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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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COLORADO. The Association of State Institutions of Higher Education in Colorado (GRAPEVINE, pp. 91, 92) has recently adopted a new set of Bylaws, and appointed a new staff director. James I. Doi, until recently part-time director, has resumed his post as full-time Director of Institutional Research at the University of Colorado in Boulder. In the service of the statewide Association his successor is the new Staff Director, Harry S. Allen, 424 Farmers Union Building, Denver 2, Colorado.

The Association is the outgrowth of an association of presidents which has a history running back to the 1920's. Within the past three years it has reorganized and assumed leadership in forming interinstitutional committees of deans and directors, and supervised the production of a joint analysis of programs and budgets of the state-supported institutions. It has shown considerable promise as an agency of statewide voluntary coordination.

CONNECTICUT. The state tax funds allocated to the separate institutions of higher education, not previously exhibited in GRAPEVINE, for operating expenses for biennium 1959-61, are reported to be approximately as in Table 91.

Table 91. Approximate distribution of state tax funds for operating expenses to the institutions of higher education in Connecticut, for biennium 1959-61, in thousands.

Institutions	Amounts	
	(1)	(2)
U of Connecticut		\$17,180*
Danbury State College		1,269
Central Connecticut State Coll		3,146
Southern Connecticut State Coll		2,822
Willimantic State College		964

\* Includes \$452 for equipment; excludes \$195 allotted to the University for deferred maintenance.

The amounts shown for the state colleges do not include \$384 for equipment to be allocated among them, nor a fund of \$106 earmarked for them for deferred maintenance.

THE NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

Traditionally the 17 Southern states each have had two Morrill Act land-grant institutions of higher education-- one for students of the white race exclusively and one for Negroes.

Some of these are now in initial stages of racial integration. One, indeed, is so far integrated (West Virginia State College, for many years a Morrill Act institution) that it is no longer a land-grant college because it is not now deemed necessary or desirable for the state to maintain more than one land-grant institution (West Virginia University).

Another of the 17 Negro land-grant colleges is now also presumably in position to be removed from separate listing as such. Maryland State College at Princess Anne on the Eastern Shore has been made a branch of the University of Maryland. This would reduce the list of Negro land-grant colleges to a total of 15.

These colleges vary considerably in size and support. The best-supported one, Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in Louisiana, received about \$4,207,000 in appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses in fiscal year 1960-61. This sum is larger than the comparable appropriations to the principal state university in each of 8 smaller northern states. S. U. & A. & M. College includes a law school, an unusual adjunct to a land-grant college, but a result of Louisiana's resistance to educational integration.

Four of the Negro land-grant colleges are getting state appropriations of tax funds of \$2 million or more for operating expenses in fiscal year 1960-61. Four others are getting \$1 million or more. Six are receiving between  $\frac{1}{2}$  million and \$1 million. Only one gets less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  million. These and other facts are observable in Table 92.

Table 92. Negro land-grant colleges in 15 states, in descending order of state tax fund appropriations for operating expenses for fiscal year 1960-61, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
Southern U & A & M C (La)	\$4,207
Florida A & M University	3,064
Virginia State College	2,842
Tennessee Ag & Industrial U	2,100
Prairie View A & M Coll (Tex)	1,590
Ag & Tech Coll of N Car	1,345
S Carolina State College	1,300
Lincoln University (Mo)	1,062
Alabama A & M College	888
Ag, Mech, & Norm Coll (Ark)	850
Kentucky State College	698
Fort Valley St Coll (Ga)	693
Alcorn A & M College (Miss)	550
Langston University (Okla)	530
Delaware State College	400
Total	22,119*

\* All figures are subject to verification and rectification. Informed persons who may detect any substantial error will please notify M. M. Chambers, U. H. S, 4200-G, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

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THE STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES

The majority of the public 2-year junior colleges are local in the sense that a primary part of their operating funds comes from a local taxing district, and that the principal agency for their control is a governing board locally elected and representing the supporting district.

The local character of such an institution is not destroyed if it receives regular and substantial financial support from state funds, either for operating expenses or for capital improvements, or both. Nor is its essential nature changed if it receives a good deal of supervision and upper-echelon leadership from some state agency such as the state department of public instruction.

More than thirty states have at least some local public junior colleges of this type. California is at the head of the procession with more than 60, and Texas has about 40. This type is the principal species of the 2-year college. It is to be distinguished carefully, however, from the state junior college.

The state junior college is owned and operated by the state; supported by state tax funds with no local tax contribution (except in a few instances toward provision of site and plant); and controlled largely or wholly by a governing board appointed by state authorities or a statewide governing board. State support does not, of course, preclude receipt of student fees; charitable gifts, and income from other non-tax sources.

Not a branch of another institution. We must now eliminate from our purview the considerable numbers of 2-year extension centers maintained and operated at more or less permanent locations scattered about the state by the state universities in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and in a few instances elsewhere.

These latter are properly regarded as integral parts of the parent institution, controlled by it and supported through its budget to the extent that they are not self-supporting from student fees. In other words, they have no institutional entity. They are outposts of a central establishment, not colleges in their own right.

The state junior college as a separate institution is not widely prevalent, but may be found in at least nine states: Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Utah. There appear to be about 30 such colleges. In these times of necessarily rapid expansion, it is never easy to pinpoint an exact number, when new 2-year colleges are being established here and there and existing ones occasionally become 4-year institutions.

As an example of this latter evolution, Northern Montana College, established in 1913, conferred its first baccalaureate degree in 1955. The Utah legislature in 1959 authorized Weber College to begin in 1962-63 to offer 4 years of college work and confer bachelors' degrees. In the same year the Utah lawmakers made Carbon College a branch of the University of Utah.

Although the state junior colleges are not numerous nationally, they are, as reflection on the above list of 9 states quickly shows, widely distributed.

Naturally most of them are among the smallest institutions in the whole list of approximately 375 state colleges and universities of all types and sizes. Arranged in descending order of the amounts of state tax funds appropriated to them for operating expenses in fiscal year 1960-61, they appear as in Table 93.

The figures are intended to represent only income for operating expenses from state tax funds, and in no case purport to afford an estimate of the entire budget of the institution.

(Continued on page 134)

(Continued from page 133)

A look at the state junior colleges discloses immediately that a majority of them are primarily for instruction in agriculture or technology, or both.

The truth appears to be that vocational and technical education is moving rapidly upward into the junior college level. This not only accounts for many of the state junior colleges, but also makes vocational and technical instruction one of the essential functions of a full-fledged local public community-junior college.

Whether in a state junior college or in a local community college, the specialized instruction should be, as is now practically universally recognized, accompanied by suitable amounts and kinds of offerings in general education of a type conducive toward making the student a better and wiser citizen and person, as well as a more skillful and more able technical worker.

This can be accomplished, at least to a degree, in either type of institution. In any case, the 2-year college, whether it be called agricultural college, community college, or technical institute; and whether it be a state college or a local college, is a rapidly growing factor in the education of tomorrow's Americans.

During the present period of growth and transition, the line between a vocational school of high-school level and a technical school of junior college level is often somewhat blurred. This makes it difficult to compile a fully inclusive list of state technical schools of junior college level. Many such schools include both levels in varying proportions. The shifting panorama is moving upward; and unquestionably both general and specialized education at the junior college level play an increasing part in the picture.

Table 93. State junior colleges in 9 states, in descending order of state tax fund appropriations for operating expenses for fiscal year 1960-61, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
Ag & Tech Inst Farmingdale NY	\$1,679
Oregon Technical Institute	1,207
Weber College (Utah)	1,060
Ag & Tech Inst Alfred NY	888
N Dakota State School of Science	795
Ag & Tech Inst Morrisville NY	603
New Mexico Military Institute	NR
Ag & Tech Inst Canton NY	437
Ag & Tech Inst Cobleskill NY	410
Ag & Tech Inst Delhi NY	398
Ft Lewis A & M Coll (Colo)	341
N Dakota School of Forestry	332
Cameron St Ag Coll (Okla)	323
Armstrong Coll of Savannah (Ga)	306
Eastern Okla A & M Coll	286
N E Okla A & M Coll	309
Abraham Baldwin Ag Coll (Ga)	258
Connors St Ag Coll (Okla)	244
Murray St Ag Coll (Okla)	244
Snow College (Utah)	238
Northern Okla Jr Coll	236
Carbon College (Utah)*	233
Augusta College (Ga)	229
Oklahoma Military Academy	218
Columbus College (Ga)	211
St Mary's Sem Jr Coll (Md)	209
Middle Georgia College	207
Georgia Southwestern College	198
South Georgia College	191
Dixie College (Utah)	177

\* Becomes a branch of the University of Utah pursuant to a legislative act of 1959.

All figures are subject to verification and rectification. Informed persons who may detect any substantial error will please notify M. M. Chambers, U. H. S. 4200-G, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

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FLORIDA. The University of South Florida, the new state university at Tampa, will be open to Freshmen this fall, and will hold its historic Opening Convocation on September 26. Four buildings will be ready for use and six others are under construction. Of these latter, four are expected to be put into service during the first year, and two during the second year, when both first-year and second-year students will be on the campus.

A Florida System-Wide Committee on Faculty Salaries produced a 9-page mimeographed report in May, 1960, which has been approved by the Florida Council of State University Presidents and by the State Board of Control, which is the governing board for all state-supported institutions of higher education. The report recommends average faculty salaries in the Florida universities for 1961-62 and 1962-63 be placed at the levels shown in Table 94.

Table 94. Average salary levels for Florida state universities recommended by the System-Wide Committee on Faculty Salaries, and recommended by the State Board of Control, for academic years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Ranks	1961-62	1962-63
(1)	(2)	(3)
Professor	\$12,300	\$13,200
Associate Prof	9,400	10,100
Assistant Prof	7,600	8,200
Instructor	6,000	6,400

All figures on basis of one academic year.

The recommendation is that not more than 55% of the faculty members in any institution should be in the upper two ranks. The Committee estimates that faculty salaries as a whole will rise at about the rate of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % per year for several ensuing years; but that meantime those in the upper ranks should go up at a somewhat more rapid rate in order to catch up with the rates being paid in 20 universities in various parts of the United States, selected as comparable to the Florida state universities. These institutions have regularly exchanged salary information with the

Florida institutions since 1956.

Florida's institutions of higher education had 60,121 students in the fall of 1959. Estimates indicate that they will have 158,000 in 1970. This is an increase of 163%, predicted because of Florida's great recent and prospective gains in population. Florida is one of the states where the prospective increases in enrollments are accentuated beyond the national average, and where the growth of facilities will necessarily be phenomenally rapid. The Board of Control is keenly aware of this, and there are indications that the legislature and the public will be alert to keep Florida abreast of the times.

MISSISSIPPI. The allocation of the \$20 million appropriation of state tax funds for operating expenses of the several institutions of higher education for the biennium 1960-62 (GRAPEVINE, page 121, Table 84) has been made by the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning, as shown in Table 95.

Table 95. Allocations of state tax funds to institutions of higher education in Mississippi, for biennium 1960-62, in thousands of dollars.\*

Institutions	Sums allocated
(1)	(2)
U of Mississippi**	\$5,000
Mississippi State U.***	5,200
Mississippi Southern Coll	3,400
Miss State Coll for Women	1,500
Jackson State Coll (N)	1,250
Delta State College	1,150
Alcorn A & M Coll (N)	1,100
Miss Vocational Coll (N)	1,100
Gulf Coast Research Lab	100
Board of Trustees (Central)	200
Total	20,000

\* This table must be read in conjunction with Table 84, GRAPEVINE page 121, which shows legislative appropriations in addition to the \$20 million here in view, for such items as Extension service (\$2,799), Experiment station (\$2,188), Medical School (\$2,550), Teaching hospital (\$3,000), and School of nursing (\$400). All figures are in thousands of dollars.

Table 95 continued.

\*\* Additions of sums separately appropriated by the legislature to the medical school, teaching hospital, and school of nursing would bring the total for the University of Mississippi to \$10,950.

\*\*\* This total for Mississippi State University does not include the separate legislative appropriations for the agricultural extension service and the agricultural experiment station.

NEW JERSEY. The allocation of the proceeds of the \$66,800,000 bond issue authorized in 1959 to the several institutions, which has not hitherto been exhibited in full detail in GRAPEVINE, is as shown in Table 96.

Table 96. Allocation of proceeds of bond issue authorized in 1959 to institutions of higher education in New Jersey for capital improvements, in thousands of dollars

Institutions (1)	Sums allocated (2)
Rutgers, the State University:	
Camden Campus	\$2,550
Newark Campus	9,000
New Brunswick Campus	12,550
Douglass College	1,750
Subtotal	25,850
Dormitories*	4,000*
Second Subtotal	29,850
State Teachers Colleges:	
Glassboro	1,868
Jersey City	3,643
Montclair	3,266
Paterson	4,118
Trenton	2,537
Union	3,518
Subtotal	18,850
Dormitories**	11,000**
Second Subtotal	29,850
Newark College of Engineering:	
Buildings and equipment	4,900
Land	2,100
Subtotal	7,000
Total authorized	66,800
Total payable from state tax funds	55,800
Total value of construction	72,800

\* To finance \$10 million of dormitories, of which \$4 appropriated by state and \$6 million to be self-liquidating.

\*\* \$11 million in dormitories to be wholly self-liquidating.

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WEST VIRGINIA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of institutions of higher education for fiscal year 1960-61 are reported as in Table 97.

Table 97. State tax fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in West Virginia, for fiscal year 1960-61, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
West Virginia U	\$8,358
Potomac State Coll	442
Marshall Coll	2,450
W Va State Coll	1,231
Fairmont St Coll	784
Glenville St Coll	536
West Liberty St Coll	561
Shepherd College	532
Concord College	839
W Va Inst of Tech	731
Bluefield St Coll	455
Total	16,919

The total appears to represent an increase of slightly over 25% above the comparable figure for fiscal year 1958-59, two years ago.

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If you have written GRAPEVINE a letter within the last six months, thank you! If not, please write us any one or more of the following: Tell us--

- (1) To keep your name on the list;
- (2) How to improve GRAPEVINE;
- (3) What is coming up in your state regarding financial support of education, or any type of school legislation.

QUESTIONNAIRE:

At the general election November 8, 1960, what constitutional amendments, bond issues, or other matters affecting education at any level will be on the ballot in your state?

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