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GRAPEVINE  
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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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CONNECTICUT. The report by the Study Commission on Higher Education established by the 1963 legislature bears date of February 1965. It is a modest 32-page printed document, including four pages bearing dissenting statements by two members of the Commission.

Apparently the Commission had no staff, but early in 1964 contracted with the U. S. Office of Education for a survey by certain members of the Office of Education staff. Volume 2 of the report of this survey consists of 24 pages of summary, conclusions, and recommendations issued under date of December 1964, while Volume 1, a larger tome carrying numerous reports of the factual studies, not now available, is apparently entangled in the toils of the Washington or Connecticut bureaucracies.

Volume 2 (above-mentioned) marshals several tabulations to demonstrate the well-known fact that Connecticut is third among all the states in per capita income and forty-eighth in per capita expenditures for public higher education.

It also shows that in the Fall of 1963 Connecticut had a net out-migration (excess over in-migration) of 13,000 students. When the number is converted to a percentage of all students in the state, only one state-- New Jersey-- has a worse record than this. Contemplating this situation, the report then perpetrates what deserves to rank as the non sequitur of the present decade, if not of the century: "It is apparent that a major cause of this situation is the splintered division of responsibility among many agencies and people..." (p.8). This is said with a straight face although Connecticut's comparatively small and simple state system of higher education

composed of only one university, four state colleges, and a few vocational-technical schools has for many years had only two major agencies concerned with it-- the Board of Trustees of the University of Connecticut and the State Board of Education--both of which are justly known for excellent performance as well as all reasonable cooperation.

The same report recommends a state board of 15 regents appointed by the governor to be the governing board of all public higher education, apparently leaving no place of the University Trustees at all. The board of regents would receive all state appropriations for higher education and allocate them to the institutions.

Considerable toning down of these recommendations took place at the hands of the Commission, which recommends that the top board be called a commission for higher education and consist of 12 members. It would be a coordinating board but not a governing board. The University Trustees would continue, and each of the four state colleges would be given a governing board of its own, as would also be true of each vocational-technical institute and each comprehensive community college.

One member of the Study Commission, William Horowitz of New Haven, dissents with cogency:

"The development of the State's institutions of higher education... has been efficient, progressive, and in keeping with the allocations voted by the General Assembly...

"Cooperation... has been accomplished by the activities of the Liaison Committee since its creation ten years ago. No such structure as a Commission for Higher Education with a Chancellor is needed."

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

Table 9. Allocations of appropriated state tax funds by Regents of University System of Georgia, fiscal year 1965-66, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums allocated
(1)	(2)
U of Georgia	\$11,077
Ag Exten Service	2,989
Ag Exp Stas	2,763
Continuing Edn Ctr	656
<u>Subtotal, U of Ga -</u>	<u>\$17,485</u>
Ga Inst of Technology	5,893
Southern Technical Inst	643
Engineering Exp Sta	1,514
Engrng Exten Service	81
<u>Subtotal, Ga Tech -</u>	<u>\$8,131</u>
Medical Coll of Ga	2,194
Talmadge Memorial Hosp	4,330
<u>Subtotal, M C of Ga -</u>	<u>\$6,524</u>
Georgia State College	3,727
Georgia Southern Coll	1,716
West Georgia College	1,322
Fort Valley State Coll	1,243
Savannah State College	1,077
Woman's Coll of Georgia	1,016
Albany State College	890
Valdosta State College	778
Augusta College	755
North Georgia College	689
Abraham Baldwin Ag Coll	605
Middle Georgia College	567
Armstrong College	549
Ga Southwestern Coll	517
Columbus College	467
South Georgia College	409
Brunswick College	288
<u>Subtotal, 17 colls -</u>	<u>\$16,615</u>
Regents' Office	400
Scholshps for Negroes	200
Regional Education	75
Regents' Scholshps	200
Unallocated	274
Higher Edn Asstnce Corp*	168
State Scholshp Commission*	247
<u>Total</u>	<u>50,319</u>
<u>State aid to local jr colls</u>	<u>540</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>50,859</u>

\* These sums were appropriated direct to the agencies named; not to the Regents of the University System.

GEORGIA (Continued from preceding column)

The total for fiscal year 1965-66 appears to be a gain of about 44% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1963-64, two years ago.

Operating funds for fiscal year 1966-67 were also appropriated by the 1965 legislature, but have not yet been allocated to the several institutions by the Regents of the University System. The total (including relatively small sums appropriated direct to the Higher Education Assistance Corporation and the State scholarship Commission) seems to be about \$59,890,000, which is a gain of approximately 43½% over the comparable figure for the current fiscal year 1964-65.

IDAHO. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1965-67:

Table 10. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Idaho, biennium 1965-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Idaho	\$14,725
Ag Research	2,550
Ag Extension	1,783
Bureau of Mines	282
Special Research	135
Pure Seed	55
Lewis-Clark Normal School	875
<u>Subtotal, U of I -</u>	<u>20,405</u>
Idaho State U	9,135
From Voc Ed approp	1,040
<u>Subtotal, ISU -</u>	<u>10,175</u>
WICHE	400
<u>Total</u>	<u>30,980</u>

The total for biennium 1965-67 represents a gain of about 31½% over the comparable sum originally appropriated for the preceding biennium, two years ago.

However, that appropriation of two years ago was reduced by 4.8% (somewhat more than \$1 million) by executive order of the governor. Consequently the total for biennium 1965-67 probably represents a gain of about 38% over the preceding biennium.

OHIO. Something of a model of clarity is the Capital Improvement Plan for State Assisted Institutions of Higher Education of the State of Ohio, 1963-1971, issued by the Ohio Board of Regents February 11, 1965.

It will be recalled that in 1963 a state bond issue was voted in the amount of \$250 million, of which \$175 million was allocated to the state institutions of higher education. Of this sum there remains an unappropriated balance of about \$72 million.

A second bond issue of \$290 million has been proposed by a special session of the legislature, and will be submitted to popular vote at an election to be held May 4, 1965. It is informally understood that if the issue is approved, probably half of the total (about \$145 million) will be made available for instructional buildings for higher education.

Thus the anticipated total for higher educational capital construction from the proceeds of the two bond issues of 1963 and 1965 is \$320 million. This aggregate, already partly expended or obligated, and to be expended over the period 1963-69, would end up with total allocations as shown in Table 11, in accord with the Capital Improvement Plan.

A column of suggested further construction for the period 1969-71, aggregating an additional cost of \$68,388,000, has also been added. The tabulation provides the best current indication of where college and university plant expansion is likely to occur in Ohio within the next four to six years.

It also affords a species of snapshot of Ohio's recently enlarged system of state-assisted higher education, now composed of several elements: (1) the well-known six state institutions, (2) the three municipal universities, (3) the new Cleveland State University and the new Toledo State College of Medicine, (4) approximately 30 branch campuses of the six state institutions, including the important Dayton Campus (joint branch of Ohio State University and Miami University), (5) two

community colleges (Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties), (6) some contemplated local technical institutes, and (7) the probability that the Regents may provide some instructional facilities for a private institution serving a large urban area (Youngstown).

Table 11. Anticipated allocations of capital funds from Ohio state bond issues of 1963 and 1965, over period 1963-1969, with suggestions for further capital expenditures 1969-71, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Anticipated	Suggested
	allocations 1963-1969 (2)	further 1969-1971 (3)
Ohio State U	71,570	18,395
Ohio Ag Exp Sta	5,610	1,325
Kent State U	19,000	9,615
Ohio University	18,000	8,000
Bowling Green St U	14,500	8,051
Miami University	14,500	9,180
Central State Coll	5,500	3,822
<u>Subtotal -</u>	<u>148,680</u>	
Cleveland State U	44,750	10,000
Dayton Campus	9,000	
Toledo St Coll of Med	7,500	
<u>Subtotal -</u>	<u>61,250</u>	
U of Akron	12,000	
U of Cincinnati	23,500	
U of Toledo	12,000	
<u>Subtotal -</u>	<u>47,500</u>	
Cuyahoga Comm Coll	12,000	
Lorain Co Comm Coll	3,000	
<u>Subtotal -</u>	<u>15,000</u>	
Branch campuses-		
Ashtabula	1,750	
Canton	1,750	
Middletown	1,000	
Portsmouth	1,750	
Chillicothe	1,750	
Zanesville	1,750	
Belmont County	1,750	
Lima	3,000	
Mansfield	2,000	
<u>Subtotal -</u>	<u>16,500</u>	
Board of Regents -		
Youngstown U	10,000	
Comm colls & brs	8,750	
Tech institutes	12,500	
Master plan	820	
<u>Subtotal -</u>	<u>32,070</u>	
<u>Totals</u>	<u>320,000</u>	<u>68,388</u>

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UTAH. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1965-67:

Table 12. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Utah, biennium 1965-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Utah	\$18,976
Medical School	3,000
Teaching Hosp	1,500
Geol & Mineral Survey	134*
ETV Station KUED	364
Supplemental to U of U	
Coal research	50
Patent devel project	100
College of Eastern Utah**	781
<u>Subtotal, U of U -</u>	<u>\$24,905</u>
Utah State U	10,460
Coop Ag Exten	1,331
Ag Exp Sta	1,810
Water Research Lab	150
ETV Station KUSU	55
Snow College	796
<u>Subtotal, USU -</u>	<u>\$14,602</u>
Weber State College	5,145
College of Southern Utah***	1,776
Dixie College	740
Salt Lake Tech Trade Inst	1,207
Central Utah Voc Sch	1,055
Coord Council of Higher Ed	125
NDEA Student Loans	150
WICHE	77
<u>Total</u>	<u>49,782</u>

\* In addition, this account receives approximately \$100,000 a year from royalties on mineral leases.

\*\* Name changed from Carbon College by 1965 legislature.

\*\*\* This college, formerly under the same governing board as USU, was given 4-year status and its own governing board by the 1965 legislature.

The total for biennium 1965-67 appears to be a gain of a trifle less than 30% over the comparable sums appropriated for biennium 1963-65, two years ago.

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

Table 13. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in West Virginia, fiscal year 1965-66, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
West Virginia U	\$14,167
Potomac State Coll	624
Marshall University	3,791
W Va State College	1,768
Concord State Coll	1,385
Fairmont State Coll	1,257
W Va Inst of Technology	1,250
West Liberty State Coll	1,239
Shepherd State Coll	839
Glenville State Coll	832
Bluefield State Coll	653
<u>Subtotal, all appropriations</u>	<u>27,805</u>
<u>Allocated tax income (est)*</u>	<u>4,000</u>
<u>Total (estimated)</u>	<u>31,805</u>

\* The proceeds of a tax of 1¢ per bottle on soft drinks go to the Medical School of West Virginia University, and need no current appropriation. The estimate of the amount of this income for fiscal year 1965-66 is approximately \$4 million.

The total of current appropriations (\$27,805) appears to represent a gain of a little less than 25% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1963-64, two years ago.

If the allocated tax income from soft drinks (to the medical school) is included, then the percentage of gain over the past two years is somewhat less (probably about 22%).

Receipts from the tax of approximately 1¢ per bottle on soft drinks are currently estimated at about \$4 million, the same as the estimate for the present fiscal year. In recent years these receipts have been used wholly for annual operating expenses of the medical center.

Table 14. ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NINE STATES, FOR EVEN-NUMBERED FISCAL YEARS 1960-1966, WITH DOLLAR GAINS AND PERCENTAGE GAINS OVER LATEST 2 YEARS AND LATEST 6 YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States (1)	Fiscal years beginning with odd number				1963-65		1959-65	
	Year	Year	Year	Year	2-year	%	6-year	%
	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	gain	gain	gain	gain
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Georgia	24,058	29,046	35,270	50,859	15,589	44	26,801	111½
Idaho	8,799	10,137	11,203	15,490	4,287	38½	6,691	76
Indiana	45,463	55,316	70,866	90,105	19,239	27	44,642	98
Kentucky	14,954	24,491	32,164	49,507	17,343	54	34,553	231
Mississippi	15,118	18,347	19,873	25,931	6,058	30½	10,813	71½
Utah	13,139	15,580	19,154	24,891	5,737	30	11,752	89½
Tennessee	17,022	21,522	28,324	41,119*	12,795*	45½	24,097*	141½
Virginia	25,544	30,832	35,858	40,830	4,972	14	15,286	60
West Virginia	18,569	23,519	26,176	31,805	5,629	21½	13,236	71¼
Totals	182,666		278,888	370,537	91,649		187,871	
Weighted averages						33%		103%

\* These figures are estimates because agricultural extension and experimentation were inadvertently omitted from Tennessee's first report for 1965-66.

The first nine states reported for 1965-66 show weighted average gains of 33% over the latest two years, and 103% over the latest six years. In other words, their annual appropriations have been slightly more than doubled within six years. Six of these states are in the South, two in the Far West, and one in the Midwest.

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ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN FORTHRIGHT WORDS WORTH READING

The Coordinating Committee stands in resolute opposition to increasing the present proportionate cost of public higher education borne by the student. It believes with conviction that the goal of the State of Wisconsin, concerning the impact of the payment of the costs of higher education, should be to seek a return to the historically established principle of free public higher education by gradually reducing the cost to the student, until at some time in the future public higher education becomes available on a virtually free basis. The lowering of financial barriers to higher education certainly would enable our society more effectively to encourage the garnering and use of the full talents of its citizenry.

From page 22 of A Comprehensive Plan for Higher Education in Wisconsin: A Restatement of the Plans and Policies of the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education. Madison: January 1965, 28 pp.

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