

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 timely newsnotes regarding pertinent events in their respective states.

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FLORIDA. The 1963 legislative session is scheduled to begin in April. Requests for appropriations out of the state general fund, for operating expenses of public higher education for the two fiscal years 1963-64 and 1964-65, are reported as in Table 9.

Table 9. Requests for state appropriations (general fund) for operating expenses of higher education in Florida, for two fiscal years, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums requested	
	1963-64	1964-65
U of Florida	\$19,102	\$19,724
Health Center	7,797	8,250
Ag Exp Sta	6,585	6,958
Ag Exten	1,953	2,064
Engrng Exp	500	530
Subtotals	35,937	37,526
Florida State U	13,692	14,877
U of South Fla	5,858	7,416
Florida A & M U	4,131	4,558
Hospital	129	123
Subtotals	4,260	4,681
Fla Atlantic U	4,369	5,323
Inst for Contin		
U Studies	2,105	2,374
Board of Control	292	279
Administered	1,703	1,746
Subtotals	1,995	2,025
Totals	68,216	74,222

Note: The School for the Deaf and the Blind, also governed by the Board of Control, and operating on an annual budget of about \$1½ million per year, is not included in this tabulation.

ILLINOIS. Press reports of mid-January indicated that the new State Board of Higher Education, by a narrowly divided vote, decided to recommend that the grand total of requests for state

operating funds for the biennium 1963-65 for the six state universities be reduced from \$307 million to about \$295 million. This would be an overall reduction of less than 4%, including recommended reductions of about 3% for the University of Illinois and about 11% for Southern Illinois University.

Decisions of the Board of Higher Education on these matters are merely advisory, with no assurance that they will be accepted by the universities or adopted by the legislature.

A big Chicago daily, long famed for its uncanny skill in putting its editorial foot in its mouth, says "Total costs will be astronomical unless there is a board of higher education strong enough to prevent waste, duplication, and empire-building." Without offering a scintilla of evidence, it seems to be assumed that university trustees and administrative officers are horse-thieves who will abscond with the kitchen stove unless policed by Gestapo methods. Public higher education is too important to have its discussion kept on this level.

The main interest of the people of Illinois is in operating a flexible, adaptable, expanding system of public higher education fit for one of the nation's most populous and wealthy states.

INDIANA. The Post-High School Education Study Commission reported to the governor in November 1962, and the Report has been issued as a large-format 56-page printed document. The Commission of 17 members included two senators and two members of the house of representatives, three representatives of the Indiana (Continued on page 335)

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Conference of Higher Education, and single representatives of each of the three public governing boards, the state department of public instruction, the Association of School Superintendents, the State Teachers Association, the state Chamber of Commerce, the state AFL-CIO, and the Indiana Farm Bureau. Chairman was John W. Hicks, assistant to the president, Purdue University.

Recommending that for the immediate future the need for additional facilities be met by expanding the system of "extension centers" of the existing universities, the Commission nevertheless adds a recommendation that permissive legislation be enacted to enable communities, after a referendum by the voters, to establish local community colleges. Such a community could embrace more than one school district, or more than one county.

This latter recommendation is an innovation of significance in Indiana. It may mean the beginning of a future network of community colleges, just as a somewhat similar Ohio statute of 1961 has already led to the inception of the Cuyahoga County Community College, now definitely on the way to opening its doors.

Another major recommendation concerns "post-high school training other than at the college level." It is urged that the legislature create an Indiana School for Practical Education which would be a board of trustees appointed by the governor, with complete responsibility for the development of this type of education throughout the state. It would study the needs; contract with public school systems or colleges, public or private, or other agencies to carry on programs appropriate in particular communities; and if considered necessary, establish one or more campuses and conduct schools of its own. General education and "citizenship courses" would not be excluded from the curricula, but the main purpose of the whole enterprise would be "practical and vocational post-high school education". Reminiscent of the language of the Morrill Act of 1862, eh!

A state scholarship system is also suggested by the Commission, but not spelled out in detail. The report contains an estimate of future needs, with enrollment projections to 1979; an inventory of the present facilities in colleges and universities; and a useful 8-page statement on "Patterns of Post-High School Education in Other States," in which some phases of the nationwide scene are exhibited, and attention is given in some detail to California, New York, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin.

The report is constructive and forward-looking, and attuned to Hoosier educational traditions, which have many unique and admirable features.

MARYLAND. On February 6 and 7 both houses of the legislature passed a measure creating an Advisory Council on Higher Education on which will be represented the University of Maryland, the State Board of Education, and a new Board of Trustees governing the five state colleges, formerly known as teachers colleges.

The new measure also directs that these colleges be developed on the liberal arts side, in addition to their teacher-education programs, to a point where they receive accreditation as liberal arts colleges; and adds that Morgan State College, which is already accredited as a liberal arts and multi-purpose institution, shall also come under the jurisdiction of the new board of trustees after any three of the former teachers colleges shall have become fully accredited as liberal arts institutions.

The new statewide structure is patterned upon the recommendations of the Curlett Commission (reviewed in an earlier number of GRAPEVINE). It has the support of Governor Tawes, and he has conferred with the heads of the institutions for the purpose of ascertaining suitable budget requirements for prompt implementation of the plan.

MINNESOTA. The Liaison Committee on Higher Education in Minnesota, the voluntary agency of statewide coordination, has issued a 16-page printed (Continued on page 336)

MINNESOTA. (Continued from page 335)

Report for 1961-63, with 11 specific recommendations, several of which concern the future development of the state-wide system of 2-year colleges based on local taxing districts. One of the recommendations is that the state should contribute 50 per cent of the cost of new facilities and equipment for 2-year colleges after federal aid is computed.

Statutes relating to junior colleges should be revamped and codified, says the Committee, to make it possible for a junior college to be maintained either by a public school district or a special junior college district. It recommends that in all cases the junior college should be housed separately from other instructional units.

The Committee recommends establishment of two new comprehensive junior colleges in southwestern Minnesota: one in the Fairmont area, and one in the area of Redwood Falls-Marshall-Montevideo-Granite Falls. It also reports that three new comprehensive junior colleges should be set up now in the area suburban to the Twin Cities.

Attention is also given to the "elimination of political boundaries" by workable arrangements for interchange of students and joint use of facilities by institutions located close together but on opposite sides of the state line, such as the case of the University of Minnesota campus at Duluth and Superior State College in Wisconsin; and of the University of North Dakota, directly across the state line from northwestern Minnesota.

The Liaison Committee continues its commitment to the development of an on-going statewide plan for higher education in Minnesota. Thus Minnesota is an active addition to the group of states demonstrating confidence in voluntary planning agencies, as distinguished from superimposed coercive agencies.

NEVADA. Press reports indicate that state appropriations recommended by the governor for the University of Nevada for the biennium 1963-65 amount to \$12.5 million, about \$2 million less than the university's requests, but about \$2

million greater than the level of the current budget,-- the increase over the 1962-63 appropriations being \$800,000 for the first year of the next biennium and \$1,200,000 for the second year.

The autonomy of the University of Nevada, as provided in the state constitution, has been studied for several months by Dean Frank C. Newman of the University of California School of Law at Berkeley, and he recently made a preliminary report to a group of legislators, members of the Board of Regents, administrative officers, and other interested citizens.

Actually the Nevada constitution gives the Regents a large degree of independence in the management of the university; but this fact has not always received the amount of attention that has been given to similar provisions in the constitutions of Michigan, California, Minnesota, and some other states.

As one result, the proper relationships between the Regents and the other agencies of the state government need to be clarified and widely understood; and it is expected that Dean Newman's forthcoming final authoritative report will perform an important service.

NORTH CAROLINA. The Report of the Governor's Commission on Education Beyond the High School, dated August 31, 1962, is a beautifully illustrated 133-page printed document in large format.

There are 61 explicit recommendations, only a few of which can be mentioned here. Number one is that the State Board of Higher Education be reconstituted, to consist of 11 members: 7 laymen (of whom 1 would be a member of the State Board of Education, appointed 6-year overlapping terms by the governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly; plus 4 presidents of public institutions of higher education. Three of these presidents would be appointed by the governor on recommendation of the Council of State College Presidents. The fourth would be the president of the University of North Carolina, ex officio.

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NORTH CAROLINA. (Continued from page 336)

Six of the 26 members of the Governor's Commission entered a 4-page dissent, centered about objections to the inclusion of the four presidents as voting members of the reconstituted Board.

The majority recommendation is, obviously, a compromise between the idea of having a statewide coordinating board composed wholly of ranking institutional representatives, and the idea of having all institutional representatives excluded, so far as that is possible. (It is often difficult to find well-qualified residents of the state who are wholly free of any connection with any institution, as alumnus, former board member, local resident, or friend of a particular institution for other special reason).

Prominent among the recommendations is that the existing public junior colleges at Charlotte and Wilmington be developed into state-supported four-year colleges, adding the third year in 1963 and the fourth year in 1964. Similar development is envisioned for the Asheville area, but not recommended until such time as the full-time equivalent college parallel enrollment of Asheville-Biltmore Junior College shall reach 700.

Each of the new 4-year state colleges would have a governing board appointed and constituted in a manner similar to that of the other nine state colleges. After describing the 3 areas intended as bases for the proposed 3 new state colleges, the Commission says there are no other places in the state where such a development seems likely to be needed within the foreseeable future. This is to quiet those who become nervous at the thought of a junior college becoming a 4-year college.

Playing up the concept of the comprehensive 2-year community college, the Commission believes that the existing community colleges and industrial education centers should eventually be merged, and recommends that the State Board of Education, which already has the industrial education centers under its jurisdiction, should also be the

state agency for community colleges. It recommends that the pattern of financing community colleges be as follows:

(1) Land, buildings, and maintenance of plant be a local responsibility; (2) equipment, furnishings, and library acquisitions come from state and federal funds; and (3) annual operating expenses be divided:

State and federal...	65%
County funds.....	15%
Student fees.....	20%

Says the report: "The community college must have a campus of its own, apart from local public school facilities."

The Commission envisions a doubling of state appropriations for state-supported higher education within ten years, and takes in general an admirably expansive and optimistic attitude, showing a good grasp of the rising importance of higher education in North Carolina and in the nation.

OHIO. Following is an excerpt from an editorial broadcast on the three last days of December, 1962 by Radio Station WRFD, Columbus-Worthington, Ohio:

"Ohio's per capita expenditure for its colleges and universities is 25 per cent below the national average, putting us in 39th place in the nation. And this situation prevails in a state which ranks 14th in per capita income.

"WRFD believes that this miserly approach to education must be abandoned immediately if Ohio is to have any assurance of a prosperous future. We must increase our support of education if our economy is to expand and if we are to meet our responsibilities to the young people of the state. This means an end to penny-pinching, for we are going to have to boost our expenditures sharply for both our public schools and our colleges and universities.

"We are not in a position to say whether this money can be gained through increased excise taxes or if a state income tax is necessary, as some people contend. But we do know that the money will have to be found, and we also know that Ohio is a wealthy state, which can afford to spend
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OHIO. (Continued from page 337)

far more for education than it is spending at the present time."

OREGON. A Governor's Committee on a Graduate Center in Portland reported to Governor Mark O. Hatfield July 30, 1962, urging the establishment of an Oregon Cooperative Center for Graduate Education and Advanced Research in the Portland metropolitan area.

The State Board of Higher Education in March 1962 authorized the creation of a Coordinating Committee on Graduate Study within the state system, to provide recommendations for statewide development, and with emphasis on the Portland area. This Committee's executive director, Miles C. Romney, made a preliminary survey report November 29, 1962. Interesting and important questions are raised as to the roles of the two state universities and of Portland State College and of the Oregon General Extension Division, as well as the appropriate participation of private institutions such as Reed College and the University of Portland. Present indications seem to point toward the setting up of an autonomous Graduate Center with the nucleus of a full-time faculty.

WISCONSIN. It is reported that the total of state funds asked for the University and the state colleges for the biennium 1963-65 will be \$46 million more than for the preceding biennium. Principal items of increase include \$12 million for faculty salary raises of 11% the first year, and 9% the second year of the biennium; and funds for additional capital outlays.

TEXAS. Appropriations of state tax funds recommended by the Commission of Higher Education are reported as in Table 10, for two fiscal years.

Table 10. Recommended appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in Texas, fiscal years 1963-64 and 1964-65, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums recommended	
	1963-64	1964-65
U of Texas	\$17,681	\$18,343
U Tex Medical	17,832	18,124
Tex Western Coll	2,558	2,573
A & M Coll of Tex	7,610	7,842
Arlington S C	3,801	3,828
Tarleton S C	1,013	1,018
Prairie View A&M	2,780	2,704
Ag & Engrng Serv	6,358	6,495
U of Houston	8,014	8,245
Tex Technological C	7,672	7,704
North Tex State U	6,245	6,329
Lamar S C of Technol	3,379	3,477
Sam Houston S T C	3,326	3,411
Texas Southern U	3,025	3,054
Texas Woman's U	2,394	2,445
Tex Coll Arts & Indus	2,263	2,395
East Texas State C	2,876	2,937
Midwestern U	1,129	2,886
Southwest Tex S C	2,424	2,423
Stephen F. Austin S C	2,073	2,166
West Texas S C	1,972	1,992
Sul Ross S C	1,064	1,020
All other agencies*	1,709*	5,670*
Totals	109,298	117,079

*Includes Commission of Higher Education (a) operation, and (b) funds for allocation; three System offices; and other agencies, chiefly museums.

The recommended totals represent increases of slightly above 40% over the sums appropriated for the comparable fiscal years two years earlier.

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