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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.

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COLORADO. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1962-63 are reported as in Table 85.

Table 85. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of 7 state universities and colleges in Colorado for fiscal year 1962-63, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Colorado	\$9,364
Med School, Hosp & Nurses' School	6,164
Colorado State U	4,598
Ag Experiment Sta	1,350
Ag Exten Service	960
Colorado State Coll	2,631
Colo School of Mines	1,901
Western State Coll	1,193
Adams State Coll	1,171
Fort Lewis A & M Coll*	576**
Total	\$29,916

*Hitherto a state-supported 2-year junior college, this institution was authorized to go to 4-year degree-granting status.

**Includes \$150,000 appropriated after authorization to become 4-year degree-granting institution.

The total for 1962-63 appears to represent a gain of a little more than 14½% over 1961-62, and of nearly 28½% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1960-61, two years ago.

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MASSACHUSETTS. The Special Commission on Budgetary Powers of the University of Massachusetts, created by the 1961 Legislature, issued a 54-page printed Report under date of January 24, 1962. It is identified as House Document No. 3350.

This Commission is composed of three members of the Senate, five members of the House, and three persons appointed by the governor. Its Chairman is Senator Maurice A. Donahue.

The Report is clearly and concisely written. It indicates further steps necessary in freeing the Trustees of the University of Massachusetts from the controls by central noneducational state administrative agencies. This movement is not entirely new. It may be said to have begun with the enactment of the famous "Freedom Bill" in 1956.

A few excerpts from the Report:

"This Commission in making its recommendations adheres to the principle that a trustee is one who occupies a position of trust. We have attempted to give the trustees authority commensurate with their responsibility and then trust them to do the best job possible with the funds available. It is this Commission's opinion that to do otherwise will deny the State of Massachusetts a really 'first class' university."

"All permits for travel out-of-state must be authorized by the Governor. The Commission believes that out-of-state travel should be approved by the President of the University and not subject to any further approval. Who is better

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qualified to determine if a request is appropriate than the man charged with the responsibility of managing the University?"

One member of the Commission, Senator Philip A. Graham, wrote a two-page supplemental report in which he dissented in part from some of the foregoing conclusions, disagreeing especially with the view that the tight fiscal controls indicate "lack of faith" in the ability of the University board of trustees.

Discussing the broad general problem, the full Commission said, regarding the desirable degree of freedom of a state university from unnecessary and detrimentally detailed fiscal controls:

"The highest and most desirable level of autonomy, from an institutional standpoint, would be a provision in the State Constitution placing authority and responsibility within the governing board of the institution. This has been done in seven states (Michigan, Minnesota, California, Idaho, Oklahoma, Georgia, Utah)."

The Commission declares: "The time has arrived...to provide the University with the necessary authority for self-management in proportion to the requirements and responsibilities for educating many young people, for providing broad professional and liberal training, for serving as a major research and service center for the State, and for serving as the capstone of public higher education in the Commonwealth."

Some examples:

"Our recommendations regarding professional employees permit the University and Lowell Technological Institute to fix the classification, title and salary of all professional staff...Lowell and the University must recruit in a national market. The present system has many faults which prevent the schools from doing an adequate job of recruiting and then holding top-flight educators and research people.

"The effect of the Massachusetts budgetary control system is such that decisions on the allocation of the appropriation are subject to the approval of agencies who are not responsible for University management. The entire fiscal system shows a lack of confidence in the trustees to control their own funds... Imprudent intervention of state agencies can quickly penetrate to educational policy. Teaching and research simply cannot be measured in customary fiscal terms.

"Purchases of scientific and research items are often slow and inadequate in that the University must prepare the specifications and much of the paperwork only to receive inferior equipment. We have recommended that the twenty-dollar limit be raised to five hundred and that certain items such as scientific equipment be exempt from central purchasing regulations.

"We have recommended certain changes in the printing law which requires the approval of the purchasing agent on items to be published at state expense."

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NEW YORK. Negotiations looking to the transformation of the 116-year-old privately controlled University of Buffalo into a unit of the State University of New York (a state-controlled and state-supported agglomeration of some forty scattered units), intended to become effective in the fall of 1962 seem to be proceeding favorably.

Many complications are involved. The state will receive the entire plant of the University of Buffalo (estimated worth, \$100 million); and will become trustee of such part of the \$27 million endowment funds as is in trust for the general support of the university and not for specified restricted purposes. There will be a new private nonprofit corporation, probably to be known as the University of Buffalo Foundation, which will have responsibility for restricted endowments, and the duty of assuring itself that the income is applied to the

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purposes specified by the private donors
in each case.

The negotiations, already in progress
many months, have caused such uncertainty
as to impair the stability of the institu-
tion, Chancellor Clifford C. Furnas is
reported to have said. For example, in
March the university had lost the regular
deans of its school of medicine and its
school of business, and the chairmen of
four major departments in the arts and
sciences.

Adjustment of top administrative sal-
aries also poses a problem, since the cur-
rent salary of the Chancellor of the Uni-
versity of Buffalo is \$32,000, which is
\$4,500 higher than that of the President
of the State University of New York; and
salaries of vice presidents at Buffalo are
from \$23,000 to \$25,000, substantially
higher than those of the presidents of the
other units in the State University.

As to student fees, reductions will
begin with the fall term, and will proba-
bly be followed by further reductions at
later times. Current fees, ranging from
\$900 to \$1,200, will be from \$500 to \$700
for the next academic year. Total current
enrollment is approximately 10,000, and a
total of 24,000 is expected in 1970.

Looking forward to the necessarily
rapid expansion of facilities in the whole
State University system during immediately
ensuing years, Governor Nelson A. Rocke-
feller recently recommended the creation
of a State University Construction Fund
headed by a board empowered to bypass the
State Department of Public Works and other
bureaucratic agencies in planning, con-
tracting and supervising the construction
of state university buildings, and thus
reduce the inordinate delays which bog
down the program.

The New York Times editorially
praised the governor for his effort to
short-cut unnecessary red tape, but re-
gretted that the proposed Fund board
would have to wait on legislative

action to finance its program; and re-
marked that the governor's target of
106,000 student places in the State Uni-
versity system by 1970 (as compared with
53,000 at present) is "conservative".

* * * * *

OHIO. After choosing the unusual pro-
cedure of signing the appropriations
for the first year of the biennium and
vetoing those for the second year,
Governor DiSalle called a later session
which made new appropriations for the
single year 1962-63, not much different
from those originally made. The governor
allowed this latter measure to become
law without his signature.

Some observers say that although the
governor's maneuver did not bring very
substantial gains for 1962-63, the wide-
spread discussion of higher education
which it caused will be beneficial in the
long run.

Appropriations of state tax funds
for operating expenses of the six state
institutions for fiscal year 1962-63 are
reported as in Table 86.

Table 86. State tax-fund appropriations
for operating expenses of higher edu-
cation in Ohio for fiscal year 1962-63,
in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
The Ohio State U	\$25,086
University Hosp	4,292
Ag. Experiment Sta	2,228
Ag Exten Service	1,295
Kent State U	6,004
Ohio University	5,477
Miami University	4,772
Bowling Green State U	4,283
Central State Coll	1,753
Branch education*	425*
Total	\$55,620

*Subsidy to be distributed among the six
institutions to assist in the operation
of a total of some 29 outlying "branch-
es" or "extension centers."

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OHIO. (Continued from page 282).

The total represents a gain of slightly less than 7% over the comparable sum for 1961-62, and of a little more than 22½% over the appropriation for fiscal year 1960-61, two years ago.

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OKLAHOMA. Two reports, both bearing date of January 1962, have been produced by the staff of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, State Capitol, Oklahoma City, under the general direction of Chancellor E. T. Dunlap:

A Study of the Admission and Retention of Students, by Dan S. Hobbs, Research Assistant, is a 60-page litho-printed document based on a study of 62 state colleges and universities, and of the role of 16 statewide boards of higher education regarding admission policies and practices.

Self Study of Higher Education in Oklahoma: Report 1, Organization and Plan, by John J. Coffelt, Coordinator of Research, is a 24-page document outlining the project, which has a target date of November 1962 for its first general and comprehensive report. Norman Burns, Executive Secretary of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, will act as general consultant.

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PENNSYLVANIA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for the fiscal year 1962-63 are reported as in Table 37.

Table 37. State tax-fund appropriations for higher education in Pennsylvania, for fiscal year 1962-63, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
Pennsylvania State U	\$20,000
Maintenance	\$19,708
Other*	292
State Colleges	14,980
Private Institutions	
U of Pennsylvania	5,733
Maintenance	3,662
School of Med	1,417
Sch of Vet Med	654
Temple University	5,668
Maintenance	4,209
School of Med	1,459
U of Pittsburgh	4,171
Maintenance	3,059
School of Med	1,033
Library School	52
Salk Prof'ship	27
Jefferson Med Coll	1,772
Hahnemann Med Coll	1,064
Drexel Inst of Tech	850
Women's Med Coll	577
Lincoln University	328
Phila Coll of Osteopathy	242
Phila Museum Coll of Art	105
Phila Coll of Textiles	105
Downington I & A Sch	83
Franklin Institute	70
Pa St Coll of Optometry	55
Dickinson Law School	54
Del Val Coll Sci & Ag	52
Berean Manl Tng Sch	51
Johnson Indus Sch	49
Moore Institute	42
Phila Commercial Museum	33
Williamson Trade Sch	36
Phila Acad Nat Sci	32
Carnegie Museum	32
Pa Acad Fine Arts	3
Total	\$ 56,187

* Includes School of Mineral Industries and various small industrial and agricultural research projects.

PENNSYLVANIA. (Continued from page 283)

The total appears to represent a gain of 23% over the preceding year, and of 29½% over fiscal year 1960-61, two years ago.

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TEXAS. The Texas Education Agency (J.W. Edgar, Commissioner of Education; J. Warren Hitt, Deputy Commissioner; and B. W. Misgraves, Executive Director of the Junior College Division) has issued a 54-page mimeographed general report on The Public Junior Colleges of Texas for the Academic Year 1960-61.

The report covers 32 public junior colleges in Texas, 2 of which operate branches apart from the main campus.

Of the 32, thirteen are county junior college districts having their own boards of trustees or regents; 16 are independent junior college districts, of which 11 have their own boards exclusively, and 5 have boards elected to serve both the college and the public school district in a dual capacity. The remaining 3 are directly under the jurisdiction of the boards of trustees of the public school districts of which they are a part.

Twenty-nine have their own presidents. In the cases of three, the junior college presidency and the superintendency of the public schools is a dual role.

The total educational operating budget for the year 1960-61 was approximately \$19 million, of which 27% came from state tax funds. Total expenditure per full-time equivalent student was \$623.

The report is the tenth in an annual series, and is organized in 6 major sections, each containing comprehensive statistics, dealing respectively with organization and management, the instructional staff, the students, the instructional program, plants and facili-

ties, and accounting of educational and general funds. It is practically devoid of descriptive or explanatory matter.

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VIRGINIA. A newly-enacted withholding plan for the state income tax will go into effect January 1, 1963. This is expected to bring in \$27 million in additional revenue, of which \$20 million will be the "windfall" caused by the overlapping of the old and the new collection systems. This, of course, will not recur. But an additional \$7 million is expected to come from persons who heretofore have escaped paying state income taxes altogether.

Catching these escapees is one of the principal virtues of the withholding system. Within recent years more than 25 states have adopted it, and these constitute about four-fifths of the more than 30 states having broad-based individual net income taxes.

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WISCONSIN. To assist in meeting urgent needs created by an unanticipated increase in enrollments at the University of Wisconsin and the state colleges, the Board on Government Operations (a central fiscal authority) has recently authorized the institutions, during the remainder of the current fiscal year, to use \$582,000 of fee money which would not otherwise have been available; and has also released an additional \$500,000 from executive funds, and authorized the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education to allocate this sum to the University and the state colleges. The Coordinating Committee is expected to make the allocations formally at its regular meeting of April 27-28, 1962.

The foregoing sums are in addition to the appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses previously reported in GRAPEVINE.

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