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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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"No Newfoundlander with the desire and ability must be denied the right to higher education. It simply must not happen."

-- Prime Minister Joseph Roberts Smallwood, announcing free tuition at the Memorial University of Newfoundland. (Pages 2-6 in the Montreal Star Weekend Magazine: 17, No. 6, February 11, 1967).

Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 628 (reverse hereof).

INDIANA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1967-69:

Table 17. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Indiana, biennium 1967-69, by separate fiscal years, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	1967-68 (1)	1968-69 (2)	1968-69 (3)
<u>Indiana U</u>			
Main campus*	\$47,785	\$51,582	
Regional campuses++	5,913	6,898	
Hospital Intern prog**	1,250+	1,250+	
Univ telecomm system	300+	300+	
Psychiatric research	400	400	
Herron School of Art***	187	207	
Mentally retarded clinic	75	75	
Pub health training	40	40	
Dept of Toxicology	35	35	
<u>Subtotals, I U @</u>			
<u>Purdue U</u>			
Main campus	39,184	42,094	
Regional campuses+++	6,647	8,028	
County ag agents	867	910	
Animal Diagnostic Lab ^x	231	131	
Ag products utilization	90	90	
Ag marketing research	50	50	
Bangs Disease testing	30	30	
Johnson Grass erad	15	15	
<u>Subtotals, Purdue U @@</u>			
<u>Ball State University</u>	13,769	15,129	
<u>Indiana State U</u>			
Main campus	12,942	14,304	
Regional campuses	243	477	
<u>Subtotals, ISU @@@</u>			
<u>Vincennes University</u> ^{xx}	370	470	
<u>Indiana Voc Tech Coll</u> ^{xxx}	2,200	2,200	
<u>Totals</u>	132,628	144,715	

Footnotes appertaining to INDIANA -

- @ \$55,985,000 and \$60,787,000.
- @@ \$47,114,000 and \$51,348,000.
- @@@ \$13,190,000 and \$14,781,000.
- * Bloomington and Indianapolis.
- ** Program for more medical internships within the state of Indiana.
- *** An Indianapolis institution acquired by Indiana University in 1967.
- + These figures are halves of undivided appropriations for biennium 1967-69.
- ++ Eight, located at Fort Wayne, Gary-East Chicago, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, South Bend-Mishawaka, Downtown Indianapolis, Richmond, and Vincennes, the latter two being "centers" operated in conjunction with Earlham College and Vincennes University respectively.
- +++ Four, located at Fort Wayne, Hammond, Indianapolis, and Michigan City. The regional campuses of Indiana University and Purdue University in Fort Wayne occupy jointly a new college plant and work in close cooperation, though retaining their identities.
- x Located near Jasper, Indiana.
- xx A private corporation dating from 1806, now operating a junior college largely supported by the state and by Knox County. Under an act of 1955 the state matches the proceeds of a county levy (currently \$120,000 per year) and for the biennium 1967-69 appropriated additional tax moneys to bring the total of state support up to the sums shown.
- xxx A public corporation of statewide purview, authorized to provide voca-

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INDIANA (Continued from page 628)

tional-technical education by various means, including establishing new schools or contracting with existing schools.

Indiana's total appropriation of nearly \$133 million for fiscal year 1967-68 appears to represent a gain of 4.7% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1965-66, two years earlier. The gain over the eight years since 1959 seems to be 191 3/4%.

Over the most recent two years the rates of gain were highest for the twelve regional campuses of the two major universities, somewhat lower for the two other universities, and lowest for the main campuses of the two large universities.

These differences may be explained in part by the fact that the practice of making separate appropriations for the regional campuses was not begun until 1965, and then somewhat tentatively, but now seems to be firmly established.

A state of the extent and population of Indiana can not, of course, be adequately served by five or six state university campuses, but must have a dozen or more others located in centers of population where they are accessible to large numbers of prospective students. Thus, for the time being at least, the regional campuses must develop comparatively faster than any other units in the statewide system.

The two institutions having the tradition of single-purpose teachers colleges, but now multi-purpose and rapidly growing upward as well as horizontally, are in a period when a spurt in support is not unreasonable or unexpected.

Temporarily the main campuses of the two older great universities have received somewhat slower advances in state

support. This is perhaps in part due to the fact that both are substantial participants in the federal partnership, and both have been developing for some time various sources of substantial private support.

The relative urgency of the needs of the different types of institutions may change as the years pass. The main campuses of the two great universities, Indiana and Purdue, form the composite center of the state's advance, and there is probably no danger that the people of the state will ever forget the necessity of "building up the topmost peaks of excellence" as well as providing generous support to the other units in the statewide system at all levels.

Noteworthy is a current appropriation of \$2½ million for the biennium 1967-69 to Indiana University for a program to expand and improve opportunities for medical internships and residencies in hospitals in various parts of the state as well as opportunities for postgraduate medical education, with a view toward making practice in Indiana more attractive to well-educated physicians and surgeons, and increasing the service of the Indiana University Medical School to the state.

Also worthy of special notice is a biennial appropriation of \$600,000 to Indiana University for a "University Telecommunications System" which is expected eventually to link the several campuses with electronic means of rapid and economical inter-communication and thus enhance their capabilities for cooperation as a single unit.

Considering the whole picture of state support for operating expenses, public higher education in Indiana has come off rather well in the legislative session of 1967, and looks forward to a biennium of progress.

NEBRASKA. Speaking of the University of Nebraska alone, state tax-fund support for operating expenses for the current biennium 1965-67 is \$35.1 million. Governor Tiemann has recommended that this be raised to \$52.3 million for the ensuing biennium 1967-69. This would be an increase of 49% over a 2-year period, and would represent a much-needed forward step for slow-moving Nebraska. (Among the 50 states, ranked according to their respective percentages of increase in state tax support of higher education since 1960, Nebraska is at the bottom of the list.)

For capital improvements during biennium 1967-69, the University of Nebraska requested \$24.2 million, and the governor recommends \$19.7 million. This latter figure is \$2.5 million higher than the planning figure of \$17.2 million set two years ago when the legislature approved long-range building programming.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1967-68:

Table 18. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in South Dakota, fiscal year 1967-68, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of South Dakota	5,699
<u>Subtotal, U S D - \$5,699</u>	
South Dakota State U	
Main campus	6,239
Ag Experiment Station	1,985
Ag Extension Service	1,206
<u>Subtotal, SDSU - \$9,430</u>	
Northern State College	2,418
School of Mines and Technology	2,003
Black Hills State College	1,677
Southern State College	1,135
Genl Beadle State College	1,009
Regents of Education*	1,621
<u>Total (gross)**</u>	<u>24,992</u>
Less student fees and other institutional receipts (est)***8,000	
<u>Net total</u>	<u>16,992</u>

Footnotes appertaining to SOUTH DAKOTA -

- * \$76,000 for the Board's executive office, and \$1,545,000 for allocation.
- ** Does not include \$522,000 appropriated to the state schools for the blind and the deaf, both of which are governed by the Regents of Education.
- *** Institutional receipts are captured for the state treasury. Eighty per cent are commingled in the General Fund of the state. Twenty per cent are earmarked for financing academic buildings.

It appears that the total gain over the most recent two years is 6½%, and over the eight years since 1959, about 109%.

Capital appropriations included \$458,000 to match an equal amount of federal funds for a medical school addition at the University of South Dakota; \$500,000 to match \$250,000 in federal funds for a library at the School of Mines and Technology; and \$625,000 for a power plant and a poultry science facility at South Dakota State University.

The legislature created a South Dakota Building Authority, to borrow and construct non-income-producing buildings and amortize their cost by leasing them to the state.

WYOMING. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1967-69:

Table 19. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Wyoming, biennium 1967-69, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Wyoming	
Main operation	\$17,470
Ag Extension Service	1,055
Retirement costs	1,331
Scholarships and loans	174
<u>Subtotal, U of Wyo - \$20,030</u>	
State aid to junior colleges	2,216
<u>Total</u>	<u>22,246</u>

The total gain over the most recent two years seems to be slightly less than 27%. Over the eight years since 1959 it is 125½%.

----- M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington -----

THE FINAL BLOC OF INSTITUTION-BY-INSTITUTION
APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966-67:
SIXTY-FIVE SMALLER STATE COLLEGES AND STATE TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

Table 20, on the reverse of this sheet (page 632), shows the sums appropriated out of state tax funds for annual operating expenses for fiscal year 1966-67 of sixty-five state colleges and state junior colleges receiving less than \$500,000 each.

Several comments and explanations are necessary to assist a reasonably realistic understanding of this tabulation.

The Small State Colleges

Maine (Nos. 1, 22, 24), North Dakota (2, 20, 31), and Utah (12, 13, 18) have some of the smallest state colleges.

Georgia and Oklahoma loom large in the tabulation because each has a number of small state two-year colleges: (Georgia, 4, 15, 21, 23); (Oklahoma, 5, 19, 26, 27).

Massachusetts appears frequently because of its relatively new and growing system of state two-year colleges (7, 9, 10, 17, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 65).

Virginia is heavily represented by its numerous small two-year branch institutions appended to each of its major four-year state institutions (28, 41, 46, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62).

At this point it must be noted that a Virginia statute of 1966 aims at gradual transformation of the two-year branch institutions into locally-based public two-year community colleges.

It must also be understood that in other states having important systems of branch institutions (Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and some others) state appropriations are not made to the branches individually, and hence there are many such institutions that are actually substantially larger and supported financially on a scale well above those of Virginia, but can not be reported in this tabulation. This is

the single most significant limitation of the value of Table 20.

Formerly the custom was to make no separate appropriation for branch institutions, but there is a recent tendency to make appropriations for them collectively, as a discrete part of the appropriations to the parent institution. Thus for fiscal year 1966-67 Indiana appropriated a total of \$2½ million for fourteen outlying regional campuses of Indiana University and Purdue University. For the same fiscal year Ohio appropriated over \$4 million for the numerous branch campuses of the six senior state institutions.

Pennsylvania appears often in Table 20, because of its small annual subsidies to several private institutions (42, 43, 53, 61, 63).

Maryland appears for the same reason (34, 47, 48, 52, 54). These Maryland and Pennsylvania appropriations to private colleges are not, of course, properly in the same category with state colleges; but they are parts of the states' annual outlays for operating expenses of higher education.

A few of the entries in Table 20 are for new high-level research centers (3, 32). A few are for relatively new technical institutes (11, 16, 29, 55). A few are for the planning or other early beginning gestures of important new institutions, some of which may be expected to grow with great rapidity (38, 39).

The foregoing comments are not exhaustive, but they touch some of the more essential background facts which ought always to accompany the tabulation on the reverse of this sheet. Mimeographed on two sides of the same sheet, they are inseparable; a little frantic flipping may be necessary to connect each comment with the items in the table to which it appertains!

THE FINAL BLOC OF INSTITUTION-BY-INSTITUTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966-67

Table 20. Sixty-five smaller state colleges and state 2-year colleges in descending order of state tax support for annual operating expenses appropriated for fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated	Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1 Washington St T C (Me)	\$486	31 Bottineau St Sch For (ND)	\$288
2 Mayville St Coll (N D)	470	32 Gulf Coast Research L (Miss)	287
3 Va Assoc Research Ctr	* / 457	33 North Shore Com Coll (Mass)	285
4 South Georgia College	450	34 Johns Hopkins University	+ / 279
5 Eastern Okla A&M Coll	442	35 Cape Cod Com Coll (Mass)	276
6 Saginaw Valley St Coll (Mich)	431	36 South Shore Com Coll (Mass)	252
7 Quinsigamond Com Coll (Mass)	419	37 Greenfield Com Coll (Mass)	225
8 Northern Oklahoma Jr. Coll	409	38 NY St U Coll, Nassau Co	225
9 Holyoke Com Coll (Mass)	404	39 NY St U Coll, Westchester	225
10 Berkshire Com Coll (Mass)	403	40 Texas Maritime Acad	223
11 J Connally Tech Inst (Tex)	400	41 Clinch Valley Coll (Va)	@ / 196
12 Snow College (Utah)	** / 398	42 Pa Coll Textiles & Sci	+ / 188
13 Coll of Eastern Utah	*** / 391	43 Phila. College of Art	+ / 186
14 Mont C Mineral Sci & Technol	384	44 Southeastern Mass Com Coll	160
15 Brunswick Junior Coll (Ga)	383	45 Wis St U, Barron County	152
16 Northeastern Maine Voc-Tech	382	46 Chris Newport Coll (Va)	@@@ / 146
17 Northern Essex Com C (Mass)	380	47 Hood College (Md)	+ / 132
18 Dixie College (Utah)	370	48 Western Md College	+ / 130
19 Murray St Ag Coll (Okla)	366	49 Southwestern St Coll (Minn)	128
20 Ellendale N & I Coll (N D)	353	50 Eastern Shore Br, U Va	@ / 123
21 Gainesville Junior Coll (Ga)	349	51 Richard Bland Coll (Va)	@@@ / 120
22 Maine Maritime Acad	347	52 Washington College (Md)	+ / 119
23 Albany Junior College (Ga)	343	53 Del Val C Sci & Ag (Pa)	+ / 119
24 Fort Kent St Tchrs C (Me)	339	54 St John's College (Md)	+ / 111
25 Washburn U of Topeka (Kas)	++ / 330	55 Roanoke Tech Inst (Va)	@@ / 92
26 Okla Military Acad	331	56 Clifton Forge C C (Va)	@@ / 90
27 Connors St Ag Coll (Okla)	322	57 Danville Com Coll (Va)	@@ / 84
28 George Mason Coll (Va)	@ / 316	58 Patrick Henry Coll (Va)	@ / 79
29 Maine Voc-Technical School	294	59 Pa St Coll Optometry	+ / 75
30 Mount Wachusett Com C (Mass)	289	60 Wytheville Com C (Va)	@@ / 70
* Sponsored jointly by U Va, Va Poly		61 Dickinson Law Sch (Pa)	+ / 70
Inst and Coll of Wm and Mary.		62 Lynchburg Br, U Va	@ / 67
** Branch of Utah State University.		63 Pa Coll of Podiatry	+ / 50
*** Branch of University of Utah.		64 Norwich University (Vt)	+ / 40
++ Municipal university, subsidized.		65 West Suburbia Com C (Mass)	19
+ Private institution, subsidized.			
@ Branch of University of Virginia.		@@@ Branch of Coll of Wm and Mary.	
@@ Branch of Va Polytechnic Inst.			

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