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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 timely newsnotes regarding pertinent events in their respective states.

RATE OF TWO-YEAR GAIN AVERAGES 27%, WITH 34 STATES REPORTED

Table 37. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in 8 additional states for five successive fiscal years, in thousands of dollars, with dollar gains and percentage gains for 1963-64 over 1961-62, showing change over a period of two years. This table is an extension of Table 18 (page 345) and Table 28 (page 350), which reported a total of 26 states.

States	Year 1959-60	Year 1960-61	Year 1961-62	Year 1962-63	Year 1963-64	2-year gain	Percent gain
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Twenty-six states reported in Table 28 (page 350).....			\$699,351		\$894,176	\$194,825	28
Connecticut	\$12,273	\$13,080	\$14,855	\$15,948	\$18,585	\$3,730	20
Louisiana	40,062	44,557	48,316	46,760	55,847	7,531	15½
Minnesota	35,568	38,250	43,030	44,058	48,103	5,073	12
New Jersey	21,952	24,427	28,291	34,079	39,820	11,529	41
Oklahoma	27,014	27,020	30,014	30,020	33,505	3,491	11½
Rhode Island	4,477	5,271	5,826	7,697	7,963	2,137	36½
South Carolina	12,113	13,141	14,449	15,440	17,360	2,911	20
Texas	65,843	66,955	77,873	83,282	106,963	29,090	37¼
Totals (34 states)	-	-	962,005	-	1,222,322	260,317	
Approximate weighted average	-	-	-	-	-	-	27

Among the 16 states not yet reported for 1963-64 in GRAPEVINE are some of the very large ones, including California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Florida. Will the total for fifty states for 1963-64 (Column 6) reach and exceed \$2 billion? There are excellent reasons for believing that the \$2 billion mark will be exceeded.

Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on page 358 (reverse hereof).

CONNECTICUT. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1963-64 and 1964-65 are reported as in Table 38.

Table 38. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Connecticut, fiscal years 1963-64 and 1964-65, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	1963-64	1964-65
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of Connecticut	\$12,549	\$13,401
State Colleges	6,036	6,305
Totals	18,585	19,706

The total for 1963-64 seems to be a gain of slightly more than 25% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1961-62, two years ago. The gain for fiscal year 1964-65 over 1962-63 is apparently about 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

In addition to the above funds for operating expenses, the University of Connecticut was given \$294,000 for each fiscal year for fixed charges, and the state colleges will receive a total of \$55,000 each fiscal year for that purpose. The sum of \$1,350,000 was also appropriated to the University for purchase of library books; and the state colleges received \$334,000 for the biennium for equipment.

The legislature also authorized a study commission on higher education to be set up, to report to the governor and the next legislature on or before December 1, 1964.

An appropriation of \$75,000 for each year of the ensuing biennium was also made to provide scholarships not to

exceed \$750 annually, to needy full-time students of superior promise, attending public or private post-high school institutions within the state.

GEORGIA. Governor Carl Sanders, acting pursuant to a statute enacted by the 1963 legislature, appointed in mid-June a committee of 25 citizens known as the Governor's Commission to Improve Education.

The governor charged the Commission to "determine the status of education in Georgia today, both in the common schools and in the institutions of higher learning, and point out the kind of education system the state must have to achieve the future status we all desire."

The Commission is also directed to "investigate what it will cost to advance Georgia's education to the pinnacle necessary to insure the future growth and prosperity of the state, and where the money to finance such a system will be found."

A report is expected within six months, to form the basis of a program which the governor may present to the legislature. Dr. James Lyle Miller, Jr., associate director of the Southern Regional Education Board which has its headquarters in Atlanta, has been appointed to direct the study.

The recognition of public education at all levels as a paramount interest of the state of Georgia is another outstanding example of the new impetus that concept is receiving throughout the nation.

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ILLINOIS. Press reports indicate that the appropriation of state tax funds to the University of Illinois for operating expenses during biennium 1963-65 totals \$153,391,000, and that \$73,817,000 has been allocated to the year 1963-64, and \$79,574,000 to the year 1964-65. This would seem to indicate a gain of about 18% over the comparable figure of two years ago. A fuller report of state tax funds to the University and the other five state universities in Illinois will appear in a future issue of GRAPEVINE.

INDIANA. Obtainable from the Division of University Extension at Indiana University, Bloomington, is a handsomely illustrated 24-page brochure entitled A Pattern for Expanding Higher Education, descriptive of Indiana University's seven outstate campuses at Indianapolis, East Chicago, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Kokomo, and Gary; and the two cooperative university centers at Vincennes and Richmond, operated in conjunction, respectively, with Vincennes University and Earlham College.

Also of interest is the March-April 1963 issue of Public Affairs Notes, issued by the Bureau of Government Research at Indiana University, Bloomington. In an article by Joseph R. Hartley, it summarizes the principal research findings of the Post-High School Education Study Committee which was mentioned in GRAPEVINE for March 1963 (Pages 334-335).

It is estimated that all college freshmen in the state of Indiana, totaling 29,800 in 1963, will number 38,200 in 1964 and will exceed 50,000 in 1969 and 70,000 in 1979.

A proposed bill to authorize the establishment of local public community colleges was not enacted. The policy of meeting local needs by expanding the network of outstate campuses and extension centers operated by the two state universities--Indiana University and Purdue University, continues to be favored in Indiana.

LOUISIANA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1963-64 are reported as in Table 39.

Table 39. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Louisiana, fiscal year 1963-64, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
Louisiana State U	\$27,566
Southern University	5,368
U of Southwestern La	4,909
La Polytechnic Inst	3,866
Northwestern St Coll	3,053
Grambling College	2,615
Northeast La St Coll	2,424
Southeastern La Coll	2,553
McNeese State Coll	2,274
F T Nicholls St Coll	1,219
Total	55,847

The total appears to represent a gain of about 15½% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1961-62, two years ago.

NEW JERSEY. Appropriations of stage tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1963-64 are reported as in Table 40.

Table 40. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in New Jersey, fiscal year 1963-64, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
Rutgers, the State U	\$19,560
Newark Coll of Engrng	1,997
State Colleges	
Trenton	3,619
Montclair	3,158
Glassboro	2,954
Newark	2,342
Paterson	2,237
Jersey City	2,353
Statewide pay raises	1,600
Total	39,820

The total appears to be a gain of slightly less than 41% over the comparable figure for 1961-62, two years ago.

The appropriation for state aid for operating expenses of local public community colleges is \$200,000, conditional upon the inception of county programs. This is a token appropriation which will lapse back into the treasury unless one or more counties qualify for it and use it.

The sum of \$1,600,000, entered in Table 40 as "Statewide pay raises" is higher education's portion of a appropriation of \$9½ million for pay raises for all state employees, and is separate from and in addition to the sums appropriated for the operation of the institutions.

This type of transaction occurs in a few states where state university and college employees are bracketed as state employees and more or less entangled in statewide salary schedules and other features of the state civil service system.

OKLAHOMA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for 1963-64 were \$33,504,888. Allocations by the State Board of Regents for Higher Education to the respective institutions are reported as in Table 41.

Table 41. State tax-fund allocations for operating expenses of higher education in Oklahoma, fiscal year 1963-64, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums allocated
(1)	(2)
U of Oklahoma	\$6,997
School of Medicine	1,224
U Hospitals	2,799
Geological Survey	241
Oklahoma State U	7,066
Veterinary Medicine	383
Experiment Station	1,658
Extension Division	1,714
Okmulgee Branch	828
Okla Coll for Women	552
Panhandle A & M Coll	586
Langston University	563
Central State Coll	1,705
E. Central State Coll	879
Northeastern St Coll	1,280
Northwestern St Coll	650
Southeastern St Coll	804
Southwestern St Coll	1,014
Cameron St Ag Coll	466
Connors St Ag Coll	288
Eastern Okla A & M Coll	354
Murray State Ag Coll	280
Northeastern Okla A & M	433
Northern Okla Jr Coll	299
Oklahoma Military Academy	284
Special Education	15
Regional Education	37
Reserve Fund	107
Total	33,505

The total appears to be a gain of about 11½% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1961-62, two years ago.

MINNESOTA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for the two fiscal years 1963-64 and 1964-65 are reported as in Table 42. (Continued on page 361)

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Table 42. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expense of higher education in Minnesota, fiscal years 1963-64 and 1964-65 separately, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1963-64	1964-65
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of Minnesota	\$30,138	\$33,364
Morris Branch	474	490
U Hospitals	4,506	4,813
Psychopathic	746	783
Child Psychiatric	290	304
Multiple Sclerosis	63	71
Rehabilitation	484	628
Genl Ag Exten	798	833
Genl Ag Research	580	600
Spec Research & Misc Proj	1,229	1,262
Subtotal (See footnote*)		
State Colleges		
Mankato	2,826	3,339
St Cloud	2,285	2,493
Moorhead	1,362	1,363
Bemidji	1,228	1,359
Winona	1,010	1,110
State Coll Board	56	57
Subtotal (See footnote*)		
Coordinating Committee	28	
Totals	48,103	52,871

*Subtotals for entire University, \$39,307,359 and \$43,148,879. Subtotals for state colleges, \$8,767,391 and \$9,721,734.

The total for 1963-64 appears to be a gain of about 12% over the comparable figure for 1961-62, two years ago. The total for 1964-65 seems to represent a 20% gain over 1962-63.

State aid to local junior colleges for 1963-64 is \$1,200,000, being a gain of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ % over 1961-62. In addition, the newly-created state junior college board is given \$50,000 for salaries and expenses, and a contingent fund of \$100,000.

After July 1, 1964 it is anticipated that the new state junior college board will govern and operate the junior colleges as state institutions, the maximum number of such institutions not to exceed 15, including three new ones to be established in the 5-county area surrounding Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Accordingly, for the fiscal year 1964-65, appropriations were made to the new state junior college board for that year in the amount of \$60,000 for its own expenses, and \$2,128,000 for operation and maintenance of the state junior colleges.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1963-64 are reported as in Table 43.

Table 43. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in South Carolina, fiscal year 1963-64, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	(1)	(2)
U of South Carolina		\$4,739
Clemson College		4,096
Medical Coll of S Car		3,023
The Citadel		1,830
Winthrop College		1,925
So Car State College		1,747
Total		17,360

The total appears to be a gain of slightly more than 20% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1961-62, two years ago.

TEXAS. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for the fiscal years 1963-64 and 1964-65 are reported as in Table 44.

(Continued on page 362)

Table 44. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Texas, for fiscal years 1963-64 and 1964-65 separately, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1963-64	1964-65
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of Texas	\$16,129	\$16,099
Tex Western Coll	2,423	2,273
Med Br (Galveston)	7,329	7,366
M.D.Anderson Hosp	5,776	5,769
Southwestern Med Sch	2,640	2,640
So Texas Med Sch	4,293	771
Dental Branch	1,687	1,679
Postgrad Sch Med	12	12
<u>Subtotal, U of Tex*</u>		
A & M Univ of Tex	7,020	6,911
Arlington St Coll	3,601	3,494
Prairie View A & M	2,531	2,369
Tarleton St Coll	887	849
Maritime Acad	109	104
Cotton Research	225	230
Ag Exp Sta	2,494	2,502
Ag Exten Serv	2,008	2,003
Engrng Exp Sta	627	614
Engrng Exten Serv	168	160
Forest Serv	983	972
Rodent Control	384	384
<u>Subtotals, A&M Syst*</u>		
U of Houston	7,620	7,547
Tex Technological C	6,999	6,844
North Tex State U	5,617	5,599
Lamar S C of Technol	3,131	3,069
Sam Houston S T C	3,026	2,981
Texas Southern U	2,657	2,621
Texas Woman's U	2,212	2,126
East Texas State C	2,670	2,443
Tex Coll Arts & Indus	2,014	1,973
Midwestern U	1,630	2,303
Southwest Tex S C	2,152	2,150
Stephen F. Austin S C	1,925	1,942
West Texas S C	1,867	1,827
Sul Ross S C	1,004	908
3 System Offices	453	435
Commission on H E	128	129
For allocation		3,980
Regional education	112	113
Governor's Committee**	125	
Other agencies**	314	297
<u>Totals</u>	<u>106,963</u>	<u>106,489</u>

*Subtotals for University of Texas, \$40,289,000 and \$36,609,000; for the A & M System, \$21,037,000 and \$20,592,000, approximately.

**Governor's Committee on Education Beyond the High School.

***Chiefly museums at various institutions.

The appropriations of state tax funds as aid for operating expenses for local public junior colleges are \$8,255,715 for 1963-64 and \$8,284,215 for 1964-65. The total for 1963-64 is a gain of about 18% over the slightly less than \$7 million available in 1961-62, two years ago.

The total for the 20 universities and colleges and their several branches and services, for fiscal year 1963-64 (Column 2, Table 44), seems to be a gain of about 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ % over the comparable figure for 1961-62, two years ago. Exultation is somewhat restrained, however, by the fact that the total for 1963-65 (column 5) is a gain of only about 27% over the fiscal year 1962-63.

Texas securely maintains her place among the top five states in actual amount of state tax support for higher education: California, New York, Illinois, Michigan, and Texas, in that order. These five states appropriated over \$700 million, about 39% of the total for all 50 states for fiscal year 1962-63.

These five states are all large, populous, industrialized, and important in the nation's agriculture; but these facts do not account wholly for their leadership. Pennsylvania and Ohio, for example, are more populous than Michigan or Texas. Most of the other states, however, can not be expected to match the leading five, because they are substantially smaller in population and resources.