

GRAPEVINE

LOOKING FORWARD. About twenty state legislatures will be in regular session in the year 1960. Write to GRAPEVINE about the situation in your state. If any association such as a State Teachers' Association or a statewide higher educational body has formulated a "platform" of educational legislation, send us a copy with your explanatory comments.

Tell us of new or unique developments in your state. How is the outlook for a better state revenue system? If you want all this to be kept anonymous, we will do so faithfully; but if you give us permission to use your name we will gladly do so in connection with any matter that we accept and circulate in GRAPEVINE.

GRAPEVINE'S mailing-list grows and grows. It has to be combed constantly to keep it within manageable limits. You are sure of being kept aboard if you write us a newsworthy note occasionally.

WITHOUT PAUSING TO BOAST, we remark in passing that GRAPEVINE carries data never before made available so promptly on a nationwide scale. All credit to the correspondents who furnish the facts! Let us keep you as an active partner.

ALABAMA. An act was passed to set up a corporation to be known as the Alabama Education Authority, with power to issue bonds not exceeding \$100 million for the acquisition of sites, buildings, and equipment for school and college facilities. The bonds are declared to be an obligation solely of the Authority, and not of the state; but are negotiable, tax-free, and residue portions of the revenues from the state sales tax and the use tax are pledged for their payment. The state director of finance, the commissioner of revenue, the attorney general, the state auditor, the state treasurer, and the state superintendent of education are to constitute the corporation.

The act makes an allocation of the funds among the institutions of higher education, the state vocational trade schools, and the county and city boards of education. Sums allotted to the institutions of higher education are as shown in Table 38.

Table 38. Sums allocated to state-supported institutions of higher education in Alabama out of proceeds of authorized bond issue by newly-created Alabama Education Authority, 1959, for capital outlays.

Institutions	Sums allocated
(1)	(2)
U of Alabama	\$6,860,700
Ala Polytechnic Inst	6,860,700
Alabama College	913,400
Florence State Coll	1,960,200
Jacksonville St Coll	1,960,200
Troy State Coll	1,485,000
Livingston St Coll	1,118,700
Alabama State Coll (N)	628,650
Mobile Branch	574,200
Alabama A & M Coll (N)	1,202,850
Total	23,564,600

ALABAMA. (Cont'd.)

Trade schools are to get \$2,435,400, and the remainder is to be distributed among county and city boards of education in accord with a detailed scheme stipulated in the act.

State appropriations of operating funds for the biennium 1959-61 are as indicated in Table 39.

Table 39. Appropriations for operating expenses of state-supported institutions of higher education in Alabama, biennium 1959-61.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Alabama	\$11,515,337
Medical Center	5,789,709
Ala Polytechnic Inst	10,336,385
Ag Exten	2,871,980
Ag Exp Stas	2,565,894
Alabama College	1,462,624
4 Tchr-Tng Insts*	4,855,773*
Florence	95,500
Jacksonville	95,500
Livingston	88,500
Troy	88,500
Ala State Coll (N)	2,160,346
Ala A & M Coll (N)	1,776,194
Student Aid (Grad & Professional)	182,429
Total	43,884,671

*This sum is a "Teacher-training equalization fund" to be allocated among the four state colleges, which otherwise receive only token appropriations.

The total for operating expenses appears to represent an increase of nearly 43% over the preceding biennium.

ARKANSAS. Appropriations of state tax funds for the nine state institutions of higher education are reported as shown in Table 40.

Table 40. State appropriations for 9 state institutions of higher education in Arkansas, for the biennium 1959-1961.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Arkansas	\$12,520,000
Medical Center	9,000,000
Grad Inst of Tech	600,000
Soils Testing	198,000
Loans to med students	90,000
Arkansas State Coll	1,828,800
A M & Normal Coll	1,700,000
State Teachers Coll	1,422,256
Henderson State T C	1,259,144
Southern St Coll	1,212,816
Ark Polytech Coll	1,196,480
Arkansas A & M Coll	1,184,664
Forestry Division	100,000
Ark St Coll - Beebe	148,114
Totals	32,460,274

The total appropriation is an increase of about 2½% over the preceding biennium. It is apparently about 5.2% of the grand total of state appropriations for all purposes.

CONNECTICUT. Effective July 1, 1959, the names of the 4 state teachers colleges were changed to "state college", and they are required to offer degree courses in academic fields, as well as in education; and offer such other curricula as the state board of education may prescribe.

The institutions at Danbury and Willimantic continue to bear the names of their respective cities. Those at New Britain and New Haven are now named Central Connecticut State College and Southern Connecticut State College, respectively.

An act effective July 1, 1959 authorizes any town to maintain a two-year post-secondary school of college grade, if approved by a majority of those voting at a town election. The town board of

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CONNECTICUT. (Cont'd.)

education must obtain from the state board of education a license to operate a junior college. Existing facilities of secondary schools may be used, and fees not exceeding the cost of instructional and administrative salaries may be charged. Students from other towns may be accepted, in which case the tuition rate may be increased to include the per pupil costs of operation and maintenance.

The formula for state aid to towns for the operation of public schools continues as in the preceding biennium. This means about \$58.8 million for 1959-60 and \$40½ million for 1960-61, plus over \$3 million each year for various special school services, about two-thirds of this being for transportation.

GEORGIA. State appropriations for higher education for the fiscal year 1959-60 are reported as in Table 41.

Table 41. State appropriations for Georgia institutions of higher education, fiscal year 1959-60.

Institutions (1)	Operating expenses (2)	Capital outlays (3)
U of Georgia	\$4,618,000	\$129,000
Ag Exp Sta	1,695,000	14,900
Ag Exten	1,510,000	
Cont. Ed	268,000	
Ga Inst of Tech	3,247,000	126,500
Engrng Exp Sta	510,000	
Engrng Exten	277,000	
Ga St Coll Bus Adm	1,787,000	
West Ga. Coll	277,000	8,000
North Ga Coll	438,000	27,000
Ga St Coll Women	625,000	25,500
Ga Tchrs Coll	553,000	20,000
Valdosta St Coll	326,000	23,500
Med Coll of Ga	1,090,000	
Med Coll Hosp	3,000,000	
Ga Southwestern C	174,500	8,000
Augusta Coll	229,000	
Middle Ga Coll	185,000	12,000
Columbus Coll	201,000	
South Ga Coll	191,000	12,000
Armstrong Coll	306,000	
Abr'm Baldwin Coll	242,000	10,000
Albany State Coll	396,500	19,500
Ft. Valley St Coll	650,000	27,500
Savannah St Coll	684,000	22,500
Other activities	745,000	2,664,100
Totals	24,224,000	3,150,000

Total appropriations for operating expenses are about 30% higher than for the year 1957-58, two years ago. They appear to represent a little less than 7% of the grand total of state appropriations for all purposes.

Funds appropriated for state aid for operating expenses of local public schools are \$137,410,000, an increase of 14½% over the annual figure of two years ago.

IDAHO. State appropriations for institutions of higher education for 1959-61 are as indicated in Table 42.

Table 42. State appropriations for state institutions of higher education in Idaho, for the biennium 1959-61.

Institutions	Operating expenses	Capital outlays
U of Idaho	\$14,862,000	\$400,000
Idaho State Coll	5,607,000	150,000
Lewis-Clark N Sch*	562,000	
Totals	21,031,000	550,000

*This normal school, formerly independent, is now a branch of the University of Idaho.

The total appropriated for operating expenses is only slightly less than 10% of the grand total of state appropriations for all purposes, which is reported as \$211,310,000.

For state aid for operating expenses of local public schools the appropriation in \$27 million, as against \$22 million for the preceding biennium, thus representing an increase of a little more than 22½%.

LOUISIANA. State appropriations for higher education for 1959-60 are reported in Table 43.

(This table is on the following page, page 62.)

LOUISIANA. (Cont'd.)

Table 43. State appropriations for 10 state universities and colleges in Louisiana, fiscal year 1959-60.

Institutions	Operating expenses	Capital outlays
(1)	(2)	(3)
La State U	\$20,194,000	\$7,700,000
S W La Inst	4,101,000	1,000,000
Southern U	4,207,000*	1,750,000**
S E La Coll	1,854,000	1,100,000
N W State Coll	2,837,000	1,000,000
N E La St Coll	1,762,000	850,000
McNeese St Coll	1,862,000	800,000
La Poly Inst	3,347,000	1,000,000
Grambling Coll	2,185,000	908,000
F T Nicholls St C	627,000	955,000
Totals	42,976,000***	17,063,000

* Includes \$455,000 for new branch at New Orleans.

** Includes \$850,000 for New Orleans branch.

***An additional \$1,435,000 will become available for teachers' salaries in institutions of higher education if mineral lease revenues meet expectations. These revenues were not budgeted because they are coming to be regarded as nonrecurring and too hazardous a base for budgeting.

The appropriations for operating expenses are about 22% larger than the annual appropriations made 2 years ago. They apparently represent a little over 7% of the grand total of state appropriations for all purposes.

The sum appropriated for state aid for operating expenses of local public schools is \$139,977,000, an increase of 16½% over the similar appropriation made for 1957-58, two years ago. This sum does not include the amounts appropriated for school lunches and free textbooks.

MASSACHUSETTS. In addition to being subject to much interference from state fiscal authorities, the University of Massachusetts has for several years been in the astounding strait-jacket of a state-prescribed salary-scale rigidly administered from the Statehouse in such manner that the maximum salary that can be offered a full professor is some \$8,100.

It is reported that after the legislature refused to modify that handicap (though Governor Furcolo advocated a loosening of the chains), President Jean Paul Mather, who has accomplished a great deal in recent years toward putting the university on its feet, announced that he will resign in June 1960.

Persons interested in the foregoing type of dilemma should read The Campus and the State, by Malcolm Moos and Francis E. Rourke, 414 pp., and The Efficiency of Freedom, the report of the Committee on Government and Higher Education, 44 pp. Both obtainable from the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18, Md. Published in 1959.

MICHIGAN. Late in August tax measures to produce \$128.5 million annually in new revenues were enacted. A 1¢ "use tax", added to the existing 3¢-on-the-dollar general sales tax, is for practical purposes the equivalent of raising the sales tax rate to 4¢. A new 4¢ tax on hotel and motel room rents was also enacted. Michigan is the third state to adopt the 4¢ rate, the others being Washington and Pennsylvania. The extra penny will produce \$120 million a year.

An amendment to the Michigan Constitution prohibits a sales tax above 3¢, and a test in court is under way to determine whether the new statute is an unlawful circumvention of that provision.

Token increases on business activities taxes, to produce \$8.5 million, were also enacted. The activities tax on general business was raised by 1½ mills (up from the present 6½ mills); that on utility businesses was boosted by ½ mill (up from 1½ mills). The exemption was raised to \$25,000 of gross receipts, thus letting out about 10,000 small businesses; and a 25% forgiveness was provided for unprofitable businesses. The intangible property tax on bank deposits was boosted by 10¢ per 1,000. All the business taxes are retroactive to July 1, 1959. The new "use" and sales tax is effective September 1. Michigan has no personal or corporate income tax.

State aid for operating expenses of local public schools was fixed at \$205 per pupil per year, as against \$190 the preceding year. The total amount made

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MICHIGAN. (Cont'd.) available is \$326 million, an increase of \$28 million over last year. The increase is about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

NEBRASKA. Appropriations of state tax funds for higher education are reported as in Table 44.

Table 44. State appropriations for institutions of higher education in Nebraska, biennium 1959-61.

Institutions (1)	Operating expenses (2)	Capital outlays (3)
U of Nebraska	\$25,000,000*	\$5,331,607*
U Hosp**	296,000	1,484,000
4 State T C's at Chadron, Kearney, Peru, and Wayne	5,100,000	
Normal School Bd	38,600	
Totals	30,434,600	4,815,607

* All appropriations are "plus reappropriations of unexpended balances as of June 30, 1959."

** The sum appropriated for operating expenses is for "care and treatment of indigent and needy patients at University of Nebraska Hospital." The sums appropriated to the hospital also include anticipated receipts collected during the biennium, and therefore are estimates.

NORTH CAROLINA. The act of 1955 creating the State Board of Higher Education (the statewide coordinating body) was amended in the 1959 session to adapt it to the actual experience of the past four years.

The principal change was the rewriting of one section to read as follows: "All institutions included in the State System of Higher Education shall conform to the educational functions and activities assigned to them respectively: Provided, that the Board shall not require any institution to abandon or discontinue any existing educational functions or activities, if, after notice and hearing, the institution is not in agreement with the decision of the Board, until such decision is first recommended to and approved by the General Assembly."

The slight softening of the wording of the statute, from the mandatory toward

the permissive tenor, is also observable in a new sentence added to Section 1, defining the duties of the Board: "The Board will seek the cooperation of all the institutions of higher education and of other educational agencies in planning a system of higher education that will serve all the higher educational needs of the State and that will encourage a high standard of excellence in all institutions composing the system, each operating under the direction of its own Board of Trustees in the performance of the functions assigned to it."

OHIO. New or increased taxes capable of producing \$320 million of new money have been enacted. The largest producer is a 2¢ raise in the gasoline tax (up from 5¢ to 7¢) which will bring in \$120 million a year. Changes in the scale of purchases to which the general sales tax is applied will produce an additional \$33 $\frac{1}{2}$ million for the biennium. A corporation franchise levy will produce \$60 million.

Other lesser tax changes include a 2¢ boost of the cigaret tax, raises in the tax on beer and on horse-race wagering.

Appropriations of state tax funds to the six state institutions of higher education for 1959-61 are as in Table 45.

Table 45. State appropriations for six state institutions of higher education in Ohio, biennium 1959-61.

Institutions (1)	Operating expenses (2)	Capital outlays (3)
Ohio State U	\$41,532,000	\$9,519,000
Ag Exten	2,202,000	
Ag Exp Sta	3,698,000	710,000
U Hosp	7,260,000	1,691,000
U Branches	500,000	
Ohio U	9,315,000	2,725,000
Miami U	7,760,000	1,683,000
Kent State U	9,315,000	2,490,000
Bowling Green S U	6,700,000	2,181,000
Central State Coll	3,041,000	1,384,000
Totals	91,323,000	22,383,000

The funds appropriated for operating expenses represent an increase of about 22.7% over the preceding biennium. Statements in earlier issues of GRAPEVINE

OHIO. (Cont'd.) regarding total budget askings for the six institutions (Pages 10, 19) did not include agricultural extension, the agricultural experiment station, the university hospital, and the university branches. With these items omitted, the remaining total of state appropriations of tax funds for operating expenses is \$77,600,000, very close to the final recommendation of Governor DiSalle. The actual total of \$91,323,000 is a trifle less than 5% of the total state budget for the biennium.

Appropriations for state aid for operating expenses of local public elementary and secondary schools are reported as \$421,840,000, an increase of a little more than 13% over the preceding biennium.

There is also an appropriation of \$10 million for state aid to local school districts for capital outlays.

A bill to permit public school districts to operate grades 13 and 14 was enacted and signed by the governor.

TEXAS. Appropriations for operating expenses of higher education for the biennium 1959-61 are reported as in Table 46.

Table 46. State appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Texas, biennium 1959-61.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Texas (main)	\$23,347,000
Med Branch(Galveston)	12,821,000
Other Medical Units	16,460,000
A & M Coll of Tex (main)	9,601,000
Ag Exp Sta	3,030,000
Other*	3,024,000
Tex Technological Coll	8,647,000
North Texas State Coll	6,666,000
Arlington State Coll	3,956,000
Sam Houston State T C	3,665,000
Lamar State Coll Technol	3,813,000
East Texas State Coll	3,338,000
Texas Southern U	3,204,000
Texas Woman's U	3,087,000
Prairie View A & M Coll	3,180,000
Texas Coll Arts & Indus	2,918,000
Texas Western Coll	2,760,000
Southwest Tex State Coll	2,594,000
Stephen F. Austin St C	2,470,000
West Texas State Coll	2,400,000
Tarleton State Coll	1,355,000
Sul Ross State College	1,350,000
Central administration	
U of Texas System	320,000
A & M Coll System	474,000
Regents of State T C's	55,000
All other**	921,000
Total	129,677,000

Table 46. (Cont'd.)

* Includes Rodent Control, Engineering Experiment Station, Engineering Extension, and Forest Service.

**Includes chiefly 5 institutional museums, Cotton Research Committee, and county taxes on university lands.

The increase over the preceding biennium appears to be about 13½%. This is computed on appropriations for the 18 academic institutions plus those for agricultural extension, agricultural experimentation, the medical units, and all other associated services. This is the basis on which we try to collect roughly comparable statistics from all the states. If computed on the total appropriations to the 18 academic institutions only, the biennial increase in Texas would be about 17%.

VERMONT. Appropriations for operating expenses of state institutions of higher education for the biennium 1959-61 are reported as \$6,612,000. Compared with the preceding biennium's \$5,988,000, this shows an increase of almost 10½%.

For capital outlays, the appropriation is \$2,105,000.

For state aid for operating expenses of local elementary and secondary schools, the appropriation is \$10,000,000, an increase of 16% over the preceding biennium's \$8,620,000.

WEST VIRGINIA. State appropriations for operating expenses of the state university and colleges for the fiscal year 1959-60 are reported as in Table 47.

Table 47. State appropriations for operating expenses of state institutions of higher education in West Virginia, fiscal year 1959-60.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
West Virginia U	\$7,109,210
Potomac State Coll	387,037
Marshall Coll	2,095,438
Fairmont State Coll	693,540
Glenville State Coll	467,840
West Liberty St Coll	491,953
Shepherd College	527,594
Concord College	872,276
W Va Inst of Technology	655,563
W Va State Coll	1,081,183
Bluefield State Coll	409,080
Total	14,790,714

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WEST VIRGINIA. (Cont'd.)

Capital outlay appropriations consisted solely of \$1,400,000 for the university hospital. Appropriations for state aid for operating expenses of local public elementary and secondary schools were \$53,388,180, an increase of about 4% over the annual appropriation the fiscal year 1957-58, two years ago.

The total appropriation for operating expenses of higher education represents an increase of slightly less than 17% over the annual appropriation for the same purpose two years ago. It appears to represent about 11 1/2% of the total of state expenditures for the year 1959-60.

WISCONSIN. After a long and contentious session, the legislature recessed in July. Biennial appropriations were made as usual, except that they were made at the request of the governor for "stop-gap" or "hold-the-line" purposes in the expectation that a special session would be called later this year to formulate and enact tax measures and to reconsider the budget for the second year of the biennium. In a sense, then, appropriations may be considered "firm" only for the current fiscal year, and very much subject to change for the next fiscal year. Therefore they are not biennial appropriations in the usual sense, though made for a 2-year period.

Committees appointed by the governor have been studying the revenue system, and presumably the governor will offer positive recommendations on this subject at the next convening of the legislature, which is scheduled for November 2, 1959.

In addition to the appropriation act for operating expenses of higher education, another and separate measure, not included in the governor's budget recommendations, was enacted to provide flat-rate salary increases for all employees of the state, whether civil service or academic, differentiated according to rank. Under this act it is difficult to compute precisely the total sums that will go to the institutions of higher education; so difficult, in fact, that

sums reported to GRAPEVINE from two separate sources differ slightly. GRAPEVINE does not disclose its sources except with their express permission. Therefore, the figures in Table 48 must be understood to be only approximations, and subject to a high probability of substantial alteration within the next few months.

Table 48. State appropriations for higher education in Wisconsin, biennium 1959-61.

Institutions	Operating expenses	Capital outlays
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of Wisconsin	\$50,338,244	\$1,371,142*
State Colleges	16,218,447	980,941*
Totals	66,566,691	2,352,083*

*These sums do not purport to be a full representation of funds to be made available throughout the biennium for capital outlays. The legislature appropriated \$13,900,000 to the State Building Commission for capital construction. The Commission has authority to allocate it to various state agencies. The governor has announced that he will request additional building funds at the Fall session.

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For summary of 1959 state appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in 13 states, see page 66 (reverse hereof).

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, 1959

Continuing the statistical exhibit begun in Tables 26, 27, 28, and 29, on Pages 52 and 53, which covered a total of 29 states, we set forth here 13 additional states in Tables 49 and 50. These make a total of 42 states.

Table 49. Biennial state appropriations for operating expenses of institutions of higher education, 1957-59 and 1959-61, with percentage of increase for the latter biennium over the former.

States	Biennium 1957-59	Biennium 1959-61	Dollar increase	Percentage increase
Alabama	\$30,725,200	\$43,884,671	\$13,159,471	43
Arkansas	31,641,110	32,460,274	819,164	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawaii	7,924,000	12,789,000	4,865,000	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Idaho	17,579,000	21,031,000	3,452,000	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nebraska	25,934,168	30,434,600	4,500,432	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio	74,422,000	91,323,000	16,901,000	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Carolina	11,856,000	12,577,000	721,000	6
Texas	114,460,732	129,677,799	15,217,067	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vermont	5,988,000	6,612,000	624,000	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wisconsin	57,610,743	66,556,691	8,945,948	15 $\frac{1}{4}$

Table 50. Annual state appropriations for operating expenses of institutions of higher education, for fiscal years 1957-58, 1958-59, and 1959-60, with percentages of increase for 1959-60 over 1957-58.

States	Year 1957-58	Year 1958-59	Year 1959-60	2-year increase	Percentage increase
Georgia	\$18,600,585	\$21,596,300	\$24,225,000	\$5,624,415	30
Louisiana	35,380,000	37,248,000	43,677,000	7,847,000	22
West Virginia	12,741,605	13,527,821	14,790,714	2,049,109	17

Figures subject to some subsequent rectification, but substantially correct.

Please write concerning legislation affecting state revenues; state support of universities, colleges, junior colleges, and lower schools; or any legislation affecting education at any level to:

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