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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 newsnotes regarding pertinent events in their respective states.

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1964 APPROPRIATIONS IN NINE STATES SHOW GAINS

Table 74. 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 nine 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%
Maryland	23,413	24,734	26,654	29,809	33,558	37,665	7,856	26½%
New Mexico	11,165	11,239	13,002	14,372	15,960	18,636	4,264	29½%
New York	75,096	89,505	111,189	156,556	173,418	228,614	72,058	46%
South Carolina	12,113	13,141	14,449	15,440	17,360	19,286	3,846	25%
Virginia	19,943	23,187	23,983	34,204	35,458	39,527	5,323	15½%
West Virginia	14,791	16,919	19,938	20,743	22,286	23,761	3,018	14½%
Totals	-	-	-	368,240	-	487,406	119,166	-
Approximate weighted average 2-year gain, 1962-63 to 1964-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32%

Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 418 (reverse hereof).

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

Table 75. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Maryland, fiscal year 1964-65, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Maryland	\$27,293
Morgan State College	2,423
Towson State College	2,380
Frostburg State Coll	1,662
Salisbury State Coll	757
Bowie State College	726
Coppin State College	628
St. Mary's Sem & Jr C	290
For matching NDEA	120
Subtotal - \$36,909	
Private institutions	
Johns Hopkins U	210
Hood College	100
Washington College	100
Western Md College	100
St. John's College	80
Peabody Institute	35
Maryland Institute	25
Subtotal - \$650	
Trustees of State Colls	70
Advisory Council Higher Edn	36
Total	37,665

The total represents a gain of slightly less than 26% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago.

The legislature abolished the state-wide Advisory Council for Higher Education which was set up in 1963 (GRAPEVINE, page 335) in order to establish a reconstituted council under the same name. The new act becomes effective June 1, 1964.

The theory on which the 1963 Council was constituted was that it should be

composed of representatives of the Regents of the University of Maryland, the new Board of Trustees of five state colleges, and the state board of education. Thus the Council was to include experienced members of governing boards and some ranking professional educators representing the three components of the state system of higher education.

Reports indicate that the governor became adamantly opposed to this principle of representation, and espoused the opposite theory that such a council should be composed wholly of members appointed by him with the advice and consent of the senate, "solely by reason of their demonstrated interest in the broad range of higher education, their knowledge and understanding of its needs and problems and their devotion to its cause."

This was written into the new statute creating a new Council of nine members to serve for overlapping terms of six years. It also stipulates that "no two members shall have attended the same institution of higher learning."

One obvious effect is to enable the governor to appoint the entire membership of the Council as long as he continues in office.

Centralization is substituted for the policy of voluntary cooperation among autonomous public bodies, on which the original Council was based. There is nothing in the new statute which prevents the governor from constituting the new Council in somewhat the same manner as its predecessor, if he so chooses; but such a choice is quite unlikely. Whether the new Council will be made up of informed and devoted persons, or of relatively uninformed laymen of good intent, or of petty partisans, time will tell.

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GEORGIA. Allocations by the Board of Regents of the University System to the several institutions for fiscal year 1964-65, out of state tax funds appropriated by the legislature in 1964 for operating expenses:

Table 76. Regents' allocations for operating expenses of higher education in Georgia, fiscal year 1964-65, out of state tax funds appropriated in 1964, in thousands of dollars.

Institution	Sums allocated
(1)	(2)
U of Georgia	\$8,791
Continuing Edn Ctr	546
Ag Exten Service	2,754
Ag Experiment Stas	2,563
Subtotal -	\$14,654
Ga Inst of Technology	5,397
Southern Technical Inst	585
Engrng Experiment Sta	1,303
Engrng Extension Div	59
Subtotal -	\$7,344
Medical College of Ga	1,958
Talmadge Mem Hosp	3,800
Subtotal -	5,758
Georgia State College	2,670
Georgia Southern Coll	1,316
Woman's Coll of Georgia	909
West Georgia College	854
North Georgia College	627
Valdosta State College	620
Fort Valley State Coll	1,005
Savannah State College	993
Albany State College	769
Augusta College	530
Abraham Baldwin Ag Coll	494
Armstrong College	412
Middle Georgia College	402
Ga Southwestern Coll	359
Columbus College	347
South Georgia College	301
Brunswick College	220
Regents' Office	325
Schol'ships for Negroes	200
Regional Education	79
Regents' Scholarships	200
Interest on Const Debt	8
Grants to Junior Colls*	300
Unallocated	74
TOTAL	41,770

Note appertaining to Table 76:

* This is the first appearance of this item. A statute of 1958 provides that local public junior colleges may be established, and receive \$300 per year per student from the state. One such college already exists in De Kalb County. It is the policy of the state that such state-aided colleges shall be regarded as components of the University System of Georgia. Hence the allocation of \$300,000 for the purpose of state aid.

The total of \$41,770,000 for operating expenses for fiscal year 1964-65 represents a gain of approximately 30% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago. That figure was \$32,162,000.

For capital outlays, the total allocation by the Board of Regents is \$8,730,000 for fiscal year 1964-65. Of this, \$3½ million is derived from a supplemental appropriation made available for Building Authority rentals. The total effect is to enable the Regents to undertake bond issues aggregating \$60 million. To these will be added an additional \$11 million in bonds financed by student rentals paid to the institutions making a total of \$71 million worth of construction financed in 1964-65 and scheduled for completion for use by late 1966.

This appears to be a tremendous forward leap. One press report says the \$71 million program involves more money than has gone into construction of higher educational facilities in Georgia in all the years since 1932.

Although authorized in a huge lump for a single fiscal year, the amortization of the borrowed funds will be spread over two or more decades, and the annual amounts required for that purpose will bear a reasonable relation to the contemporaneous annual operating expenses.

In the long run, in the past, in many institutions, the annual outlays for capital expenditure have often averaged about one-fifth or one-fourth the size of (Continued on page 20)

GEORGIA (Continued from page 419)
the annual operating expenses. By this rough measure, it would seem that Georgia can probably successfully liquidate this lump obligation and have leeway for considerable additional financing of added facilities concurrently over the next two or three decades.

The Building Authority is the central financing agency for the system, with the Regents paying it annually the "Building Authority rentals" sufficient to carry the long-term transaction. In cases where borrowing is required for financing student housing, the Regents are currently following the policy of getting one-half the amortization from legislative appropriations and one-half from student room rentals.

The Regents have allocated the proceeds of the large bonding program among the several institutions:

Table 77. Allocation of proceeds of 1964-65 bonding program for capital outlays by the Regents of the University System of Georgia, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Capital allocations
(1)	(2)
U of Georgia	\$20,875
Ga Inst of Technology	15,370
Georgia State College	5,500
Subtotal -	\$41,745
Medical Coll of Georgia	6,460
West Georgia College	4,370
Georgia Southern Coll	3,910
Valdosta State College	2,150
North Georgia College	1,830
Ga Southwestern Coll	1,695
Woman's College of Ga	1,330
Albany State College	1,250
Middle Georgia College	1,180
Abraham Baldwin Ag Coll	1,200
Savannah State College	1,130
Fort Valley State Coll	1,000
Southern Technical Inst	750
Columbus College	700
South Georgia College	375
Augusta College	250
Total	71,275

It may be well to note, with reference to Table 66 (GRAPEVINE page 410), listing "Twenty Leading State Universities, 1964", in descending order of state tax support for operating expenses for fiscal year 1963-64, that the total for the entire University System of Georgia for that year was \$35,270,000.

That figure would place the Georgia System in ninth place among the twenty universities, just after the Ohio State University. This ranking would not be realistic because it would involve comparing Georgia's whole complement of twenty institutions with only the one principal university in Ohio, here the state also maintains five other state universities and one state college.

In Table 66 the only states represented which have their entire statewide systems of public higher education under one governing board are Florida, Iowa, and New York. The University of Florida and the State University of Iowa, each taken as a single institution, are among the leading twenty state universities.

As yet New York has no single state-supported institution in that class; but its whole state system of some 31 state-college campuses is called the State University of New York, and this conglomerate entity is entered in Table 66, though not properly comparable with any other institution therein.

GRAPEVINE has noted, of course, that the State University of New York includes four "Centers", respectively at Buffalo, Binghamton, Albany, and Stony Brook, which are prospectively intended to be developed as great graduate schools and may eventually become leading universities.

Meantime, the State University of New York is entered in Table 66 only because it is a state university in name, and because it is the only surrogate for a state university in one of the nation's most populous states. Thus GRAPEVINE rationalizes the inclusion of SUNY and the omission of the Georgia System in Table 66. Let us add that the University of Georgia is entered, as a single institution, at an appropriate place among "Twenty-six Middle-Echelon State Universities, 1964", in Table 73, GRAPEVINE, page 416.

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MISSOURI. Enter CORRECTIONS in Table 66 (GRAPEVINE page 410) and Table 73 (GRAPEVINE page 416) as follows:

Table 66: "U of Missouri 30,094" should read "U of Missouri 28,390". The precise sum reported for fiscal 1963-64 is \$28,389,762. Also in Footnote p, "Main campus at Columbia (14,175)" should read "Main campus at Columbia (22,957)". The exact figure reported for the Columbia campus is \$22,957,173. This includes the main university (\$13,477,928) plus the School of Medicine, School of Nursing, Teaching Hospital, Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service.

Table 73: "U of Mo (Columbia) 14,175" should read "U of Mo (Columbia) 22,957". The exact figure reported for the total Columbia campus is \$22,957,173. This correction will place the "U of Mo (Columbia)" as the first entry at the top of Column 1 in Table 73.

GRAPEVINE is grateful for these corrections from an authoritative source.

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

Table 78. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in South Carolina, fiscal year 1964-65, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of South Carolina	\$5,358
Clemson University	4,454
Medical Coll of So Car	3,431
The Citadel	2,011
Winthrop College	2,147
So Car State College	1,885
Total	19,286

Funds for a uniform 5% pay raise for all state employees are included in the above sums.

The total of \$19,286,000 represents a gain of approximately 25% over the comparable total for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago.

VIRGINIA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1964-66:

Table 79. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Virginia, separately for fiscal years 1964-65 and 1965-66, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of Virginia	\$6,351	\$6,427
Hospital Div	2,444	2,506
Sch Gen Studies & PSB	453	455
Mary Washington Coll	693	740
Clinch Valley Coll*	156	148
George Mason Coll*	142	143
Patrick Henry Coll*	49	48
Subtotals	10,288	10,468
Va Polytech Inst	3,928	4,063
Ag Exten Serv	2,867	2,967
Ag Experiment Sta	2,090	2,139
Engrng Exp Sta	87	98
Radford College	670	780
Roanoke Tech Inst*	64	72
Danville Coll*	33	36
Wytheville Coll*	28	35
Clifton Forge Coll*	24	29
Forestry, Sch & Reg Ed	82	82
Subtotals	9,873	10,301
Medical College of Va	3,173	3,278
Hospital Div	3,845	3,953
Subtotals	7,017	7,231
College of Wm and Mary	2,091	2,214
Chris Newport Coll*	81	87
Richard Bland Coll*	70	84
Subtotals	2,242	2,385
Virginia State Coll	2,189	2,216
Norfolk Division	1,116	1,171
Regional Ed & Sch	262	273
Subtotals	3,567	3,659
Virginia Military Inst	1,179	1,214
Madison College	1,182	1,161
Old Dominion College	1,081	1,205
Richmond Prof Inst	909	976
Longwood College	822	860
Faculty Salaries	1,000	1,000
Va Assoc Research Ctr**	115	168
Council of Higher Edn	94	95
So Reg Ed Bd	33	33
Library Coordination	50	50
Long-range planning	50	
Eminent scholars***	25	25
Totals	39,527	40,830

(Continued on page 422)

VIRGINIA (Continued from page 421)
Notes to Table

- * Two-year colleges.
- ** The Virginia Associated Research Center is an off-campus research and graduate center jointly sponsored by the University of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the College of William and Mary. It is on a 350-acre site adjacent to the Space Radiation Effects Laboratory of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It will operate the Laboratory under contract, conduct basic research in high-energy nuclear physics, and offer resident graduate instruction through the Ph. D.
- *** This fund is available only when an institution matches its allotment with funds from private sources, and is to provide for occasional lectureships and visiting professorships to be held by distinguished scholars.

The total appropriation for 1964-65 represents a gain of about 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ % over the comparable sum for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago.

No revenue measures of much importance were enacted in the 1964 session. A Governor's Tax Study Commission, ending a 2-year study, recommended no major changes; and the governor decided not to recommend a sales tax. For this decision he was roundly criticized by the Washington Post, one of the nation's great newspapers.

The Commission recognized the probable future necessity of a sales tax, and the governor instituted another study commission to report within two years as to how the proceeds of a sales tax should be distributed.

It seems that there was considerable sentiment for a sales tax in the 1964 legislature, but this was largely built on the hope that the proceeds would almost wholly be turned over to the local subdivisions, leaving the state government with little or no gain in revenue for state purposes.

Four new acts of 1964 created separate governing boards for Radford College, Madison College, Virginia State College, and Longwood College. Radford had been the women's college of Virginia Polytechnic Institute since 1944, and the other three had been governed by the state board of education.

It is possible that the policy of establishing two-year colleges as branches of one or another of the principal state institutions may be ended by two new statutes enacted in 1964.

One of these establishes a state board and state department of technical education, authorized to set up and operate, in cooperation with the local subdivisions, technical education centers above the high school level throughout the state; and an appropriation of \$2 million for the biennium was made available for this purpose.

The other act directs the Commission on Higher Education to study the feasibility of combining the new technical education centers with existing branch colleges, thus establishing a system of comprehensive community colleges under a separate statewide board. This scheme could spell the end of the "parent institution and branch" system for which Virginia has been hitherto noted, and stimulate the development of a growing number of 2-year community colleges offering both academic and technical instruction.

Another act established a statewide College Building Authority to issue bonds for the financing of revenue-producing facilities at state colleges. Under this act, all such projects except those planned for construction during the biennium 1964-66, must be recommended by the governor and approved by the legislature. This feature makes the act an implement of tight centralization, and may result in incalculable losses solely on account of the delay thereby entailed. A probable real gain, for which the over-centralization of control is not necessary, will arise from the fact that the Authority's bonds can be marketed at slightly lower interest rates than bonds of any one institution.