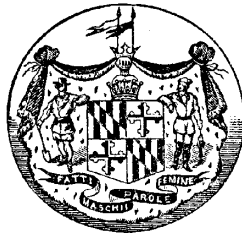


STATE AID
TO
HIGHER EDUCATION IN MARYLAND



RESEARCH REPORT No. 19

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STATE AID
TO
HIGHER EDUCATION IN MARYLAND

Research Report No. 19
Submitted November, 1942

By
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Research Assistant

Research Division
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City Hall, Baltimore

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PREFACE

At the request of Senator Gorfine, the Research Division was directed to make a study and report as to higher education in Maryland and especially as to the appropriations made by the State to public and private higher educational institutions. Several other reports on the same subject have preceded this one. In 1921, the General Education Board of New York submitted a report on State-Aided Colleges in Maryland. In 1924, a report of the College Commission was submitted, giving detailed figures and descriptions of Maryland colleges receiving State aid. The Committee on Higher Education of the Maryland League of Women Voters, in 1932, issued a report on State-Aided Colleges and Scholarships in Maryland.

The Research Division has received the aid and cooperation of the presidents of the several universities and colleges in compiling the information contained in this report and our appreciation is hereby extended to them. Thanks are also due to the State Comptroller for furnishing the financial summary of the appropriations to the University of Maryland, and to Dr. Abel Wolman, Chairman of the Maryland State Planning Commission, for reading the preliminary draft of the report.

Horace E. Flack,
Director of Research

City Hall, Baltimore, .

November 18th, 1942

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A. Introduction.

Members of the General Assembly have from time to time been interested in the amount of assistance given by the State to institutions of higher learning in Maryland, and in the forms of scholarship aid given in turn by the schools to residents of Maryland.

Five colleges which are privately owned and operated -- Blue Ridge College, Johns Hopkins University, St. John's College, Washington College, and Western Maryland College -- receive State financial aid and regularly give scholarships to Maryland students. Two schools which are owned and operated by the State -- St. Mary's Female Seminary and the University of Maryland -- give scholarships without receiving any specific appropriation therefor in addition to their regular annual appropriations. Five other State-owned schools -- Morgan College and the State teachers' colleges at Bowie, Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson -- have no scholarship aid for their students.

Maryland Institute, which is not a college in the academic sense, receives assistance from the State and also offers State scholarships. Finally, there are several colleges, such as Goucher College and Loyola College, which receive no State funds and accordingly give no State scholarships.

The sections which follow detail briefly the backgrounds of these several schools, the amounts of money they receive from the State, the number and type of scholarships granted, and the conditions surrounding the grants. No account has been taken of the general financial position of these several schools, or of the possibility that the State's assistance may allow

¹ Some State money is given to secondary schools, but no mention is made of them in the present report.

them to charge lower fees for all students, as distinguished from the scholarship holders only. The material in the present report gives scarcely more than an introductory survey of a subject which, it has been suggested, warrants a complete factual study.

B. How The Scholarships Are Awarded

The award of scholarships to five of the State-aided institutions (Blue Ridge College, Maryland Institute, St. John's College, Washington College, and Western Maryland College) and to one of the State-owned institutions, St. Mary's Female Seminary, is governed by Chapter 348 of the Acts of 1941. That act is applicable to Baltimore City and to all the counties except Caroline, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties. It stipulates that State scholarships at these schools and from 26 of the 29 Senatorial districts shall be awarded in each instance by the State Senator. The award is to follow an examination, which is to be prepared and graded by the college concerned and administered by county school officials. The list of those passing the examination is to be submitted to the Senator for his choice, and in making his decision he must take into account the finan-

¹Several reports about the State's appropriations to colleges were made a number of years ago:

The Report of the General Education Board of New York to the Governor, entitled State-Aided Colleges in Maryland, was made in 1921. It presented a detailed factual analysis of the State's appropriations and also of the fiscal operations of the several schools concerned.

The Report of the College Commission, made to Governor Ritchie in 1924, also presented detailed figures and descriptions of the Maryland colleges receiving State aid. It recommended that the present scholarship system be entirely overhauled, so that the granting of scholarships would be at the discretion of a permanent unpaid Commission.

The Committee on Higher Education of the Maryland League of Women Voters subsequently published its State Aided Colleges and Scholarships in Maryland (mimeographed, 1932). It made, among others, the recommendation that a State commission on collegiate education be appointed to consider the problems of higher education in detail, and to make suggestions and formulate a program.

cial condition of the parents or guardians of the applicants; no applicant whose parents or guardians are able to pay the fees is to be appointed.

The Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland are not included in the act mentioned above. Scholarships to them are awarded according to separate provisions, the details of which are given below under the appropriate headings. Similarly, the award of scholarships in Caroline, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties is discussed separately.

The State Code stipulates for a number of the State-aided schools that a student who accepts a State scholarship must engage to teach in the public schools of the State after completing his college work, for at least a two-year period.

C. Privately-Owned Schools Receiving State Assistance.

1. Blue Ridge College. The present Blue Ridge College is the union of two schools organized in Carroll County. One, begun at New Windsor in 1843, was successively New Windsor College, Calvert College, and New Windsor College; the other was started at Union Bridge in 1900 as the Maryland Collegiate Institute and became Blue Ridge College in 1910. Two years later the two institutions were merged, using the location of the former and the name of the latter.

The State appropriation to Blue Ridge College for fiscal 1942 was \$4,000., though a number of years ago (in 1925, 1932, and 1938, for example) it was held at \$7,000. annually. In return, the State Code requires a tuition scholarship for each Senatorial district in the State. In addition, however, the College catalogue lists similar scholarships for each member of the House of Delegates, making a total of more than 150 possibilities for tuition scholarships. In 1940-41 there were 36 of them granted, and in 1941-1942, 47.

Tuition scholarships at Blue Ridge are worth \$200. annually. Those who receive them must pay \$400. for their room and board and approximately \$50. for incidental fees.¹ There is a further compulsory charge of from \$18. to \$21. for accident and sickness insurance.

The Senatorial scholarships for Baltimore City and twenty of the counties are to be awarded under the provisions of Chapter 348 of the Acts of 1941, which directs the Senator to make the appointment from a list of those passing an examination prepared and graded by the College. In Caroline, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties the appointments are to come from the boards of school commissioners, following a competitive examination, "by and with the advice and consent of the senator...." The scholarships which the College catalogue lists for the members of the House of Delegates are to be appointed by these members.

2. Johns Hopkins University. The scholarship assistance given to the Johns Hopkins University goes entirely to the School of Engineering. It was as a result of a \$600,000. appropriation in 1912, in fact, that the School of Engineering was first established.² The same bill provided that there should be an annual appropriation of \$50,000. to the University, beginning in 1913.

In 1912 provision was made for 129 scholarships annually. Of these, 102 were given to the counties and to the four (at that time) legislative districts of Baltimore City, at the rate of one scholarship for each member of the House of Delegates. Six other scholarships were to be distributed throughout the State, at large; and 21 were to go to graduates of several other colleges in Maryland.³ In 1941, the Fifth and Sixth Legislative dis

¹These figures are for the 1942-1943 year.

²Acts of 1912, Ch. 90.

³Acts of 1941, Ch. 214.

districts of Baltimore City were also given scholarships, thus raising to 141 the total number available.

The appropriation for fiscal 1942 was \$95,000. Of this amount, \$10,000 was included in a supplemental appropriation because of the additional scholarships provided for the two districts of Baltimore City. In both 1925 and 1932 the appropriation was \$75,000., and in 1938 it was \$72,500.

Under the terms of the act of 1912, each applicant for a scholarship from a county or legislative district or from the State at large must take an examination given by the University. Those who pass must get from their State Senators a certification that they would be unable to secure such education without scholarship assistance, and the University considers both merit and financial circumstances in selecting "the most deserving" applicant. The scholarships to graduates of other Maryland colleges are given for merit alone, the selection being made by each college.

Each scholarship awarded in the Engineering School at Johns Hopkins carries with it free tuition, exemption from all fees, and free use of textbooks. In addition, one scholarship from each county or legislative district is known as a Senatorial scholarship, the holder of which gets in cash \$200. annually to help defray his living expenses.

A student who receives a scholarship, therefore, pays no school fees except an optional medical fee of either \$1. or \$3. and the caution fee of \$20. The latter is returned at the end of the year if the student has caused no damage or breakage. The student must provide his own board and room, except that 29 scholarship holders get \$200. in cash towards these expenses.

Beginning in June, 1942, the University inaugurated an accelerated program of instruction, with three 16-week terms annually instead of two.

Starting at that time, therefore, students will be charged tuition fees amounting to \$650 for a three-term calendar year, instead of the normal \$450 for a two-term year. However, since the University receives its money according to the State's fiscal years and as the State's fiscal year begins October first, four terms will have elapsed before the State appropriation for fiscal 1944 becomes available. The scholarship assistance which normally would have been given to the students during the school year of 1942-1943 (for the State's fiscal 1943) is being used during the summer term of 1942 and the fall term of 1942-1943. Therefore, unless there is a supplemental appropriation, the scholarship holders will get no assistance for the third term, beginning in February, 1943; and none for the fourth term beginning in June, 1943. The June 1943 term will be practically completed before the beginning of the State's fiscal year 1944.

University officials are asking that such a supplemental appropriation be provided by the General Assembly of 1943. Practically all their Engineering graduates of 1942, they cite, went into technical service with the armed forces or into defense industries.¹ They have estimated that the cost of scholarships, Senatorial emoluments, and books for the scholarship holders, during the term beginning in February 1943, would be \$32,196; and the same amount would apply for the term beginning in June 1943; the total supplemental appropriation for the two terms, therefore, would be \$64,392.

3. Maryland Institute. Maryland Institute offers work in the mechanical and fine arts, at two locations in Baltimore. Of its three branches,

¹For a survey of the work of the Johns Hopkins School of Engineering, with particular reference to the State scholarships, see its Report to the Governor and to the General Assembly (January, 1941). Additional information was submitted to the Legislative Council early in 1942.

that for the promotion of the mechanical arts was organized in 1825, the School of Fine and Practical Arts dates from 1847, and the Rinehart School of Sculpture was organized in 1896. Students may attend either a Day School, a Night School, or a Saturday School.

The State's appropriation to Maryland Institute for fiscal 1942 was \$16,500. It was \$17,000. in 1925, \$20,000. in 1932, and \$18,000. in 1938. The State Code provides that one free scholar is to be received from each county and from each legislative district of Baltimore City.¹ Actually, since the scholarships are good for four years each and each county is offered a new one every year, it is possible for each county and legislative district to have four scholarship holders at the same time, making a potential total for the State of 116 scholarships. In October, 1942, 29 of them were filled, it being explained that the armed services and the war industries were cutting sharply into normal student enrollment.

Scholarships are good for tuition fees, and the Institute has no other fixed charges. Tuition in the Day School, for an 8-month school year, is \$170. That in the Night School, for a 6-month year, is \$20. Tuition in the Saturday School ranges from \$4. to \$15. for the school year. Scholarship holders usually attend either the Day School or the Night School. All students must provide their own board and lodging, and each must pay for whatever materials his work may require.

4. St. John's College. St. John's College at Annapolis was first established in 1696, as King William's School. It was nearly a century later that the school was chartered and given its present name by the General Assembly of Maryland. Since that time it has gone through an unusual variety of educational changes. During the early nineteenth century it

¹PGL (1939), Art. 77, section 241.

listed a curriculum based upon the classics and arts commonly emphasized by American colleges of that time; near the turn of the century it became a military school, with the block system of electives generally found today; and for part of the 1920's and 1930's it continued as a non-military school, under the open elective system. The latest change was inaugurated in 1937. The work now is based upon a reading of "100 great books;" it stresses "the seven liberal arts and sciences," taught in seminars and tutorial groups, and is closer to the curriculum of a century ago than to that of the modern American college.

The State has been making appropriations to St. John's College, in return for scholarships to Maryland students, since 1878. At the present time the annual appropriation is \$63,000. In 1925 it was \$50,000, and in both 1932 and 1938, \$70,000. Fifty-eight scholarships are available.

There are, first, 29 Senatorial scholarships of \$1,000. each, covering tuition (\$600.) and room and board (\$400.).¹ The only school fee which the holders must pay is a \$10. caution fee, and this is returned at the end of the school year if there are no breakage or damage charges. Each appointment is for a four-year period.

Secondly, there are available at St. John's 29 tuition scholarships, covering the tuition of \$600. The holder must pay his own board and room (\$400.), unless he happens to be living at home, and the \$10. caution fee.² These appointments likewise are for four-year periods.

During the school year of 1940-1941, 57 scholarships were granted, and during the year of 1941-1942, 52 scholarships.

All scholarship appointments come after an examination. In Baltimore

¹These are the charges for the school year of 1942-1943.

²PGL (1939), Art. 77, sections 237-238.

City and twenty of the counties, as has been said, the examination is prepared and graded by the College, and the Senator chooses the appointee from those passing it. In Caroline, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties the appointment is made by the boards of school commissioners, "by and with the advice and consent of the senator...."

St. John's College has not entered upon a war-time acceleration program, to compress its work within fewer than four years. It has, instead, dropped the requirement that entering students must have graduated from high school. Hereafter, anyone who passes the entrance examination may enroll, so that the student's education may be accelerated in the sense that he spends less time in high school. With the college work remaining the same, no question arises about changing the manner of the State's assistance.

5. Washington College. Washington College at Chestertown is the outgrowth of a school established at least as early as 1707, which was raised to college rank in 1782. It was named for General Washington, and for a time he was a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors. The school has been coeducational since 1891.

The State made its first provision for an appropriation to Washington College in 1784, shortly after it had provided for the incorporation of the school as a college. At that time it was enacted that the sum of 1250 pounds "current money" be given to Washington College annually, "as a donation by the public."¹

¹ Acts of 1784, Chapter VII. An interesting feature of this act was that it detailed the sources from which this appropriation might be drawn. For example, moneys received on the Eastern Shore for marriage licenses and for license fees for hawkers and retailers of liquors were to be held "subject to the orders of the visitors and governors of Washington College..."

Slight increases in the amount appropriated were made from time to time, but no considerable change was made until during the 1890's. Several acts passed during that period provided for additional State assistance. The appropriation for fiscal 1942 was \$58,500. It was \$45,000. in 1925, \$65,000. in 1932, and \$64,500. in 1938.

For just about a century the appropriations from the State have provided for State scholarships at Washington College. At the present time, "two male students from each county of the Eastern Shore receive board and room, tuition and text books. The appointments are made by the State Senator from each county only after a competitive examination by the College, except that in Caroline County the award is made by the Orphans Court of the county and the College gives no examination."

Also, "a similar scholarship is provided for one male student from each senatorial district on the Western Shore including Baltimore City. These are granted by appointment by the appropriate State senators only

¹This description of the State scholarships is taken from the Washington College Bulletin of March, 1942, page 29. According to it, there is a total of 38 scholarships giving room, board, tuition, and books; and 14 others give tuition and books.

It is unusually difficult to trace when and how the General Assembly provided for State scholarships at Washington College. The Code of Public General Laws (1959 Edition, Article 77, Sections 242-248) mentions free tuition and books for nine females from the Eastern Shore and the same for either a male or a female from each county on the Western Shore. In the current appropriation act, however (Acts of 1941, Ch. 933), it is stipulated that "in return for the allowance, Washington College shall furnish 36 scholarships covering free tuition, board, room rent and textbooks, and 25 covering free tuition and textbooks and 50 covering free tuition..."

The numerous acts of the General Assembly which provide scholarships for Washington College often use different terms in describing what the students are to receive and it therefore is hard to compute totals. Among the acts to be consulted are the following: Acts of 1910, Ch. 309; Acts of 1898, Ch. 293; Acts of 1896, Ch. 188; Acts of 1892, Ch. 15; Acts of 1874, Ch. 282; Acts of 1870, Ch. 339; Acts of 1856, Ch. 219; Acts of 1847, Res. 31; Acts of 1839, Res. 34; Acts of 1834, Res. 64.

after a competitive examination given by the College, except that in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties the scholarship is assigned by the County Board of Education by and with the consent of the Senator from that district."

Finally, "the Board of Education of each county on the Western Shore is empowered to send one male student to the College who is entitled to receive free tuition and textbooks. Since tuition scholarships are now provided for all Maryland students the added advantage to these appointees is the cost of text books only."

Maryland students at Washington College currently pay \$236. for a year's room and board and \$231.50 for other fees and charges. No part of this is tuition, however, for no tuition fee is charged of State Residents. Out-of-State students pay an additional \$100. as a tuition fee. The holder of a Senatorial scholarship therefore would have a credit of \$236. toward the total cost of \$467.50, and he also would receive free text books, which college officials estimate to cost about \$25. annually.

There has been from time to time some question of the right of the College to charge its scholarship holders this annual amount of \$231.50. The Attorney General's office has given two opinions on the subject, one in 1931 and the other in 1939.

In the 1939 opinion, Attorney General Walsh pointed out that the charge comprised a general college fee of \$219.50, a damage deposit of \$10., and a key deposit of \$2. In the earlier opinion, the "general college fee" was referred to as "overhead charges." Both opinions stated that the charge had been made for many years, and that the General Assembly had evidently thought it reasonable and proper, since it had continued to make annual appropriations to the College. The whole matter was held to be one

1

for legislative decision only.

6. Western Maryland College. Western Maryland College has developed from a private academy which started in Westminster in 1860. It opened as a college in 1867. State assistance in return for free scholarships has been given since 1878, and in the current appropriation bill it amounts to \$55,000. annually. It was \$22,700. in 1925, \$50,000. in 1932, and \$57,000. in 1938.

The State Code provides that one male student and one female student from each Senatorial district be educated free of charge, for board and tuition, making a total of 58 such scholarships.²

In addition, appropriation bills specify that there shall be two tuition scholarships for each election district of Carroll County, making a total of 28 tuition scholarships for the 14 election districts.³

The annual tuition charge at Western Maryland is \$200., and that for board and room ranges upward from \$375. The Senatorial scholarships are thus worth \$575. yearly. Those holding them must pay incidental fees which average possibly \$40., and buy their own books at an estimated cost of from \$15. to \$35.

The tuition scholarships for Carroll County are worth \$200. annually. Holders of them must pay the estimates for fees and books mentioned above and, if they happen to be living at the College, at least \$375. for board and room.

Scholarships from Baltimore City and twenty of the counties, accord-

¹16 Op. Atty. General 115 (1931); 24 Op. Atty. General 276 (1939).

²PGL (1939), Art. 77, secs. 239-240. Room rent is not mentioned in the Code, but it also is provided. The College reports that it has in recent years granted 60 such scholarships.

³In the 1941 appropriation bill (Chapter 938) there are mentioned only 14 tuition scholarships, at the rate of two for each election district. Actually, there are 14 election districts and therefore 28 such scholarships.

ing to the terms of Chapter 348 of the Acts of 1941, are awarded by the State Senators, choosing from a list of those passing the examination prepared and graded by the College. In Caroline, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties the appointments are to be made by the school commissioners, following a competitive examination, "by and with the advice and consent of the senator...."¹

Western Maryland College has inaugurated an optional war-time acceleration program, in which a student may complete his work in three regular sessions and two summer sessions, instead of the normal four winter terms.

D. State-Owned Schools Having State Scholarships

1. St. Mary's Female Seminary. St. Mary's Female Seminary at St. Mary's City was established by act of the General Assembly of 1839 as a State Monument School. Since 1937 it has had the rank of junior college.

Despite its position as a State-owned school, the Seminary was for many years treated as a State-aided institution. Until recently, for example, the State's appropriations to it were phrased as are those to the State-aided schools;² the appropriation now is included in the itemized budgetary accounts.³ Also, the General Assembly provided in 1941 that the Board of Trustees should thereafter be appointed by the Governor, in order that the control and management of this State property should be under the jurisdiction of the State government.⁴

The State Code stipulates that 29 State scholarships are to be

¹PGL (1939), Art. 77, sections 239-240.

²See, for example, Acts of 1931, Ch. 150.

³See, for example, Acts of 1941, Ch. 938.

⁴Acts of 1941, Ch. 877.

granted, one for each county or legislative district. Each scholarship covers tuition (\$100.) and room and board (\$300.), amounting to a total of \$400. for a school year. Scholarship holders pay other fees and charges which range from \$85. to \$150.

In Baltimore City and twenty of the counties, as was detailed in Chapter 348 of the Acts of 1941, each candidate for a scholarship is to take an examination, to be prepared and graded by the Seminary, and the Senator chooses the appointee from those passing it. In Caroline, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties the appointees are to be chosen by the boards of county school commissioners, without recourse to a competitive examination.¹ All scholarships are for a period of four years, unless the holder is dismissed by the trustees.

For fiscal 1942 the State appropriated to St. Mary's Female Seminary a total of \$37,764. to cover its operating expenses. For fiscal 1941 the appropriation was \$35,820. Of this latter sum, \$12,820. came from General Funds and \$23,000. from Special Funds. That part of the total appropriation coming from Special Funds was more than repaid, for the Seminary's income from fees and other receipts was \$26,825.65. The total cash disbursements were \$36,547.08., leaving a net disbursement of \$9,721.43.²

2. University of Maryland. The present University of Maryland is a merger of the Maryland State College at College Park and the old privately owned University of Maryland at Baltimore. The former was chartered in 1856 as the Maryland Agricultural College, and the latter dates back to the College of Medicine of Maryland, organized in 1807. The two schools were

¹PGL (1939), Art. 77, section 236.

²These figures are from the 1939 and 1941 appropriation acts and from Statements "A" and "B" in the Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury for fiscal 1941.

brought together in 1920. The professional schools of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, law, and nursing are in Baltimore, while at College Park work is offered in such fields as agriculture, arts and sciences, engineering, education, home economics, and commerce.

The University is owned and operated by the State, so that it cannot be classed with the State-aided institutions already discussed. It had no State scholarships until 1941, when the General Assembly provided three sets of tuition scholarships to the undergraduate schools, as follows: (1) three for each legislative district of Baltimore City and for each county, to be appointed by the State Senators, except that only one appointment may be made from each district or county in any one year; (2) one from each legislative district and county, to the College for Negroes at Princess Anne, the appointments likewise to be made by the State Senators; and (3) a number from each legislative district and county equal to the number of its members in the House of Delegates, the appointments to be made by those members. For all of them it is added that "appointments by Senators and Delegates shall be on any basis the Senators and Delegates may each elect, provided that each student so appointed shall first show financial need and shall satisfy the entrance requirements of the University."¹

When the act of 1941 becomes fully operative there will be a total of 239 tuition scholarships available. The University has reported that 139 State scholarships were awarded during the school year of 1941-1942.

It was further provided in the act of 1941 that "nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect tuition scholarships already established,

¹ Acts of 1941, Ch. 843. It had originally been proposed to the Assembly that there should be 29 Senatorial scholarships to the Medical School. A similar suggestion was voiced to the Legislative Council by the President of the University, on November 5, 1942.

or which may be established, to attract outstanding students, without regard to geographical restrictions...." During 1940-1941 there were 166 of these University awards, and during 1941-1942, 123.

A Maryland student attending the University at College Park pays these annual fees: tuition, \$145; board, \$270; room, from \$76. to \$110; athletic and other fees, about \$40. Some scientific courses require additional laboratory fees.¹

The State scholarships provide for free tuition only, and therefore have an annual value to the holder of \$145. No additional appropriation was made by the General Assembly to pay for them.

The total appropriation to the University for fiscal 1942 was \$3,686,135. This included, in addition to the College Park and Baltimore schools, the College for Negroes at Princess Anne, the agricultural experiment and extension work, and a number of other items.²

The appropriation for fiscal 1941 was \$3,364,135., of which sum \$1,164,135. was from General Funds and \$2,200,000. from Special Funds. During that year the University had total receipts (including Federal funds) of \$2,726,106.36 and total disbursements (also including Federal funds) of \$3,964,253.59. The itemized figures are shown in a separate schedule.³

E. State-Owned Schools Having No State Scholarships.

1. Morgan State College. Morgan State College was acquired by the State in 1939, though for years prior to that time it had been a State-aided institution. Thus, it received \$7,000. in 1925, \$26,000. in 1932, and

¹ These figures are based upon the traditional two-semester year. For a student attending the summer semester also, total costs are approximately one-third more.

² Acts of 1941, Ch. 933.

³ This schedule was compiled by the State Comptroller's Office.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BUDGET
FISCAL YEAR 1941

General Funds	Balance Forwarded From 1940	State Appropriation	Cash Receipts	Net Transfers	Disbursements	Balance 9-30-41
Resident and Extension Instruction and Research Division of Business Management Princess Anne College Live Stock Sanitary Service and Department of Veterinary Science	\$ 57,095.35	\$ 602,939.88	\$ 538.66		\$ 603,142.03	\$ 396.51
State Department of Forestry		290,544.12	1,381.92		291,926.04	
Maryland Geological Survey		25,983.00			25,983.00	
Maryland State Weather Service		220,640.00	27.45		157,095.35*	64,995.06
		60,594.00	2,175.13		46,127.42	
		15,383.00	741.65		3,252.46*	
		2,551.00			5,520.79	
					639.54*	
					555.09	
Total	\$ 60,987.35	\$ 1,218,635.00	\$ 4,864.81	-\$ 29,241.48	\$ 1,189,914.11	\$ 65,331.57

Special Funds

Resident Instruction & Business Management-College Park	\$ 488,089.90		\$ 1,511,705.38	\$ 20,042.66	\$ 1,514,185.21	\$ 505,653.73
Experiment Station	11,495.95		49,346.76	- 108.66	51,247.53	9,486.52
Extension Service	7,608.05		74,460.75	1,700.00	75,230.22	8,538.58
Business Management, Baltimore	12,036.85		5,647.57	96,917.00	80,379.49	34,221.93
Baltimore Schools	274,045.82		562,545.91	- 24,278.00	540,219.72	272,094.01
University Hospital	4,513.35		600,942.28	- 94,274.00	498,582.60	12,599.03
Princess Anne College	3,549.29		35,929.86		32,640.47	6,838.68
Live Stock Sanitary Service and Department of Veterinary Science	8,246.75		16,640.97		16,674.17	8,213.55
State Department of Forestry	16,832.70		54,509.73	- 23,497.18	47,845.25	
Total	\$ 826,418.66		\$ 2,911,729.21	-\$ 23,497.18	\$ 2,887,004.66	\$ 871,646.03

Federal Funds

Resident and Extension Instruction and Research Experiment Station	\$ 55,995.70		\$ 75,624.56		\$ 74,621.67	\$ 56,998.59
Extension Service	956.44		119,027.79		116,647.50	3,336.70
Princess Anne College	51,465.81		196,546.65		194,048.34	53,964.12
	11,450.55		15,261.23		15,105.52	11,606.26
Total	\$ 119,868.47		\$ 406,460.23		\$ 400,423.03	\$ 125,905.67

Investment Fund

University of Maryland Fund	\$ 500.00		\$ 3,994.39		\$ 4,494.39	
Totals	\$ 1,007,774.48		\$ 3,227,048.64	-\$ 52,738.66	\$ 4,451,836.19	\$ 1,048,883.27

NOTE: These figures have been taken from the Comptroller's Annual Report Statement "N."

Chapter 284 of the Acts of 1939 authorized the following general fund appropriations to the University of Maryland and State Board of Agriculture:

Page 622	\$ 1,164,135.00
Pages 637 and 638	54,500.00
Total	\$ 1,218,635.00

Chapter 508 of the Acts of 1941 authorized the transfer of the following State Departments from the control of the University of Maryland and State Board of Agriculture to the Board of Natural Resources:

Department of State Forests and Parks
Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources
Department of Research & Education-Maryland Weather Service

The net transfer figure of \$52,738.66 represents the transfer of appropriation balances, thus creating the above new State Departments as of June 1, 1941

\$60,000. in State funds in 1938. These appropriations were made outright, with no mention of State scholarships in return.

However, the Board of Trustees set aside \$6,000. annually during part of the period that Morgan College was a State-aided institution, which sum was given as student scholarships in units of \$50. each. Since the school has been acquired by the State, this amount has been raised to \$14,000. All these scholarship grants have in reality been only remitted tuition fees.

Students at Morgan College pay annually a tuition fee of \$100., room and board of \$252., and other charges of \$32. A partial remission of the tuition fee reduces these annual costs accordingly.

The President of Morgan State College recently has asked that approximately \$20,000. be set aside annually for scholarships to Negroes of Maryland to attend that school. In support of his request, he has written as follows:

It must be remembered that the best intellectual material is not always found in the homes where the economic situation justifies sending the child to college.... The State appropriates \$25,000. a year for Negro students to study elsewhere than in Maryland provided they wish to take courses that are available at the University of Maryland and are not available at Morgan State College. This fund is designated as 'The State Scholarship Fund for Negroes.' It is somewhat disconcerting to the colored citizens to find that individual scholarships up to \$350. are available to persons who wish to study outside the State of Maryland while students who desire to go to Morgan State College, inside the State of Maryland, find no such resources.

The same statement quotes a finding of the Commission on Higher Education for Negroes, in 1937, that Negro students receive in State scholarship aid an amount equal to about one-twelfth as much as white students, or less than one-half as much as a prorated distribution would be.

¹In a letter to the Legislative Council, dated September 14, 1942.

The following suggestion for the allocation of a \$20,000. scholarship fund has come from the President of Morgan College; (1) 20 scholarships of \$400. each, to defray all charges and fees for that number of high school graduates of the State outside Baltimore City; (2) 20 scholarships of \$150. each, to cover everything except living expenses for this number of high school graduates from Baltimore City; and (3) 90 scholarships of \$100. each, which could be granted to any student on the basis of need. All the scholarships, it is continued, should be awarded only to those students who have had and are continuing to have good scholastic records.

The appropriation for Morgan State College for fiscal 1942 was \$201,780. That for fiscal 1941 was \$75,000. In this latter year the school reported receipts amounting to \$110,244.31, and total disbursements of \$190,695.46.

2. State Teachers' Colleges. The State owns and operates four colleges which train teachers for the elementary schools, located at Towson, Frostburg, and Salisbury for white students, and at Bowie for Negroes. The fees at the colleges for white students are similar, and although the State subsidizes each student no State scholarships have been specifically provided. Each student at Bowie has a scholarship for tuition.

The colleges for white students have an annual tuition fee of \$100., but there is no tuition fee at Bowie. At Towson and Salisbury room and board cost \$216. annually (\$6 a week for 36 weeks), while at Frostburg the corresponding cost is \$200. At Bowie, the annual cost of room, board, registration and laundry is \$135. Each of the four schools has small additional fees, which total \$20. or less annually.

¹In a letter to the Legislative Council, dated October 26, 1942.

The president of one of the teachers' colleges has suggested that scholarships might help to attract students. The State Department of Education has recommended that all tuition charges be omitted for the last two years of work, a proposal which in effect would grant tuition scholarships to all white Juniors and Seniors. The annual cost to the State has been estimated at \$37,500.

The appropriations to the teachers' colleges for fiscal 1942 were as follows: Bowie, \$66,025; Frostburg, \$84,780; Salisbury, \$93,772; and Towson, \$225,309.

For fiscal 1941, the appropriations from General Funds and Special Funds, and the receipts and disbursements, were as follows:

<u>School</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Bowie	\$ 59,025.	\$41,025	\$18,000.	\$20,683.69	\$61,291.10
Frostburg	79,885.	45,685.	34,200.	35,709.86	83,494.00
Salisbury	95,677.	43,837.	51,840.	45,089.99	89,896.65
Towson	244,255.	136,515.	87,740.	89,144.33	229,492.40

The four schools had total disbursements for the year of \$464,174.15, of which \$190,627.87 were offset by receipts.

F. Summary

Six privately-owned institutions of higher education in Maryland (Blue Ridge College, Johns Hopkins University, Maryland Institute, St. John's College, Washington College, Western Maryland College) receive financial assistance from the State, in return for which they grant State scholarships in varying forms and amounts to residents of Maryland. Appropriations to

¹At a meeting of the Legislative Council on July 8, 1942.

²These figures are from the appropriation bill of 1939 and from Statements "A" and "B" in the Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury for fiscal 1941.

them during four selected recent years have been as follows:

	<u>1925</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1942</u>
Blue Ridge College	\$ 7,000.	\$ 7,000.	\$ 7,000.	\$ 4,000.
Johns Hopkins University	75,000.	75,000.	72,500.	95,000.
Maryland Institute	17,000.	20,000.	18,000.	16,500.
St. John's College	50,000.	70,000.	70,000.	63,000.
Washington College	45,000.	65,000.	64,500.	58,500.
Western Maryland College	22,700.	50,000.	57,000.	55,000.

These funds naturally improve the general financial condition of the schools and may help in making possible lower fees for all students, in addition to those actually receiving State scholarships.

Two schools (St. Mary's Female Seminary and the University of Maryland) are owned and operated by the State and have available a number of State scholarships, though no specific items for them have been put into the regular appropriation bills. The University of Maryland in fiscal 1941 had net disbursements of \$1,238,147.23; and the net disbursements of St. Mary's Female Seminary amounted to \$9,721.43.

Five other schools which are owned and operated by the State (Morgan College, and the teachers' colleges at Bowie, Frostburg, Salisbury, and Towson) have no State scholarships. Morgan College was a State-aided school until 1939, receiving \$7,000. in 1925, \$26,000. in 1932, and \$60,000. in 1938. The president has asked that scholarship aid be provided, citing the difficulties encountered by Negro students of limited funds when they try to complete college work. There also has been mention of the possibility of providing scholarships at the four teachers' colleges, or of having no tuition fees for members of the Junior and Senior classes.

Net disbursements at Morgan State College in fiscal 1941 were \$80,451.15. For the four State teachers' colleges, net disbursements were \$273,546.28.

In sum, then, the State currently is spending some \$290,000. annually

to the State-aided institutions of higher education and about \$1,600,000 annually for the upkeep of the State-owned colleges.

Discussion of the State's financial assistance given to institutions of higher learning inevitably leads to basic questions of educational policy, the determining of which calls for considerable study. Such a study might be planned to follow the suggestion of Dr. Abel Wolman, Chairman of the Maryland State Planning Commission. He recommended to the Legislative Council, at its meeting on August 13, 1942, that there should be made a comprehensive study of the State's higher educational system, including State-aided and State-supported institutions, in order that a long range educational program might be prepared. He further suggested the desirability of having this study made by some qualified person or organization from outside the State.

Regardless of the magnitude or the trends of the appropriations to the State's institutions of higher education, Dr. Wolman has written,¹ "they in themselves do not provide the basis for a sound State philosophy or policy by which to govern annual appropriations. Without a comprehensive study of our entire higher educational system the State could not hope to appropriate intelligently for the operations and enlarged programs of the institutions with any assurance that such appropriations were being expended in the most desirable manner."

¹In a letter to the Legislative Council, dated November 6, 1942.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF MARYLAND

PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS

Official Reports

- Report to the General Assembly of 1941 December, 1940
Proposed Bills Submitted to the General Assembly of 1941 December, 1940

Research Reports

1. Regulation of Fireworks March, 1940
2. Report on the Almshouses in Maryland April, 1940
3. The Problem of Local Legislation in Maryland April, 1940
4. Municipal Legislation in Maryland August, 1940
5. Roadside Control. September, 1940
6. Retail Installment Selling September, 1940
7. Supplementary Report on Regulation of Fireworks October, 1940
8. Highway Condemnation November, 1940
9. Building and Loan Associations November, 1940
10. Tobacco Marketing in Maryland February, 1942
11. Industrial Life Insurance in Maryland June, 1942
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13. Experience Rating in Unemployment Compensation September, 1942
14. Tax Sales in Maryland October, 1942
15. Filing and Publication of Administrative Rules and Regulations. October, 1942
16. Self-Insurance on State Property October, 1942
17. Authority to Remove Bank Officials and Employees October, 1942
18. Supplementary Report on Building and Loan Associations November, 1942