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GRAPEVINE

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A newsletter on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges and junior college; 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.

IN THIS ISSUE

- California bond issue of \$223 million for buildings at University, state colleges, and junior colleges, to be on the ballot next November..... 304
- Kentucky State College at Frankfort is subject of report and recommendations by an out-of-state team of consultants..... 304, 305
- Maryland Commission for the Expansion of Public Higher Education recommends a tripartite plan of organization, and a wholly voluntary Advisory Council on Public Higher Education..... 305 - 307
- Michigan appropriation for operating expenses of higher education in 1962-63 is \$104 million, only 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % above 1960-61, two years ago..... 307, 308
- Oregon State Board of Higher Education will ask appropriations for biennium 1963-65 more than \$21 million above those for biennium 1961-63..... 308
- FIFTY STATES ARE PROVIDING \$1.8 BILLION OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962-63..... 308

CALIFORNIA. A proposed bond issue of \$270 million, chiefly for buildings for higher education, has been approved by a special session of the legislature for submission to the electorate in November 1962. It would provide slightly over \$102 million for the University of California, a little over \$100½ million for the state colleges, and \$20 million for junior colleges.

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KENTUCKY. On July 9, 1962 the Kentucky Council of Public Higher Education received and made public the report of a special survey committee of consultants regarding Kentucky State College at Frankfort.

This institution is the smallest of the five state colleges, and prior to 1954 had a history of 70 years as a Negro land-grant and liberal arts college, with considerable emphasis on the education of teachers.

Since 1954 it is desegregated, as are all the Kentucky state colleges; but actual progress in desegregation of faculties and student bodies has been slow, and will apparently be a gradual process continuing over several years. Meantime Kentucky State College at Frankfort has grown somewhat, but not as rapidly as higher educational institutions in general; and in a few quarters questions have been raised as to whether it should be reduced to a two-year college, or made a branch of the University of Kentucky, or perhaps even abolished and its plant turned over to some other state agency.

Questions regarding the future of the institution were intensified by the impending retirement of President R. B.

Atwood, who has served with distinction for 33 years.

In May 1962 the Council on Public Higher Education contracted with M. M. Chambers to assemble a committee of three out-of-state experts to study the matter and report with recommendations. Associated with Chambers were Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr., State Superintendent of Schools in Maryland, and Dr. Broadus E. Sawyer, on leave from the department of economics at Morgan State College and currently serving as Assistant Director of the Michigan Council of State College Presidents.

This committee recommended that Kentucky State College be continued as a liberal arts college with emphasis on the education of teachers, open to all races and both sexes; and pointed out important additional functions that the institution should immediately undertake or expand, such as (1) strengthened offerings in political science and public administration, temporarily in downtown quarters if necessary, in evening and Saturday classes for the large numbers of state employees in Frankfort and vicinity. Some cooperative use of faculty and facilities with the University of Kentucky (at Lexington, 30 miles away), already accomplished to some extent, should be continued.

(2) Provision of junior college offerings, both college-parallel and technical, for the 700 high school graduates in the vicinity each year who currently do not obtain any further formal education. This would include offerings for state employees at junior and clerical levels, a few of whom have

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KENTUCKY (Continued from page 304)

already taken courses at the College with success and satisfaction.

With the advantage of having at present a good liberal arts faculty, an excellent plant having \$5½ million book value and a much higher replacement value and a superb site in the capital city, and location in the center of a small region of 6 counties whose young peoples are currently going to college only in small proportion, Kentucky State College has a real opportunity before it.

With the inevitable growth of the capital city, and the expansion of industry and technology in the region, with the upgrading of jobs to the technical level, the College should give special attention to 2-year technical and college-parallel courses; not as a dilution or watering down of its excellent liberal arts programs, but as a new and additional separate function of the institution, enabling it to grow more rapidly and facilitate its gradual racial integration.

The committee pointed out that in view of the opportunities for service to the Commonwealth and to the region, and the fact that units costs of instruction are necessarily high in a time of change and inauguration of new programs, the state should support Kentucky State College generously during its time of transition; and for a few years at least, enable the College to be hospitable to students from all parts of the state and from outside the state who may not find their best opportunities in a larger and more impersonal institution, especially one in which racial integration has not proceeded beyond an early and reluctant stage.

The problem of Kentucky State College has some features in common with those of Negro colleges in several Border states since legal desegregation in 1954. Such colleges are surviving, and in some instances prospering, in Maryland, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Missouri. Perhaps the most fortunate case is that of West Virginia State College at Charleston, whose good offerings in chem-

KENTUCKY (Continued)

ical technology enabled it immediately to attract a bi-racial student body in a region having large chemical industries; and whose location in the state capital city was an added advantage.

While Kentucky's capital city is not yet large, and its immediate region is not highly industrialized, yet the probability of growth in both respects makes the prospect for Kentucky State College appear reasonably bright; and a great loss to the Commonwealth if the College were downgraded, abolished, or treated parsimoniously during this important period of transition, which happens also to be a time of great and rapid expansion of public higher education in general.

The committee recommended that the College continue to be governed by its own Board of Regents, as is the case with the other state colleges in Kentucky; and that the Board give close and prompt attention to the paramount task of appointing a president of high academic qualifications, and of providing him with competent specialized staff assistance for the purpose of developing the new functions and expanded programs which will enable the College to give added bi-racial service to the region and the state, and will bring added moral and pecuniary support from all classes of citizens.

Kentucky State College is already a tremendous asset to the capital city, the region, and the state. Within a decade or two, with a proper grasp of its opportunities and with suitable support which it merits, it can accomplish the development which changing conditions require, and emerge as an indispensable college freely used by citizens of all races in the capital city of a great Commonwealth, and serving in appropriate ways the people of its region and of the whole state.

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MARYLAND. Bearing date of June, 1962
the 138-page mimeographed Report of the

MARYLAND. (Continued from page 305)
Commission for the Expansion of Public Higher Education in Maryland, entitled Public Higher Education in Maryland, 1961-1975, has been received by GRAPEVINE. Presumably the report will be printed and made available within a few weeks. Secretary to the Commission is Dr. Harold D. Reese of the Maryland State Department of Education, 301 West Preston Street, Baltimore 1.

The ten-member Commission was appointed by Governor Tawes in 1961 at the request of the legislature, and charged with the task of "formulating a plan of organization for the entire system of public higher education in Maryland." Chairman is John N. Curllett of Baltimore. The membership includes the presidents of the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland, and Morgan State College; and the State Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr.

Staff director is Dr. Francis E. Rourke of the department of political science at Johns Hopkins, assisted by Dr. Robert E. McClintock.

The Commission finds that college enrollments in the state will be substantially more than doubled by 1975, and that the major part of the large increase will have to be absorbed by the public institutions. It is true that most of the private colleges will expand, but on the whole their plans envision increases of only about 50 per cent or thereabouts; so the Commission concludes that by 1975 more than 80% of Maryland's high school graduates continuing into higher education will be enrolled in the public institutions.

Viewing this future, the Commission says:

"There are those who argue for a more restrictive policy on admissions as a method of meeting the rising demand for higher education. But the Commission is convinced that as many qualified young people as possible should actually be encouraged to obtain the advanced technical or academic training they will need to find career opportunities in our society. Both the economic development

of Maryland and even our survival as a nation may ultimately depend upon a successful effort to upgrade the skills of our population."

Recommended is a tripartite plan of organization: (1) the University of Maryland under its own independent Board of Regents, as at present; (2) the six state colleges all to be governed by a State College Board of Trustees to be newly created; and (3) the 12 community-junior colleges (soon to be increased in number) continuing under the general oversight of the State Board of Education, as at present.

Resemblance to the California prototype is manifest, but the Maryland Commission does not recommend a statutory statewide coordinating council. Instead it proposes an Advisory Council on Public Higher Education, to be set up voluntarily by the 3 boards just mentioned, and to consist of 3 representatives from each board.

The principal recommendation regarding the programs of the institutions is for "the conversion of each of the state teachers colleges into a full-fledged liberal arts institution, providing general undergraduate instruction as well as the traditional teacher education program."

Pointing out that the necessary increase in expenditures of state tax funds will be large, the Commission says:

"While higher education is a cost to the state, it is also an investment--perhaps the most important investment any state makes. Unless Maryland is prepared to support a system of public higher education capable of providing genuine intellectual enrichment, it wastes not only money, but resources much more precious--the minds and energies of its young people."

It concludes convincingly:

"Of all the functions which the state undertakes to perform, education is the most important, since the level of achievement in all other areas of activity ultimately depends upon the success of our educational effort. In this report the Commission has tried to

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MARYLAND. (Continued from page 306)

spell out its conviction that while the level of investment in higher education will continue to grow, the rate of return will grow also. And it is a return that will enrich not only the student and the state, but the national and international communities of which we are all a part."

The report embraces two brief minority dissents: (1) The Honorable Blair Lee, III, would prefer a statutory statewide coordinating council rather than the voluntary statewide advisory council recommended.

(2) Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, President of Morgan State College, joined by John H. Murphy, III, would prefer a separate governing board for each of the state colleges; or, failing that, the retention of a separate governing board for Morgan State College, as at present.

These two members also concur in opposing the proposed expansion of the Bowie State Teachers College and the Coppin State Teachers College to include full-fledged liberal arts programs, and recommend that they be restricted to the preparation of elementary school teachers (These two institutions are small, and formerly open to Negro students only. The view of the majority of the Commission is that although obviously they can not immediately become dual liberal arts and teacher-education colleges, the possibility should not be foreclosed, but left to the discretion of the State College Board of Trustees).

The argument for a separate board for each state college is well put by President Jenkins. "Inevitably the unique needs of individual colleges would be subordinated to the general needs of the total group of institutions," and deprive the colleges of optimum opportunity to be "centers of innovation and energy."

The argument is especially cogent for Morgan State College, which is a liberal arts college primarily, but also prepares students for many occupations, and is thus markedly different from any of the state teachers colleges in composition and program; and has had a separate governing board since 1939.

Concluding the main report, the Commission says, speaking of the native abilities of Maryland young people:

"These are the resources that the state will need to call upon for years to come-- for service and leadership in business, in government and in a host of professional and vocational capacities. The loss any state may suffer today through the maintenance of a second-rate system of public higher education will haunt and hamper its progress throughout the remainder of this century."

Finally:

"The money Maryland puts into higher education is thus spent neither to satisfy the ambitions of the student, nor to gratify the pride and ambition of parents. It is an investment the community makes in its own behalf. Here certainly public and private interests are in perfect harmony."

The report is addressed to the Governor and the Legislative Council. After receiving their attention, it will no doubt be considered by the legislature of 1963.

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MICHIGAN. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1962-63 are reported as in Table 1.

Table 1. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Michigan, fiscal year 1962-63, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
The U of Michigan	\$ 36,667
Michigan State U	31,170
Wayne State U	16,482
Western Mich U	5,476
Eastern Mich U	3,485
Mich Coll Min & Tech	3,389
Central Mich U	3,239
Ferris Institute	2,435
Northern Mich Coll	1,639
Grand Valley St Coll	100
Total	\$104,082

MICHIGAN. (Continued from page 307)

The total represents a gain of a little less than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1960-61, two years ago. This is less than one-third the weighted average rate of gain among the fifty states over the same 2-year period. The year 1962-63 is another in a series of "austerity years" for the Michigan Institutions.

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OREGON. The State Board of Higher Education, engaging in foresighted planning for the biennium 1963-65, has approved a budget estimate calling for an increase of over \$21 million in state appropriations for operating expenses of higher education, as compared with the current biennium 1961-63.

Estimates of enrollment increases which the legislature relied upon in 1961 have proved to be below the mark. A revision of the projections for 1963-65 now predicts total enrollments 32 per cent higher than the estimates made in 1961.

The Board will also request nearly \$45 million of state funds for capital outlays for 1963-65. The higher educational building program has progressed only slowly during the past 5 years, retarded by much uproar about space utilization. Early in 1961 the Board of Higher Education established standards of 30 hours average weekly use for classrooms and 20 hours for laboratories, and now estimates that these standards will prevail on all campuses by the fall of 1966, even if all the new buildings requested in the budget plan are constructed.

\$1.8 BILLION FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION PROVIDED BY THE 50 STATES

As this issue of GRAPEVINE "goes to bed", we have in hand reports from 48 states indicating the amounts of state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses of higher education for current fiscal year 1962-63. Thirty of these are reports of appropriations made in 1961, for the biennium 1961-63, as a whole or for each of the two fiscal years separately. Three are of appropriations made in 1962 for the biennium 1962-64; and 15 of appropriations made in 1962 for the fiscal year 1962-63.

In this latter class belong also the two states from which we do not as yet have reports-- Louisiana and Massachusetts.

Soon after these last reports are received, GRAPEVINE will endeavor to exhibit the whole nationwide picture in some detail in suitable tabulations, according to custom. (For the preceding fiscal year, see GRAPEVINE, Table 75, pages 255-256, December 1961).

Meantime, with 48 states reported, the whole scene can be glimpsed with a reasonable approach to accuracy. Our figures indicate that the aggregate of appropriations by the fifty states of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education during the fiscal year 1962-63 will exceed \$1.8 billion. The rate of increase over the comparable sum for 1960-61, two years ago, will turn out to be of the order of somewhat more than 22%-- a rate of 2-year gain that has been nearly constant since 1957.

In the separate matter of state appropriations for operating expenses of local two-year colleges, the aggregate for 20 states will be about \$81 million for 1962-63, a gain of a little more than 41% over the comparable sum for 1960-61, two years ago. This rate of gain is rising.