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GRAPEVINE
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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 news-notes regarding pertinent events in their respective states.

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 (in descending order of state tax-fund appropriations for annual operating expenses)

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1964 APPROPRIATIONS IN FIVE STATES SHOW GAINS

Table 67. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education, in thousands of dollars, for fiscal year 1964-65 and five preceding fiscal years, with dollar gains and percentage gains from 1962-63 to 1964-65, representing change over a period of two years, in five states.

States	Year 1959-60	Year 1960-61	Year 1961-62	Year 1962-63	Year 1963-64	Year 1964-65	2-Year gain	Percentage gain
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Colorado	\$16,796	\$23,282	\$26,099	\$29,916	\$33,933	\$34,314	\$4,398	14½%
Georgia	24,058	26,605	29,046	32,162	35,270	41,770	9,608	30%
Kansas	25,036	27,938	29,847	35,038	37,924	43,833	8,795	25%
New Mexico	11,165	11,239	13,002	14,372	15,960	18,636	4,264	29½%
West Virginia	14,791	16,919	19,938	20,743	22,286	23,761	3,018	14½%
Weighted average percentage gain over two years only, 1962-63 to 1964-65							23%	

These states, the first to be reported, are in general not among those recently and currently gaining most rapidly in population. Hence their rates of increase in tax support of higher education are respectable; and are likely to be exceeded in larger and more rapidly growing states to be reported later.

 Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 412 (reverse hereof).

COLORADO. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1964-65:

Table 68. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Colorado, fiscal year 1964-65, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Colorado	\$10,208
Med School, Hosp. and Nurses' School	7,484
Colorado State U.	5,181
Ag Experiment Sta	1,383
Ag Exten Service	941
Colorado State College	2,798
Colo School of Mines	2,035
Western State College	1,253
Adams State College	1,169
Southern Colo St Coll	1,111
Fort Lewis A & M Coll	651
Subtotal	34,314
State aid to junior colls	1,523
Total	35,837

The subtotal of \$34,314,000 for state institutions is a gain of somewhat more than 11½% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago.

GEORGIA. The 1964 legislature enacted new and revised tax measures estimated to produce additional revenue for each of the two fiscal years of the biennium 1963-65 as indicated in Table 69.

Table 69. Estimated Additional Revenue to be derived from new tax measures of 1964 in Georgia, in thousands of dollars

Tax measures (1)	Additional revenue	
	1963-64 (2)	1964-65 (3)
Cigarette-cigar	\$4,780	\$15,000
Alcoholic beverage	627	1,550
Malt beverage	400	1,350
Sales tax changes	1,550	5,500
Corporate income	2,000	8,500
Totals	9,357	31,900

Provision for the expenditure of this additional revenue was made in a supplemental appropriations act, in which an additional \$1,517,000 for 1963-64 and \$6,700,000 for 1964-65 were appropriated to the Regents of the University System. The first of these sums, and \$3,500,000 of the second, are for capital expenditures.

The remaining part of the supplemental appropriation for 1964-65, together with the increase of \$3,300,000 for 1964-65 over 1963-64 already previously provided for in the appropriation act of 1963, will enable the Regents to

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Address communications to M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47405

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

GEORGIA (Continued from Page 412)

raise the level of faculty salaries by 12% for 1964-65 as compared with 1963-64, and also add additional positions up to a total cost of about \$1 million.

The supplemental appropriations act also included \$3,400,000 for 1963-64 and \$6,800,000 for 1964-65 to finance a state-wide pay raise of \$200 a year for all public elementary and secondary school teachers, effective January 1, 1964; and further sums for additional teachers and for improved sick-leave provisions.

As soon as allocations are made to the several institutions of higher education, for operating expenses for 1964-65, GRAPEVINE will attempt to show, as customary, the amounts of state tax funds allocated to each institution for operating expenses for 1964-65.

The tax changes mentioned in Table 69, above, were proposed by Governor Carl E. Sanders in his message to the legislature on January 15, in which he stressed heavily the necessity of improving public education in Georgia at all levels. His leadership seems to entitle him to be classified, along with Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina, as one of the leading Southern governors in the promotion of public education.

INDIANA. The Board of Trustees of Indiana University announced on February 27 that a study to determine future needs for medical education programs in the state is being made by the Chicago-based management consultant firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton, at a cost of not to exceed \$30,000. The report will be complete well in advance of January 1965.

Joint director of the survey team is Dr. Lowell T. Coggeshall, distinguished physician and public health officer who is now vice president for medical affairs of the University of Chicago.

The Indiana University Medical School, one of the largest in the nation,

is the only medical school in Indiana. This year it admitted 201 freshmen medical students at its Indianapolis Medical Center, and 15 in its combined degree program at the Bloomington campus, in cooperation with the division of biological sciences. It had 702 medical undergraduates, 203 holders of the M.D. in training as residents and interns, and a grand total of 1,117 students, exclusive of its postgraduate programs available to practicing physicians.

A preliminary plan for the state-wide survey is centered about two paramount questions: (1) How best can an increasing number of young Hoosier men and women who wish to enter the field of medicine be provided with the full range of professional education they will require?

(2) How can medical education programs within the state most efficiently help insure that adequate numbers of physicians will be available to provide the medical care needed by a growing population?

Consultation will be had with the Association of American Medical Colleges, the Indiana Medical Association, and with educational institutions and community leaders in Indiana, as well as with executive and legislative officers of the state.

A general survey of the administration of the four state universities and colleges in Indiana, and of state-wide higher educational policy, is also being carried on by a committee of the Legislative Advisory Commission.

Currently the committee has engaged the staff services of W. W. Hill, Jr., a life insurance executive in Indianapolis and former state representative, and Warren W. Shearer, professor of economics at Wabash College.

Questions proposed for study by the committee, as reported in the daily press, relate to economy and efficiency in the operation of the institutions and their branch campuses.

KANSAS. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in Kansas, fiscal year 1964-65:

Table 70. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expense of higher education in Kansas, fiscal year 1964-65, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Kansas	\$12,668
Medical Center	6,076
Kansas State U	12,811
Kas State TC, Emporia	3,845
Wichita State U*	2,557
Kas. St Coll of Pittsburg	3,448
Fort Hays Kas St Coll	2,428
Subtotal	\$43,833
State aid to-	
Local public jr colls**	480
Washburn U of Topeka***	210
Dental students****	60
Total	44,583

- * Formerly a municipal institution; now an "associate" of the U of Kansas.
- ** At the rate of \$3 per credit-hour enrolled on October 15.
- *** A municipal institution. Outright grant of \$80,000, plus \$3 per credit-hour enrolled on October 15.
- **** Residents of Kansas studying dentistry outside the state. Kansas does not maintain a dental school.

If we use the subtotal of \$43,833 (state tax support for 6 state institutions), which is comparable with GRAPEVINE's figure for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago, the gain over the 2-year period is slightly more than 25%. If we use the total of \$44,583 (not so closely comparable), the rate of gain is about 27½%.

NEW JERSEY. The Governor's Committee on New Jersey Higher Education, appointed by Governor Richard J. Hughes in 1963, is under the chairmanship of Carroll V. Newsom, former president of New York University and now vice chairman of the board of directors of Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Four other members are James B. Fisk, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories; James Hillier, vice president of RCA Laboratories; Millicent C. McIntosh, president emeritus of Barnard College; and James A. Perkins, president of Cornell University.

Executive secretary is Ellis White, chairman of the division of higher education in the school of education of New York University. The report is expected to be completed by June 1, 1964.

In his charge to the committee, the governor made it clear that the project is not to include study of revenue measures or the financing of higher education, and that it will not be necessary to make, *de novo*, projections of enrollments in future years, because this task has been kept up by the State Department of Education.

The Committee's study encompasses "all aspects of education beyond the high school... including technical, professional, and graduate education, research capabilities, the state's scholarship and student loan programs, means by which private higher education may be strengthened, and the state's alignment of higher education responsibilities and its administrative machinery for implementing those responsibilities."

NEW MEXICO. The mimeographed Fall-Term Enrollments in New Mexico Institutions of Higher Education, Public and Private, 1951-52 through 1963-64 was issued in January 1964 by the Board of Educational Finance (William R. McConnell, Executive Secretary).

The seven public institutions enroll about 93% of all college students in the state. Two small private institutions account for about 7%.

The total main-campus head-count for the public institutions, Fall 1963, was 18,711, a gain of 153½% over 1952. The private institutions, with a total of 1,437, gained about 89% over the same interval.

Over the last single year, gains in the public institutions were 11% at

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

NEW MEXICO (Continued from Page 414)

the graduate level and 8% at undergraduate level. Enrollments of women are growing faster than enrollments of men.

All these trends are fairly typical of what is occurring in many other states. The proportion of all students in public institutions, the proportion of women, and the proportion of graduate students are all moving upward.

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1964-65:

Table 71. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in New Mexico, fiscal year 1964-65, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums Appropriated (2)	
U of New Mexico	7,585	a
New Mexico State U	5,392	b
New Mexico Highlands U	1,350	
Western New Mexico U	1,101	c
Eastern New Mexico U	2,120	
N M Inst. Mining & Tech	1,038	d
N M Military Institute	50	e
Total	18,636	

- a - Includes \$90,000 for the WICHE Student Exchange Program and a supplementary dental student exchange program. In addition the Board of Educational Finance received \$15,000 for the state's flat payment in support of WICHE.
- b - Includes \$175,000 for administering the State Department of Agriculture.
- c - Includes \$35,000 for administering the state school bus safety program.
- d - Includes \$365,000 for the State Bureau of Mining and Mineral Resources, of which \$100,000 comes from federal mineral leasing funds and is appropriated at the state's discretion.

o - Only about 40% of the students are at college level, 60% being in grades 10, 11, and 12. The appropriation is for the whole program.

The total of \$18,636,000 is a gain of a little more than 29½% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago.

WEST VIRGINIA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1964-65:

Table 72. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in West Virginia, fiscal year 1964-65, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
West Virginia U	\$12,158
Potomac State Coll	556
Marshall University	3,292
W Va State College	1,518
Concord College	1,179
Fairmont State Coll	1,072
W Va Inst of Technology	1,017
West Liberty St Coll	907
Glenville State Coll	738
Shepherd College	730
Bluefield State Coll	593
Total	23,761

The total of \$23,761,000 is a gain of about 14½% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago.

The gain is very respectable, in view of the fact that West Virginia is one among only two of the 50 states whose total population declined slightly between 1950 and 1960 (the other is Arkansas). Depression in the coal mining industry and the decline of small-scale agriculture are factors.

TWENTY-SIX MIDDLE-ECHELON STATE UNIVERSITIES, 1964

There is a group of twenty-six state universities to which the appropriations of state tax funds for fiscal year 1963-64 ranged between \$11 million and \$21 million.

These are "middle-echelon" in the sense that there are twenty state universities receiving larger annual state tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses, as detailed in Table 66 (GRAPEVINE, Page 410); and also perhaps thirty or more others receiving less, yet above an arbitrary cut-off point of perhaps \$6 million annually.

Some limitations on the meaning of Table 66, and some essential cautions in reading such tabulations have been set fourth at page 409, in connection with Table 66; and to save space they are not repeated here.

Table 73 is a first draft, and subject to subsequent rectification. Informed persons who may detect any substantial error are urgently requested to notify M. M. Chambers, Education Bldg., Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., 47405.

Table 73. Twenty-Six Middle-Echelon State Universities in Descending Order of State Tax Support Appropriated for Operating Expenses for Fiscal Year 1963-64, in Thousands of Dollars

Universities (1)	Sums appropriated (2)	
A & M System of Texas	\$21,037	bf
U of Kentucky	20,356	bog
Rutgers, State U of N J	19,560	bch
Washington State U	18,577	b
(State units at Cornell	18,143)	*
U of Kansas	17,267	ci
U of Colorado	17,220	cj
Wayne State U	17,123	ck
Iowa State U	16,699	b
(U of Texas (Austin)	16,129)	*
U of Oregon	16,052	cl
U of Nebraska	15,740	bc
(U of N C (Chapel Hill)	15,730)	*
U of Tennessee	15,171	bcm
Oregon State U	14,378	b
(U of Mo (Columbia)	14,175)	*
San Jose State Coll	13,822	dr
U of Hawaii	13,819	bcn
U of Massachusetts	13,716	bo
U of Arkansas	12,949	bcp
U of Connecticut	12,549	bq
U of Arizona	12,365	b
U of Georgia	12,357	b
West Virginia U	11,911	bc
Florida State U	11,740	e
Kansas State U	11,620	b
Total		

Footnotes:

- * Was included in a larger consolidated system in Table 66 (GRAPEVINE, Page 410), and is shown here for purposes of comparison.
- b - Land-grant; has ag exp sta and ag extension.
- c - Has medical and paramedical schools.
- d - Formerly a state teachers college.
- e - Formerly a state college for women.
- f - Main campus at College Station; other outlying institutions.
- g - Main campus at Lexington; 5 2-year branches.
- h - Main campus at New Brunswick; university branch at Camden.
- i - Main campus at Lawrence; medical unit at Kansas City, Kansas
- j - Main campus at Boulder; medical units and extension branch at Denver.
- k - A municipal university until 1956-59.
- l - This total includes the medical and dental schools at Portland, which bear the name of the university but are not under its administration.
- m - Main campus at Knoxville; medical units at Memphis.
- n - The figure includes certain funds from nontax sources, and is thus somewhat inflated.
- o - The exact comparability of this figure has not been fully verified.
- p - Main campus at Fayetteville; medical center at Little Rock.
- q - New medical school in planning stage.
- r - California's oldest and largest state college.

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