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SINCE SEVENTH
1958 YEAR
Number 73 ----- MARCH 1965 ----- Page 481

GRAPEVINE

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

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CALIFORNIA. The Coordinating Council for Higher Education produced two reports in December 1964, numbered respectively 1014 and 1015.

The first is California's Needs for Additional Centers of Public Higher Education, a 75-page document which recommends that the 1965 legislature should authorize the establishment of a new state college in Kern County, the county of huge area lying north of Los Angeles County and extending from San Bernardino County on the east to the coastal county of San Luis Obispo on the west.

A "definite ultimate need" is also indicated for three additional state colleges: (1) in Contra Costa County, to the eastward of San Francisco across the bay; (2) for the counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara, southward of San Francisco; and (3) in Ventura County, which is on the south coast between Los Angeles County and Santa Barbara County.

It is estimated that the first of these three should be authorized "prior to 1969, and the other two "in 1969 or thereafter."

Also in the category of "definite ultimate need" are two additional campuses of the University of California. One would be in the San Francisco Bay area, to serve the nine counties of San Francisco, Marin, Solano, Sonoma, Napa, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara and San Mateo.

The other would be in the Los Angeles area, for the five counties of Los Angeles, Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange.

Estimated year for authorization of one of these two campuses is 1969, and for the other "approximately 1975."

The Council also urges the legislature to expedite the inclusion of all areas in the state within junior college districts.

The next report is Dental Education and Manpower, a 22-page document recommending to the Board of Regents of the University of California that a dean be appointed to organize and plan a school of dentistry at the San Diego medical campus. It also advises the Regents to consider establishing a dental school wherever a new medical center is being planned; and urges that the minimum size of a dental school be such as to graduate in each class at least 96 dentists.

This report also wants the legislature to constitute an interim study committee to report in 1967 on needed reforms in the field of examinations for licensure, and the recruiting of qualified dentists from outside the state. As inducements for professors of dentistry, the recommendation is that salaries and other benefits should approximate the average net income of practicing dentists, and that "dental schools might also consider facilitating opportunities for a limited amount of private faculty practice at the schools and their affiliated institutions."

A further recommendation is that each dental school might well form a regional consortium with neighboring state colleges and junior colleges, to cooperatively encourage improvement in the undergraduate and graduate education of dentists, and the education of dental auxiliary personnel such as dental hygienists, dental technicians, and dental assistants.

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COLORADO. The Association of State Institutions of Higher Education in Colorado issued, under date of December 1964, A Program for the Development and Coordination of Higher Education in Colorado, 1964-1970. This is a 170-page litho-printed document which recommends a statutory coordinating council be created.

GRAPEVINE refrains from reporting details of this proposal until after it is learned whether or not it is to become law; and if so, in what final form.

The first section of the present version indicates the general intent as follows: "The Council shall exercise leadership in effecting coordination and perform such other duties as may be assigned to it by the general assembly while continuing to recognize the constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the regents of the university of Colorado, the state board of agriculture, the trustees of the state colleges, the board of trustees of the Colorado school of mines, the junior college boards, and such other governing boards of institutions of higher education as may be established by law."

Reminiscent of the federal system in the United States Constitution is the sentence: "All functions not specifically assigned to the Council shall be reserved to and performed by the respective governing boards."

Denver, like all large cities without exception, is suffering keenly from a lack of adequate tax-supported facilities for education beyond high school. Apparently the chief activities thus far have been a University of Colorado extension center (chiefly lower division), and some scattered graduate offerings by the state school of mines, the University of Colorado, the Colorado state college, and Colorado state university.

The report recommends that all tax-supported lower division studies should eventually be provided for in a new institution to be immediately acti-

vated as Metropolitan State College-- a junior college. During the remainder of the Sixties the four state institutions above named would each offer specialized upper division studies in Denver.

For the development of graduate studies in Denver, creation of a Council on Graduate Study is recommended, to consist of representatives of the four state institutions and the private University of Denver, as well as representatives of the general public, and would be incorporated. It would maintain a central information office, develop continuing liaison with industry in the metropolitan area, and act as a catalyzing agency to promote cooperation among the five institutions of university level in the development of graduate offerings in the area.

GRAPEVINE'S prediction is that the Denver metropolitan area will soon have a four-year and five-year state college in Denver, by one means or another. It would probably be in operation now if the University of Colorado had been encouraged to develop it as a regional campus; but an opinion of the attorney general has declared that the University of Colorado cannot offer degrees in Denver other than in its schools of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, which were long ago authorized by state constitutional amendment to be located in Denver.

If the attorney general's determination stands, then a full-fledged state college may have to grow up separately or as an upward extension of the proposed Metropolitan Junior College. In any event, a community of a million people will not long be without a four- and five-year state institution.

The report does not contemplate this development, but even so, estimates that the annual appropriation of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education will be \$79½ million by 1970.

INDIANA. State tax-fund appropriations for higher education for biennium 1965-67, by separate fiscal years:

Table 8. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in Indiana, fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	1965-66 (2)	1966-67 (3)
Indiana U	38,931	44,589
Regional campuses	908	1,301
Purdue U	33,346	38,040
Regional campuses	707	1,201
Ball State U	8,695	10,391
Indiana State U	7,378	8,630
Subtotals, 4 state u's	89,965	104,152
Vincennes U*	140	160
Totals	90,105	104,312

* A private corporation dating from the early nineteenth century, now operating a junior college largely supported by tax funds from the state and from Knox County.

The total for fiscal year 1965-66 is a gain of 27% over fiscal year 1963-64, two years earlier. The percentage of gain for fiscal year 1966-67 over fiscal year 1964-65 (two-year gain) is about 30%. If biennium 1965-67 is matched directly against biennium 1963-65, the percentage of gain is slightly more than 28½.

Biennium 1965-67 is the first biennium for which Indiana and Purdue universities have requested and received separate appropriations for operating expenses of their respective regional campus systems, which number 14 branch institutions.

Although Indiana's Constitution prohibits borrowing by the state, the legislature can authorize state agencies to issue bonds. A statute of 1965 known as the Construction Bonding Authority Act permits each of the four universities to issue bonds to finance academic facilities and retire these bonds from general receipts of the universities. It is also permissible to use parts of moneys appropriated for capital construction, and parts of the regional campus appropriations, to effect payment of interest and principal on these bonds, if necessary.

MARYLAND. The Board of Trustees of the State Colleges (2100 Guilford Ave., Baltimore 21218) in January 1965 issued its First Annual Report, 1964. This is a 16-page document which is in large part a financial report of income and expenditures for the fiscal period preceding June 30, 1964.

The board governs five state colleges: Towson (in metropolitan area of greater Baltimore), the oldest and largest of the five; Frostburg (in western Maryland); Salisbury (Eastern Shore); Coppin (in Baltimore); and Bowie.

The latter two were formerly for Negroes only. Notable progress toward integration is occurring at Bowie, and Coppin is so located as to be in an advantageous position to attack problems of educating the economically and culturally deprived children of the "inner city" in a great metropolis.

The recommendations in the Report point out that under present statutes 20,000 Maryland teachers are expected to earn Masters' degrees within the next six years (deadline 1971 for the state; 1968 for Baltimore) and that this creates a heavy obligation for prompt upgrading of the state colleges.

MASSACHUSETTS. A Summary Report of the special commission to study education in Massachusetts, set up by the legislature of 1962, appears under the title Quality Education for Massachusetts: An Investment in the People of the Commonwealth. It is a 70-page litho-printed document, about five-sixths of which is devoted to various aspects of education at the elementary and secondary levels.

In about a dozen pages a scheme of state-level structure for higher education is outlined and recommended. This is in large part a crude copy of the California Donahoe Act of 1960, slightly modified in some respects.

A groove is defined for each of the four types of institutions now functioning in Massachusetts: the University of Massachusetts, the two technological institutes, the eleven state colleges, and ten regional community

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MASSACHUSETTS (Continued from Page 484) colleges. No institution is to deviate from its groove except with the permission of a State Board of Higher Education, which would also have sole and exclusive authority to permit public institutions to confer degrees.

It is noteworthy that the grand total of enrollments in all the 24 public institutions of higher education in Massachusetts in 1964 was 28,600 students--roughly equivalent to that of one large midwestern state university. The Commission says present institutional plans indicate that this total will go to 81,800 by 1973. This would be an increase of nearly 200 per cent. Seemingly accepting the estimate, the Commission comments with what seems to be a carefully restrained understatement: "Marked increase in the capacity of public institutions is therefore required."

The New England Board of Higher Education has estimated that in 1973 the private colleges and universities in Massachusetts will have a total of about 70,000 residents of the state enrolled. Putting the two estimates together shows Massachusetts in 1973 having places for slightly more than 150,000 of its own residents. It is likely that even this figure will not bring Massachusetts abreast of the other forty-nine states in the matter of availability of higher education for its own citizens.

The new Board of Higher Education proposed by the Commission would consist of 11 members--5 representing the boards of trustees of each of the four types of public institutions and including one representing the boards of trustees of private institutions; and 6 others appointed by the governor.

There would also be a new Board of Public School Education composed of 11 members.

Superimposed above these two principal boards would be an Advisory Council on Education equipped with a small research staff, to make continuing studies and recommendations to the

legislature and the boards of education. It would have the further function of nominating the "public" members of the other two boards for appointment by the governor, in each case nominating three times as many nominees as are to be appointed.

This Advisory Council would also consist of 11 members, including four legislators and 7 citizens appointed by the governor. GRAPEVINE forbears from adding details until it is known whether this scheme is enacted, and if so, in what parts and what form.

OKLAHOMA. Report No. 5 of the current comprehensive self-study of higher education in Oklahoma deals with Physical Facilities for Higher Education in Oklahoma. It is a 126-page large-format printed document prepared by Charles R. Walker and John J. Coffelt.

Issued in December 1964, this report includes an inventory and evaluation of the land and buildings of Oklahoma's 18 state universities, colleges, and junior colleges; an inventory of assignable space; and a study of space utilization.

The estimate of the additional plant needs to 1970 and 1975 is carefully formulated. Cost of needed construction at the 18 institutions up to 1970 is estimated as slightly less than \$41 million; and the first recommendation in the report is that the legislature and the people of Oklahoma should authorize a state bond issue in that amount for that purpose.

Immediate needs are \$3,390,000 for major maintenance and alterations; \$19,364,000 for replacement of existing unsatisfactory space; and \$3,530,000 for additional new space. Projected to 1975, total over-all needs will be \$82,688,000.

The report includes campus maps, and concludes with 16 specific recommendations regarding the improvement of plant conditions and utilization at the 18 institutions.

TEXAS. Governor Connally's Committee on Education Beyond the High School issued late in 1964 its Report, a handsomely printed and illustrated brochure of 64 pages, entitled Education: Texas' Resource for Tomorrow.

To the credit of the report, let it be said that it projects substantially more than a doubling of operating expenses for the state system of higher education over the four-year period from 1965 to 1969.

The figures used include the educational and general expenses of the 22 institutions, the state's share of the operating expenses of 31 junior colleges, and the expenses of the various institutional and subsystem governing boards and the proposed new statewide Coordinating Board for Education Beyond the High School. They include the educational operations of the medical schools, but not the state support of the hospitals. They also exclude the agricultural extension and experiment station activities of Texas A & M University.

Thus defined, the figures for biennium 1963-65 and the two ensuing bienniums are as follows:

- Biennium 1963-65 - \$255 million
- Biennium 1965-67 - 420 million
- Biennium 1967-69 - 591 million

The report is quite shrill in recommending a new Coordinating Board to supplant the present Texas Commission on Higher Education. Apparently the principal changes would be (1) that the state's hand in the leadership of the local public junior college network would be transferred from the Texas Education Agency (state department of public instruction) to the proposed new Coordinating Board, thus putting all public education beyond the high school within the purview of a single state agency; and (2) the new coordinating board would be armed with somewhat more authority to dictate the offerings of the several institutions and to interfere in their fiscal affairs than the present Commission has.

VIRGINIA. It is necessary to make a

CORRECTION

in Table 7 (GRAPEVINE, page 480) in the line representing Virginia, which should read as follows:

Year	Year	Year	5-Year	%
1959-60	'60-61	'61-62	-- Gain	Gain
(1)	(2)	(3)	-- (8)	(9)
Va. 25,544	29,861	30,832	--13,983	55%*

* The point is that the percentage of gain over the 5-years 1959-64 was 55 per cent, and not 98%, as indicated in the original Table 7.

The error occurred because the appropriations to the medical schools and teaching hospitals had been omitted from the totals in Columns 2, 3, and 4, making those totals too small by between \$5 million and \$7 million each year for the first three years of the five-year period. GRAPEVINE REGRETS THE ERROR. Fortunately the correction effects no great change in the general aspect of Table 7, though it does necessitate comparatively small changes in the overall total figures in Columns 2, 3, 4, 8, and 9.

The Higher Education Study Commission, with John Dale Russell of Bloomington, Indiana, as its general director of studies, will complete its final report during the autumn of 1965. Meantime, its Staff Report No. 1, entitled Prospective College-Age Population in Virginia, by Subregions, 1960-1985, has been released. This 32-page litho-printed report is a very careful demographic survey prepared by Lorin A. Thompson, director of the Bureau of Population and Economic Research at the University of Virginia.

The findings and interpretations are those of the author, Dr. Thompson, and, not having as yet received any review by the Commission, are not at present to be understood as conclusions of the Commission.