

GRAPEVINE

* * * * *

A newsletter on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; state support of public school systems; and 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

CALIFORNIA. "Dr. Arthur G. Coons, as chairman of the Master Plan Survey of Higher Education, has rendered a great service to California and to higher education." These words are quoted from a statement jointly adopted unanimously by the Regents of the University of California and the State Board of Education after both of these bodies unanimously approved in principle the report and recommendations of the Master Plan committee. This occurred December 18, 1959. For a sketch of the recommendations, see GRAPEVINE, page 85.

Later President Clark Kerr of the University of California said, "The Master Plan is a milestone in the history of California higher education. When fully implemented, it will work to the benefit of all parts of higher education in the State, and to the advantage of the people of California whom they serve." The situation seems propitious for a triumph of voluntary coordination in the largest state system of higher education in the United States.

COLORADO. The Association of State-Supported Institutions of Higher Education in Colorado has among its aims: (1) to effect cooperation for maximum utilization of faculties and facilities, (2) to keep the people of the state informed about the statewide higher educational programs and services, and (3) to maintain liaison with the public junior colleges, the private colleges, and the secondary schools.

As one method of exercising leadership toward these ends, in December 1959 the Association provided for the formal

organization of 8 councils of representatives of the 7 state institutions: (1) deans of faculties, (2) deans of graduate schools, (3) business managers and budget officers, (4) directors of admissions and registrars, (5) deans and directors of general extension, (6) deans of students, (7) directors of public information, and (8) a council on research in natural resources.

Each council is directed to meet at least twice a year or oftener as necessary; and is expected to consider immediately any problem or project referred to it by the Association. Minutes of all meetings will be sent to the presidents of the 7 institutions. Councils are requested to carry on a "comprehensive and continuous review" of their respective programs, and make suggestions and recommendations concerning needed improvements or other measures designed to advance the purposes of the Association. (Continued on page 92).

IN THIS ISSUE

OKLAHOMA Attorney General rules Regents for A & M Colleges are constitutionally independent and not subject to state purchasing act.....	93
STUDIES AND SURVEYS under way for state legislatures.....	94
STATE AID for operating expenses of local public junior colleges, and of local public elementary and secondary schools.....	95

COLORADO (Continued)

Executive secretary of the Association (giving 60% of his time to it) is James I. Doi, director of institutional research at the University of Colorado, Room 201, Macky Auditorium, Boulder, Colorado. The operation of Colorado's developing plan of statewide coordination by voluntary action on the part of the 7 institutions is a matter of nationwide interest.

MASSACHUSETTS. Governor Foster Furcolo recommends a 3% general sales tax, in much the same form as proposed in 1957 and 1959. The revenue, estimated at \$125 million a year, would go in its entirety to the cities and towns.

NEW JERSEY. The New Jersey Education Association is urging the legislature to double the amount of state aid to local elementary and secondary schools. At present three-fourths of all school costs are still paid at the local level from the proceeds of taxes on real property. The teachers recommend that the additional state aid be financed by a general sales tax or a personal income tax, or both.

The teachers also advocate a boost in the state minimum salary law, which now ranges from \$3600-\$5400 for a non-degree teachers to \$4000-\$6200 for one holding a master's degree. The range recommended is \$4100-\$6300 for a non-degree teacher up to \$5000-\$7800 for one with 6 years of training.

NEW MEXICO. The New Mexico State University at Las Cruces will build a new self-liquidating dormitory for 620 men, consisting of 10 small 2-story units each housing 62 men, plus a central service building and head resident's quarters. Cost will be \$1 1/2 million. It is believed

this type of housing will be economical to build and maintain, and quieter for study than the usual large buildings. The university is also investigating a proposal to build 7 new fraternity and sorority houses on the campus, to house 220 men and women. This would bring all existing Greek groups on-campus. Anticipating that a state bond issue will be approved by popular referendum in November 1960, plans are being made for a \$2 million agriculture building.

NEW YORK. The Board of Trustees of the State University of New York has submitted to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and legislative leaders a 5-year building program costing \$353 million and intended to provide capacity for 73,500 students by 1965. Present estimated enrollment in all the institutions under the Board's control is 38,816. Some of the program has been previously authorized by the legislature, and a part of the construction projects are already under way.

Largest item is \$35 million for the college at Stony Brook, Long Island. Capacity will be increased from the present 244 students to 3,000 by 1965. Each of the 2 state medical centers would get over \$20 million: capacity of the downstate center in Brooklyn up from 587 to 800, and the upstate center at Syracuse up from 308 to 400. The state's share of the cost of community college buildings (one-half) would take \$50 million. In 1965 these colleges would enroll 30,250 students instead of the present 9,156.

Looking forward to 1970, total enrollment at all colleges and universities in the state is expected to reach 297,000. In the past the private institutions have provided for about two-thirds of all students, public institutions for one-third.

GRAPEVINE is owned and circulated by M. M. Chambers. It is not a publication of the University of Michigan or of any other 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 state support for elementary and secondary schools, and legislation affecting education at any level. Address communications to M. M. Chambers, U.H.S. 4200-G, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

M. M. Chambers, U.H.S. 4200-G, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

NEW YORK. (Continued) To maintain this ratio, the private colleges would have to practically double their present capacities. This they manifestly can not do, though they will enlarge somewhat. Thus the ratio will shift, and the public must assume a larger share. In varying degree, this is true in all other states as well as in New York.

OKLAHOMA. The legislature of 1959 enacted an "Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act" which purported to require all state departments and institutions to procure all contractual services, supplies, materials, and equipment through the purchasing division of the State Board of Public Affairs.

At the request of the Board of Regents for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, on November 9, 1959 the Attorney General issued an opinion declaring that insofar as this act applies to this Board of Regents, it is unconstitutional and of no effect. The act is in conflict with Sections 31 and 31a of Article 6 of the Oklahoma Constitution, under which the agricultural and mechanical colleges have had constitutional independence continuously since the adoption of the Constitution in 1907.

The opinion further sets out that the Board of Regents may voluntarily avail itself of the services of the state purchasing director in cases where the board deems this to be advantageous; but in all such cases the specifications, quantities, prices, and other features of the transaction as determined by the board shall not be subject to change by the state purchasing director.

The issue here is a familiar one in many states. It, and other related features of the relationships between campus and capitol, are discussed in the two recent reports of the Committee on Government and Higher Education, which was headed by Milton Eisenhower and financed by the Fund for the Advancement of Education. These reports are available from the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18, Maryland. Both were published in 1959. The first is a small streamlined statement of the Committee's recommendations, entitled The Efficiency of Freedom, and sells for

\$1. The second is a full-scale volume containing the staff report, full of facts and written in clear and convincing language by Malcolm Moos, Francis P. Rourke, and associates. This is entitled The Campus and the State, and sells for \$6.

These reports constitute a landmark, signaling the current turning of the ways which is occurring in many places. Witness the extension of constitutional independence to Wayne State University by the people of Michigan on April 6, 1959; the recommendation of a constitutionally independent governing board for the California state colleges, approved by the Board of Regents of the University of California and the State Board of Education in December 1959; and the opinion of the Oklahoma Attorney General above mentioned.

VIRGINIA. Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. wants a 3% general sales tax, with 30% of the proceeds to go to local subdivisions. A few legislators are said to doubt the necessity, and some prefer a 2% rate. The 3% rate would yield about \$143 million for the next biennium. The measure is strongly supported by officials of the counties and other local governments. Virginia has personal and corporate income taxes in effect. The enactment of the general sales tax would give the state a broad tax base.

GEORGIA. When the legislature convened January 11 Governor Ernest Vandiver recommended: (1) an act to install a withholding system for state income taxes, which would increase the annual collections by \$2½ million in addition to the "windfall" of the first year. (2) A constitutional amendment to effect statewide removal of the 15-mill limitation on tax levies by counties for support and maintenance of education. This has previously been accomplished for some counties. (3) An increase of \$13½ million in operating funds for the public schools for 1960-61, and an increase of \$3½ million in the allocation to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. (More details in next GRAPEVINE).

SOME STUDIES AND SURVEYS UNDER WAY FOR STATE LEGISLATURES

Colorado's Legislative Committee for Education Beyond High School has recently released its 211-page mimeographed Study No. 1, covering I Enrollments, and II Programs. Authors are John J. Coffelt, Director, and Elaine Homan, Assistant Director. The Committee is composed of 9 members of the legislature and has an additional advisory body of 16 citizens. It will continue in operation and make further reports to the current legislature and the 1961 session.

The Colorado legislature also has a recently-established Joint Budget Committee. One of its tasks is to formulate a separate long-range capital outlay budget for the state. Staff Director is Harry S. Allen.

In Indiana the 1959 legislature created a State Commission for Reorganization of School Corporations, and directed each county to set up a committee to study school corporations and prepare preliminary plans for reorganization of school units.

Iowa's Legislative Research Bureau is directed to study during 1959 and 1960 the needs of higher education, public and private, in the state. Appropriated for this purpose was \$25,000.

Kansas has a committee of its Legislative Council making a study of education at all levels, as a possible basis for future legislation on school finance, including possible state aid to the local public junior colleges and the two municipal universities.

New York's 1959 legislature appropriated \$200,000 for a study of questions involved in conforming state to federal tax law practices. This followed the enactment of the withholding feature of the state income tax, and may be presumed to be aimed at developing an efficient and economical system for the collection of state income taxes.

North Dakota directed its Legislative Research Committee to study the tax laws and tax structure of the state and report with recommendations to the 1961 legislature.

For this purpose the Committee's regular appropriation was increased by \$30,000, and it was authorized to receive assistance from State Tax Department, the North Dakota Agricultural College, and the University of North Dakota.

In Oregon, among 9 interim committees set up by the legislature to study specific fields and report to the 1961 session are one on the financing of education and one on taxation.

The Texas legislature ordered a survey of the procedures and policies of the state's institutions of higher education in determining the residency status of students, with emphasis on the interpretation of, and the degree of compliance with, existing statutes on the subject.

The Lone Star state also created a Texas Educational Standards Commission (6 members of the legislature and 9 other persons appointed by the governor), to study the curricula of the public schools and report to the 1961 legislature. This could lead to a wise statement of general public policy, or it might produce ill-advised legislative meddling in school administration.

There is also a new Texas Commission on State and Local Tax Policy, instructed to make studies and reports to the legislature.

Another Texas act of 1959 requests the State Board of Education to study means of providing instruction in natural resources and their conservation, and to report to the 1961 session.

West Virginia created a Joint Tax Study Commission to review sources of state and local revenues and report thereon to the 1961 legislature.

* * * * *

Regarding Tables 59 and 60, on pages 95 and 96: Any informed person who detects any substantial error requiring correction will please notify M. M. Chambers, U.H.S. 4200-G, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

* * * * *

M. M. Chambers, U.H.S. 4200-G, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE AID FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF LOCAL PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES,
AND OF LOCAL PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Table 59 shows that 16 states appropriated \$44 million for operating expenses of local public junior colleges for the fiscal year 1959-60. The percentage of increase over 2 years ago (1957-58) appears to be about 31%. Iowa does not appear in the table because no report segregating state aid for junior colleges was obtained. Thirty-one states have at least one or more local public junior colleges, but only about half of them as yet appropriate any state funds for their operating expenses. The table excludes, of course, wholly state-supported junior colleges and the various one-year and two-year branches of state universities.

Table 60, on the reverse of this page, shows that 40 states appropriated nearly \$4½ billion for operating expenses of local public elementary and secondary schools. Here the 2-year rate of increase is on the average 17%. Most of the 10 states not reported occupy relatively small places in the picture. It will be remembered that the new state of Hawaii pays all the operating expenses of the public schools, and from that extreme there is a gradual progression downward to very small percentages paid out of state funds in a few of the mainland states, with the national average being about 40%.

The figures in both tables are preliminary and subject to further verification and rectification where necessary. Exact comparability from state to state is not assured. In a few instances the percentages of increase may have been somewhat affected by the interposition of small deficiency appropriations. With these cautions and others not detailed, the tables afford an overview that has some usefulness.

Table 59. State appropriations for operating expenses of local public junior and community colleges, fiscal years 1957-58, 1958-59, and 1960-61, with percentages of increase for 1959-60 over 1957-58, in 16 states.

States	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	2-year increase	Percentage increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
California	\$12,979,000	\$13,800,000	\$15,300,000	\$2,321,000	18
New York	2,200,000	2,750,000	6,150,000*	3,950,000*	179½*
Texas	4,720,000	4,778,000	5,178,000	458,000	9½
Washington	3,368,000	3,368,000	4,180,000	812,000	24
Michigan	3,420,000	3,600,000	3,620,000	200,000	6
Florida	1,874,000	2,751,000	3,401,000	1,527,000	81½
Illinois	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	0	0
Mississippi	1,415,000	1,683,000	1,683,000	268,000	18
Minnesota	400,000	400,000	605,000	205,000	51
Colorado	396,000	426,000	475,000	79,000	11
Maryland	166,000	211,000	337,000	171,000	103
Arizona	300,000	300,000	300,000	0	0
North Carolina	140,000	168,000	209,000	69,000	49
Wyoming	40,000	40,000	200,000	160,000	400
North Dakota	0	0	115,000	115,000	**
New Jersey	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	0
Totals	33,598,000	36,455,000	43,933,000	10,335,000	31

* These figures include a subsidy of \$2.7 million to the Board of Higher Education of the city of New York for general education in the first two college years.

** Zero appropriations prior to 1959-60 make percentage increase not computable.

APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE AID FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Table 60. State appropriations for operating expenses of local public schools, fiscal years 1957-58, 1958-59, and 1959-60, with percentages of increase for 1959-60 over 1957-58, in 40 states, in thousands of dollars.

States	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	2-year increase	Percentage increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
California	\$521,251	\$561,100	\$620,300	\$99,049	19
New York	477,678	533,971	593,170	115,492	24
Pennsylvania	320,678	320,678	352,589	31,911	10
Texas	282,635	295,309	310,896	28,261	10
Michigan	233,700	246,600	272,600	38,900	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio	183,590	189,540	203,150	19,560	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois	138,361	138,361	187,604	49,243	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Washington	131,361	131,361	163,011	31,650	24
North Carolina	145,656	149,994	160,716	15,060	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Florida	139,473	150,142	152,743	13,270	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louisiana	120,020	124,870	147,782	27,762	23
Georgia	119,884	129,060	137,410	17,526	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minnesota	104,293	108,181	113,394	9,101	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tennessee	84,997	90,073	95,250	10,253	12
Indiana	93,680	95,049	94,056	376	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Virginia	67,076	77,415	96,889	19,813	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Jersey	70,665	73,303	75,965	5,300	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri	72,008	73,106	74,941	2,933	4
Maryland	42,708	46,272	61,263	18,555	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
West Virginia	51,330	52,155	53,388	2,058	4
Oregon	47,837	47,837	53,378	5,541	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mississippi	39,345	48,906	48,906	9,561	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oklahoma	33,728	36,737	46,000	12,272	36 $\frac{1}{4}$
Connecticut	32,366	34,591	41,920	9,554	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah	30,200	30,200	37,800	7,600	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
Iowa	33,790	33,790	34,450	660	2
Hawaii	24,910	24,910	33,280	8,370	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Carolina	27,744	27,744	29,829	2,085	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas	25,119	28,012	29,891	4,772	19
Delaware	25,000	27,000	29,500	4,500	18
Massachusetts	22,437	23,391	28,003	5,566	25
Idaho	11,000	11,000	13,500	2,500	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maine	11,206	11,233	13,098	1,892	17
North Dakota	8,875	8,875	9,341	466	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rhode Island	8,491	8,841	9,123	632	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montana	6,400	7,100	8,094	1,694	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vermont	4,197	4,423	4,900	703	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Dakota	3,370	2,500	3,471	101	3
New Hampshire	1,296	1,465	1,206	-- 90	--7
Wyoming	122	122	143	21	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Totals	3,798,477	4,005,217	4,432,950	634,473	17

NOTE: For some cautions and explanations regarding Table 60, see reverse of this page.

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