

Mr. GIBBONS. During that time what changes came about at Tougaloo?

Dr. PFAUTZ. As I say, I think it is quite clear that we have got them on what one might call the development step. That is, Tougaloo is a college, you know, that is 100 years old. And by and large, because of the isolation, as I have said in my little piece here, it had literally been "kept going." It was largely supported at one time by the United Church American Missionary Association, established right after the Civil War.

In those days an organization like this could afford to support what existed for higher education. Today this is frankly economically impossible. This was really the issue that many of these colleges face.

To stand still is to fall behind. I think this was the original and quite cogent motivation of the board of trustees at Tougaloo, recognizing what this problem was, that the only way they could continue to survive literally and conceivably provide that kind of service that many of the young people, most of whom come from Mississippi, would not have available to them, the only way they could do this was to make the decision to go ahead.

Mr. GIBBONS. I don't want to dwell on this too long. Let us talk about what actually happened at Tougaloo. What was the enrollment, the size of the student body?

Dr. PFAUTZ. When we first went there, the enrollment was close to 500. This year it is 640. The college has built additional dormitories. The faculty has increased from about 33 to 45 or so.

We have inaugurated, of course, all kinds of new ancillary programs. We do have a career planning and placement operation there now.

We have been working with the library, and they have a much better collection now, not only in terms of absolute numbers but in terms of the quality of the materials, because many of these smaller colleges understandably often have many volumes in their libraries which simply have been contributed by well meaning people over the past. As a matter of fact, they are not very useful items.

So we spent a lot of time almost pruning, in a sense, and this is another area in which I think we might have been helpful.

Then, of course, as to my colleagues, for example, I had two colleagues in chemistry. After a semester there they have not only some feeling but some understanding of what the problems are and are able to leave with the administration there some kind of more cogent notion of the directions which are possible in which a chemistry department in an undergraduate college might go when the funds are available.

Mr. GIBBONS. Don't you think a semester is really too short a time to have much impact?

Dr. PFAUTZ. Yes; like everything else, a semester is too short, but it is better than a weekend. It isn't as good as a year.

I might say that, of course, everyone who goes down there from Brown University goes there as a volunteer and that the university makes it possible. But when you raise the question under what conditions, despite a person's desire to go, can he go there has to be the convergence of a number of items—family, wife, time of career, the research process.