

GRAPEVINE

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST.

THE PEOPLE DECIDE

In North Carolina, at a statewide election October 27, state bond issues for capital outlays by the state institutions of higher education aggregating \$17,173,000 were approved. For allocations to the several institutions, see Page 80, Table 55, this issue. In addition, bonds for \$1½ million, to be equally matched from local funds, were also authorized for capital outlays by community-junior colleges. The ratio of "Yes" to "No" votes was approximately 7 to 4 on these two questions.

NOTES FROM THE STATES

DELAWARE. Appropriations for the University of Delaware for the fiscal year 1959-60 have been reported. Appropriations are ordinarily made for a biennium, but in 1959 they were made for only one fiscal year on account of fiscal difficulties of the state.

The 1959 appropriation for operating expenses of the University of Delaware was \$3,208,048, representing an increase of about 15½% over the \$2,770,620 appropriated for each year of the biennium 1957-59.

Sums appropriated for capital outlays aggregated \$2,656,000, including \$1¼ million for an addition to the chemistry laboratory, \$1,191,000 for 50% of the cost of dormitories, and \$215,000 for added steam facilities.

NEVADA. Pursuant to a provision by the 1959 legislature, a comprehensive statewide study of the public school system is under way, under the general direction of Professor Harlan Bryant of the University of Wyoming. Finance, curriculum, and other major aspects of public education will be surveyed, and every school in the state will be visited by members of the survey staff, to provide a sound factual basis for recommended legislation.

See MASSACHUSETTS NEEDS IN EDUCATION, by John Powers Mallan, this issue, page 81.

Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE appears on Page 80 (reverse hereof)

NEW YORK. November 20 the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York made public its recommendations regarding a large expansion of the state scholarship program, beginning in 1960.

During the present fiscal year the number of scholarships is estimated as 7,623, at a total cost of \$9,880,000. The Regents recommend that the cost be stepped up to \$22,811,000 by 1964. Top stipend for college scholarships would be raised to \$900 from \$700; for engineering and science scholarships it would go up to \$1,100 from \$850; for basic nursing, to \$700 from \$500; and for medicine and dentistry, to \$1,200 from \$1,000.

The minimum stipend for first-time winners of scholarships would be reduced to \$100 from the present \$200, and would be merely a token award for those not deemed to be in financial need.

NEW YORK CITY. The Board of Higher Education, governing the municipal college system, made public November 16 a preliminary combined budget request of \$39,980,436 for operating expenses during the fiscal year 1960-61. This includes \$12,849,600 for City College; \$7,513,300 for Hunter College; \$8,635,900 for Brooklyn College; \$4,516,500 for Queens College; \$510,089 for Staten Island Community College; 819,291 for Bronx Community College; and \$456,835 for Queensborough Community College, which is scheduled to open next September. Included also was a request for \$427,153 for the administrative offices of the Board of Higher Education. The askings represent substantial increases over the present year's budgets for each of the institutions.

NORTH CAROLINA. At the election October 27, 1959, the voters approved state bond issues of \$17,173,000 for capital outlays by institutions of higher education in the

biennium 1959-61, to be allocated among ten institutions as in Table 55. These figures are in some cases somewhat larger than those indicated in the first announcement of the proposal in Table 36 (GRAPEVINE, page 57).

Table 55. State bond issues for capital outlays by state institutions of higher education in North Carolina, approved by popular vote October 27, 1959.

Institutions (1)	Amounts approved (2)
U of N C (Chapel Hill)	\$4,240,000
U N C Health Division	1,090,000
N C State College	4,799,000
N C S C Ag Exp Sta	85,000
Woman's College	520,000
E Carolina Col	1,490,000
A & T Col (N)	976,000
W Carolina Col	1,425,000
Appalachian S T C	1,577,000
Pembroke State Col	250,000
Winston-Salem T C (N)	150,000
Elizabeth City S T C (N)	71,000
Land purchases	500,000
Total	17,173,000

An issue of \$1½ million for capital outlays by community-junior colleges, to be equally matched from local funds, was also approved.

SOUTH CAROLINA. A study of the state tax structure, now under way, will be reported to the 1961 session of the legislature.

NEW YORK. Among 8 constitutional amendments adopted by popular vote at the election of November 3, 1959, two may have important implications for the support of public education. One permits the legislature to stipulate that the definitions of income (Cont'd. on p. 84)

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MASSACHUSETTS NEEDS IN EDUCATION

by John Powers Mallan*

The rise in population which is inundating our elementary and secondary schools is also affecting our public and private colleges, where admissions are already above any previous point in history--despite the fact that the increase in our birth rate, which began around 1940, is just beginning to make itself felt at the college-age level.

In the last two years, studies of needs in higher education have been made at the national, New England, and state level which show without question that Massachusetts is already faced with a need in this field far beyond anything anticipated a few years ago.

Higher Education

At the national level, President Eisenhower's Committee on Education Beyond the High School reported in July, 1957, that the nation faced an unprecedented demand for facilities for millions of additional college students, even if it is to provide for the same proportion of the college age group who now attend college.⁷ Further, the Committee stressed that a great many of our most talented young people do not attend college now, usually because of lack of funds or of geographically available college facilities.

At the regional level, the New England Board of Higher Education reported in May, 1957, that the college age population in

New England is increasing so rapidly that our public and private colleges should probably double within fifteen years.⁸

This same survey asked all colleges in New England, public, parochial, and private, to predict their plans for expansion by 1967. From these statistics, the New England Board of Higher Education reported that there was no question whatsoever that, even if every public and private college in New England obtains the funds to expand to the maximum which it now plans, thousands of qualified students will have no place to go.

In 1957-58, the Special Commission on the Audit of State Needs made an educational survey under my direction, entitled Needs in Massachusetts Higher Education.⁹ This study compared the rise in the college age population, 1955-67, with the planned expansion of every public and private college in Massachusetts, and found that even with optimum expansion of every college there will be a minimum shortage of 39,000 places for qualified Massachusetts students by 1967--about three times the present total enrollment of our fifteen state colleges!

In many regions of the state, such as Southeast Massachusetts, Northeast Massachusetts, Worcester County, and Berkshire County, the shortage will be proportionately greater.

This survey also found that many qualified Massachusetts high school graduates do not continue their education even now, especially among lower-income

* John Powers Mallan is Executive Secretary of the Special Commission on Audit of State Needs, Room 312 State House, Boston, Mass. This is the second part of his paper delivered at the American Assembly Conference on State Problems, at Tufts University, April 2, 1959. The first part was circulated in GRAPEVINE for November 1959, pages 75-78.

⁷ The President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, Second Report to the President, Washington, July, 1957.

⁸ New England Board of Higher Education, Our Plans Aren't Big Enough. A Summary of a Survey of the Future Plans of New England Colleges and Universities as Reported by their Presidents, Winchester, Massachusetts, May, 1957. Everyone interested in New England higher education should become familiar with the invaluable studies and bulletins published by this agency, which is a public board established by a compact of the six New England states.

⁹ This study is available from the offices of the Commission, Room 312 State House, Boston, Mass.

families and in areas geographically removed from college facilities. Further, the Commission found that over 10,000 Massachusetts residents were turned away by the University of Massachusetts, the state teachers colleges, and the state technical institutes in the fall of 1958--including a great many well qualified students the state colleges believed should have been accepted and who may as a result not attend college at all.

The Audit of State Needs recommended three major steps to meet the need for additional college facilities:

1. All private colleges in Massachusetts should be encouraged to expand as rapidly as possible and to take as many additional Massachusetts residents as feasible. Many of our great private colleges take only a small percentage of their students from this state, and are under increasing and understandable pressure to take more students from out-of-state; they are, of course, educators of the entire nation and the world, and must continue to be. However, the Commission respectfully requested that these colleges give serious consideration to the admission of as many Massachusetts residents as possible.

2. It is imperative that additional funds be made available both for construction and operation at the long-neglected public colleges--the University of Massachusetts, the state teachers colleges, and the state technical institutes. These colleges will have an especially important part to play in the educational picture because many private colleges are not planning to expand very much or to take many more Massachusetts students. Massachusetts, the eighth wealthiest state, ranks fiftieth in the United States in its per capita support of all public higher education combined.¹⁰ We have always relied to a very disproportionate degree

on private colleges, with the result that we now must build and provide for more public colleges than would otherwise be the case. Our reliance on private colleges has also made it particularly hard for students in parts of the state beyond commuting distance of most colleges--for example, in the Fall River-New Bedford area, the Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill area, northern Worcester County, Berkshire County, the Cape--to obtain an education.

3. A system of Regional Community Colleges should be established, in order to bring the first two years of college to every part of the state. A system of colleges could easily be so located that about 98 per cent of the population would be within commuting distances--at tremendous savings to the student and the taxpayer over the equivalent expansion of four-year colleges.

The Community College proposal, along with the accelerated expansion of the state colleges, was the heart of the Audit report, and received a great deal of favorable attention from educators both in Massachusetts and in the nation. Most states have long since developed extensive systems of public two-year colleges to serve their youth, and there has been general recognition among educators that we have lagged in this field.

The Audit report was followed on July 1, 1958, by a Special Message by Governor Foster Furcolo to the Massachusetts legislature, which called for the rapid acceleration of the facilities available at the state colleges and for the creation of a new Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges.¹¹

The Governor recommended that the existing plans for the expansion of all state colleges be accelerated, and that a total of \$19,355,000 be appropriated in

¹⁰ Special Commission on Audit of State Needs, Needs in Massachusetts Higher Education, March, 1958, p. 24. The admission of Hawaii places Massachusetts in the fiftieth place.

¹¹ Governor Foster Furcolo, The Responsibility of the Commonwealth in Higher Education. A Special Message to the Massachusetts Legislature, July 1, 1958. This document may be obtained from the Governor's Office, State House, Boston, and is recommended for an over-all view of the problems of Massachusetts higher education.

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the form of bonds for this purpose. He also recommended that \$24,000,000 be appropriated for the immediate planning, development, and construction of a state-wide system of Regional Community Colleges. The Community Colleges were to be administered by a new Board established for this purpose, which would include four representatives of public higher education, plus eleven other members.¹²

The legislature voted in 1958 for the larger part of the funds requested for the existing state colleges, a total of \$12,044,000. This meant that in 1957 and 1958 larger sums have been voted for the expansion of public higher education than ever before in state history. Observe Table 55.

Table 56. Appropriations, all Massachusetts public higher education, by fiscal years, 1954-1960.

Fiscal year	Appropriated for operation	Capital outlay authorizations
(1)	(2)	(3)
1954	\$10,530,000	\$ 965,000
1955	11,543,000	6,694,000
1956	12,076,000	5,781,000
1957	12,903,000	8,478,000
1958	15,306,000	8,069,000
1959	15,917,000	12,044,000
1960	17,380,000*	11,188,000

* The governor's recommendation was for \$18,463,000.

The legislature also voted in 1958 to establish the new Board of Regional Community Colleges; the vote in the State Senate was 31 to 4. And the legislature voted \$1,000,000 for the initial planning and development of the new system. The exact location and size of colleges, the

general timetable for development, and the use of existing physical facilities while new buildings are being built, is left in the law to be decided by the Board, after a detailed state-wide plan is developed.

The new Board of Regional Community Colleges has now been appointed; it includes, besides the four public educators, President Margaret Clapp of Wellesley College, Professor Seymour E. Harris of Harvard, and other representatives of education, business, labor, and the general public. At present, the Board is engaged in the work of planning and development of the new program.

A beginning has thus been made in the expansion of public higher education; but it should be emphasized that even the whole sum recommended by Governor Furcolo in 1958 for higher education would provide for only about 15,000 additional students by 1967. This would leave a shortage of places for over 20,000 qualified young men and women. The problem of needs in higher education is thus one which will be before us for many years, since each new child born is an indicator of several more children to come in the next generation.

It should also be emphasized that salaries at the state colleges and in the Department of Education do not compare with those in many private colleges, in the public colleges of many other states, and of course in other professions. A beginning has been made to resolve this problem by Governor Furcolo in 1959, by arranging for raising the tuition at the University and state teachers colleges from \$100 a year to \$200, with the understanding that the additional revenue will go for higher salaries at the colleges.¹³

¹² The Governor also proposed, as had several previous authorities, that the two state technical institutes in Fall River and New Bedford be merged into a new "Southeastern Massachusetts Institute of Technology," on the grounds that this would provide much better engineering and technical education to this area at a far lower total cost to the taxpayer. This proposal was not acted on in 1958 but is still under active consideration.

¹³ At this point the editor of GRAPEVINE interposes a note: He believes student fees at public institutions should not be raised, but reduced when possible. Let the state universities and colleges be the capstones of a system of free public education.

But the salary problem will continue to affect higher education as it does elementary and secondary education, especially since there is a growing shortage of new college teachers. Our graduate schools, including those at the state university and some teachers colleges, will undoubtedly find it necessary to move further into the field of graduate education in the next few years if we are to meet our great need for additional teachers at this level.

Studies made by President Eisenhower's Committee, by the New England Board of Higher Education, and by the Special Commission on the Audit of State Needs all show that the Commonwealth faces a major responsibility to provide additional facilities for the 39,000 or more qualified Massachusetts young people who will find no place to go within the next few years.

NOTES FROM THE STATES (Continued from Page 80)

NEW YORK. (Cont'd.) in the state income tax law shall conform with those used by the federal government in the federal revenue code. This may result in desirable simplicity and economy in the administration of the state income tax.

Another amendment allows local governments to borrow and to levy taxes for projects and services conducted jointly with other local units. This is "horizontal intergovernmental cooperation", a mighty mouthful which may be increasingly useful in solving local problems of taxation and finance.

PENNSYLVANIA. At the election of November 3, 1959, the voters approved and adopted a constitutional amendment providing for annual sessions of the legislature instead of biennial sessions as heretofore. Sessions in odd-numbered years will be general in purview as usual, but sessions in even-numbered years will be limited to

consideration of matters of revenue and public finance.

TEXAS. After having completed the regular Biennial session and three successive special sessions, the legislature adjourned August 6, 1959.

The biennial budget adopted amounts to \$2.4 billion, exceeding that for the preceding biennium by about \$300 million. Total appropriated for education at all levels is \$938 million, which is an increase of \$101 million. (Appropriations for operating expenses of state-supported higher education, aggregating about \$130 million, were reported in some detail in GRAPEVINE, Page 64, Table #6).

Planning for a third state-supported medical school was authorized. A Junior College Division in the Texas Educational Agency (state education department) was established.

After long contention over revenue measures, bills were enacted which are expected to add about \$175 million for the biennium. The new measures, in descending order of their importance as revenue-producers, are principally the following: new taxes on tobacco products (\$80 million), increased corporation franchise taxes (\$32½ million), a series of special sales taxes on specified items (\$31½ million), a new severance tax on natural gas (\$15½ million), liquor and wine taxes (\$6½ million), and an increased tax on radio and television sets (\$6 million).

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