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GRAPEVINE

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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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 394 (reverse hereof).

CALIFORNIA. The Coordinating Council for Higher Education, the statutory statewide advisory body set up in 1961, is publishing a number of interesting statewide studies. Under date of August 1963, bearing the number 1007, is Faculty Opinion Toward Salary, Fringe Benefits and Working Conditions.

This is a 52-page mimeographed and bound report of an inquiry to some 1,200 faculty members of (1) the University of California, (2) the state colleges, and (3) the public junior colleges.

Salaries are important, but are not always the primary attraction. Nor are fringe benefits invariably the clinching factor, though they have peculiar advantages. For example, a system of sabbatical leaves costing about 3% of faculty payroll is more attractive than a 3% rise in salaries. And some other benefits, such as group medical insurance, are obtained for the faculty as a group on very favorable terms.

Probably the most powerful magnets for superior and potentially superior faculty members are under the rubric of

"working conditions" such as the availability of office space and equipment, clerical and secretarial help, and the opportunity to be associated with colleagues of high caliber and to enjoy a milieu in which relations between faculty and administration are cordial, cooperative, and mutually understanding.

"Good people cannot always be bought by high salaries and more fringe benefits. What they seek is opportunities and facilities to expand their professional competence. This is by no means pious rhetoric, for with these opportunities and facilities come achievement and recognition, after which an increment in income is a foregone conclusion."

In general, it is indicated that fringe benefits and working conditions at the University of California are good, but that there is much room for improvement at the state colleges and at the public junior colleges. All faculty groups urged the improvement of research and library facilities.

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GEORGIA. A 72-page printed document is the report of the Governor's Commission to Improve Education, organized in July 1963. Entitled Educating Georgia's People: Investment in the Future, the document covers education at all levels. There is a 16-page chapter on "Education Beyond the High School" and a 12-page chapter on "Finance."

The Commission wisely recommends that the Board of Regents of the University System, governing all 19 institutions of higher education supported by the state, should take steps to de-emphasize its detailed administrative functions, and to emphasize cooperative study, long-range planning, coordination, and public advocacy of the needs of higher education.

Moreover, "the expanded staff (of the Board of Regents) must encourage and protect institutional initiative, authority, and autonomy within the scope of the authorized roles and functions of each." The Commission adds: "There is a strong tendency for central staffs as they are expanded to invade the rightful prerogatives of the institutions. This can lead only to destruction of their effectiveness."

This is a much sounder theoretical basis than can be found in many statewide survey reports made in Georgia and other states in the past. It marks a great step forward from the crude concept of coercive consolidation, of "knocking heads together" which has been all too prominent in earlier recommendations in various states.

As an example of one type of question of public policy which the Board of Regents of the University System should be equipped to decide, the Commission cites the matter of whether Georgia should establish a state-supported dental school in connection with the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta. At present the only dental school in the state is at Emory University, a private institution; and this relatively

small dental school (80 first-year students, possibly to be increased to 100) currently gets about two-thirds of its students from outside the state.

The Commission plumps for the comprehensive community-junior college as "the primary means by which local area and community needs should be met for education beyond the high school. In Georgia the Board of Regents has authority to establish and operate two-year colleges; and currently has nine such colleges either in operation or authorized and in planning stages. Under a community-college act of 1958, local taxing districts may also establish junior colleges and receive \$300 per student per year from the state. Only one such college is now in operation (in De Kalb County). Georgia has 26 area vocational schools under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education.

The tendency, as everywhere, is for the junior college and the area vocational school to provide offerings which "overlap". That is, it is no longer practicable to restrict the junior colleges to purely academic offerings and restrict the vocational-technical schools to occupational courses of less than college grade. "These distinctions are being erased by the rising level of ability and skill needed for most occupations today and by the desire of a rapidly increasing number of young people to attend college for at least one or two years."

Shrewdly observing that it is not possible to turn the clock backward and start from scratch, the Commission rejects such commonplace ideas as putting all types of immediate post-high school institutions under the State Board of Education, or under the Board of Regents, or under a new Community College Board for the state. Instead it recommends a plan of close cooperation between the two existing state

boards, spelled out in considerable detail, the upshot of which would be that eventually comprehensive offerings of academic and vocational instruction would be made available in each community of sufficient size, with a minimum of unnecessary overlapping and a maximum of cooperation.

It is also unequivocally recommended that the constitution and statutes be changed so that "junior colleges supported by state funds may be established and operated only as parts of the University System of Georgia."

The concise and handsomely-printed report is based on eleven separate staff memoranda, plus a Financial Program for Higher Education in Georgia prepared by a subcommittee under the chairmanship of James A. Blissitt, Treasurer of the Board of Regents.

This latter, estimating that student enrollment in the entire system will be almost exactly doubled in 12 years (from 1963-64 to 1975-76), indicates that appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses should be \$50,109,000 for fiscal year 1964-65, and should rise to \$83,370,000 in 1968-69, and to \$133,359,000 for 1973-74. Estimates are also provided for necessary capital outlays.

Governor Carl Sanders was chairman of the 34-member Commission, and provided a preface to the report in which he said, "Education is the single most important factor in determining the economic and social well-being of a state."

Director of the professional staff was Dr. James Lyle Miller, Jr., whose permanent position is on the staff of the Southern Regional Education Board, as Associate Director for Research. The Commission and its staff have, within a work period of only about six months, provided the legislature and the people of Georgia with notably good counsel.

PENNSYLVANIA. After adjourning in early August without completing the appropriations for 1963-64, the legislature was called into special session November 12 to deal with reapportionment, and into a second special session December 9 to deal with appropriations. On December 14 the appropriations for 1963-64 for operating expenses of higher education were completed, as reported in Table 63.

Table 63. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Pennsylvania, fiscal year 1963-64, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
Pennsylvania State U	\$25,090
State colleges --	
Indiana	2,151
West Chester	1,722
California	1,465
Millersville	1,219
Bloomsburg	1,175
Clarion	1,153
Kutztown	1,040
Edinboro	1,004
East Stroudsburg	990
Slippery Rock	948
Shippensburg	889
For allocation	1,040
Subtotal - \$16,991	
Total	42,081
Private institutions --	
U of Pennsylvania	6,659
Temple University	6,516
U of Pittsburgh	4,795
Jefferson Med Coll	1,929
Hahnemann Med Coll	1,188
Drexel Inst of Tech	977
Women's Medical Coll	621
Phila Coll Osteopathy	483
Lincoln University	377
Phila Museum of Art	171
Del Valley Coll of Science	80
Dickinson Law School	70
Pa St Coll Optometry	63
Pa Acad of Fine Arts	3
Subtotal - \$23,982	
Grand total	66,064

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PENNSYLVANIA (Continued from Page 396)

The grand total represents a gain of slightly more than 42% over the comparable figure for 1961-62, two years ago.

Pennsylvania is the only state among the fifty in which substantial appropriations of state tax funds are made directly to private institutions of higher education for operating expenses. A handful of other states make such appropriations, but usually to only one or two institutions, and in amounts so small as to be almost negligible, on the order of what scientists describe as "trace amounts."

Pennsylvania's classification of institutions of higher education seems to be unique. Habitually it sets out as "state-owned" the 14 state colleges only. As "state-aided" it includes the Pennsylvania State University and a conglomeration of strictly private institutions, chief among which are the "big three" (University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, and University of Pittsburgh).

Each of the "big three" private institutions just named receives annual appropriations separately for its general operations and for the operation of its medical school. Only the totals are shown in Table 63. These totals, though substantial, amount to only minor fractions of the total budgets of the institutions.

Also getting separate annual appropriations are four other private medical colleges (Jefferson, Hahnemann, Women's; and Philadelphia College of Osteopathy). Not overlooked are Drexel Institute of Technology and Lincoln University, and half a dozen lesser institutions as named in Table 63.

To all practical intents and purposes the Pennsylvania State University is the state university as its name indicates, and GRAPEVINE treats it as such, technicalities to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIRGINIA. A 20-page mimeographed and bound report of the Council of Presidents of State-Aided Institutions of Higher Learning in Virginia bears date of November 1, 1963, and is entitled Higher Education and Economic Development in Virginia.

Projections for the biennium to begin in 1970 indicate an enrollment of 63,500 full-time students in state-supported institutions, as compared with the 29,600 enrolled in 1962. State tax funds appropriated for operating expenses will need to reach \$216 million for the 1970 biennium, as compared with \$69 million appropriated in 1962.

Press reports of information recently released by the state budget office indicate that the total of institutional requests for tax funds for operating expenses for biennium 1964-66 will be about \$125 million. An additional total of more than \$50 million will be sought for capital outlays.

Virginia is one of only three states whose legislatures convene in regular session biennially in even-numbered years. About 17 other states have annual regular sessions. Hence approximately 20 legislatures will be in session during the early months of 1964.

CORRECTION
For Table 62, Page 392

In Columns 5, 6, 7, and 8, the figures for Minnesota should be rectified as follows: (5) 1,059; (6) 1,607; (7) 729; and (8) 83. These corrections will be made in the next revision of Table 62, and will necessitate slight changes in the column totals. They will not substantially change the summary figures nor the general impression created by Table 62. GRAPEVINE is grateful for the correction.

OHIO. Early in December 1963 the legislature authorized for the biennium 1963-65 allocation of \$103,112,900 of the proceeds of the \$250 million bond issue approved by the voters on November 5, for higher education, as indicated in Table 64.

Table 64. Capital outlay appropriations, of proceeds of bond issue approved November 5, 1963, for biennium 1963-65, for higher education in Ohio, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums authorized
(1)	(2)
Ohio State University	\$18,152
Lima branch campus	3,300
Dayton branch campus*	3,000
Mansfield branch	2,200
Ohio Ag Experiment Sta	2,524
Subtotal -	\$29,176
Ohio University	8,920
Portsmouth branch*****	200
Chillicothe branch*****	100
Zanesville branch*****	100
Belmont County branch*****	100
Subtotal -	\$9,420
Miami University	5,947
Dayton branch campus*	3,000
Middletown branch	1,000
Subtotal	\$9,947
Kent State University	8,294
Ashtabula branch*****	100
Canton branch*****	100
Subtotal	\$8,494
Bowling Green State U	6,497
Tech Inst at Rossford**	1,000
Central State College	1,578
Total, state institutions	66,113

See continuation of this table in next column, this page.

Footnotes also appear in next column.

Table 64 (continued).

Institutions	Sums authorized
(1)	(2)
Municipal universities --	
University of Akron	6,000
U of Cincinnati	6,000
U of Toledo	6,000
Youngstown U***	5,000
Subtotal	\$23,000
Community colleges	
Cuyahoga Comm Coll	1,000
Lorain County Comm Coll	1,000
Other commitments to	
Cuyahoga County****	
An engineering school*****	3,000
A technical center****	750
Higher education****	7,250
Board of Regents for development of master plan	1,000
Grand total	103,113

* The Dayton campus is operated cooperatively by Ohio State University and Miami University.

** This appropriation is an "if and when" item. There is thought of establishing a technical institute on the site of a surplus army installation at Rossford, probably to be administered as a branch of Bowling Green State U.

*** Youngstown University is now a private institution. In order to qualify for this appropriation, it will be necessary for it to become a municipal university, or perhaps to establish a public community college district or a technical institute district.

**** These commitments, largely unspecified, are all at the discretion of the Board of Regents. Among the possibilities, the technical center may be a part of Cuyahoga Community College, and the engineering school may be in some type of affiliation with Penn College, a private institution. These matters are all undecided at present.

***** For planning only.