fields of study while at the same time strengthening academic programs already in place.

For example, in 1960 only three colleges offered accounting, six offered economics, and one offered nursing. Today 24 colleges offer accounting and economics, and 13 offer nursing.

A marking major is available at 18 institutions; engineering at 13; computer science at 19; allied health fields at nine; medical technology at 19. A business administration major is offered at all but one of the 35 colleges, whereas 10 years ago only 19 colleges offered degrees in it.

Certain fields of study are offered at only a few institutions.

Law, for example, is offered at Texas Southern, North Carolina

Central, and Southern University.

Architecture is offered at Florida

A&M, North Carolina A&T,

Prairie View A&M and Southern

University.

Texas Southern and Florida
A&M offer pharmacy. Hotel and
restaurant management is offered
at Cheyney State and the
University of Maryland, Eastern
Shore, while meteorology is offered at Jackson State.

Cooperative education programs and ROTC have become mainstays of these institutions' offerings. Students enrolled in cooperative education programs gain work experience in business, industry and government jobs while earning money and receiving academic credit.

All but 11 of the 35 historically black public colleges offer ROTC. Seventeen offer Army ROTC; five offer Air Force ROTC: and four offer Navy ROTC, North Carolina A&T State offers Army and Air Force ROTC and Army Flight Training. Prairie View A&M offers Army and Navy ROTC and Navy ROTC and Navy Flight Training.

All 35 public black colleges are fully accredited by regional accrediting agencies. Beyond basic institutional requirements, many individual curricula have received approval from national accrediting agencies and professional organizations.

In 1979, for example, the music department of Norfolk State University gained national accreditation from the National Association of Schools of Music.

The School of Home Economics at South Carolina State College received full accreditation from the American Home Economics Association in 1979, while North Carolina A&T State University's baccalaureate social work program was recently reaffirmed for national accreditation by the PAGE 12

Council on Social Work Education.

Historically black public institutions have overtime, developed competence in conducting basic and applied research related to national and intenational problems.

For example in the 1890 landgrant institutions, research efforts have focused on human nutrition, small farmers, human resources, environment, transportation, energy, education, cooperatives, and agriculture and aquaculture in outer space.

Increased recognition and support by federal agencies such as the National Science Foundation. NASA, NIH, NIE, and USDA of research conducted by black public institutions indicates the progress that these instituions have made in this vital area.

Community Service
Service to the community has

income rural population through its extension program, which develops and demonstrates techniques for a better standard of living in rural counties.

Other examples of public service include Norfolk State's participation in an experimental student intern program that has trained students to take the 1980 census; Elizabeth City State's lyceum series of concerts, plays and lectures. Southern University's center for business and economic development; Cheyney State's summer programs for the children of migrant workers; and Alcorn State University's industry cluster program.

Additionally, the historically black public colleges carry out public service by offering conferences, institutes, and workshops to working professionals, as well as credit



A striking view of the chapel auditorium on the campus of Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Ala.

always been one of the missions of the historically black public colleges, along with teaching and research in the past, campusbased outreach services were extended principally to the black community, but today, these extension services reach the entire community.

Evening and weekend classes are an increasingly popular service for working professionals. Tennessee State University ranks among the top ten of 393 colleges and universities reporting to the Association for Continuing and Higher Education and the National University Extension Association. More than 130,000 people participated in some form of continuing education at TSU in 1978-79.

Alabama A&M University is one of 16 land-grant campuses dedicated to serving the state low-

and non-credit classes to people of all ages.

International Programs

Black public institutions have been effective in establishing links with developing countries in Africa and the Caribbean. Most of the 1890 institutions operate, with support from the Agency for international Development, a number of programs in Africa.

Virginia State University, for example, has worked in post-secondary education in Kenya. Southern University has conducted crop research in Senegal and the Cameroons.

Libraries

Libraries at the historically black public colleges are expanding to meet student and faculty needs. The libraries of 23 institutions have national accreditation. North Carolina Central University's library has

the largest number of volumes, with 341,050 holdings.

A recent survey showed that library holdings at the black public colleges are up 11.6 percent from 1975. Many campuses participate in the inter-library ban program, which gives students and faculty access to holdings on other campuses.

Respondents to the 1978 survey reported one or more special collections. Mostly related to black heritage. Texas Southern University, for example, has the official papers of former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan.

Of the 31 survey respondents, almost half have libraries in new facilities built since 1970. The average seating capacity is 705 Professional librarians at all but five institutions have faculty status.

Finance

State appropriations account for approximately 30 to 40 percent of the revenue needed for public black colleges to operate. Financial support varies greatly from state to state and even within the states. State legislatures appropriate from 30 to 60 percent of the colleges total income.

For many years the public black colleges received less state money than other public institutions. While funds for physical expansion were sometimes sufficient, funds for salaries and academic programs were often in sufficient.

receive more equitable allocations from their states though extra funds and resources are needed to compensate for past deficits.

Federal funds now provide an average of about 25 percent of the colleges operating budgets. These funds are designated for students financial aid, construction, special programs or inter-institutional projects.

Tuition, room and board and other student fees are another source of income, as auxiliary enterprises, such as cafeterias and bookstores. Both sources contribute approximately 15 percent of college revenues.

Private gifts and grants furnish only four percent of income for public black colleges. Foundations account for more than half of private support.

Active fund-raising programs have been launched at most of the historically black public colleges, none of which are included in the United Negro College Funds, a national fund-raising effort for private black colleges.

Increasingly, more local communities, alumni, cor-

(Continued on Page 14)

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