

M. M. Chambers
Education Building, Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana
47405

SINCE SEVENTH
1958 YEAR
Number 81 ----- NOVEMBER 1965 ----- Page 531

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. ---

IN THIS ISSUE

Alabama makes appropriations at a rate of gain approximately equal to the nationwide average rate 532

New Jersey acquires Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry. 533

Oklahoma appropriations show gain of 25 per cent over preceding biennium 533-534

Pennsylvania House of Representatives passes almost unanimously a bill to confer on the 14 state colleges some elements of autonomy 534

FIFTY-STATE APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965-1966 EXCEED THREE BILLION DOLLARS. 535

Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 532 (reverse hereof).

ALABAMA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67:

Table 63. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Alabama, fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67, in thousands of dollars

Institutions (1)	1965-66 (2)	1966-67 (3)
U of Alabama	\$12,901	\$12,901
Grad Sch Social Work	40	122
<u>Subtotals. U of A*</u>		
Auburn University	12,000	12,000
Four state colleges (Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston, and Troy)**	4,327	4,327
U of South Alabama	2,462	2,462
Alabama State College	1,576	1,576
Alabama A & M College	1,555	1,555
Alabama College	1,180	1,180
Tuskegee Inst (Private)	670	670
Marion Inst (Private)	75	75
Walker County Jr Coll	44	44
State Junior Colleges***	3,087	4,087
Medical Scholarships	135	135
Dental Scholarships	83	83
Student aid programs @	93	93
Regional education @@	99	99
<u>Totals</u>	<u>40,327</u>	<u>41,409</u>

* \$12,941,000 and \$13,023,000. These

totals are exclusive of conditional appropriations of \$800,000 and \$1,200,000 to the Huntsville Branch of the University of Alabama, dependent upon the condition of the Special Educational Trust Fund at the end of the fiscal year.

** Specific allocations to the four institutions are at the discretion of the State Board of Education, and had not been made at the time of this report.

*** This is a lump sum largely for the support of prospective new state junior colleges. In previous years lump-sum appropriations were made for the "development of a system of junior colleges and trade schools". Thus exact comparison with earlier years is impossible. New appropriations of \$5,558,000 and \$6,558,000 for fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively, for "state vocational schools" are excluded from this tabulation.

@ These include an Elementary Teachers Scholarship Fund, and student aid in graduate and professional fields.

@@ For participation in Southern Regional Education Board programs.

As nearly as can be estimated, the total for fiscal year 1965-66 appears to represent a gain of 38½% over the roughly comparable figure for fiscal year 1963-64, two years ago.

GRAPEVINE is owned and circulated by M. M. Chambers. It is not a publication of any institution or association. Responsibility for any errors in the data, or for opinions expressed, is not to be attributed to any organization or person other than M. M. Chambers. GRAPEVINE is circulated chiefly to persons in position to reciprocate by furnishing prompt and accurate reports from their respective states regarding tax legislation, appropriations for higher education, and legislation affecting education at any level.

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

--- M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington ---

NEW JERSEY. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1965-66:

Table 64. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in New Jersey, fiscal year 1965-66, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
Rutgers, the State U	\$21,678
State colleges --	
Trenton	4,066
Montclair	3,859
Glassboro	3,587
Newark	3,103
Paterson	2,765
Jersey City	2,730
<u>Subtotal, st colls - \$20.110</u>	
Newark Coll of Engrng	2,328
State scholrshps and loans	4,834
Trenton Junior College	177
State aid to jr colls	1,700
<u>Subtotal, jr colls - \$1.877</u>	
<u>Total</u>	<u>50,826</u>

The total for fiscal year 1965-66 appears to represent a gain of about 27% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1963-64, two years ago.

An act of 1965 authorized the acquisition of the Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry (a private institution in Jersey City); and it is now a public institution known as the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry. A Joint Legislative Committee was also created to continue the study of the immediate and long-range needs of the State of New Jersey for medical and dental colleges.

Another Joint Legislative Committee was created to study and report on capital construction progress and long-range needs in the whole field of public higher education.

The legislature created and funded a State University Bicentennial Commission to formulate and implement plans for participation by the State in the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of Rutgers, the State University. The corporation founded in 1766 as the Trustees of Queen's College in New Jersey

survives as the Trustees of Rutgers College and continues to have some functions in the governance of the University.

OKLAHOMA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67:

Table 65. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Oklahoma, fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Each fiscal year (2)
U of Oklahoma	\$8,546
School of Medicine	1,730
U Hospitals	3,138
Geological Survey	265
<u>Subtotal, U of O - \$13,679,000</u>	
Oklahoma State U	8,568
Veterinary Medicine	460
Ag Experiment Sta	1,821
Coop Ag Exten Div	1,840
Okmulgee Branch	959
<u>Subtotal, OSU - \$13,648,000</u>	
Oklahoma Coll for Women	614
Speech and Hearing Clinic	15
<u>Subtotal, OGW - \$629,000</u>	
Central State Coll	2,454
Northeastern St Coll	1,881
Southwestern St Coll	1,530
East Central St Coll	1,207
Southeastern St Coll	1,055
Northwestern St Coll	911
Langston University	717
Cameron State Ag Coll	682
Panhandle A & M Coll	675
Northeastern Okla A & M	631
Eastern Okla A & M Coll	442
Northern Okla Jr Coll	409
Murray State Ag Coll	366
Oklahoma Military Academy	331
Connors State Ag Coll	322
Regional education	70
Medical Center chaplaincy	20
Reserve Fund Unallocated	208
<u>Total</u>	<u>41,867</u>

The total for 1965-66 is a gain of slightly more than 25% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1963-64, two years ago.

There will be a special statewide election December 14, 1965, in which a state bond issue of 54 million will be on

OKLAHOMA. (Continued from Page 533) the ballot for approval. If authorized, the bond issue will include \$38½ million to finance buildings for the higher educational institutions.

PENNSYLVANIA. In September 1965 the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth passed by a vote of 200 to 3 a bill (House Bill No. 1638) designed to confer on the fourteen state colleges a substantially greater degree of fiscal autonomy than they have hitherto possessed. If enacted by the Senate and signed

by the governor this measure would authorize the institutional boards of trustees to purchase items costing up to \$1,000 without advertising for bids (instead of \$300 as heretofore); and purchases up to \$3,000, in any emergency declared by the board of trustees, would be authorized to be made after soliciting bids from only three responsible bidders.

The state colleges would be expressly authorized to receive, hold, and expend grants from the federal government, philanthropic foundations, or business corporations.

The whole matter of authorizing and subsidizing travel, in-state and out-of-state, of state college staff members would be in the hands of the institutional boards of trustees upon the advice of the presidents. (Hitherto travel out-of-state required the permission of the governor).

Of interest are some quotations from the speech of Representative Guy A. Kistler in the House on September 1, 1965 in support of the bill:

"Pennsylvania's state colleges need administrative and fiscal autonomy commensurate with their obligations and responsibilities if they are to become strong and effective institutions of public higher education.

"The appointment of faculty members now requires the approval of a personnel officer in the department of public instruction, which results in delays and dependence on the judgment of an individual not familiar with the educational programs and professional requirements of the state colleges. These delays involve up to six weeks, which places the presidents of the state colleges in an untenable position in recruiting and employing capable faculty members under the current competitive situation.

"Presidents should have the authority to employ new faculty members under employment policies approved by the local board of trustees and within the budgetary appropriations without being required to secure approval from officers of state agencies. The presidents of these institutions are best able to make decisions regarding professional personnel and to adjust decisions to changing circumstances resulting from the competition and dynamics of faculty employment.

"The administration of federal and foundation grants at the state colleges is being frustrated by the requirements and restrictions imposed by state agencies. This is especially true because of the practice of mandating that these federal moneys be handled through the general fund of the Commonwealth. These grants include provisions for their administration which guarantee the wise expenditure of federal or foundation funds. The processing of these grants through state agencies results in delays in the execution of the objectives of the grants, whether they be for the purchase of instructional equipment or the financing of research projects or educational programs.

"Today the travel of employees, both in-state and out-of-state, is vitally important to the administration of any institution of higher education. College presidents must authorize attendance at professional meetings for administrators and college teachers. This applies at the state colleges the same as at other institutions of higher education, and it applies to out-of-state travel the same as in-state travel.

The fact that all out-of-state travel must be approved by the governor's office delays the administration of out-of-state travel and subjects professional decisions of state college presidents to review and approval. The state college presidents should have the authority to administer all travel of employees whether it be to professional meetings, or for the recruitment of professional personnel, or for the general administration of the institution."

----- M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington -----

FIFTY-STATE APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965-1966 EXCEED THREE BILLION DOLLARS.

Table 66. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, FOR EVEN-NUMBERED FISCAL YEARS 1960-1966, WITH DOLLAR GAINS AND PERCENTAGE GAINS OVER LATEST TWO YEARS AND LATEST SIX YEARS. *

States	Fiscal years ending with even numbers				1964-1966		1960-1966	
	Year	Year	Year	Year	2-year	%	6-year	%
	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	gain	gain	gain	gain
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ala	21,823	20,535	29,133	40,327	11,194	38	18,504	85
Alaska	2,111	3,023	4,817	6,108	1,291	26½	3,997	189
Ariz	14,042	18,305	25,683	35,459	9,776	38	21,417	152½
Ark	13,551	16,599	20,369	28,722	8,353	41	15,171	112
Cal	188,604	247,172	301,304	413,103	111,799	37	224,499	119
Colo	17,271	27,149	35,279	44,073	8,794	24½	26,802	155
Conn	12,273	14,855	18,585	31,060	12,475	67	18,787	153
Del	3,731	4,368	5,831	7,390	1,559	26½	3,659	98
Fla	40,392	51,438	68,143	95,476	27,333	40	55,084	136½
Ga	24,058	29,046	35,270	50,859	15,589	44	26,801	111½
Hawaii	4,958	7,254	10,867	17,006	6,139	56	12,048	243
Ida	8,799	10,137	11,203	15,490	4,287	38	6,691	76
Ill	90,289	116,293	148,170	204,403	56,233	37½	114,114	126
Ind	45,463	55,316	70,866	90,105	19,239	27	44,642	98
Iowa	34,630	39,682	48,275	61,284	13,009	26½	26,654	77
Kas	25,036	30,172	38,390	48,598	10,208	26½	23,562	94
Ky	14,954	24,491	32,164	49,507	17,343	53½	34,553	231
La	40,062	48,316	55,847	72,318	16,471	29	32,256	80½
Me	3,356	7,238	9,099	12,771	3,672	40	9,415	280½
Md	23,818	27,208	34,812	48,217	13,405	38½	24,399	102½
Mass	12,167	15,281	19,874	35,000@	15,126@	76@	22,833@	187½@
Mich	95,599	102,816	115,604	176,380	60,776	52½	80,781	84½
Minn	36,173	43,908	49,710	65,211	15,501	31	29,038	80
Miss	15,118	18,347	19,873	25,931	6,058	30	10,813	71½
Mo	24,744	29,251	44,526	62,168	17,642	39½	37,424	151½

For 50-state totals, see continuation of this table on the following page.

* The figures include state aid for annual operating expenses of local public two-year colleges.

@ Actual amount unreported. This figure is a very conservative guesstimate.

NOTE: This is the version of October 1965, necessarily put together with journalistic haste, and subject to some verification and rectification, but substantially correct.

(Continued). APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, FOR EVEN-NUMBERED FISCAL YEARS 1960-1966, WITH DOLLAR GAINS AND PERCENTAGE GAINS OVER LATEST TWO YEARS AND LATEST SIX YEARS. *

States	Fiscal years ending with even numbers				1964-1966		1960-1966	
	Year	Year	Year	Year	2-year	%	6-year	%
	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	gain	gain	gain	gain
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mont	11,230	10,660	12,177	14,749	2,572	21	3,519	31½
Nebr	15,217	17,077	18,820	21,894	3,074	16	6,677	44
Nev	3,682	4,863	6,042	7,114	1,072	17½	3,432	93
N H	3,973	4,717	5,146	7,335	2,189	42½	3,362	85
N J	21,982	28,421	40,020	50,826	10,806	27	28,844	131
N M	11,165	13,002	15,960	21,649	5,689	35½	10,484	94
N Y	78,546	116,879	182,918	283,722	100,804	55	205,176	261½
N C	28,419	36,087	46,768	76,323	29,555	63	47,904	168½
N D	9,368	10,505	12,079	13,989	1,910	15½	4,621	49
Ohio	43,331	52,014	60,670	85,045	24,375	40	41,714	96½
Okla	27,014	30,014	33,505	41,867	8,362	25	14,853	55
Ore	28,719	34,796	39,923	49,252	9,329	23	20,533	71½
Pa	43,471	46,431	66,064	80,000 ^o	13,936 ^o	21 ^o	36,529 ^o	84 ^o
R I	4,477	5,826	7,963	12,868	4,905	61½	8,391	187
S C	12,113	14,449	17,360	21,403	4,043	23	9,290	77
S D	8,078	8,675	10,133	15,987	5,854	57½	7,909	98
Tenn	17,022	21,522	28,324	41,106	12,782	45	24,084	141
Texas	71,021	84,873	114,924	165,301	50,377	43½	94,280	133
Utah	13,139	15,580	19,154	24,891	5,737	29½	11,752	89½
Vt	3,264	3,759	4,986	6,395	1,409	28	3,131	96
Va	25,544	30,832	35,858	40,830	4,972	13½	15,286	60
Wash	46,909	58,733	69,913	94,979	25,066	35½	48,070	102½
W Va	18,569	23,518	26,176	31,805	5,629	21½	13,236	71½
Wis	34,834	40,895	51,490	78,451	26,961	52	43,617	125½
Wyo	4,935	5,916	6,707	8,771	2,064	30½	3,836	78
Totals	1,399,044	1,728,244	2,186,774	3,033,518	846,744	39	1,634,474	117

* The figures include state aid for annual operating expenses of local public two-year colleges.

^o Actual amount unreported. This figure is a very conservative guesstimate.

NOTE: This is the version of October 1965, necessarily put together with journalistic haste, and subject to some subsequent verification and rectification, but substantially correct.

The fifty-state rate of gain over the two-year period 1964-1966 is approximately 39 per cent (Column 7). This is about ten points higher than in any preceding two-year period.

The rate of gain over the six-year period 1960-1966 is about 117 per cent (Column 9). In plain English, the 50-state appropriations have been substantially more than doubled during the period of six years.

This speaks volumes as to how the people of the fifty states regard public higher education.

Not copyrighted. If you quote or paraphrase, please credit the source in appropriate manner.