University does not want to go back to pre-war standards through the loss of these faculty members.

Increased costs mentioned above total some \$90,000 a year, but the State provided only \$15,000 a year. How have these increased costs been met?

All of these increased costs, which amount to \$90,000, have been made without additional support from the State and they have been financed completely from funds secured from the federal government. The 1943 Legislature did appropriate an additional \$15,000 per year for the third-term expense, but the cost of operating the extra term far exceeded this amount. The extra \$15,000 from the State and funds received from the Navy made the third term and other necessary expansions possible, however.

Much of the increased cost of operating the University during the current biennium has been due to a "third term." The University now contemplates returning to two terms a year. Why should two terms cost more than three?

Actually, two terms will not cost more than three. (See Summary on last page, where estimated total operating budget

for years 1946 and 1947 is shown to be much less than for years 1944 and 1945.) But two terms will cost more than they used to, the federal government will be out of the picture, and the State's part for operating two terms hereafter, if the quality of instruction is maintained, will be considerably greater than the State's part now is for three terms.

Won't the University receive federal moneys under various provisions for veterans?

Unfortunately, no. One piece of legislation for disabled veterans provides simply that the veteran's tuition, on a resident or non-resident basis as the case may be, will be paid by the federal government. The much-publicized "G. I. Bill of Rights" (Public Law No. 346) provides non-resident tuition in publicly-supported institutions for all veterans, even if they are citizens of the State. But no veteran's tuition fees, resident or non-resident, will pay the cost of educating him or her, any more than civilian students' fees will. For the last year for which figures are available, the per student cost per year (nine months, two semesters) at the University of New Mexico was about \$325. State law sets non-resident tuition at \$150 a year; resident tuition is \$60. This very large gap between fees and costs is what the public assumes as its duty in providing a trained citizenry.

Publicly-controlled institutions through their national associations and agencies are trying to persuade federal officials to pay public institutions a larger share of the actual cost of educating veterans than even non-resident tuition fees in the majority of institutions will provide. At best, whatever is allowed will not pay the full cost. A state university must expect to educate veterans, as it has always heretofore educated civilians, with appropriated moneys provided by the state.

* * *

HOW A STATE UNIVERSITY SPENDS ITS MONEY

An analysis of University expenditures is now in order. With the exception of funds used for interest and principal requirements on bonds and a few other small miscellaneous items, the important over-all classifications of expenditures can be listed under four main headings as follows:

(1) **Administration and General.** This includes all expenses connected with offices of the President, the Comptroller, the Registrar, the Dean of Men, the Dean of Women, and general expenses such as auditing, commencement, dues and memberships, group life insurance, and miscellaneous administrative expenses.

(2) **Instruction.** Salaries for teachers and deans, as well as expenses for departmental supplies, equipment, and books come under this expense classification.

(3) **Libraries.** The salaries for the library staff, expenses for binding, and some new book purchases are included under this heading.

(4) **Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds.** This account includes all costs involved in the maintenance of the instructional plant, including fire insurance, utilities, salaries of maintenance staff, and auto and truck expenses.

Granted that all these expenditures are necessary, how is one to know that some of the categories are not out of line, some items too expensive?

Comparison with publicly-supported universities in other states will answer this question. In the table below, the percentage that each of the four items represents in the total at the University of New Mexico is given. The year 1941-42, in which year war was declared, and the year 1943-44, which was the first year of the three-term, year-round program, are both given. Then the percentages in other states are given. The table shows very conclusively that the University of New Mexico spends its funds in almost exactly the same way and in the same proportions as other state universities.

Expense Category	Percentage of Each Expense Item in Total Expenditure		All Publicly- Controlled Universities in North Central Association*
	Univ. of N. Mex. 1941-42	Univ. of N. Mex. 1943-44	
Administration and General	14%	13%	11%
Instruction -----	69%	71%	69%
Libraries -----	4%	3%	4%
Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds -----	13%	13%	16%
Totals -----	100%	100%	100%

*Includes state universities in Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.

**The last year for which such figures are available.

But the University could spend its money in the right proportions and still spend too much or too little altogether, couldn't it?

Yes. The proportions could be right and the over-all total wrong. Actually, the per student cost at the University of New Mexico is below that at other state universities; in other words, our over-all total is low, not high. Figures for very recent years are not available. Before the war, however, the University of New Mexico was spending approximately \$325 per student per year. The average of publicly-controlled universities in the North Central Association was approximately \$350 per student per year.

* * *

THE "WHY'S" OF THE BUDGET BEING PRESENTED

In asking for an increase in State appropriation for the University for the next two years, the University Administration is concerned about three matters:

1. Higher educational costs already incurred. (The University has no control over this item. All costs have increased throughout the nation.)
2. Salary increases necessary to get and hold a good staff.
3. New functions which the University ought to undertake.

Each of these items deserves a clear and simple explanation.

What are "increased costs already incurred" due to?

- (1) It has been necessary to make minimum promotion adjustments in salaries. No blanket raises to faculty members have been made, however. Some faculty members have had no increases, while others have been increased only as a result of promotion. Also, certain new instructors have been added to improve instructional standards in the departments where enrollments have increased.
- (2) Overhead costs, including charges for buildings and grounds and charges for administrative officers, have increased during the war years as a result of higher wage costs and small increases in materials purchased. These additional expenditures, which amount to at least \$90,000, have been financed from Navy and Army contracts. When these contracts are cancelled, the University must look to another source to finance these additional costs. The Legislature is urgently requested to consider this request.

Why are "salary increases" necessary?

University instructors belong to that large group of white collar workers in this country whose real salaries have actually

decreased when compared with the costs of living. The most conservative estimate of the increase in the cost of living puts the amount at 29%. This estimate is for the period since the war started, and was made recently by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition to the increased living costs, the amount paid to the Government in the form of increased taxes, especially income taxes, has increased in amounts ranging from 100 per cent to 2000 per cent.

It is conservatively estimated that instructors at the University of New Mexico are actually receiving in the form of real wages from 20 to 30 per cent less than they were in 1941-42.

It is well known that the salaries in normal times are exceptionally low for University teachers. In these times when farmers, ranchers, business organizations of all kinds, professional men, skilled and unskilled workers, are all receiving much larger amounts of income than ever before, it would appear reasonable to request an increase in the appropriation in order that the staff at the University would be able to meet in part the increased costs of living, including taxes. Unless these increases are made, the University will lose its better faculty members. Replacements at existing salary scales would have to be made with second-rate men and women, and if this type of faculty were tolerated, the institution would encourage mediocrity, and the State in the end would suffer the results of mediocre training.

The University of New Mexico is proud of its faculty. In the Army and Navy programs which have been undertaken during the past two years, this institution has been at or near the top when compared to other institutions doing the same type of programs. These ratings have been obtained as a result of competitive achievement tests given the trainees and of frequent and thoroughgoing inspections made by representatives of the Army and Navy. The University has some fine buildings and well-equipped laboratories. These facilities have made it easier to do a reputable teaching job, but upon close study, it will be found that the great contribution to the war program can be traced very largely and quite directly to a conscientious, able, and devoted faculty.

The Regents, administrative officials, and all interested parties are anxious to keep this group of faculty members for the post-war period which lies ahead. A ten to fifteen per cent salary increase can be financed for \$30,000 each year. This

investment in a faculty which has demonstrated its worth not only in the war training courses but in accelerated training for civilians will bring dividends to the State of New Mexico far in excess of the amount requested.

Why are "new functions" necessary, and what new functions are contemplated?

A university which is alive and awake is constantly reviewing its offerings with the hope that better services can be given to the state in which it is located. For the past year and a half the University of New Mexico has had a post-war committee, made up of faculty members, working on plans for this institution. Very often in coöperation with other agencies, and in all cases with the full coöperation of the entire faculty, this committee has studied many proposals, and it has approved several suggestions for increased educational services to the State of New Mexico. Some of the more important of these new units are classified briefly below.

A. Pharmacy School. At the request of the New Mexico Pharmaceutical Association, the University Post-War Committee undertook a study of a proposal that a school of pharmacy was needed in this State. It was found that there is a serious shortage of registered pharmacists at this time. In the city of Albuquerque alone, there were unfilled positions for twenty-six pharmacists. In addition, it was also found that a school of pharmacy would not involve a large expenditure of funds. This unit will serve the needs of not only the larger centers in the State but also the many small communities where drug stores are located. Students who can speak Spanish will have many opportunities to serve, should they decide to major in pharmacy.

B. Division of Business and Government Research. There is an increasing need in this State for studies in the fields of business and government. Industrial surveys which will determine the possibility of new developments may mean a great deal to the future of New Mexico. Several leading businessmen have stated that a bureau of business research would be adequately supported by business groups for special studies. The State assistance would be used for a director's salary, secretarial help, and printing, traveling, and other expenses.

The government research would serve the purpose of gathering information and performing studies which relate to better government in New Mexico. Problems relating to taxation, health, public welfare, the cost of education, and many others could be more carefully analyzed. This unit would present to the citizens of the State, and especially the Legislature, vital information which would be helpful in forming constructive legislation.

C. School for Nursing. The need for nurses in New Mexico has been increasing for many years. It is believed that a larger group of young women would be interested in this important work if part of the training could be attached to the University. An opportunity exists in Albuquerque for a coöperative training program. An arrangement has been discussed whereby the University would assume the responsibility for class and laboratory training in such subjects as biology, chemistry, English, and anatomy. A local hospital would continue with the actual nurses' training.

The total cost of the new functions explained above is estimated at approximately \$45,000 per year.

There's \$90,000 to take care of already increased costs, \$30,000 to provide salary increases, and \$45,000 for new functions. Are all these requests of equal importance?

The requests represent conservative estimates and recommendations of the faculty, the Board of Deans, and the Regents of the University. Officials responsible for the presentation of this budget have no wish to give priority to any one item or group of items in the request. All are urgent and important. Maintaining the existing faculty and the quality of work done at the State University is of extreme importance; but this item should neither go ahead of nor fall behind the request for funds to establish a minimum of new services looking toward the future development of the State.

The University of New Mexico has come through the recent war years with its highly competent and very loyal staff almost intact. To establish new services while denying these devoted public servants a moderate and belated salary raise would weaken morale. But the State needs the new services. That is why it is practically impossible to put any one request ahead of any other.

Does the long-range growth of enrollment, during war-time and all other times, justify these increases? And what predictions can be made about future enrollments?

The University has had a steady and responsible growth through the past two decades. In this time the enrollment has increased to almost five times the approximately 500 students on hand in 1924-25. A table showing actual enrollments since 1928-29 follows:

Year	Term I	Term II	Term III	Summer School	Total Different Persons for Year incl. Ext., etc.
1928-29	862	784		402	1,349
1929-30	983	870		473	1,592
1930-31	1,000	931		540	1,776
1931-32	1,037	995		711	1,940
1932-33	1,063	988		669	1,929
1933-34	1,062	1,034		662	1,929
1934-35	1,209	1,123		765	2,221
1935-36	1,352	1,226		813	2,326
1936-37	1,413	1,310		809	2,470
1937-38	1,442	1,339		799	2,569
1938-39	1,482	1,351		943	2,745
1939-40	1,565	1,472		949	2,784
1940-41	1,713	1,520		838	2,825
1941-42	1,500	1,233		844	2,338

While it is impossible to predict what the enrollment will be when the war is over, it is believed that it will be much higher than it was in the fall of 1940 when the University had 1,713 students in residence. It is expected that the growth which the State of New Mexico experienced in the period 1930 to 1940 will be continued after the war. This factor coupled with an ever-increasing interest in higher education in this State should cause enrollment figures to have normal upward tendencies. In addition, it is expected that a large number of returning World War II veterans will want to take advantage of the G. I. Bill of Rights, Public Law No. 346. This Act will make it possible for a large number of those in the armed forces at this time to attend the college or university of their choice when the war is over. At least 2,000 of these students will attend the University of New Mexico through the next four or five years. Probably as many as 1,000 will be enrolled at any one time. With this large number of veterans enrolled, it is expected that the total University enrollment will exceed pre-war figures by several hundred students.

Does the quality of work done at the State University justify these increases?

University officials, University alumni, and many other citizens of the State think so. The State University, after all, is the capstone of the State's educational system. It is everybody's State University, an object of legitimate pride throughout the State. A few facts will back up this statement:

1. In the recent Army Pre-Meteorological Program (March-September, 1943), the University of New Mexico trainees held their own with those in the finest technological institutions in the country, namely, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, California Institute of Technology, and the University of Chicago. Small but excellent and hard-working departments of physics, mathematics, geography, engineering, and others made this record possible. Much larger universities than the University of New Mexico made much poorer showings.

2. Members of the teaching staff of the University of New Mexico have been in constant demand in various technological branches of the Armed Services and governmental agencies. (The University has managed, through its system of short-term but renewable leave of absence, to guarantee itself the services of these men after the war—unless other institutions in the post-war expansion of education lure them away with more attractive salary offers.)

3. Institutions of higher education have accrediting agencies which are objective, fair, and non-political. No institution can get on an accredited list unless its work measures up to specific standards of excellence. New Mexico's State University is fully accredited as follows:

North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary
Schools, since 1922
Association of American Universities, since 1933
American Association of University Women, since 1933
Engineering Council for Professional Development (for
University College of Engineering), since 1937

But what do these facts about accrediting mean?

They mean simply that the son or daughter of the citizen or taxpayer of New Mexico can rest assured that the training he receives at his State University is certified by agencies outside the State to be sound, of high quality, and transferable to the very best of American institutions.

The State University has, unfortunately, sometimes been called "highbrow" or "high-hat." The University is not either. Any person who can qualify educationally can go there. If qualifications sometimes seem a bit severe, the reason is simply that a good institution must have a certain standard of excellence. Under no other condition could your son or daughter compete in the world with well-trained students from other states.

The pre-law or pre-medical student, to take a concrete example, could find an "easier" course than that given at the University of New Mexico. But it would not be easier for him later in law or medical school.

In trying to hold up standards your State University is trying to guarantee its students, your sons and daughters, a training approximating the best.

But why are these increases asked? Doesn't the University already receive a lion's share of money appropriated to higher education in the State?

The University invites comparison on a per-student-cost basis. "Lion's share" means nothing unless the number of persons served is taken into account. But even the number served or the cost per person should not be the only measuring rod. A state university, which is inevitably thrown into comparison with other state universities, must take **quality of work** into consideration. With a measuring device computing cost per student and quality of work, the University of New Mexico is seen to return to the State as much educational service as any comparable institution in the country. This is largely because "overhead" costs, such as administrative and buildings and grounds, go down in percentage as enrollments get larger.

What is the simple, plain, fundamental, and final reason for asking for these increases? In other words, how can the whole matter be summarized?

The plain, fundamental reason for these increases is that it is time, now, to get ready for the larger enrollment that is coming, especially the enrollment of war veterans; and that our State University ought to plan ahead on the theory that New Mexico will grow and will want better and better educational facilities.

★

Your indulgence and the close study of these requests are solicited.

Here are the requests again, summarized:

1. For increased expenditures due to generally rising costs	\$ 90,000 a year
2. For salary increases, to guarantee our keeping a good staff	30,000 a year
3. For new functions and services	45,000 a year
Total	\$165,000 a year

On the succeeding page are estimates that are of great importance in seeing the whole picture.

University of New Mexico
NEW MEXICO STATE BUDGET
CURRENT FUNDS—SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED INCOME AND PROPOSED EXPENDITURES

For the Biennium Ending
June 30, 1947

	Actual 32nd Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944	Estimate 33rd Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945	Estimate 34th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1946	Estimate 35th Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1947
INCOME				
(1) EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL:				
1. Student Fees	\$ 82,079.46	\$ 71,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$118,000.00
2. Endowment Income				
3. Government Appropriation				
Special—Finance Bd.	15,000.00	15,000.00		
State	373,870.00	373,870.00	538,870.00	538,870.00
4. Gifts and Grants from Private Sources	998.37	600.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
5. Sales and Services of Educational Departments				
6. Other Services, and Army and Navy	440,106.27	329,681.22	5,000.00	5,000.00
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL	\$ 912,054.10	\$ 790,151.22	\$644,870.00	\$682,870.00
(2) AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES	284,167.86	447,462.50	257,500.00	257,500.00
(3) OTHER NON-EDUCATIONAL INCOME	69,690.98	61,500.00	61,500.00	61,500.00
COMBINED ESTIMATED INCOME	\$1,265,912.94	\$1,299,113.72	\$963,870.00	\$981,870.00
EXPENDITURES				
(1) EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL:				
1. General Administration and General Expense	\$ 94,002.99	\$ 110,845.00	\$ 90,700.00	\$ 90,700.00
2. Instruction	426,411.86	449,209.95	445,000.00	463,000.00
3. Organized Research	579.06	1,550.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
4. Extension	12,474.62	15,410.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
5. Libraries	25,645.29	33,440.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
6. Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant and Other General Services	112,686.05	124,000.00	81,170.00	81,170.00
(1a) Organized Activities Relating to Instructional Departments	250,209.07	73,900.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL	\$ 922,008.94	\$ 808,354.95	\$666,870.00	\$684,870.00
(2) AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES	273,929.04	447,462.50	257,500.00	257,500.00
(3) OTHER NON-EDUCATIONAL EXPENSE	68,865.66	43,296.27	39,500.00	39,500.00
COMBINED PROPOSED EXPENDITURES	\$1,264,803.64	\$1,299,113.72	\$963,870.00	\$981,870.00

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

February 11, 1947

To the Legislature and the People of New Mexico:

The University of New Mexico -- your State University -- is today at a turning point. The future of the University depends on the action which the legislature takes with respect to its current appropriation. The progress of the University in the past has been very satisfactory. Its campus has been developed into one of unique beauty. Its faculty and its student body have grown in numbers and quality so that today the academic standards of the University average well in comparison with other colleges and universities. If the legislature appropriates the money requested for the University, its progress will continue, and it will move into the forefront of American institutions of higher learning, both qualitatively and quantitatively. If, on the other hand, the legislature does not provide the funds requested, the University will be forced to restrict its development, either in size or quality, or both.

The amount of money which the University is requesting for the coming biennium is \$1,000,000 a year for operating expenses, plus a half million dollars a year for new buildings. This may seem like a large amount, but when these requests are analyzed in terms of the number of students who will be enrolled at the University in the coming biennium, the amount of money is quickly seen to be really rather small. With an expected enrollment of about 5,000, the amount requested for operating expenses is about \$200 per student per year.

How does this amount -- \$200 per student per year -- compare with the pre-war appropriations made by the legislatures? It is smaller. From 1929 to 1940 the average annual appropriation per student was \$216. Inasmuch as costs of all kinds have risen about 50% above pre-war, I consider that it is remarkable that the University expects to be able to get along on an appropriation which is actually smaller per student than the University received before the war.

How does the requested appropriation -- \$200 per student -- compare with the amounts which the other state universities are currently requesting from the legislatures of their states? It is extremely low. The other state universities, on the average, are requesting \$390 per student. Only extreme care and efficiency in the expenditure of our

funds makes it possible for the University of New Mexico to get along on such a small amount of money,

How does the requested appropriation -- \$200 per student -- compare with the appropriations being requested by the other New Mexico state colleges? It is the lowest of all. The total amount which the University is requesting for operating expenses -- one million dollars a year, is larger than the total amount being requested by any other state college. The reasonableness of an appropriation request, however, should be judged in terms of the number of students at the institution. On this basis, the University's requested appropriation is \$200 per student. The average amount per student being requested by other New Mexico colleges is \$343. The University has no desire to see the appropriations of the other colleges reduced; the University merely wishes to suggest that, considering that there probably will be more students at the University than at the other state four-year colleges combined, the appropriation which the University is requesting is low rather than high.

In 1890, a year after the University of New Mexico was founded, there were 156,756 students in American colleges and universities. Today there are 2,062,000. All the experts agree that there will be 3,000,000 some time between 1935 and 1960. The percentage of young people going to college has risen steadily and is still rising. In 1890, only 3% of our young people attended college; Today, about 20% of them are in college, and the percentage will continue to rise steadily. The same process is occurring in the colleges, with about a 20-year lag, which has already occurred in the high schools. In 1910 about 15% of our young people went to high school. Today 75% of them do so. In short, today's large enrollment in American colleges and universities, including the University of New Mexico, is no mere "flash in the pan". These institutions will continue to grow if they receive adequate support. All of the states are facing the same problem, and are making vigorous efforts to provide adequately for their state universities.

We at the University of New Mexico hope that the State of New Mexico will provide adequate financing for the State University, and we pledge ourselves to use all of the money appropriated to the University carefully and efficiently to the end that the standards of the University may be continually raised and to continue the building of an institution of which the state can be increasingly proud.

J. P. Wernette
President

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

February 8, 1947

How does the appropriation which the University is requesting, per student, compare with the appropriations which other state universities are currently requesting from their legislatures?

It is low.

<u>Name of Institution</u>	<u>Estimated Enrollment Fall 1947-48</u>	<u>Requested Appropriation Operations 1947-48</u>	<u>Per Student Appropriation Operations 1947-48</u>
University of Illinois	26,000	\$ 24,041,909.00	\$ 925.00
University of Wisconsin	20,000	9,710,851.00	485.00
University of Washington	18,000	8,517,568.00	473.00
University of Michigan	22,000	8,570,000.00	390.00
University of Wyoming	3,800	1,483,000.00	390.00
University of California	49,000	17,507,394.00	357.00
University of Oklahoma	14,000	4,320,475.00	323.00
University of Minnesota	27,103	7,628,000.00	281.00
University of Kansas	9,200	2,369,000.00	257.00
University of Oregon	6,000	1,354,847.16	222.00
University of Colorado	8,000	1,510,000.00	189.00
University of New Mexico	4,585	1,000,000.00	218.00
(1948-49)	5,135	1,000,000.00	195.00

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

February 8, 1947

How does the appropriation which the University is requesting, per student, compare with the pre-war appropriations per student?

It is lower.

The average appropriation per student made by the Legislature between 1929 and 1940 was \$216 per student, per year.

The University is requesting \$200 per student, per year, in the coming biennium.

Appropriation Per Student, 1929-1940

1929-30	\$ 224
1930-31	220
1931-32	230
1932-33	224
1933-34	208
1934-35	179
1935-36	217
1936-37	216
1937-38	231
1938-39	215
1939-40	223
1940-41	204

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

February 8, 1947

How does the appropriation which the University is requesting, per student, compare with the appropriations being requested by the other New Mexico state colleges?

It is the lowest of all.

<u>Name of Institution</u>	Estimated Student Enrollment (Nine Months)	Requested Appropriation Operations	Per Student Appropriation Operations
	1947-48	1947-48	1947-48
School of Mines	250	\$ 161,826.00	\$ 647.00
Teachers College	600	265,422.00	442.00
Highlands University	825	327,016.00	396.00
New Mexico A & M College	2,000	589,352.36	294.00
Eastern New Mexico College	900	228,000.00	253.00
University of New Mexico	5,100	1,000 000.00	196.00

The University favors adequate financial support for all of the state colleges. The University submits that the adequacy of such support depends on how many college students the institution is serving.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
Fall Semester Enrollments - Actual, 1946; Estimates; 1947-1960

	Actual 1946	Estimates		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1960
FRESHMEN	2,027	1,300	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,550	1,600	1,750
SOPHOMORES	595	1,610	1,440	1,270	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,240	1,275
JUNIORS	333	475	2,220	1,150	1,020	200	200	200	200	1,125
SENIORS	309	300	300	1,050	220	320	770	770	770	550
SPECIAL AND UNCLASSIFIED	173	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
GRADUATE STUDENTS	175	225	250	275	400	425	450	475	500	525
TOTAL	3,662	4,535	5,135	5,440	5,215	5,030	5,055	5,130	5,245	6,000

Read down each column for totals for any given fall semester.

Read diagonally down and for projections of each freshman class through sophomore,
junior, and senior years.

Average Annual Earnings of Men,
Classified by the Number of Years of Schooling
(U.S. Census - 1940)

College

4 or more years \$ 2,046

1 - 3 years 1,651

High School

4 years \$ 1,454

1 - 3 years 1,274

Grade School

7 and 8 years \$ 1,104

5 and 6 years 818

1 - 4 years 585

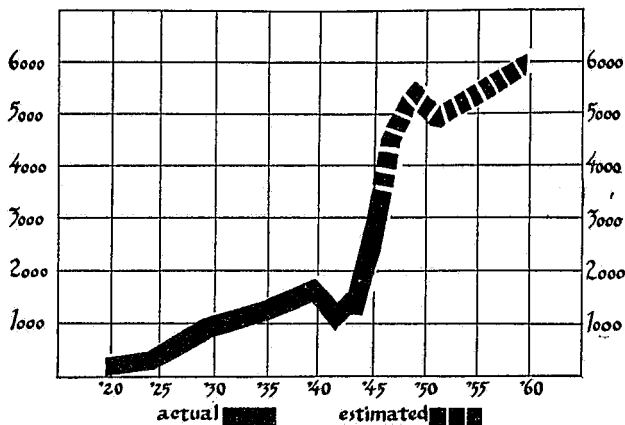
No Years Completed \$ 473

YOUR UNIVERSITY

It Has Suddenly Grown Up

!

First Term Enrollment, 1920-1960



A Report of
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
To the Governor of New Mexico
and the Members of the Eighteenth State Legislature

Fact No. 1

Enrollment at the University in the fall term of 1946 was 3,662, more than twice the highest pre-war enrollment figure of 1,713. During the approaching biennium, the assured enrollment of *more than 5,000* will be three times as great.

Fact No. 2

Student fees, *including fees paid for veterans by the Government*, cover less than half the total costs of operating the University. The balance of the actual costs have so far been financed by the state.

Fact No. 3

Total operating costs of the University increase as enrollment increases. *Cost per student each year* remains about the same even though these enrollments show marked increases.



Everything which the University of New Mexico has to say in this booklet revolves around these three sets of facts. No point can be made which has much meaning unless these statements are accepted as facts.

Nearly 2000 Students Were Turned Away By the University in the Fall of 1946

To begin with, your State University has a big and constant obligation: very simply, to offer everything it can in the way of higher education to residents of New Mexico and, in limited numbers, to students who come from other states seeking the advantages of college life in this state.

In the fall of 1946 the University turned away nearly 2,000 students. Even then, there was a total registration for the semester of 3,662 students. This represented an increase of 100 per cent over the registration of a year before. If the University could have taken all who applied, it could have had a registration of 5,000 or more last fall.

But the University could not take them, for there was no place to put them, nor were there the professors to teach them.

Now the University comes to the State Legislature with an appeal for the kind of help which will enable the University to fulfill its obligations, to take a good share of the young men and women, largely veterans, who want to enter next fall and thereafter; and to give them decent places to live and instruction of a high quality.

5000 Students Will Want to Attend The University Next Fall

The institution would have failed in its obligation if, in the fall of 1946, the 3,662 young men and women had not been admitted. And the obligation next fall will not have been met if the nearly 5,000 students who even now are making application cannot be admitted.

The *following* year—that is, in the fall of 1948—more than 5,000 students will apply. Most of them will be New Mexico young men and young women, but some of them will be out-of-state students, and some of those out-of-state students must be

accepted. Just as New Mexico expects other states to help, oftentimes, in educating some of its young people, so New Mexico must expect some from other states.

Out-of-state people who come to the University will in a great many cases become citizens, own property, pay taxes, and a generation from now send their own children to the University as citizens of the state.



Why Is the University So Sure It Will Soon Have 5000 Students?

Let us go back to Fact No. 1:

Enrollment at the University in the Fall of 1946 was 3,662, more than twice the highest pre-war enrollment figure of 1,713. During the approaching biennium, the assured enrollment of *more than 5,000* will be three times as great.

There are now 2,000 freshmen at the University. Next fall there will be 2,000 or more new freshmen. Meantime, this year's freshmen will have become 1,500 or more sophomores next year, so that freshmen and sophomore classes alone next year will about equal the *total* present enrollment of 3,662.

But besides the 3,500 or more freshmen and sophomores next year, the University will have about 1,400 juniors and seniors; its total enrollment next fall, therefore, will run close to 5,000.

Total registration, fall of 1947:.....	nearly 5,000
Total registration, fall of 1948:.....	5,135
Total registration, fall of 1949:.....	5,440

As the years go by, freshmen in large numbers will continue to come to the University. The growing population of the state, the growing popularity of New Mexico as a place to go to college, the growing popularity and need of college education in general—all these things will throw greater and greater numbers of non-veterans into the University.

The continuing large freshman classes will pour large numbers of students into sophomore, junior, and senior classes, year after year.

It seems certain that, even after the peak of veteran enrollment in 1949-'50, registrations will drop very little. There will almost certainly be a new rise following a slight drop after the 1949-'50 veteran peak. *The University will always in the future have a much larger enrollment than the present 3,662.*

One reason why continuously large enrollments are certain is

represented in the figures of growth before the war and before veteran enrollments.

For, even before the war, the University's enrollments were increasing 12 per cent or more each year.

Such a normal increase might alone have accounted for an enrollment soon of about 5,000 students; and such a rate of normal increase might well alone assure enrollments at the University of 5,000, or 6,000, or more, by 1950 or 1960.

Take a look at one table of growth, recently prepared for the President's Office of the University:

ENROLLMENT, 1905-1960	
Year	First Term Registration
1905	31 (est.)
1910	80 (est.)
1915	150 (est.)
1920	227
1925	392
1930	1,000
1935	1,352
1940	1,713
1941	1,500
1942	1,205
1943	1,078*
1944	941*
1945	924*
1946	3,662

* In these years the University was operating on a wartime basis of three terms per year. First semesters began in July. Therefore to compare these years with other years in terms of activity and financial needs, these figures should be changed to approximate two-term equivalents, which would be: for 1943-44, 1,400; 1944-45, 1,400; for 1945-46, 2,400.

(FUTURE ESTIMATES)	
1947	4,585
1948	5,135
1949	5,440
1950	5,215
1951	5,080
1952	5,055
1953	5,130
1954	5,245
1960	6,000

But Don't the Veterans Bring Great Profits in Federal Money?

Let's get back to Fact No. 2:

Student fees, including fees paid for veterans by the Government, cover less than half the total costs of operating the University. The balance of the actual costs have so far been financed by the state.

And to Fact No. 3:

Total operating costs of the University increase as enrollment increases. Cost per student each year remains about the same even though these enrollments show marked increases.

Throughout the years since 1929, it has been costing the University anywhere from \$300 per year per student to \$450 per year per student, for overall costs of operation.

Throughout the years since 1929, the Legislature has been appropriating anywhere from about \$190 per year per student to more than \$300 per year per student.

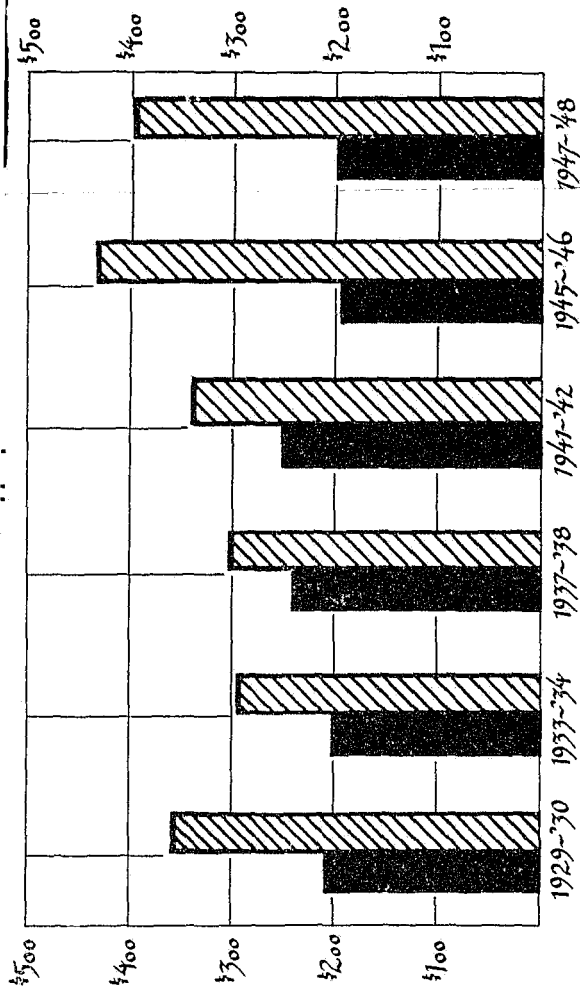
On the average, the Legislature has appropriated well over \$200 per year per student since 1929.

Next fall, enrollment will be nearly 5,000, and the following fall it will be over 5,000. At \$200 per student, the Legislature should face the prospect of appropriating for the University \$200 times 5,000 for each year, or \$1,000,000 a year for the next two years.

During the fiscal year now approaching, the University will be setting up a new College of Business Administration, a new School of Law, and other divisions which must attain certain standards and be properly staffed and equipped. It is also for these ventures, as well as for every student in every department, that the University makes its requests this year.

The institution cannot continue its growth without appropriations of a million dollars for each of the next two years.

On the opposite page is a chart which deals with costs and



appropriation per student per year →

 cost per student per year →

appropriations per year per student, simplified to start with 1929-'30.

The point is again that costs of operation go up much more than does increased revenue from student fees. The great number of veterans does mean a great increase in University revenue, *but no veteran, or any other student, brings to the University anything like as much money as it costs per year per student.*

In the present year, total cost of operating the University is running close to \$400 per student. The Veterans' Administration pays to the University for veteran students an average much less than that; and the University receives even less for each non-veteran student who is a resident of the state.

The University Must Add to Its Faculty And Give Teachers Respectable Salaries

Here is where the University must spend *additional* money next year:

100 new faculty members for the greater enrollment	\$300,000
Salary increases for present faculty	180,000
25 new administrative and maintenance employees	50,000
New supplies, equipment, and expense	144,000
To cover decrease in miscellaneous income	22,130

Being a College Professor Has Been a Losing Business

Recently a study of University of New Mexico faculty salaries revealed the following startling table:

Percentage of *increase* in salaries *since 1936*:

Rank	Percentage
Instructor	25
Assistant Professor	31
Associate Professor	22
Professor	29
Dean	30

These increases of little more than one-fourth over the past ten years do not nearly take care of the actual increase in the cost of living since 1936. During that ten-year period, living costs have gone up at least 50 per cent.

And *that* doesn't take into account the fact that, in 1936, professors, as state employees, were exempt from federal income tax, whereas in 1946 they were paying the same heavy income rates as everybody else.

New faculty members must be added not only for increased enrollment, but also to take care of the new schools of Law and Business Administration.

We Can't Be too Proud of Our Standing In Comparison With Other Places

Studies have shown that the University of New Mexico is below the average of members of the North Central Association with respect to the number of professors per 1,000 students.

Says a University administrative report:

"The importance of securing an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the next two years cannot be over-emphasized. If the full amount is not received, the University will be faced with serious consequences. Students, a large percentage of whom are veterans, would have to be excluded in large numbers. Many of our better faculty members would be taken by other universities if their salaries were not adjusted to meet increasing costs and the sharp increase in the demand for these persons. For every dollar that is taken away from the appropriation which has been requested, the University, in turn, will decline in its effectiveness as an educational institution."



The University Must Find a Way to House Its Students, Its Classes, Its Laboratories

Besides the \$1,000,000 per year, the University needs \$500,000 for new buildings and equipment.

Unless the University can build, it cannot accept the students who want to enter. It will even be in the position of having to tell New Mexico people there is no housing for them. New Mexico students can all be admitted, but what is the use of admitting them if they cannot find a place to live?

The most pressing need is for a men's dormitory, and, after that, a building for classrooms, laboratories, and offices for the natural sciences is on the schedule. It is for these and other building plans that the institution requests \$500,000 for each of the two approaching years.

The Aims are High, The Requests Just

The University of New Mexico has been a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools since 1922. The University must remain a respected and growing member of this association if higher education in New Mexico is to remain good.

The University is in addition approved by the Association of American Universities and is recognized by the American Association of University Women, and the College of Engineering has been approved by the Engineering Council for Professional Development since 1937.

In the past the Legislature has supported the University and its high aims. The requests outlined in this brochure represent frank and unbiased judgments as to the University's future and needs. It is the hope—and the firm belief—of the University that the Legislature will want to keep University standards at the highest possible level, and the University is confident that legislators and state officials will continue to give adequate aid and support.



SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED INCOME AND PROPOSED EXPENDITURES

	Actual 34th Fiscal Year June 30, 1946	Estimate 35th Fiscal Year June 30, 1947	Estimate 36th Fiscal Year June 30, 1948	Estimate 37th Fiscal Year June 30, 1949
<i>Income:</i>				
Student Fees	\$ 233,151.71	\$ 680,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ 900,000.00
Appropriation	448,870.00	523,870.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Sales	1,983.77	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other Income	56,386.19	45,130.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Navy Contracts	228,433.69			
Non-Educational	75,496.11	75,000.00	73,000.00	73,000.00
Auxiliaries	336,090.90	674,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00
	<u>\$1,380,412.37</u>	<u>\$2,000,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,700,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,700,000.00</u>
<i>Expenditures:</i>				
Administrative and General	\$ 121,688.96	\$ 181,000.00	\$ 270,000.00	\$ 270,000.00
Instruction and Revenue <i>Research</i>	627,344.17	824,000.00	1,275,000.00	1,275,000.00
Library	67,066.36	82,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
Buildings and Grounds	134,268.94	175,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00
Navy Expense	64,451.20			
Non-Educational	51,776.64	64,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Auxiliaries	312,789.87	674,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00
	<u>\$1,379,386.14</u>	<u>\$2,000,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,700,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,700,000.00</u>