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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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1964 APPROPRIATIONS IN TWELVE STATES SHOW GAINS.

Table 80. 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 twelve states.

States	Year 1959-60	Year 1960-61	Year 1961-62	Year 1962-63	Year 1963-64	Year 1964-65	2-Year gain	Percent gain
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arizona	\$13,742	\$15,818	\$17,852	\$20,422	\$23,410	\$29,741	\$9,319	45½%
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%
Hawaii	4,958	5,825	7,254	8,515	10,867	12,580	4,065	47½%
Kansas	25,036	27,938	29,847	35,038	37,924	43,833	8,795	25%
Kentucky	14,954	19,672	24,491	29,573	32,164	42,782	13,209	45%
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	-	-	-	426,750	-	572,509	145,759	-
Approximate weighted average 2-year gain, 1962-63 to 1964-65							-	34½%

Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 424 (reverse hereof)

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

Table 81. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Arizona, fiscal year 1964-65, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Arizona	\$13,517
Arizona State U	9,782
Arizona State Coll	2,585
Subtotal - \$25,884	
State aid to junior colls	
Maricopa City Jr Coll	2,753
Arizona Western Coll	442
Eastern Arizona Jr Coll	348
Cochise City Jr Coll.	230
State Board for Jr Colleges	84
Subtotal - \$3,858	
Total	29,741

The total appears to be a gain of about 45½ over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago. Approximately one-third of the gain is accounted for by the greatly increased state aid to local public junior colleges, which never exceeded \$300,000 a year prior to 1962, and may therefore be said to have been little more than nominal as compared with the \$3,858,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1964-65.

The current development of a large and flexible statewide system of state-aided local public junior colleges is worthy of national notice.

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

Table 82. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Hawaii, fiscal year 1964-65, in thousands of dollars. *

Institution	Sums appropriated *
(1)	(2)
U of Hawaii	\$10,867 *
(and East-West Center)	
Total	10,867 *

* The figure is an estimate, due to the fact that institutional income from student fees is placed in the custody of the state treasurer and the exact ratio between income from tax funds and income from student fees is not known until after the end of the fiscal year. The estimate is believed to be reasonably accurate.

Hitherto the tax-fund appropriations to the University of Hawaii have been erroneously reported as including the income from student fees. Hence, although the total reported for fiscal year 1964-65 is smaller than that for 1963-64, actually it represents an increase of 27½%; and the increase over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago, is estimated to be 47½%.

A new act authorizes the Board of Regents of the University to establish community colleges (except on the Island of Hawaii); at present two are being planned, one on Maui and one on Leeward Oahu.

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

KENTUCKY. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1964-65 and 1965-66:

Table 33. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Kentucky, fiscal years 1964-65 and 1965-66, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of Kentucky	\$26,660	\$30,553
Western Ky St Coll	4,271	5,011
Eastern Ky St Coll	4,028	4,660
Murray State Coll	3,127	3,654
Morehead State Coll	2,625	3,046
Ky State College	1,049	1,350
U of Louisville *		
(for Med & Dent Schs)	700	900
Council on Public Higher Education **	332	334
Totals	42,782	49,507

* The University of Louisville is a municipal institution, receiving these state subsidies for the operation of its School of Medicine and its School of Dentistry.

** The Council is a statutory statewide agency. The appropriations to it not only cover its administrative expenses, but also the costs of small statewide programs for musical education and for occupational qualification development, as well as the sums that the Commonwealth of Kentucky pays for its participation in the program of the Southern Regional Education Board.

The total for fiscal year 1964-65 appears to represent a gain of 45% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago.

For submission to the voters at the general election November 2, 1965, the legislature proposed a state bond issue of \$176 million for highway and building construction. If this measure is approved, the University of Kentucky and the five state colleges will get a total of slightly more than \$14 million for capital construction, and an addi-

tional \$3 million will be spent for the construction of medical education facilities at the University of Louisville, the municipal institution.

MICHIGAN. The new state constitution, adopted in 1963, provides for changes in the administrative structure for higher education, some of which are already in effect. Each of the ten existing state universities and colleges now has its own institutional governing board of eight members. Governor Romney has appointed four 8-member boards for the four regional universities formerly governed by the state board of education, and has appointed two additional members to three of the other institutional boards, to bring them up to the prescribed strength of 8 members each.

The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University, and the Board of Governors of Wayne State University will continue to be elected in statewide elections. Members of the other seven institutional governing boards will be appointed by the governor and senate. All ten boards will have a broad sphere of autonomy, prescribed in the constitution.

There will be a new State Board of Education, of 8 members, who will take office January 1, 1965, after having been nominated in party conventions in August 1964 and elected in November 1964. This new board will select a Superintendent of Public Instruction. It will have no authority over the ten state universities and colleges, but it is directed to study the statewide scene and make recommendations from time to time concerning the support and management of the statewide facilities for higher education.

There is also to be a new community college board, to be appointed by the new state board of education, to exercise state leadership in the system of 2-year community-junior colleges, which now consists of 18 institutions.

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

Table 84. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in New York, fiscal year 1964-65, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
State University of New York	
Central Administration	\$1,971
State University Centers	
Buffalo	19,986
Albany	6,250
Stony Brook	6,063
Harpur (Binghamton)	4,218
Medical Centers	
Upstate (Syracuse)	9,292
Downstate (Brooklyn)	6,700
Contract Colleges	
Agriculture)	9,559
Home Economics)	2,171
Veterinary Med) Ithaca	1,819
Indus & Lab Rels)	1,650
(General Services)	1,994
Ag Exp Sta (Geneva)	1,988
Ceramics (Alfred)	1,151
State University Colleges	
Buffalo	5,424
Oswego	4,577
New Paltz	4,327
Cortland	4,016
Oneonta	3,488
Brockport	3,223
Plattsburgh	3,193
Geneseo	3,095
Potsdam	2,930
Fredonia	2,820
Other Professional Colleges	
Forestry (Syracuse)	3,343
Maritime ..	1,771
Grad Sch Pub Affairs	362
Ag & Tech Institutes	
Farmingdale	3,288
Alfred	2,054
Morrisville	1,264
Cobleskill	1,216
Delhi	1,210
Canton	945
ALL SUNY institutions*	1,434
SUNY Scholarship Fund	1,750
Less non-tax income (fees)**	-6,400
Subtotal, SUNY - \$124,141	

Table 84, continued

Scholarships & Fellowships	24,750
"Scholar incentive" paymts	27,000
Subsidies to City U of N Y	31,500
State aid to community colls	12,711
N Y Higher Edn Asst Corp	8,512
Subtotal, other than SUNY-\$104,473	
Total	228,614

* This item includes appropriations for the colleges' share of the National Defense Education Act student loan program, expenses of accelerated program in teacher-training curricula, purchase of expendable supplies and equipment for new buildings, salary adjustments for certain professional positions, and utilities for new buildings.

** This item is explained as "Adjustment of SUNY total operating budget by that amount financed from other than appropriated funds." This apparently means that the sums tabulated opposite each of the 31 centers, colleges, and institutes should, on the average, be reduced by about 5%, in order to exclude income accruing chiefly from student fees.

** This figure of \$6.4 million represents a portion of the institutional income from student fees which is expected to be applied to operating expenses in 1964-65, in addition to the state tax funds appropriated for that purpose. The remaining portion of the income from student fees will be applied to the capital-outlay program, in accord with current statewide policy, and hence does not appear in this tabulation, which is restricted to operating expenses. The distribution of the \$6.4 million among the several colleges is reported to be not at all uniform or in accord with any fixed formula, and cannot now be exhibited.

The grand total of state appropriations of tax funds (including those for all units of SUNY and those for the subsidies to individual students and to the City University of New York and to the community colleges, appears to represent a gain of 46% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1962-63, two years ago.

(Continued on Page 427)

NEW YORK. (Continued from Page 426)

The total for SUNY alone is a gain of 63½% over the comparable figure of two years ago.

The New York State picture is substantially different from that of any other state, because New York spends large sums for student aids (\$60 million for fiscal year 1964-65) and for state aid to the City University (\$31½ million) and the local public community colleges (\$13 million). These expenditures, while not to the state university (SUNY), are directly or indirectly for "operating expenses of higher education" in New York's unique and complicated way of providing support from state tax funds.

OHIO. Although the friends of public higher education were heartened by the adoption of the \$250 million bond issue last November (GRAPEVINE, pages 390 and 398), considerable gloom has since descended upon them.

(1) A taxpayer's suit was brought, asking the state supreme court to declare unconstitutional the enabling legislation for the bond issue. This could have caused long delay and uncertainty, but fortunately the high court resolved the issue against the complainant shortly before the beginning of its long summer recess on May 13.

Evidently reflecting that "Justice delayed is justice denied," the court acted expeditiously in this case.

(2) An entirely different type of annoyance is causing distress to those of the state universities which generate their own electric power in their own power plants, particularly the Ohio State University. At the instance of private power lobbyists, a clause was included in the legislative act appropriating the proceeds of the bond issue: "No appropriations in this act shall be used for the purpose of constructing new, or adding to existing, electrical generating facilities."

This catches the Ohio State University at a time when its present power plant is generating to the limit of its capacity, and it had planned to use about \$1½ million of its share of the bond proceeds to expand the power plant to serve thirteen new buildings which are scheduled to be completed within the next three years.

Lurking in the background is an attempt to force the University to buy its electric power from a local private company. The argument is heard that in this way the University could get power at less cost than by generating its own; but the University responds that the steam which runs its generators comes from the same fires and boilers used to provide heating and hot water to the campus buildings, and that this is the most economical way for a university to obtain electric power, and that it is used by many other large universities and generally regarded as the most feasible plan. Purdue University, for example, has a new \$10 million power plant.

It is reported that Ohio State's friends are further alarmed because Governor Rhodes, in appointing a committee to investigate the merits of the matter, "packed" it with representatives of three private power companies, and placed on it no representative of Ohio State or of any other university.

The committee is directed to report by June 30, which means, even assuming that favorable action might follow, a delay of months in the University's plans.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer has editorially taken the governor severely to task, saying: "Governor Rhodes is off base in the matter of expansion of state institution power facilities...."

"If the study is indeed needed, the governor should revise the membership of the committee to include at least one member from Ohio State University, which has the biggest stake in any immediate determination."

Table 85. Thirty state universities and colleges in descending order of State tax support appropriated for operating expenses for fiscal year 1963-64, in thousands of dollars

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
Northern Illinois U	\$10,505 ei
U of Alabama	10,453 a
San Diego State Coll	10,451 eg
California Polytech	10,393 eg
Los Angeles St Coll	10,384 eg
San Francisco St Coll	10,352 eg
Illinois St Normal U	9,791 ei
Auburn U (Alabama)	9,755 b
Virginia Polytechnic U of Virginia	9,621 b
	9,280 a
(SUNY Ctr at Buffalo)	9,211 *m
University of Utah	9,009 ac
North Dakota State U	8,960 b
Arizona State U	8,821 e
Long Beach St Coll	8,654 eg
U of Rhode Island	7,963 b
University of Idaho	7,787 b
University of Houston	7,620 m
Colorado State U	7,518 b
Texas Technological	6,799 f
U of North Dakota	6,911 ak
San Fernando Val S C	6,794 eg
Fresno State College	6,657 eg
Kent State U (Ohio)	6,654 e
Ball St T C (Indiana)	6,577 e
U of Wyoming	6,347 b
Georgia Sch Technol	6,329 f
Med Coll of Virginia	6,089 d
U of New Mexico	6,084 a
Ohio University	6,064 h

COMMENT: In this bracket of 30 institutions there is a variety of types having different origins and evolutions. Five are non-Morrill Act state universities; four are "separated" land-grant institutions; three are the "combined" state university and Morrill Act land-grant college. Thus twelve are "state universities and/or land-grant colleges." To these may be added Ohio University, oldest of all and now one of Ohio's four "regional universities as is also Kent State.

Seven are among the older and larger of California's sixteen state colleges. Two are "regional universities" in Illinois. The largest of Arizona's two state colleges has developed quickly from small teachers college to large university because of the large and rapid influx of population into the Phoenix area. Thus twelve of the 30 institutions listed may be said to have evolved from teachers college to large state college or regional university, and become today a multi-purpose institution offering instruction leading to bachelors' degrees in education, liberal arts, and some other curriculums, and masters' degrees in at least some departments.

The five not fitting into any of the foregoing groups include Georgia School of Technology and Texas Technological College, both of which may be described as state technological schools not connected with any university; and the similarly "separated" Medical College of Virginia. The SUNY Center at Buffalo and the University of Houston were both private universities until recently taken over by the state.

Footnotes:

- a - A "separated" state university; i.e., not a Morrill Act land-grant institution.
- b - Land-grant; has agricultural experiment station and agricultural extension service
- c - Has medical and paramedical schools.
- d - A "separated" state medical and paramedical college.
- e - Formerly a state teachers college. Not land-grant.
- f - A "separated" state technological institution. Not land-grant.
- g - One of the eight largest of the 16 California state colleges.
- h - The oldest university in Ohio, dating from 1804. Not Morrill Act land-grant; not the principal state university.
- i - One of the three largest of the 5 "regional universities" in Illinois.
- k - Has a two-year medical school for pre-clinical instruction.
- m - Formerly a private university, recently acquired by the state.
- * - Was included in a larger consolidated system in Table 66 (GRAPEVINE, page 410).