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

NOTES FROM THE STATES

Early reports from 5 states tend to corroborate the impression that appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education are maintaining substantial rates of biennial increase. Table 61 combines the 1960 reports to GRAPEVINE to date.

Table 61. Annual appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of institutions of higher education, for fiscal years 1957-58 through 1960-61, in thousands of dollars, with percentage of increase for 1960-61 over 1958-59.

States	Year 1957-58	Year 1958-59	Year 1959-60	Year 1960-61	2-year increase	Percentage increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Colorado	-	\$15,595	\$19,796	\$23,282	\$7,687	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Georgia	18,502	21,356	24,058	26,605	5,249	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas	21,342	23,429	25,036	27,939	4,510	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rhode Island	3,589	4,221	5,026	5,918	1,697	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Virginia*	-	19,606	19,943	23,187	3,581	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Virginia's appropriations are made biennially, but separately for each fiscal year of the biennium. For appropriations for the fiscal year 1961-62, see page 110.

Annual appropriations of state tax funds for support of operating expenses of local public elementary and secondary schools in 4 of the foregoing states appear in Table 62.

Table 62. Annual appropriations of state tax funds for support of operating expenses of local public elementary and secondary schools, 1958-59 through 1960-61, in thousands, with percentage of increase for 1960-61 over 1958-59.

States	Year 1958-59	Year 1959-60	Year 1960-61	2-year increase	Percentage increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Colorado	\$30,004	\$31,791	\$40,880	\$10,076	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas	28,197	32,013	36,897	8,700	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rhode Island	10,604	11,132	14,559	3,955	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Virginia	82,980	92,020	105,827	22,847	27 $\frac{1}{2}$

In Colorado, the 1960 session doubled the per-student allotment of state funds for operating expenses of local public junior colleges. State funds for this purpose were \$426,300 for 1958-59; \$474,600 for 1959-60; and will be an estimated \$1,050,000 in 1960-61.

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Other states in this issue, in alphabetical sequence:
Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Pennsylvania.

Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE appears on page 104 (reverse hereof).

COLORADO. Appropriations for operating expenses of state institutions of higher education for fiscal year 1960-61 are reported as in Table 63.

Table 63. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of 7 state institutions of higher education in Colorado, fiscal year 1960-61.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Colorado	\$6,473,000
Medical Ctr.	5,795,000
Colo State Univ	3,698,000
Experimental Sta	775,000
Extension Service	592,000
Colo State College	2,148,000
Colo Sch of Mines	1,680,000
Experimental Sta	30,000
Western State Coll	941,000
Adams State Coll	809,000
Fort Lewis A & M Coll	341,000
Total	23,282,000

The total appears to represent an increase of about 49½% over the comparable figure for 1958-59, two years ago.

A doubling of the state grant to local public junior colleges per each seven pupils is estimated to mean a total of \$1,003,000 in state aid for 1960-61, which is about 122% greater than the comparable sum for 1958-59.

The 1960-61 general appropriation for state support for operating expenses of local public schools is \$32,010,000; and aid for transportation and other special aids raises the total to approximately \$35 million. Either figure represents an increase of about 48% over the comparable figure for 1958-59.

DELAWARE. Annual appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for the fiscal year 1959-60 were as reported in Table 64.

Table 64. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in Delaware, fiscal year 1959-60.

Institutions and purposes (1)	Amounts appropriated (2)
U of Delaware	\$3,001,048
Delaware State Col	400,000
So Regional Ed Bd	28,000
Total	3,429,048

The University of Delaware also got \$7,000 for permanent improvements.

GEORGIA. Sums allocated to the several institutions of higher education for fiscal year 1960-61, out of state tax funds and for operating expenses only, by the Board of Regents of the University System, are reported in Table 65.

Table 65. State tax funds allocated to institutions of higher education in Georgia, for operating expenses only fiscal year 1960-61.

Institutions (1)	Sums allocated (2)
University of Georgia	\$5,108,000
Ag Exp Stations	1,848,000
Ag Extension	1,662,000
Continuing Education	293,000
Ga Inst of Technology	3,567,000
So Tech Institute	334,000
Engrng Exp Sta	560,000
Engrng Extension	20,000
Medical Coll of Georgia	1,124,000
Talmadge Mem Hosp	3,500,000
School of Nursing	91,000
Ga St Coll of Bus Adm	1,889,000
Ga St Coll for Women	663,000
Ga Southern Coll	631,000
North Georgia Coll	463,000
Valdosta State Coll	355,000
West Georgia Coll	327,000
Armstrong College	323,000
Augusta College	307,000
Abraham Baldwin Ag Coll	258,000
Columbus College	211,000
Middle Georgia Coll	207,000
Ga Southwestern Coll	198,000
Savannah State Coll	725,000
Port Valley St Coll	693,000
Albany State Coll	443,000
Total	26,004,000

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GEORGIA. (Continued)

The total appears to represent an increase of about 25% over the comparable figure for the year 1958-59, two years ago.

In addition, the operating funds include sums for the operation of the Board of Regents, the soil conservation committee, scholarships for Negroes, and regional education, bringing the grand total to \$26,605,500.

Additional items related to capital outlay include \$500,000 for plant improvements and additions, \$4,650,000 for Building Authority rentals, and \$8,000 for debt service. There is also an unallocated item of \$111,500, out of the total state appropriation of \$30,875,000 for operating expenses and capital outlays.

The total for operating expenses only apparently represents about 6.75% of the total of state appropriations for all purposes, which is reported as \$393,245,000.

The 1960-61 state appropriation for operating expenses of local public schools is \$151 million, an increase of 17% over the \$129 million appropriated for 1958-59, two years ago. There is also an appropriation of \$20 million for state aid to local public schools for capital outlays.

IDAHO. Biennial appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for the biennium 1959-61 were as shown in Table 66.

Table 66. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in Idaho, biennium 1959-61.

Institutions and purposes	Biennial appropriations
(1)	(2)
U of Idaho	\$8,671,367
Ag Research	1,404,608
Ag Exten	1,241,587
Lewis-Clark Norm Sch	358,700
Idaho State College	4,927,208
WICHE	148,400
Total	16,751,870

Appropriations for capital outlays included \$498,000 for the University of Idaho (plus \$250,000 for a School of Mines building, contingent upon the mining

industry donating an equal sum by June 30, 1961); \$86,500 for the Lewis-Clark Normal School (now a branch of the University of Idaho); and \$150,000 for Idaho State College.

ILLINOIS. The press in Urbana-Champaign has reported that Dean of Admissions and Records C. W. Sanford is chairman of a project which involves a detailed study of the cost of attending college, with the cooperation of a selected panel of 1,000 students at the University of Illinois who will keep precise accounts of their expenditures and income throughout the current 4½-month semester.

Tuition fees and other fees, costs of housing, food, clothing, travel, and various incidentals, all will be considered; as will also the sources of the funds, such as parents, other relatives, individual and family savings, earnings from part-time work, loans, scholarships, and other sources.

The carefully planned survey is said to be "probably the most thorough ever undertaken by any educational institution to gather this particular information," and the results will provide data useful in determining university policy in various ways during the next few years.

IOWA. The 1959 session directed the Iowa Legislative Research Bureau to make a study of the needs and resources for higher education in the state, and report early in 1961. The survey is in progress. Clayton L. Ringgenberg, Director of the Bureau, has appointed Raymond C. Gibson, professor of higher education at Indiana University, to direct the work. (GRAPEVINE, page 94).

KANSAS. The legislature adjourned February 10. The State Board of Regents had recommended an increase of 7% in the salaries at the state universities and colleges, and appropriation items to provide for this were enacted by unanimous votes in both Houses, though Governor George Docking's budget request had proposed that the increase be only 3%. The governor signed the measure providing for 7% increases.

There was much controversy between the governor and the legislature, due to

KANSAS, (Continued) the fact that the governor sought to have the general sales tax reduced, while the legislature was intent upon reducing the property tax. Neither had much vision regarding the increasing needs of the state for public services.

A measure to raise state aid for local public schools (known as the emergency supplemental appropriation for grades 1 through 12), from the present \$6 per pupil to \$15 per pupil, was passed in both Houses and became law without the governor's signature. One observer estimates that this will cover about half of the normal increase in school operating budgets, and that property taxes will have to be raised to cover the other half. State associations of teachers, school board members, and parents had strongly advocated raising the per-pupil allotment to \$25.

The governor's effort to reduce the present $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ sales tax to $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ failed. Formulation of a well-planned system of state support for local public schools was delayed to await the report of the statewide survey of education at all levels (GRAPEVINE, page 94), which will presumably result in recommendations regarding state school finance.

Annual appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of institutions of higher education for fiscal year 1960-61 are reported as in Table 67.

Table 67. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in Kansas, for fiscal year 1960-61.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Kansas	\$9,162,000
Medical Center	3,768,000
Kansas State U	8,625,000
Kansas S T C Emporia	2,375,000
Kansas S C Pittsburg	2,338,000
Fort Hays Kansas S C	1,671,000
Total	27,939,000

The total is $19\frac{1}{4}\%$ greater than the comparable figure for 1958-59, two years ago. Apparently it represents about 8.66% of the aggregate of all state expenditures, which is \$345,592,000.

The 1960-61 appropriation for state

aid for operating expenses of local public schools is \$36,897,000, about $31\frac{1}{4}\%$ greater than the comparable figure of two years ago.

In addition to reporting the state tax fund appropriations as in Table 67, the state budget office has also reported the sums available to each institution of higher education from "all funds", including the tax appropriations and also presumably including receipts from student fees, endowment earnings, private gifts, federal appropriations, and all other sources. Institutional incomes from "all funds" are tabulated in Table 68, for comparison with Table 67.

Table 68. Income available for operating expenses to institutions of higher education in Kansas, 1960-61, from "all funds", including tax funds and all other sources (for comparison with tax fund appropriations shown in Table 67).

Institutions (1)	Calculated income (2)
U of Kansas	\$16,413,000
Medical Center	8,826,000
Kansas State U	15,844,000
Kansas S T C Emporia	3,494,000
Kansas S C Pittsburg	3,388,000
Fort Hays Kansas S C	2,947,000
Total	50,912,000

Tables 67 and 68 afford some comparisons which will serve to remind us that GRAPEVINE'S tabulations of state tax fund appropriations do not provide any basis for estimating the total institutional budgets of the universities and colleges involved.

Observe that state tax fund appropriations constitute only about 55% of the aggregate of total institutional budgets in Kansas; and that this percentage varies considerably among the different institutions. For example, the State Teachers College at Emporia gets about 68% of its budget from state tax funds, while the Kansas State University at Manhattan gets only $54\frac{1}{2}\%$ from that source. The University of Kansas and its Medical Center (taken together as a whole) gets only 51% of its operating income from state appropriations of tax funds; and the Medical Center (taken alone) gets less than 43% from that source.

These observations are roughly

KANSAS. (Continued) indicative of the usual situation of state institutions. No dependable assumptions can be made; but often it will be found that the larger the institution, the more cosmopolitan its character, and the greater its age and prestige, the less will be the proportion of its operating funds coming from state tax sources; and for the smaller state institutions, often a larger share of the institutional income is derived from state tax sources. There are some notable exceptions to this, but in many instances it will serve as a good approximation.

To some extent the same considerations apply to funds for capital outlay. Again for illustration, capital outlay funds available to the Kansas institutions in 1960-61 from "all funds" and from "state tax funds" are set out in Table 69.

Table 69. Capital outlay funds for Kansas institutions of higher education, 1960-61, from "all funds" and from "State tax funds".

Institutions	Capital outlay funds	
	From "all* funds"	From "state* tax funds"
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of Kansas	\$1,382,000	\$1,260,000
Medical Center	24,000	24,000
Kansas State U	732,000	728,000
Kansas S T C	1,013,000	1,013,000
S C Pittsburg	784,000	784,000
Fort Hays S C	881,000	866,000
Total	4,816,000	4,675,000

*Sums in Column 2 include the sums in Column 3.

KENTUCKY. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky unanimously adopted the first billion-dollar budget to be effective July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1962. The appropriation to the University of Kentucky for operating expenses for the fiscal year 1960-61 was \$11,759,860 and for 1961-62, \$14,306,660. These appropriations represent an increase over the current year of \$2,678,460 for the first year of the biennium and \$5,225,260 for the second year.

Percentagewise, the increase is 29.5% for the 1960-61 year and 59.7% for the

second year when compared with current operating budgets. The additional funds will make possible salary increases at all levels, with increases up to \$1,200 per year at the upper professional levels.

In addition, the Legislature is making available over \$2,950,000 for the purpose of capital construction. Of this sum, \$1½ million will be used for underwriting a bond issue of \$12 to \$15 million in classroom, laboratory, office, and library buildings to be built during the next four years.

The first projects planned include a \$5½ million physics-chemistry building, scheduled for construction to begin on July 1; a \$1½ million College of Commerce building and a \$1,700,000 library addition to begin about October 1, 1960. The Medical Center, costing over \$26 million, is nearing completion, with the Medical Science Building already completed and the 400-bed teaching hospital well under way. President Frank G. Dickey also reports the new men's residence hall for 525 men will be ready for occupancy by September 1.

MARYLAND. The 1960 session authorized creation of a state debt of \$20,268,000 to finance specified capital improvements. The shares of the 5 state teachers colleges in the proceeds are allotted as follows: Coppin, \$678,000; Bowie, \$104,300; Frostburg, \$600,000; Salisbury, \$78,100; Towson, \$149,900. GRAPEVINE has not received a report as to what sums, if any, are allotted to the University of Maryland, or to Morgan State College.

A measure was passed to increase the 11th step on the state minimum salary scale for public school teachers from \$5,000 to \$5,300, which means an increase of \$300 to teachers with 10 or more years of creditable experience. However, any local district paying a maximum annual salary of \$7,300 or more is authorized to apply the \$300 toward payment of "merit increases" if it so chooses.

This finance measure also increases the per pupil payments of state funds to each local board of education from \$20 to \$28 per year.

A Senate Joint Resolution requests a

MARYLAND. (Continued) complete restudy and re-evaluation of the philosophy and practice of financing the public school system. Details regarding the responsibility for this study and its financing will be reported later.

MISSISSIPPI. The executive budget recommendations for state appropriations for operating expenses of educational institutions during the biennium 1960-62 are as follows; Institutions of higher learning, \$20 million; local public junior colleges, \$4 million; local elementary and secondary schools, \$108,080,389. These figures all represent increases of from about 11% to nearly 25% over the preceding biennium.

NEBRASKA. The 1959 session enacted a measure directing the Legislative Council to set up a committee of seven members to study the entire system of higher education, public and private, in the state; and to consider the needs of the people for the next ten years in that respect, as well as the methods of financing the necessary services and facilities. The committee is to report to the 1961 session. Lyman A. Glenn of Sacramento State College in California has been selected to head the survey. Much of the staff work will be done by selected faculty members and administrative officers in Nebraska institutions.

PENNSYLVANIA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education during the biennium 1959-61 are reported in Table 70. Reporting of these data was retarded by the extended duration of the 1959 session. Consequently Pennsylvania could not be included in the comprehensive Table 51 on GRAPEVINE, page 71. Note that these biennial appropriations cover the 2 fiscal years 1959-60 and 1960-61; and that dividing the sums by 2 will give figures roughly analogous to the annual appropriations for 1960-61 currently being reported from some other states.

Table 70. (Column 2)

Table 70. Biennial appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in Pennsylvania, biennium 1959-61.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
Penn State U	\$34,277,335
State Colleges -	
Indiana	2,790,000
West Chester	2,186,000
California	1,562,000
Millersville	1,599,120
Bloomsburg	1,455,000
Kutztown	1,300,000
Shippensburg	1,239,160
Slippery Rock	1,227,000
East Stroudsburg	1,220,800
Edinboro	1,120,000
Lock Haven	1,014,960
Mansfield	1,013,400
Clarion	997,200
Cheyney	803,360
Special state schools	3,050,000
Private institutions -	
U of Pennsylvania	6,369,680
U of Pittsburgh	5,318,844
Temple U	4,478,176
Other state-aided*	21,587,202*
Total	94,569,637

*Includes certain medical schools, and industrial, agricultural, trade, and art schools.

The total apparently represents an increase of about 21½% over the comparable figure for 1957-59. This is a slightly higher rate of increase than the average of about 20% previously noted in 42 states.

It will be observed that Pennsylvania makes substantial appropriations to certain private institutions-- a practice not followed in most of the states, and not on a comparable scale in any other state.

The biennial appropriation for state aid for operating expenses of local public schools is \$686,591,000, being an apparent increase of a little more than 7% over the preceding biennium.

Total of state appropriations for all purposes for the biennium is \$2,931 million. Of this, the \$94½ million for operating expenses of higher education represents about 3½%.

For capital improvements, the biennial appropriation is \$750,000, to go to the 14 state colleges in sums of from \$45,000 to \$65,000 each. For the other

PENNSYLVANIA. (Continued) institutions, buildings are constructed by the General State Authority, with costs ultimately amortized by rentals paid by the institutions. The 1959-61 appropriation for the purpose of rental payments is \$477,196.

RHODE ISLAND. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of institutions of higher education for the fiscal year 1960-61 are reported as in Table 71.

Table 71. Appropriations of operating expenses of state tax funds for higher education in Rhode Island, fiscal year 1960-61.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Rhode Island	\$4,615,000
Rhode Island College	1,303,000
Total	5,918,000

The total represents about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of aggregate of annual state expenditures for all purposes, which is reported as \$115,260,000.

State appropriations for support for operating expenses of local public schools for 1960-61 amount to \$14,559,000, an increase of about 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ % over the comparable annual figure for 1958-59, two years ago.

As requested by the legislature in 1959, the Board of Trustees of State Colleges has reported to the 1960 session a master plan for the establishment of community colleges. The recommended plan calls for the establishment of 3 two-year colleges to be known respectively as Blackstone Valley, Pawtuxet Valley, and Mount Hope, and to be open for students successively in the fall of 1962, 1964, and 1966. Initial capacity of each community college would be 500 students, with plans to accommodate an aggregate of 6,500 in the 3 colleges by 1980.

Though called "community colleges", the projected 2-year colleges would in fact be state junior colleges, governed by the Board of Trustees of State Colleges and supported by state appropriations and student fees. They would, however, perform all the functions commonly belonging to community-junior colleges; and the centralization of control at the state level may be appropriate in a small and

densely populated state. The plan recommends that the Board appoint one president, one business officer, and small clerical staff with office in Providence, to head the community college system.

As to student fees, the recommendation is that the Board consider the formulation of a consistent fee policy for all the institutions under its control, including the University of Rhode Island, the Rhode Island College of Education, and the community colleges.

Initial estimated cost of plant construction for the community colleges is \$3,000 per student to be accommodated, and initial estimated operating cost is \$700 per student per year.

Copies of the 30-page Report on Community Colleges may be obtained from Edwin F. Hallenbeck, Director, Office of Institutional Research, University of Rhode Island.

LAST-MINUTE REPORTS from ARIZONA, MARYLAND, and NEVADA

Hastily we add Table 72, showing annual appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in Arizona, Maryland, and Nevada.

Table 72. Annual appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher educational institutions in Arizona, Maryland, and Nevada, fiscal year 1960-61, in thousands of dollars, with percentages of increase over fiscal year 1958-59.

States	Year 1960-61	2-year increase	Percentage increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arizona	\$15,818	\$4,177	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maryland	26,088	4,705	22
Nevada	4,107	1,696	70 $\frac{1}{4}$

Table 72 carries further the story of Table 61, on page 103, this issue. More details about Arizona, Maryland, Nevada, and other states in your next GRAPEVINE.

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See detailed report from VIRGINIA, page 110 (reverse hereof).

VIRGINIA. Appropriations of state tax funds, separately for operating expenses and for capital improvements, to institutions of higher education in Virginia for the biennium 1960-62, are shown in Columns 4, 5, and 7 of Table 72. For purposes of comparison, the figures for the biennium 1958-60 are shown in Columns 2, 3, and 6 of the same table. Virginia's 8 principal institutions have a total of 8 separately located branch institutions.

Table 73. State tax fund appropriations for higher education in Virginia, for operating expenses for fiscal years 1958-59 through 1961-62, and for capital outlays during bienniums 1958-60 and 1960-62, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Appropriations for operating expenses				Appropriations for capital outlay	
	Year 1958-59	Year 1959-60	Year 1960-61	Year 1961-62	Biennium 1958-60	Biennium 1960-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
U of Virginia	\$4,420	\$4,322	\$5,046	\$5,118	\$3,259	\$3,782
M Washington Col	377	397	399	435	445	520
Va Polytechnic Inst	2,843	2,946	3,316	3,347	3,338	3,591
Radford College	462	464	483	515	400	538
Ag Exten	2,005	2,064	2,366	2,453	-	-
Ag Experiment Sta	1,427	1,449	1,665	1,719	117	209
Engrng experiment	55	57	69	70	-	-
Roanoke Tech Inst	-	-	7	31	-	671
College of Wm & Mary	1,164	1,203	1,428	1,498	1,393	1,623
Norfolk Division	508	523	599	634	587	1,170
Richmond Prof Inst	398	431	473	497	65	573
Petersburg Div	-	-	117	90	-	-
Newport News Div	-	-	-	62	-	-
Medical Coll of Va	1,389	1,385	1,955	2,036	497	4,464
Va Military Inst	791	783	857	899	636	404
Va State College	1,878	1,920	2,166	2,206	865	1,101
Norfolk Division	507	561	676	719	489	736
Madison College	740	728	818	849	533	1,041
Longwood College	611	630	685	724	726	916
State Council H E	30	80	62	51	-	-
Totals	19,605	19,943	23,187	23,953	13,350	21,339

The total for operating expenses for the fiscal year 1960-61 appears to be about 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ % greater than the comparable figure for 1958-59. (Virginia's appropriations are made biennially, in even-numbered years, but the sums appropriated for operating expenses for each fiscal year of the biennium are separately specified. GRAPEVINE habitually compares sums appropriated for the next ensuing fiscal year, at present 1960-61, with the comparable sums appropriated for the fiscal year 2 years earlier, so as to show the change over a 2-year period).

As an indication of one current direction of expansion, it will be observed that provision is being made for the operation of new branches of the College of William and Mary at Petersburg and Newport News. The development of community colleges at these locations was recommended in the Biennial Report of the State Council of Higher Education (January, 1960), with the suggestion that they be organized and controlled as branches of "parent institutions"; that the local municipality furnish the site; and that the state supply one-third of the operating costs. Sources of additional capital improvements and of operating funds beyond the state's recommended contribution were not spelled out in the report.

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