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GRAPEVINE  
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A newsletter on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges and junior colleges; state support of public school systems; legislation affecting education at any level. There is no charge for GRAPEVINE, but recipients are asked to send occasional timely newsnotes regarding pertinent events in their respective states.

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IN THIS ISSUE

Alabama finances \$3 million Space and Missile Research Center.....272  
Alaska's governor recommends appropriation of state tax funds for university 45% above two years ago.....272  
Arizona may raise taxes on tobacco products.....272  
California's governor recommends \$200 million in bonds for 2-year construction at University and state colleges; \$20 million for junior college construction.....272-273  
Florida conducts statewide study of community-junior colleges.....273  
Georgia Regents of University System make allocations 17% higher than 2 years ago.....274  
Iowa studies financing and functions of junior colleges.....273  
Kansas appropriates \$35 million of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in 1962-63, boosting the comparable figure of 2 years by 25½%.....273  
Missouri's appropriation is \$33¼ million, a 2-year gain of 29½%.....274  
New Jersey takes a sharp look at its narrow-based tax system.....274-275  
New York's Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller asks for more than \$150 million of state tax funds for higher education in 1962-63, exclusive of capital outlays.....275  
Ohio creates a statewide Community College Commission.....275-276  
Rhode Island Trustees of State Colleges ask \$7 million of state tax funds for operating expenses in 1962-63,.....276  
West Virginia continues consumers' sales tax, and refuses to put a ceiling over the new income tax.....276  
Wisconsin's Coordinating Committee issues four reports.....276  
1962-1963 Appropriations in twenty-six states.....277-278

ALABAMA. At an election on December 5, 1961, the voters of Alabama approved a \$3 million bond issue to finance a Space and Missile Research Center for the University of Alabama.

A \$2 million bond issue for hospital construction was also approved. Two other amendments authorize state-supported colleges to use dormitory rentals to pay off bonds issued for new buildings.

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ALASKA. The governor is recommending for operating expenses of the University of Alaska for the fiscal year 1962-63 a total of \$3,378,503. This would amount to a gain of about 12% over the preceding year, and 45% over two years ago. Details are in Table 80.

Table 80. Governor's recommendations regarding state tax-fund appropriations to the University of Alaska, for fiscal year 1962-63, in thousands of dollars.

Institution (1)	Sums recommended (2)
University of Alaska	
Academic services	\$2,538
Community colleges	131
Ag Exten Service	148
Ag Experiment Sta	204
Geophysical Institute	201
Marine Science Inst	139
Research in business, economics and govt	18
	<u>\$3,379</u>

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ARIZONA. Governor Fannin has recommended an increase in the tax on tobacco products, without specifying the exact amount. However, he has indicated that doubling the present tax of 2¢ a pack on cigarettes would produce \$3 million of additional annual revenue.

He believes additional funds must be provided for public education without increasing property taxes.

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CALIFORNIA. Press reports of February 5 indicated that Governor Edmund G. Brown is asking the legislature to approve bond issues of approximately \$200 million for a 2-year construction program on the campuses of the University of California and the state colleges, and \$20 million for junior college construction.

These sums are parts of an \$820 million bond package which includes \$200 million to continue state loans for local school housing, \$100 million for acquisition of new beaches and parks, and \$250 million for loans to veterans for private housing.

If approved by the legislature, the proposed bond issues for the University, state colleges and junior colleges will appear on the statewide ballot at the primary election of June 5, 1962.

For annual operating expenses for the fiscal year 1962-63, the University of California is asking \$142,730,373, an increase of 7.7% over the preceding year.

The trustees of the California State Colleges (15 state colleges now operating and 2 new colleges being planned) are requesting a total of \$85,853,965 of state tax funds for operating expenses. This would be a gain of 12.4% over the comparable amount estimated to be expended for the current year.

The Report of the Legislative Analyst, submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee under date of February 9, 1962, is an 883-page printed document containing a 72-page treatment, with recommendations, of "Higher Education in California." It recommends only comparatively slight reductions in the institutional askings, but attempts to deliver to the new Board of Trustees of State Colleges a couple of slaps on the wrist: (1) for moving its principal office from Sacramento to Los Angeles without asking permission (This decision was made by the Board August 4, 1961, to get away from the Statehouse bureaucracy and to locate among the state's largest concentration of campuses and students, as well as to have the best transportation facilities

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CALIFORNIA. (Continued from page 272). accessible); and (2) for requesting the sum of \$645,000 for state support of faculty research in the state colleges, to be allocated by the Board (conceding that the Donahoe Act of 1960 expressly authorizes faculty research "to the extent that it is consistent with the primary function of the state colleges and the facilities provided for that function", and that doctoral programs will soon be undertaken in cooperation with the University of California, the Report recommends the deletion of the entire item).

The request of the advisory Coordinating Council for Higher Education for \$275,000 is recommended without reduction. The Council will also have an additional \$20,000 for a study of medical education, appropriated by a 1961 act. The fact that the Council has moved its principal office from Sacramento to San Francisco is noted but not censured.

The Coordinating Council expects to make 3 reports to the legislature in 1963: (1) a plan for the expansion of medical education facilities in California during the next ten years; (2) functional differentiation and coordination of extension programs and adult education; and (3) ways of improving salaries, working conditions and fringe benefits of University and state college professors.

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FLORIDA. The State Junior College Advisory Board and the Division of Community-Junior Colleges in the State Department of Education are conducting a study under the general heading of Florida's Community-Junior Colleges: Their Contributions and Their Future.

Rapid progress in the expansion of community colleges in Florida has been made during the past 5 years, as readers of GRAPEVINE know. A survey of higher education in 1955 was followed by a legislative act of 1957 which authorized enlargement of the system of state universities and of the community-junior college system.

The study will be under the general direction of a 10-member Coordinating Committee representative of education at

all levels and of the public. Segments will be assigned to Task Forces of professional persons. These latter are to report by June 1962; the coordinating committee by October 15, 1962; and the Junior College Advisory Board by January 1, 1963.

GRAPEVINE has received a 4-page mimeographed plan for the study from William W. Wattenbarger, Director of the Division of Community-Junior Colleges, State Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida.

\* \* \* \* \*

IOWA. In the last session of the legislature a House Resolution directed the state department of public instruction to prepare plans and recommendations for a reorganized statewide system of 2-year community colleges, including proposed legislation to implement the plans.

Pursuant to this directive, two representatives of the Iowa State Department of Public Instruction have recently spent some time in California, studying the organization, management, financing, and educational programs of California junior colleges.

\* \* \* \* \*

KANSAS. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1962-63 have been made, as exhibited in Table 81.

Table 81. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Kansas, fiscal year 1962-63, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
University of Kansas	\$10,820
Medical Center	4,925
Kansas State University	10,892
KSTC of Emporia	3,296
KSC of Pittsburg	2,997
Fort Hays KSC	2,108
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,038</b>

The total represents a gain of 17½% over the preceding year, and 25½% over the comparable figure of two years ago.

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GEORGIA. Allocations of operating funds to the several institutions for fiscal year 1962-63 were approved by the Regents of the University System of Georgia on February 14, 1962. These funds are from the biennial legislative appropriations of 1961.

Table 82. Allocations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1962-63 by Regents of University System of Georgia, out of funds appropriated by the 1961 biennial session of the legislature, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums allocated
(1)	(2)
U of Georgia	\$6,019
Contin Edn Ctr	339
Ag Exten Serv	1,968
Ag Experiment Stas	2,098
Ga Inst of Technology	4,298
Sou Tech Inst	440
Engrng Exp Sta	855
Engrng Exten Div	25
Georgia State College	2,052
Medical Coll of Georgia	1,523
Talmadge Mem Hosp	3,500
West Georgia College	531
North Georgia Coll	498
Woman's College of Ga	753
Georgia Southern Coll	798
Valdosta State College	416
Savannah State College	777
Fort Valley St College	762
Albany State College	551
Ga Southwestern Coll	236
Augusta College	409
Middle Ga College	253
Columbus College	233
South Ga College	224
Armstrong College	343
A Baldwin Ag Coll	328
Board of Regents	225
Soil Conservation Com	200
Scholarships for Negroes	250
Scholarships	100
Regional education	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,084</b>

The sum of approximately \$103,000 is unallocated. The total for 1962-63 apparently represents a gain of a little less than 17% over the comparable sum of two years ago.

\* \* \* \* \*

MISSOURI. This item is a CORRECTION kindly supplied by a reliable Missouri correspondent who says his first report was somewhat in error.

Refer to Table 79, page 270, of GRAPEVINE for February, 1962. Line 11 of this table, beginning "Missouri", should read as follows:

1960-61 - \$25,641; 1961-62 -\$28,901;  
1962-63 - \$33,253; 2-year gain,  
\$7,612; Percentage gain, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

The first report erroneously contained small percentages of non-tax funds, in the figures for 1961-62 and 1962-63, thus making the 2-year gain appear about \$1,648 larger than it actually was.

GRAPEVINE is happy that the errors do not necessitate any substantial change in the total impression of Table 79, a revised version of which appears as Table 84 on page 278 of this issue.

\* \* \* \* \*

NEW JERSEY. The budget message of Governor Richard J. Hughes, delivered February 19, places unusual emphasis on tax support of public higher education in this traditionally conservative eastern state. The governor wants \$43 $\frac{1}{2}$  million for operating expenses of the 8 state institutions of higher education for the fiscal year 1962-63. This would be \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$  million more than the appropriations for the current fiscal year; but the governor says it is "not enough to fulfill our duty."

Among the needs intended to be provided for are greatly increased enrollments, 320 new staff members, salary increases to assure the retention of competent instructors, financing of 9,062 state scholarships, and purchase of an accelerator for nuclear physics studies at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey.

The governor's total state budget for fiscal 1961-62 calls for \$500 million expenditures against a total expected income of \$502 $\frac{1}{2}$  million, without any new taxes. The Governor is certain, however, that New Jersey, notorious for a narrow tax base (no general sales tax, no personal income tax) will eventually &

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NEW JERSEY (continued from page 274).

probably soon have to revamp its revenue structure.

He is appointing a 17-member commission and directing it to report by mid-summer on necessary expansions of the state services and a recommended method of raising the necessary additional revenue.

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NEW YORK. Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, in his annual budget message of January 31, 1962, asked for \$75 million of state tax funds for operating expenses of the State University of New York for the fiscal year 1962-63; \$24½ million for state aid to the City University of New York; and \$51 million for scholarships and loans to students, this latter including \$19.3 million for the enlarged state scholarship program, \$26.6 million for the "scholar incentive" program, and \$5.1 million for the Higher Education Assistance Corporation (student loans).

The total of \$151½ million would be a gain of more than 35% over the comparable sums appropriated for 1961-62, and a gain of 68% over 1960-61, two years ago.

It must be noticed that a little more than one-third of the total is for scholarships, "scholar incentives", and student loans, a large proportion of which accrues to the benefit of private colleges and universities; and that this part of the governor's program has been growing most rapidly in recent years.

The percentages of gain over the appropriations of two years ago (1960-61) tell this story fairly clearly: For the State University of New York, about 37½% gain; for subsidy to City University of New York, about 27% gain; and for scholarships, incentives, and loans, about 315% gain. Two years ago the state scholarships program was hardly more than half its present size, and the vast new "scholar incentive" program did not exist.

Some paragraphs from the Governor's message are quotable:

"During the next decade, the full impact of the rapid growth of school enrollments will be facing our colleges. We will meet this challenge in our state within the historic relationship of privately and publicly supported colleges and universities. However, the full-time enrollment in our state-supported colleges is already increasing at a rate of 3,000 a year, rising from 34,000 in 1960 to an estimated 40,000 in 1962. Under the Master Plan approved by the Regents, our state-supported colleges should be prepared to accommodate more than 80,000 full-time students by 1970-- an average annual increase of 5,000 for the next eight years--to more than double our present enrollment."

On the subject of community colleges:

"Three new community colleges are expected to be opened during 1962-- in Monroe, Onondaga, and Sullivan Counties-- bringing the total number to twenty-two.

"The community colleges, for which the state pays one-third of the operating costs and one-half of the capital costs, fill an urgent need in the state's educational system. By permitting students to obtain two years of instruction at reasonable cost within commuting distance of their homes, the community colleges offer educational opportunities to many who might otherwise not continue their education. Their value is reflected in the local support they receive and in their increased enrollments. The state's share in their expansion calls for a \$1.4 million increase in local assistance for 1962-63 for operating expenses and a \$5 million increase for capital construction."

\* \* \* \* \*

OHIO. Pursuant to a 1961 statute, a 9-member Community College Commission has been appointed for the state. Its chairman is Ralph M. Besse, President of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company.

Other members are Albert W. Bilik, Cincinnati; Mrs. Mary K. Doughton, New Philadelphia; Orville Jones, Columbus;

OHIO (continued from page 275).

Peter E. Rentschler, Hamilton; Harry Rittoff, Springfield. Also among the membership are E. E. Holt, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Charles H. Wesley, President of Central State College at Wilberforce; and James Maloon, State Director of Finance.

Under the same statute, Cuyahoga County (in which the city of Cleveland is located) has been set up as a community college district, with a 7-member board of trustees. GRAPEVINE will try to relay future developments to you.

\* \* \* \* \*

RHODE ISLAND. In the tentative state budget the Board of Trustees of State Colleges (governing the University of Rhode Island and the separate teacher-education now known as Rhode Island College) is asking for appropriations of state tax funds in the amount of \$7,087,659 for operating expenses for the fiscal year 1962-63. This appears to represent a gain of slightly less than 20% over the comparable sum appropriated for fiscal year 1960-61, two years ago.

\* \* \* \* \*

WEST VIRGINIA. Acting favorably on a recommendation by Governor Barron, the legislature has enacted a measure providing for the continuance of the 3% consumers' sales tax, which brings in \$9½ million a year.

A proposed amendment to the state constitution which would have placed a ceiling on West Virginia's new income tax has failed of approval in the legislature.

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1962-63 are reported as in Table 83.

Table 83. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in West Virginia for fiscal year 1962-63, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
West Virginia U	\$10,550
Potomac State Coll	511
Marshall University	2,821
W. Va State College	1,358
Concord College	1,079
Fairmont State Coll	921
W Va Inst of Tech	913
West Liberty St Coll	751
Glenville State Coll	650
Shepherd College	612
Bluefield State Coll	577
Total	20,743

The total appears to represent a gain of about 22½% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1960-61, two years ago.

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WISCONSIN. Among reports recently issued by the Joint Staff of the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education in Wisconsin are:

A Report on College-Going in Wisconsin's 71 Counties and A Study of the Areas in the State which Provide High or Low Percentages of New Freshmen (57 pp. mimeo.).

Enrollment Projections, a description of some techniques of long-term estimating of enrollments for the purpose of establishing building needs. (9 pp. mimeo)

Wisconsin College Enrollments: Fall 1961. (9 pp. mimeo.).

Who goes to College--Rank in Class. (6 pp. mimeo.).

One tendency observed in the Wisconsin enrollment reports is typical of a nationwide trend. The proportion of college students in Wisconsin attending public institutions was 62½% in 1954, and rose to 68½% in 1960 and a little over 70% in 1961.

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APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962-63 IN 26 STATES

On this page and its reverse (page 278), GRAPEVINE presents a revision of pages 269 and 270, with correction of some slight errors which marred the first version. The over-all impression of Table 79 (page 270) is not substantially changed by the small corrections; but Table 84 (page 278) now supersedes Table 79.

About 32 states have regular sessions of their legislatures biennially, and make appropriations for the biennium. All of these but 3 convene in odd-numbered years (Kentucky, Mississippi, and Virginia in even-numbered years). About 18 states have regular annual sessions, and make appropriations for one year.

GRAPEVINE is able to report appropriations for the biennium 1961-63 by 26 states. Half of these made separate appropriations for each of the 2 fiscal years, the sums for 1962-63 usually being somewhat larger than those for 1961-62. From the other half of these 26 states, GRAPEVINE has no indication that the biennial appropriations make any distinction between the two fiscal years of the biennium. We thus assume that the sums for each fiscal year may be approximated by dividing the biennial appropriation in half. This, of course, is not always a reliable assumption; but since GRAPEVINE's chronological comparisons are over a period of 2 years, no violence will be done to the relationship between the sums appropriated for one biennium and those appropriated for the next. We would never be able to compare all 50 states for any one fiscal year, or even to approximate the total of the appropriations of all 50 states for any one fiscal year, if we did not thus split the biennium.

Occasionally a state falls into the habit of making an insufficient appropriation for the biennium, and then shoring it up with a "supplementary" or "deficiency" appropriation made near the end of the period; and sometimes a state actually makes available substantially less than the sums appropriated, because of a decline in revenue receipts or some similar cause. These are by no means all the complications that may occur; but with these in mind you can read the tabulation on the reverse of this page with some degree of tolerance. See Table 84, page 278.

Table 84 is a revision, with slight corrections, of Table 79 (page 270, GRAPEVINE for February 1962).

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS BY 26 STATES INDICATE GAIN OF 21 PER CENT FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962-63 OVER 1960-61, TWO YEARS AGO

Table 84. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in 26 states for 3 successive fiscal years, 1960-61 through 1962-63, with dollar gains and percentage gains for 1962-63 over 1960-61, showing change over a period of 2 years, in thousands of dollars.

States	Year 1960-61	Year 1961-62	Year 1962-63	2-year gain	Percentage gain
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alabama	\$22,397	\$20,535	\$22,051	-\$346	-1½
Arkansas	13,551	16,599	16,599	3,048	22½
Connecticut	13,080	14,855	15,948	2,868	22
Florida	37,263	46,043	46,043	8,780	23½
Idaho	8,800	10,137	10,137	1,337	15½
Illinois	88,140	113,043	113,043	24,903	28½
Indiana	50,163	55,316	62,709	12,546	25
Iowa	34,230	38,914	38,914	4,684	13½
Maine	5,599	7,238	7,429	1,830	22½
Minnesota	38,250	43,030	44,058	5,808	15½
Missouri	25,641	28,901	33,253	7,612	29½
Montana	11,231	11,160	11,161	-70	-½
Nebraska	15,218	17,077	17,078	1,860	12½
Nevada	4,107	4,863	5,299	1,192	29
New Hampshire	4,106	4,717	4,733	627	15½
New Mexico	11,239	13,002	14,372	3,133	28
North Carolina	30,340	35,678	36,532	6,192	20½
North Dakota	9,253	10,386	10,386	1,133	12½
Oregon	28,719	33,423	33,423	4,704	16½
South Dakota	8,128	8,675	8,702	574	7
Tennessee	17,023	21,522	22,359	5,336	31½
Texas	66,955	77,873	83,282	16,327	24½
Utah	13,139	15,580	15,580	2,441	18½
Vermont	3,399	3,759	3,750	351	10½
Washington	42,008	51,757	51,757	9,749	23½
Wyoming	4,735	5,599	5,599	864	18½
<b>Totals</b>	<b>606,714</b>	<b>709,682</b>	<b>734,197</b>	<b>127,483</b>	
Approximate weighted average					21

All the states in Table 84 appropriate biennially, in odd-numbered years. Therefore the differences between Column 3 and Column 4 are generally small. The accurate measure of change is over a period of two years, or between Column 2 and Column 4. These differences are shown in dollars (thousands) in Column 5, and in percentages in Column 6.

The 26 states show a dollar gain of 127½ million over two years, for a percentage gain of 21 per cent.