DOCUMLIT RESUME

ED 073 755

JC 730 062

AUTHCR

Mills, Peter K.

TITLE

A Study of the Community College Board of Trustees

and the Process of Institutional Change.

INSTITUTION

Rutgers, The State Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.

Graduate School of Education.

SPONS AGENCY

American Association of Junior Colleges, Washington, D.C.: Association of Governing Boards of Universities

and Colleges, Washington, D.C.

PUB DATE

[71] 39p.

MOIL

MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29

ELRS PRICE DESCRIPTORS

Administrator Attitudes; Administrator

Characteristics; Community Colleges; *Educational Change; Enrollment Rate; *Governance; Governing Boards; Junior Colleges; Post Secondary Education;

Questionnaires; *Surveys; Technical Reports;

*Trustees

AESTRACT

A study was conducted to: (1) ascertain the characteristics, attitudes and activities of public community college trustees; (2) describe the process by which institutional change occurs at these colleges; and (3) examine the interaction or involvement of trustees with the process of change. A two-phase questionnaire was designed; phase I was used to collect data from 239 presidents of two-year institutions, and phase II was used to collect data from 296 trustees. Findings included the following: (1) explosive or rapid growth in enrollment over the last three years was reported by nearly 40 percent of the presidents; (2) community college boards are smaller than those governing most four-year colleges and universities; (3) nearly 60 percent of community college trustees are elected, most by direct popular vote; (4) trustee meetings at which action is taken are open to the public at 93.3 percent of the institutions; (5) in community colleges, the "unified control" model of board-administration relationships predominates; (6) about 40 percent have a system of institutional governance involving faculty, student, administrative and staff groups; (7) trustees appear to understand and support the concepts of universal higher education and open admissions; and (8) trustees believe that public two-year colleges should be governed as part of the higher education system rather than as part of the public school system. Copies of the questionnaire are appended. (KM)



FILMED FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

A STUDY OF THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND THE PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE OFFICE OF EDUCATION THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRO

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION & WELFARE OFFICE OF EDUCATION THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM DIE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF LDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

Conducted by the
Department of Administration and Supervision
Graduate School of Education
Rutgers University
The State University of New Jersey
New Brunswick, N. J. 08903

DEC 1972

in cooperation with:

The American Association of Junior Colleges and ...
The Association of Governing Boards

Principal Investigator: Peter K. Mills

Background, Purpose and Data Collection

The purpose of this study was threefold: to ascertain the characteristics, attitudes and activities of public community college trustees; to describe the process by which institutional change occurs at these colleges; and to examine the interaction or involvement of trustees with the process or processes of change. Accepted as given was the fact that widespread desire for change in higher education had been manifested by many individuals and groups, both within and without institutions.

A review of the relevant literature revealed that there had been several recent studies of trustee characteristics, but none directed specifically toward the nation's community colleges or linking research on trustees with institutional change.

Consequently, a two-phase instrument was designed, with phase I intended for public two-year college presidents and phase II for trustees. The 1970 <u>Directory</u> of the American Association of Junior

Colleges established that there were 794 public two-year institutions in operation. Very quickly, it became obvious that not all of these institutions were governed directly by boards of trustees. Some were extensions of the local public school system, others were controlled by a single statewide board or by university regents. A group of 455 colleges which had local governing boards of trustees was accepted as the institutional population for the purposes of the study. Presidents at all 455 institutions were surveyed (with phase I questionnaire) and trustee names and addresses requested. A sample was created of approximately one-third of the trustees on each institutional mailing list. The phase II questionnaire was directed to them. Two hundred and thirty-nine presidents responded (52.5 per cent) and 296 trustees (55.8 per cent) returned their questionnaires.

Findings are summarized by category below. However, they are consecutively numbered for identification and ease of referral.

<u>Summary of Findings Regarding the Characteristics of Institutions and Boards</u>

- The community college is a twentieth century institution. More than half have been founded since 1960.
- Community colleges are relatively small in enrollment. Sixtyone per cent have fewer than 2500 students.
- 3. In general, the colleges are supported financially from three



- sources: student tuition or fees, local sponsor contributions \\
 and state aid, with the largest burden being borne by the state.
- 4. Explosive or rapid growth in enrollment over the last three years was reported by nearly forty per cent of the presidents. Over eighty per cent stated that their institution had grown at least moderately.
- 5. Community college boards are smaller than those governing most four year colleges and universities. The majority of boards have between seven and nine members, with the most frequent size set at seven. Mean board size is 7.62.
- 6. Nearly sixty per cent of community college trustees are elected to their position, most of these by direct popular vote. The remainder are appointed, with the state's governor playing an important role here. Most boards (83.3 per cent) place no limit on the number of terms a trustee may serve.
- 7. More than half of the boards which are elected directly by the people (nearly sixty per cent of the total) have the authority to levy taxes to provide local support for the college. Conversely, those which are appointed do not have this ability and must request funds and budget approval from the appointing authority.
- 8. Trustee meetings at which action is taken are open to the public at 93.3 per cent of the institutions. Three quarters of the



- colleges reported that their board did not meet as a whole in restricted private sessions preliminary to public ones.
- 9. The agendas for public trustee meetings are widely distributed to the college administration in addition to board members. In approximately sixty-five per cent of the institutions, they are also distributed to the faculty leadership and to the press. In slightly less than one-half of the colleges does the student leadership receive agendas.
- 10. Since community college boards tend to be small, it follows that most operate as a committee of the whole rather than organize into a committee structure. Where there are committees, those for finance and facilities are most frequent. Only twenty-five per cent of those boards which do not discuss action items in preliminary restricted meetings of the whole, do conduct such discussions in committees.
- 11. Those boards which do operate in committees do not generally invite regular participation in discussions by anyone other than the president. In fact, in one quarter of the cases, the president is not a participant either. Faculty and student participation in trustee committee deliberations occurs at very few of the institutions which have trustee committees. Alumni and the general public are almost never involved.



- 12. In community colleges, the "unified control" model of board-administration relationships predominates. In only fifteen per cent of the colleges does anyone other than the president report directly to the board. The board maintains its own office on campus at only three per cent of the institutions.
- 13. Decisions arrived at during public trustee meetings are communicated to the members of the college community by a variety of means, the most frequent being the public press and campus newspaper. More than half of the colleges circulate minutes of the meetings on campus. Only one-third of the colleges make a special effort to distribute a summary of the meeting the next day.
- 14. Manuals, containing trustee policy statements, are available at approximately three-quarters of the institutions. These manuals are widely distributed to trustees, the administration and faculty. Less than half of the colleges distribute them to the student leadership.
- 15. At more than seventy-five per cent of the institutions formally adopted written policies exist on the subjects of Faculty Participation, Conduct and Discipline, Personnel Grievances and Academic Freedom. Sixty per cent of the colleges have statements on Student Participation, Obstruction and Disruption,



Use of Law Enforcement Authority, Controversial Issues, Student Rights and Student Publications. Fewer than half of the colleges reported policies on the Use of Firearms and Conflict of Interest.

<u>Summary of Findings on Institutional Governance - Participation in the Change Process</u>

- 16. Over eighty per cent of the colleges reported that they had some kind of formal process or structure.
- of interrelated faculty, student, administrative and staff groups. Other structures reported in the order of decreasing frequency were: the "All College Senate," "Faculty Committee System," "Presidential Advisory Body," and "Faculty Meeting."
- 18. More than sixty-two per cent of institutions reported that this structure was newly created or modified within the past two years. The responsibility for initiating the structure or modification was ascribed to presidents (49.7 per cent) a joint committee (20.5 per cent), administrators (14.4 per cent) or the faculty leadership (12.8 per cent). Trustees or students, it was reported, did not offer much leadership in initiating a governance structure.
- 19. The faculty and administration were almost universally



represented in these governance systems, with students somewhat less so. Less than half of the colleges involve the nonprofessional staff. Very few involve alumni.

- 20. The data indicated that the concept behind the functioning of the governance system was routinely explained in writing to the faculty. Less than half of the colleges made any effort to communicate this to students. Very few institutions mounted special campaigns to educate the college community to the functioning of this change process.
- 21. The findings above demonstrate that trustees have had very little formal contact at meetings or committee deliberations with anyone but the administration. They also have experienced very little informal communication with students and faculty. Some informal contact was reported, by more than half of the institutions, at faculty social affairs, student social affairs and as a result of campus visits.

Summary of Findings Regarding Trustee Characteristics, Attitudes and Activities

22. The modal or typical community college trustee is: a Caucasian male; the holder of a bachelor's degree; a protestant over forty-five years of age; an executive, lawyer, doctor or small businessman who earns more than \$20,000 a year; married with



children, a long-time community resident; a Republican and one who describes himself as a moderate who has served as a trustee for more than five years and has extensive other public service.

- 23. Trustees do not read the literature of higher education and are only familiar with those titles which have been summarized or widely reported in the popular press. Furthermore, their periodical readership is practically limited to "The Readers' Digest" and the national picture and news weeklies.
- 24. Community college trustees appeared to understand and strongly support the concepts of Universal Higher Education and the "Open Door" admissions policy for community colleges.

 They agreed that these colleges should, in general, be comprehensive institutions.
- 25. Trustees believed that public two-year colleges should be governed as a part of the state's system of higher education. rather than be organizationally connected to the public schools, as a 13th and 14th grade. They felt that the governance model for community colleges should be the lay governing board elected or appointed at the local level. Trustees were badly split on the question of whether governing boards generally are "representative" of the communities they serve. However,



most trustees considered their own board to be representative.

- 26. Again, there were wide disagreements among trustees about whether trustees have been too aloof from other (non-administrative) members of the college community. On the other hand, most did not feel that the president should serve as the only channel of communication.
- 27. Trustees supported the principles of Academic Freedom and strongly expressed the conviction that their institutions should serve as a community cultural center. They stated overwhelmingly that teaching effectiveness, not research or publications, should be the prime concern of faculty. They seemed less convinced that the institution should be actively engaged in solving community social problems.
- 28. A majority of trustees opposed collective bargaining with the faculty. Trustees were generally uninformed about the Scranton Commission's recommendations regarding campus violence, but felt that modes of protest should be defined as legitimate or illegitimate and firm action taken against the latter.
- 29. Trustees generally identified with the views of Richard Nixon,

 Spiro Agnew, Ronald Reagan and Nelson Rockefeller. They ex
 pressed very negative feelings toward the views of George

 Wallace, Jerry Rubin and Eldridge Cleaver. The trustees tended



to identify more with Republicans and Conservatives and to reject the views of radicals on the right or left. Their opinions were more similar to "middle of the road" members of either party than they are to liberal Democrats.

- Most trustees agreed that the membership of governing boards should be broadened, but did not feel that the way should be cleared to permit faculty members and students to serve. However, trustees supported increased trustee involvement with students and faculty, as long as the role of the president was not undermined. A majority of trustees expressed belief in increased participation by students and faculty in policy development.
- 31. Trustees encouraged innovation in instruction and more flexibility in the curriculum to meet individual needs. However, they were not sure that they wanted to disturb the traditional grading system.
- 32. They felt strongly that college facilities and administrative organization should be designed to enhance good human relations and that institutions should be more accountable for what they produce.
- 33. Trustees generally accepted the fact that their role and the president's role may have to be modified to accommodate



- some of these desirable changes.
- 34. In regard to the relationship between their institution and state and local government, most trustees expressed satisfaction with the present model of governance (primarily control by a local lay board). They were split on the question of whether financing is adequate, with slightly more favoring additional financial support, primarily from the state. Recent changes in this governance relationship were viewed positively two to one.
- 35. Trustees overwhelmingly agreed with a definition of educational leader as change agent, but twenty per cent fewer of them felt that cducational leadership was an accepted function of the two-year college presidency. They strongly agreed that it should be so.
- 36. In supporting the concept of president as educational leader, trustees stated that they were willing to:
 - support the president's delegation of fiscal management to another administrator,
 - encourage experimentation and tolerate occasional failure.

 They further agreed that budget and facility requests should be related to improved learning and that they should hold the president accountable for establishing participation in recommending and evaluating educational change.



- 37. The data reveal that more than half of the trustees report spending eleven hours per month on trustee activities. Twenty per cent devoted more than twenty-one hours on this. Trustees tended to allocate more of their time on matters of finance and facilities and gave least attention to student life.
- 38. Slightly more than thirty per cent of the trustees reported that they had been significantly involved in what several writers have regarded as a major trustee function: "determining or reassessing institutional purpose."
- 39. Only seventeen per cent of trustees responded that they were involved with their board in "protecting the institution" from unwarrented attacks from within or without.
- 40. Eighty-one trustees (27.4 per cent) reported that their board had served as a "court of last resort" to resolve personnel grievances which could not be redressed through administrative channels.

<u>Summary of Findings Regarding Confrontations Experienced at Com-</u> <u>munity Colleges and President's Expectation of Changes in</u> <u>Governance</u>

41. Responses to the survey demonstrate that community colleges

did not experience much confrontation during the period of Sep
tember 1969 - June of 1971. Only thirty-four colleges (14.2)



- per cent) reported examples of this kind of activity.
- 42. Only thirty-eight presidents (15.9 per cent) wrote that they expected significant changes to occur in the governance of their institution. The most frequently reported anticipated change involved collective bargaining. Next in frequency was the expectation of increased participation, particularly by students.



COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRUSTEES AND THE PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

	PHASE I = INSTITUTIO	2	<u>key</u>	cont.	col.		
	PRESIDENTS' QUEST	e only	cc	P 1	1 2		
acc qua	PRESIDENTS' QUESTIONAIRE PRESIDENTS' QUESTIONAIRE Directions: No special pen or pencil is required. Questions are grouped according to the method of answer. Please feel free to insert qualifying information or comments adjacent to the question, at the bottom of the page, or in the space provided at the back. Section I = Short Answer Fill-In. Please insert the information requested in the						
<u>Sect</u>	<u>ion I = Short Answer Fill-In</u> . Pl space provided.	ease insert the information	rec	Juested	in the	_!	
Α.	Name of Institution:						
В.	Name of the governing board, w	hether state, county, distr	ict	or loca	1:		
c.	The authorized number of member	ers for this board is:				(col. 13-14)	
D.	D. Percent share of operating budget revenues per full time equivalent student received from each source listed:						
		State				**	
		Local (County/Community)			<u> </u>		
		Student Fees/Tuition			<u>%</u>		
		Federal			<u>%</u>		
		Other			<u>%</u>	r	
	•	Total			100%		
Ε.	Γall, 1970 minority racial charac in percent (estimate if necessary	cteristics of student body v);					
		Afro-American			<u>%</u>		
		Spanish Surnamed American	1		<u>%</u>		
		American Indian			<u>%</u> ,		
		Oriental American		Sand-Saper Sand	<u> </u>		
		Γoreign Student			<u>%</u>		
		Other			<u> </u>		



Page two - PRESIDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE

<u>Se</u>	accurate r a check m	esponse from amor ark in the box at ri	ease choose the one most ng those provided and place ight which corresponds to e correct response.	
	Characterize ins	titution's rate of g vears:	rowth in students and faculty	(col. 15)
	ā. Explosive (1	00%+) b	. Rapid (50%+)	
	c. Moderate (1	0-49%) d	. Relatively stable (0-9%)	Øc. Ød
2.	The College is p	rincipally housed i	n facilities which are:	(col. 16)
	a. Temporary,	or b	. Permanent	
3.	In these facilitie square feet per F	s, net assignable .T.E. student is:	(instructionally related)	(col. 17 <u>)</u>
	a. 29 or less	. b.	. 30 to 59	□ Za. □/b.
	c. 60 to 89	d.	90 to 119	Øc. Øa.
	e. 120 or more			Øe.
4.	Please indicate th	ne present model o	f governance for your institution	(col. 18)
	b. DISTRICT PAT and local boa c. BRANCH OF S bility of a bo institution(s) d. STATE LEVEL	school board of edi TERN (under the re rd of trustees). TATE COLLEGE OR ard of trustees also ORGANIZATION (un ees at the state le	esponsibility of an independent UNIVERSITY (under the responsi serving one or more four-year der the sole responsibility of a	□ a. □ b. □ c. □ d.
5.	Does your governi tution? (Multi-car	ng board serve for npus districts are	more than one collegiate insti- defined as one institution.)	(col. 19)
	a. Yes	ь.	No	□ □ a. □ b.
6.	Does this board ha	ve taxing authority	/?	(col. 20)
	a. Yes	b.	No	/7. /7h



Page three - PRESIDENTS' OUESTIONNAIR	Page three	-	PRESIDENTS!	OUESTIONNAIR
---------------------------------------	------------	---	-------------	--------------

		Į
,7.	If the College does not have a local governing board, does it have a local advisory board?	(col. 21)
	a. Yes b. No	□ □ a. □ b
	c. Not applicable	
<u>The</u>	e following guestions in this section deal with the governing board.	
8.	Answer only one of two alternatives to this question.	
	Alternative one: Most or all members of the board are <u>elected</u> by:	(col. 22)
	a. Citizens of the sponsor district.	
	b. Elected representatives (officials) of the sponsor district.	∠ b.
	 Various constituencies for representation on a proportional basis. 	∠7 c.
	Alternative two: Most or all members of the board are appointed by:	
	d. The Governor.	<i>□</i> e.
	e. The county (district) government(s).	∠7 f.
	f. The municipal government(s).	∠7 g.
	g. Elected représentatives (officials).	∠ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √
	h. Two or more of the above.	□ 1.
	i. Other (specify).	
9.	The number of terms trustees may serve is:	(col. 23)
	a. Limited b. Not limited	<i>_</i> a. <i>_</i> b.
10.	Board meetings at which action is taken are:	(col. 24)
	a. Open to the public b. Restricted	(CO1, 24)
	c. Closed to all but members	//r
11.	Does the board regularly meet as a whole in private (restricted session) to discuss agenda items to be acted upon in public?	(col. 25)
	ā. Yes b. No	a., →b.



Page four - PRESIDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE

12.	If the above answer is No, do this purpose?	the members meet in committees for	(001, 26)
	a. Yes	b, No	□a. □b.
13.	Does the board maintain an acthan the president's?	iministrative office on campus, ot ⁱ	(col. 27)
	a. Yes	b. No	<i>□</i> a. <u>□</u> b.
14.	Do any administrative personn in the hierarchy directly to the	nel, other than the president, report a board?	(col. 28)
	a. Yes	b. No	Ja. Zb.
15.	Does an up-to-date, indexed institution?	board policy manual exist at your	(col. 29)
	a. Yes	b. No	□a. □.
mecn	ollowing questions in this secti anism" or institutional governar le choice selection, only.)	on pertain to the "participation nce system.	
16.	Does your college employ an into provide for participation in c	nstitutional governance structure decision-making:	(col. 30)
	a. Yes	b. No	□a. □ħ.
	(If your answer is No, skip to	Section III, question <u>22</u> .)	
17.	Specify the type of governance	structure:	(col. 31)
	a. All College Senate	b. Faculty Committee System	<i>D</i> a. <i>∐</i> b.
	c. Presidential Advisory Body	d. Faculty Meeting	Øc. Ød.
	e. Interrelated faculty, stu- dent, administrative and staff groups	f. Other (specify below:)	Øe. Ø1.



Page five - PREST ENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE

18.	(col. 32)				
	a.	Within last six months	b.	Within last year	ab.
	c.	Within last two years	d.	Structure essentially stable for some time	d.
19.	Wh the	at individual or group was <u>p</u> particular governance recom	rimari nmend	ly responsible for initiating ation which was adopted?	(col. 33)
	a.	President	b.	Faculty leadership	
•	c.	Student leadership	d.	Joint committee	
	e.	Trustee(s)	f.	Administrator(s)	
20.	forn	the governing board (Trusted nation of the governance sys cial action)?	es) ac tem (d	dopt a policy enabling the or formally approve it in	(col. 34)
	a.	Yes	b.	No ·	
21.	If yo	ou have a traditional Student arnance "participation mecha	Gov€ nism'	ernment, is it involved in the " in a formal way?	(col. 35)
	a.	Yes	b.	No	□a. □b.
	c.	Not applicable	(Ela	borate, if you wish)	
Section III - Multiple Answer Selection. Please choose all responses which apply from among those provided and place a check mark in the corresponding box under the column headed "yes." Check "no" for answers which are not applicable. Each lettered item should be checked "yes" or "no" to the right.					(content)
	Ques	tions related to governing be	<u>oard</u>		Yes No
22.	Who	may attend informal (restrict	ed, h	out not executive) sessions?	
	ā.	President			\square \square $\frac{\text{col}}{36}$
	b.	Key administrative staff			



		·		
Page	six -	PRESIDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE	Yes	<u>2</u> No
22.	Conti	nued		CO.
	c.	Faculty representative(s)	47	√ 38
	d.	Student representative(s)	47	∠7 39
	e.	Other (specify)		∠ 40
23.	Who,	besides members, receive the agenda of public meetings?		
	a.	President		∠ 7 41
	b.	Key administrative staff		∠ 7 42
	c.	Faculty leader (s)		∠ 7 43
	d.	Student leader (s)		∠ 7 44
	e.	Press		7 45
•	f.	Other (specify)		<u> </u>
24.		re decisions of the board communicated to college community faculty, students)?		
	ā.	Public press		 47
	b.	Campus newspaper		∠ 748
ı	c.	Distribution of minutes		49
	d.	Distribution of summarization of minutes		∠ 750
	e.	Campus radio station		∠ 751
	f.	Campus television		<u></u>
	g.	Informal communication		
25.		have a Manual of Board Policy (See question 15.), identify tribution.		
	a.	Trustees		 万 54
	b.	President		∠ 755
	c.	Key administrative staff .	Yes	∠/56 No



Page	seven	- PRESIDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE	1'	<u>2</u> 7 ° [;] 1
25.	Conti	nued .	Yes	No
	d.	All administrative staff	0	∠7 <u>col</u> ∠7 57
	e.	Faculty leadership	<u></u>	/7 58
	f.	Student leadership	17	
	g.	Library		
	h.	Sponsor officials		
	i.	Other (specify)	<u></u>	
26.	For wh policie	ich of the following categories do formally adopted written es exist at your institution?		
	ā.	Faculty participation in policy-development	4	∠7 63
	b.	Student participation in policy-development		∠7 64
	G.	Participation of total college community in policy-development		
	d.	Conduct and Discipline		
	e.	Grievance Process		
	f.	Conflict of Interest		∠ 7 68
	g	Access to President		69
	h.	Obstruction and Disruption		
	i.	Use of Law Enforcement authority	\Box	
j	j.	Use of firearms		
,	ε.	Academic Freedom	\Box	<i>□</i> 73
1		Controversial Issues	∅.	<i>7</i> 74
r	n. ;	Student Rights		∠ 7 75
r	n. ;	Student Publications	<i></i>	
	,		Yes	N o



Page	e eight	- PRESIDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE	key cont. col.	(content) 1 2
27.	Board	committees are;	csc 2 2 ic 3-5	Yes No
	а.	Executive	(office use only)	
	b.	Community Relations	•	
	C.	Finance		
	d.	Personnel		9
	€.	Facilities or Buildings and Groun	ods	\ \alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha 10
	f.	Policy		/ / / / II
	g.	Legislation		<i>D D</i> 12
	h.	Education or Curriculum	1	
	i.	Student Life	ı	<i>D D</i> 14
	j .	Budget		
	k.	Planning		□ □ 16
	1.	Development		
	m.	Other (specify)		□ □ □ 18
28.	Who re	egularly participates in trustee com	nmittee deliberations?	
	a .	President	e"	□ □ □ 19
	b.	Administrative staff		□ □ □ 20
•	c.	Faculty representative(s)		□ □ □ 21
	d.	Student representative(s)		
	е.	Alumni		<i>□</i> □ □ 23
	f,	Other (specify)		\[\begin{aligned} \Bigcup_{\begin{subarray}{c} \Bigcup_{\begin{subarray}{
	Ouesti (If ans	ons related to governance mechani wer to question <u>16</u> is No, skip to q	<u>sm</u> uestion <u>3</u> 2)	
29.	What c	onstituencies are represented in th	ne governance system?	
	ā.	Administrators		□ □ 25
				Yes No



Page	nine -	PRESIDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE	1	
29.	Conti	augd	Yes	No
23.		•		<u>col</u> .— 2.
	b.	Faculty		<u> </u>
	C.	Non-professional staff		∠ 27
	d.	Students	47	∠7 28
	e.	Alumni		∠ 29
	f.	Other (specify)		<i></i> 7 30
30.		regard to your specific mechanism, what role or roles does it n policy-making?		
	a.	Investigate		∠ 31
	b.	Review		∠ 32
	Č.	Advise		∠7 33
	d.	Initiate		∠7 34
	e.	Formulate		_
	f.	Recommend		∠7 36
	g.	Approve		∠ 37
	h.	Other (specify)	\Box	∠ 7 38
31.		as the purpose, scope and process of the governance system nicated to the college community?		
	₫.	Presidential or other memo	\Box	∠7 39
	b.	Student news media		∠7 40
	c.	Distribution of governance constitution or by-laws		∠7 41
	d.	College Assembly or Convocation		∠7 42
	c.	Student Government		∠Z 43
	f.	Faculty Meeting		∠ 44
	g.	Word of mouth		<i>[</i>] 45
	h.	No special effort made		<u>∠</u> 7 46
			Yes	No



Page	ten -	PRESIDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE	1	2
32,	insti less	r than the formal activities of the governing board and the in tutional governance system, what opportunities for informal or structured contact have there been during 1970-71 between sees and members of the college community?	Yes	No
	a.	Presidential Search Committee		<u> </u>
	b.	Trustee Search Committee		
	c.	Faculty-Trustee dinner/social	\Box	
	d.	Trustee attendance at student social events		<u>_</u> 7 50
	е.	Problem or issue-centered joint committee		∠ 7 51
•	f.	Facilities planning joint committee	\Box	∠7 52
	g.	"Open House" joint committee	\Box	<i>_</i> 7 53
	h.	Self-study joint committee		<i>_</i> 54
	i.	Panel discussions, symposia, etc.	\square	<u>_</u> 55
	j	Campus visitation	İ	
	k.	Participation in in-service programs	\Box	<i>_</i> 7 57
	1.	Other (specify)	\Box	<u> </u>
Sectio	n IV	IM PORTA NT:		,

Please provide, with your completed response to this questionnaire, the <u>names</u> and home or business <u>addresses</u> of the members (Trustees) of the institution's governing board (indicating by * who is Chairman), in one of the following formats:

- Typed list; or
- Pre-addressed mailing labels; or
- Pre-addressed envelopes.

Your cooperation is sincerely appreciated. For your information, a copy of the Trustee Questionnaire is enclosed.

(Optional response section follows)



Page eleven - PRESIDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE

- Section V Brief Comment Invited. Use the provided space and/or attach any amplifying information desired in order to answe; the following items. THIS SECTION IS OPTIONAL. Please do not hold question-naire in order to prepare lengthy responses if it will mean significant delay in the return of the otherwise completed instrument.
- Briefly describe the nature, scope, and outcome of any activities (including the issues) involving confrontation, whether non-violent or violent, with students, faculty, administrators and trustees which concerned desired change in college policy. Restrict your answer to the period September, 1969 to the present and do not include "national issues" unless related to a specific concern within prerogative of local institution.

As president, do you anticipate any significant changes in the broad sense
of institutional governance or in the relationship between trustees and the
other members of the college community in the near future? Please include
any other comments about this study you wish to make.



COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRUSTEES AND THE PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

PHASE II - TRUSTEE DATA

TRUSTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

key cont. col. of learning cc T 1 col. only csc 1 2 use only

Directions:

No special pen or pencil is required. Questions are grouped by category and method of answer. Please feel free to insert qualifying information or comments adjacent

to the question, at the page bottom, or on the blank page at the back.

- Section I Trustee Characteristics

 Single Choice Selection. Please choose the one most accurate response from among those provided and place a check mark in the box at right which corresponds to the letter associated with the correct response.
- 1. Sex: a. Male
- b. Female

(col, 6) ∕∕a. ∠∕⁄b

(col. 7)

*□*a. /7b.

- 2. Age last birthday:
 - a. 34 or under
- b. 35 to 44

- c. 45 to 54
- d. 55 to 64
- e. 65 or over
- 3. What is your race?
 - a. Caucasian
- b. Afro-American
- c. Spanish Surnamed American
- d. American Indian
- e. Oriental American
- f. Other
- 4. Please indicate highest level of formal education.
 - a. Junior High graduate
- b. High School graduate
- c. Two-Year college grad. d.
- Baccalaurate
- e. Master's degree
- f. Doctorate or professional level

- (col. 8) ∠7a. ∠7b
- □c. /7d.
- [7e. _7f.
 - (col. 9)
- [7a. [7b.
- /c. //d.
- *□*e. *□*/ſ.



P	age two =	TRUS'	FEE QUESTIONNAIRE			<u>cont.</u> , a - i	<u>col.</u> 10
5		prima l, ind	ry occupation by mak icate former occupati	ing o	one choice below.	(or 0) j = r (or 0)	11
	a	. A	ccounting	b.	Agriculture	∠a.	
	C	:. Tł	ne Arts	d.	Clergy		<u> </u>
	e		ommunications/ ows Media	ſ.	Educational Administrator	∠7e.	is a second
r	g	. En	gineering/Agriculture	h.	Health Professions	<i>□</i>	Banadhard
	i.	. Но	pusewife	j.	Labor Official		<i>□</i> 7j.
	k	. Le	gal Professio n	1.	Managerial - executive in Business/Industry		
	m		nnagerial - executive Govt./Public Admin.	n.	Proprietor, small business		<i> □ p</i> .
	٥.	. Sa	les	p.	Scientist		<i>_</i> r.
	q.		culty member at	r.	Student at institution	Other	?
6.	Please inc before tax	dicate es.	your 1970 estimated	inec	ome from all sources		 ;
	a.	Les	ss than \$6,000	b.	\$6,000 - \$9,999	(col. : ∠∕a.	
	С.	\$10	,000 = \$14,999	d.	\$15,000 - \$19,999	∠7c.	<i></i>
	e.	\$20	,000 - \$29,999	f.	\$30,000 - \$39,999	<i>_</i> 7e.	
	g.	\$40	,000 - \$59,999	h.	\$60,000 = \$99,999	∠ 7g.	<i>_</i> h.
	i.	\$10	0,000 or more			∠ i.	
7.	Religious	affilia	tion?				
	a.	Prot	estant	b.	Catholic	(col. l ∠7a. ∠7c.	3) <u>/</u> /b.
	c.	Jew.	ish	d.	Other religion	<i>_</i> c.	d.
	ē.	No	formal religion			/=	

7

Page three - TRUSTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

8. Marital S	Status?			
a	. Single	b.	Married	(col. 14) ∠7a. ∠7b
c	• Divorced	d.	Widowed	□ □ c. □ d
9. Number o	f school age children? .			
â.	. None	b.	One	(col. 15)
C.	. Two	d.	Three	
е.	Four	f.	More than four	∠7e. ∠7f.
10. Were you now reside	born in a different state e?	than	the one in which you	
ā,	Yes	b.	No	(col. 16)
11. What is yo	our political party prefer	ence?		
a.	Republican	b.	Democrat	(col. 17)
C.	Independent	d.	Other	□ □ □ □ d.
12. Check the political pi	one of the following whi hilosophy.	ich be	st described your	
â.	Conservative	b.	Moderate	(col. 18) ∠a. ∠b.
Č.	Liberal			
13. How long h	ave you been resident ir on whose board you ser	n the ove?	community served by	
a.			4 - 6 years	(col. 19) ∠7a. ∠7b.
c.	7 - 10 years	d.	More than 10 years	
€.	Lifetime			<i>□</i> e.
14. How long ha	ave you served as a trus	tee?		(ap) 20)
a.	1 - 2 years	b.	3 - 4 years	(col. 20) ☑a. ☑b.
c.	5 - 8 years	d.	More than 8 years	/7a /73



Page four - TRUSTEE (QUESTIONNAIRE
-----------------------	---------------

15.	Are you	presently	serving	on t	he	board	of	another	public
	institut	ion or age:	ncy?						
		s Vaa				1		37.	

16. Prior to service on the college board, had you served as a member of the board of any other public institution or agency

a. Yes

b. No

17. Do you presently serve in an elective public office, or have you previously so served?

a. Yes

b. No

18. Have you ever attended a public two-year college?

a. Yes

b. No

19. Has any member of your family ever attended a public twoyear college

a. Yes

h. No

20. Has your background included any experience as a teacher, faculty member or educational administrator?

a. Yes

b. No

(col. 21) ∠7a. ∠7b.

(col. 22)

☑a. ☑b.

(col. 23) ∠a, ∠b.

(col. 24)

(col. 25) ___a. ___b.

Page five - 1	TRUSTEE	QUESTIC	NNAIRE
---------------	---------	---------	--------

21.	The following publications have been recommended be one or more authors for those interested and involved in two-year college education. Please note at the right the extent of your experience with each title.				
	Key: Column A - Have read Column B - Know book, have not read it Column C - Do not know book	Have Read	Know Not Road 2	Don Knov	
ā.	AAHE, <u>Faculty Participation in Academic Governance</u>	\Box	\Box	\Box	27
b.	Blocker, The Two-Year College: a Social Synthesis		\Box	\Box	28
c.	Carnegie Commission, <u>The Open Door Colleges;</u> Policies for <u>Community Colleges</u>			\Box	29
d.	Cohen and Roueche, <u>Institutional Administrator or Educational Leader? The Junior College President</u>		\Box	\Box	3 0
e·.	Corson, Governance of Colleges and Universities		\Box	\Box	31
ſ.	Donnis and Kaufman, The College and the Student	<u>//</u>	\Box	\Box	32
J.	Dodds, The Academic President: Educator or Care- taker		<i></i>		33
1.	Evans, <u>Resistance</u> to <u>Innovation</u> in <u>Higher</u> <u>Education</u>		\Box	\Box	34
	Gleazer, This is the Community College	47	\Box	\square	35
	Harlacher, <u>The Community Dimension of the Community College</u>		\Box	\Box	36
	Jeneks and Riesman, The Academic Revolution		\square		37
	McGrath, <u>Universal Higher Education</u>	\Box			38
n.	Medsker, The Junior College: Progress and Prospect	\Box		\angle	39
١.	Millett, <u>The Academic Community</u> , <u>an Essay on Organization</u>	_			40
		1	2	3	



Page six - TRUSTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

21.	Continu	ued	Have Read	Know Not Read	Don' Know	
o.	Rauh, <u>]</u>	rusteeship of Colleges and Universities	7	\Box		-11
р.		n Commission, <u>Report of the President's</u> <u>mmission on Campus Unrest</u>		\Box	\Box	42
q.	Venn, <u>N</u>	Man, Education and Work				43
r.		Emerging Patterns in American Higher (cation				44
22.		note in the column to the right the extent h you are familiar with the following cals.	1	2	3	
	Key:	Column A - Read regularly Column B - Read on occasion Column C - Do not read	Road _1_	Read on Occa- sion 2	Read	<u>col</u> .
a.	AGB Rep	orts		\square		45
b.	Atlantic	Monthly			\Box	46
C.	Chronic:	le of Higher Education			\Box	47
d .	College	and University Business	<i></i>		\square	48
о.	College	Management				49
f.	EPE 15-1	Minute Trustee Newsletter		\Box	\square	50
g.	Harpers	Magazine	\Box	\Box	\Box	51
h.	Junior Co	ollege Journal		\Box	\Box	52
i.	Life				\Box	53
	Look ·			<i></i>		54
٠.	Newswee	ek		\Box		55
			1	2	3	

Page seven - TRUSTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

22.	Continued			Read	Read on Occa- sion	Do - No Raē <u>3</u>	ıd
l.	Readers' Digest			\Box			56
m.	Saturday Review				_		57
n.	Time			_7	\angle	\Box	58
o.	U. S. News and World Report			$\angle 7$	\Box	\angle	59
Secti	on II - Trustee Attitudes - In General			1	2	3	
23.	Please indicate the extent of your agreement or disagreement with each of the following general statements regarding two-year colleges and American higher education.	Strongly Agroe	Agree	Can't say	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
ā,	At least two years of post secondary education should be available to each young American who desires it.	1	<u>2</u>	3	<u>4</u> _7	5	c <u>ol</u> .
b.	Admission to public community colleges should be granted to all who possess a secondary diploma or equivalency certificate.	7	\Box	7	_7		61
e,	Enrollment restrictions due to lack of space should be decided only on the basis of residency and date of application.	27	\square		<u></u>	\Box	62
d.	Public two-year colleges should, in general, offer comprehensive programs of College Parallel, Occupational, Remedial and Community Service courses.					7	63
e.	Organizationally, the local two-year college should be an extension of the public school system (13th and 14th grades) rather than considered part of the state's system of higher education.	<u> </u>				<i>7</i>	64
			,	4	21	_	

Page eight - TRUSTEE QUESTIONNAIRE . .

23. Continued

- f. As a part of American higher education, it is appropriate for public two-year colleges to be operated by a lay governing board elected or appointed on the local level.
- g. The recent charge that college governing boards (trustees) lack "representativeness" of the community as a whole (regarding the membership of youth, women, minorities and certain occupations) is generally true.
- h. However, the board on which I serve is quite representative of our community.
- Board members have kept themselves too aloof from the staff, faculty and students of the colleges they direct. Communication and contact should be increased.
- j. The college president should be the only channel of communication between the trustees and individuals in the college community.
- k. The same principles of academic freedom which apply on the campus of the four year college and university should hold for the public community college.
- The institution should be actively engaged in solving community social problems.
- m. Teaching effectiveness, not research or publication, should be the primary criterion for employing and promoting faculty.
- n. The institution should serve as a cultural center for the community it serves.
- Collective bargaining by faculty is not an appropriate participation mechanism for the twoyear college.
- p. The Scranton Commission's analyses and recommendations regarding student protest are essentially sound.

,	Strongly					Disagree
		<u>2</u> 	<u>3</u>	- <u>4</u> 7 2	- 7 2	<u>5 col</u> 7 65
			' Ζ	7	7 2	7 66
	<i></i>			7 _	7	7 67
			, 	' _	7	7 68
					7 _	7 69
	1	2	3 	-4 	5 7	7 70
					' _	7 71
. 4	I		<i></i>			7 72
2	7		\Box	<i>Z</i> 7	<i></i>	73.
4	7			7		74
<u></u>	7		<i>□</i> 7	∠7 4	<i></i> 5	75

Page	nine - TRUSTEE QUESTIONNAIRE	gree				Strongly Disagre	
23.	Continued	lly A		14. 17. 18.	9	Ω - <u>></u>	
q.	Legitimate forms of protest should be defined on each campus and permitted as befits an institution in a free society.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Can't say	(Disagree	Strong	
r.	Illegitimate disruption or violent protest on campus should be dealt with firmly but with respect to due process.	1	2 <i></i>	3 	4 <i></i>	5 	7
S.	Students involved in illegal acts off campus should be punished by college authorities as well as civil authorities.	1	2 	3 <i></i>	4	5 	3
f £	To what extent do you identify with the political or social philosophy of the individuals listed below. key cont. col. col.	JODDOOD Similar		1 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Nerv Dissimilar Nerv Dissi	<u>l</u> .
1.	• Ronald Reagan		\Box	<i></i>	\square	\Box 17	
m	Nelson Rockefeli						

Pag∈	e ten -	- TRUSTEE QUESTIONNÄIRE	imilar	Views more Similar than Dissimilar	to say	Views more Dis- similar than	Similar Very dissimilar	
24.	Cont	tinued	Very Similar Views	Views	u Unable	Views m similar	Similar Very dis	smoia c
	n.	George Romney			\angle		Ď	l l
	٥.	Jerry Rubin		\Box				2
	p.	Bayard Rustin		\square	\square	\square	\square	2
ı	q.	William Scranton		\square	\angle	\square	\Box	2
	r.	George Wallace			∠			2:
25.	have in th glate agree chan	y authorities in the field of higher education articulated the need for significant changes e organization and functioning of the collectucational process. Please indicate your ement or disagreement with the proposed ges outlined below by means of the key used testion 23.	Strongly Agree	95	't say	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
ð.	broac	membership of governing boards should be dened to be more representative of the comty as a whole.	Stro	∑ Agree	∑ Can't		Stro	<u>col</u> 24
ь.	stude	ent legislation or regulations prohibiting a ent or faculty member from serving on a I should be changed to permit such service.			\Box		\square	25
c.	presi stude ities	appropriate consideration for the role of the dent, increased trustee involvement with ents and faculty is advisable in such activas joint committees, problem-solving task and social affairs.					· <i>□</i>	26
d.	devel tion i	cutional governance structures should be oped or modified to permit wider participation policy development by student and faculty sentatives and individuals.				<i></i>	\Box	2 7
е.		se of innovative instructional methods and ology is to be encouraged.	\square					28
f.		and less emphasis should be placed on the ional grading system.	<i>Z</i> 7	<i></i>				29
		•	1	2	3	4	5	



Page eleven -	TRUSTEE	QUESTIONNAIRE
---------------	---------	---------------

25.	Continued
2.5 .	Continued

- g. More freedom should be granted to the individual student to build a curriculum geared to his needs
- College facilities and organization should be developed to enhance good interpersonal relationships among students, faculty and staff.
- Collegiate institutions should become more accountable for their curriculum and budgetary decisions and for the quality of the educational product.
- The traditional roles of president and trustee may have to be adapted to complement changing conditions and participation levels.

Section III - Opinions Specific to your Institution

- 26. There follow some examples of the type of decisions commonly made at community colleges. In those cases where you think the <u>prime responsibility</u> for the decisions should lie with one of the groups identified in the key, please so indicate by checking the one box associated with that group. If you feel that wider participation is needed on some of the questions, indicate who should participate by checking any or all of the poxes provided.
- a. Institution of new curricula.
- b. Adding or deleting particular courses.
- Γaculty retention and promotion.
- d. Modification of the grading system.
- Establishing staff compensation rates.
- f. Awarding of tenure.
- g. Establishing regulations for the conduct of student activities.

	Strongly Agree	7 Agree	Can't say	Disagree	Strongly	col. 30
						32
			<i>□</i> 3	4	<i></i> 5	33
4	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Students	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Faculty	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	T T T Trustees		34 35 36 37 38
4	<i>7</i> 1		3	4	<i>□</i> , 5	10

Page	twelve - TRUSTEE QUESTIONNAIRE .	# C C	Bank Start	icministrator	8.00	Community
26.	Continued	Students		Adm.	Trustoes	Community C. F. Community C.
h.	Instituting a student disciplinary code.	1	<u>_2</u>	3	4	<u>5 (.01</u>
i.	Administering a student disciplinary code.		2	<i></i>		12
j.	Determining graduation requirements.		\Box	\Box	\square	<i>□</i> 7 43
k.	Setting admissions criteria and procedures.		\Box	\Box	5	<i>□</i> 44
1.	Athletic policy.		\square	$\angle 7$	\Box	<i>∠</i> 7 45
m.	Inviting controversial speakers.	7	\Box	\square		∠ 7 46
n.	Content and editorial opinion of student news-paper.		2 	3 	4 	5 47
ი.	Student dress and grooming code.		<i></i>		\square	48
27.	is the present model of governance (relationship to state and local government) for your institution satisfactory?	1	?) 2,	3	4	្វ
	Example: District Pattern vs State Level Control					
	a. Yes b. No			,	∠7b	· (col.49
28.	If yes, why? If not, why not? (brief phrase)					
29.	Is the present method of financing (source and distribution of revenue) satisfactory?					
	a. Yes b. No		<i>_</i> a.		∠7b	. (col.50)
30.	If yes, why? If not, why not? (brief phrase)					

Page thirteen - TRUSTEE QUESTIONNAIPE

31.	If the institutional governance system has under-
	gone recent revision, have you perceived sub-
	stantive improvements as a result of these ar-
	rangements?

a. Yes

b. No

c. Not applicable

Section IV - Opinions on the Role of the President

- 32. Some writers have recently charged that the function of the two-year college president could be more accurately described as "headship" rather than "leadership." Further, that because of an emphasis on board/community relations, fiscal management, facility planning and chief executive administrative duties, educational leadership in instructional innovation and improved teaching/learning (theoretically the hallmark of the community college) was not getting deserved attention. Please indicate, in the manner of questions 23 and 25, the extent of your agreement or disagreement with the following statements.
- a. "The educational leader in the two-year college would likely be a change agent. He would be dissatisfied with the status quo, he would constantly evaluate goals and objectives and take the lead in modifying them. He "is committed to improved education (increased student learning) in his institution."
- b. Educational leadership, as described above, is presently an accepted function of the two-year college president.
- Educational leadership should be required as a major function of the two-year college president.
- d. Trustees should require budget requests and facility plans to be related to improved learning.

Strongly Agree	No Agree	∏ω Can't say	☐ Disagree	Strongly Disagn
				∠7 53
	/7	/7	17	/7 55



Pago	fourteen	_	TRUSTEE	OURSTIC	MMA	न सा
Page -	rounteen.	-	TRUDILL	OULSIL	HVI VI	$\Pi X \Gamma^{2}$

- 32. Continued
- e. Trustees should support the president's delegation of fiscal management or other responsibilities to others on the staff, thus giving him more time to devote to educational management.
- f. Trustees should encourage experimentation and tolerate occasional failure.
- g. Trustees should hold the president accountable for establishing an orderly and participatory mechanism for evaluating and recommending proposed educational change.'

Section V - Activities as a Trustee

- 33. How many hours per month do you spend on the average at trustee-related responsibilities?
 - a. One to five
- b. Six to ten
- c. Eleven to twenty d. Twenty-one to thirty
- e. More than thirty
- 34. Listed below are a series of items commonly requiring the attention of community college trustees. Using your experience of the past year to gain a perspective, estimate the degree of attention (on the whole) your board gives to each of these matters in relation to the others.
- a. General Administration
- b. Personnel Matters
- c. Educational Program
- d. Student Life
- e. Finance
- f. Facilities
- g. Community Relations

L Strongly Agree	[]∿ Agree	Can't say	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	<u>eol.</u> 56
					57
	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	<u>∠</u> 7			58

	7a. 7c.	I). I	(col.	59)	
	- 7e.	ition	E	ď.		
Greatest Attention	More Attention	Average Attention	Less Attention	Little Attention	No Attention	
T P	² /7	S Ave	son 4	5 /7	8 6	<u>col.</u> 60
_ 						61

 			2
		<i>[</i>]	∠7 62
	\Box		<i>_</i> 7 63

Page fifteen - TRUSTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE OPTIONAL - We realize that trustees are busy people and appreciate your participation thus far. If responding to the narrative questions will mean a significant delay in returning the otherwise completed instrument, do not hesitate to return it today and accept our thanks.

•	"Determining institutional purpose" is commonly held to be an important trustee responsibility. In mature institutions, reassessment of purpose is considered periodically necessary to provide for renewal and growth. Please indicate your involvement, if any, in this type of activity during your present term of office by inserting a brief statement below.
	·
	Another often cited trustee responsibility is "protecting the institution" and its faculty and staff from unwarranted personal attacks and from the activities of pressure groups both internal and external. Please briefly describe the extent of your experience, if any, in dealing with confrontations arising as a result of controversial issues or questions of academic freedom.
_	
n	One of the more difficult functions of a governing board is to serve as a court of last resort" to resolve problems, generally in the area of personnel grievances, which could not be redressed through regular administrative channels. If the board on which you serve has so functioned, in the past several years, please outline the nature of the situation.

Your cooperation in completing and returning this questionnaire is deeply appreciated. Please feel free to add amplifying information or to comment in any way upon this study in the space provided below or on the reverse of the sheet.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF. LOS ANGELES

APR 02 1973

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE INFORMATION

