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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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ASKINGS IN SIX IMPORTANT STATES
ARE RUNNING ABOUT 50 PER CENT
ABOVE APPROPRIATIONS OF 2 YEARS
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GRAPEVINE makes no attempt to report the requests for state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in all the states; but thanks to the alertness of our correspondents we have at hand good indications of these askings for 1965 in six important states. Iowa and New York appear on this page; and California, Georgia, Indiana, and Wisconsin were reported on pages 456 and 457.

By a crude process of averaging the percentages of increase and noting their range, we conclude that the requests for 1965 appear to represent an average increase of about 51% over the appropriations of 1963, two years ago. In none of these states would the percentage of gain be less than 30, and in none higher than 100.

These fragmentary indications lead us to reiterate our prediction that 1965 will be a big year for public higher education.

IOWA. For the biennium 1965-67 the three principal state institutions are requesting through the State Board of Regents approximately \$127 million of state tax funds for operating expenses. This would represent a gain of about 32½% over their total appropriation for the biennium 1963-65, two years ago.

NEW YORK. A recent press report, not disclosing an official source, says the State University of New York (SUNY), embracing more than 30 institutions, will require \$60 million more for annual operating expenses from the state in fiscal year 1965-66 than in the current year 1964-65.

If correct, this would mean a state appropriation of \$184 million for fiscal year 1965-66, which would represent a gain of about 96% over the \$94 million appropriation for fiscal year 1963-64, two years ago. The actual appropriation for the current fiscal year 1964-65 is approximately \$124 million.

The Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, governing the City University of New York (now consisting of four 4- and 5-year colleges, an advanced graduate division, and six 2-year community colleges) is reported to have released a preliminary version of its budget for 1965-66 which calls for slightly under \$54 million of tax funds from the city and about \$41½ million from the state. The state's contribution for the current fiscal year 1964-65 was \$31½ million, and for fiscal year 1963-64 it was slightly under \$30 million. The \$41½ million requested for 1965-66 would represent a two-year increase of about 39%.

Plans are in process for a new four-year college for the Borough of Richmond on Staten Island, to be an additional unit of the City University of New York.

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NEW JERSEY. The lower house of the state legislature passed in mid-November a measure under which the state would acquire the Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry, a private institution now operating in rented quarters in the Jersey City Medical Center.

The state would acquire the schools at a price of \$4 million, and would provide an additional \$300,000 toward their operating expenses for the six-month period January 1 to June 30, 1965. The state senate is expected to pass the measure after it reconvenes December 7.

Prior to the action by the lower house, Governor Hughes had appeared before a joint session and urged prompt action in this matter. The schools would be renamed the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, and would be operated for the next five years in their present location under a new state-appointed board of trustees.

A state council on medical and dental education would be set up to study the feasibility of eventually combining the Seton Hall College facilities with those of the new medical school which is to be opened as a unit of Rutgers, the State University, in September 1965. Meantime, it seems probable that New Jersey may soon have two state-supported medical schools--probably none too many for so populous a state.

The proposed \$40 million bond issue, a stop-gap measure to keep state college and university building construction in progress, was approved by popular vote at the election of November 3. The projected distribution of the proceeds among the several institutions was set forth in the September 1964 issue of GRAPEVINE (page 446, Table 1).

The Governor's Committee on New

The first paragraph of the Report: "The program in higher education now maintained by the State of New Jersey is gravely inadequate to meet the needs of its citizens and satisfy the demands of a rapidly growing industrial state. The state-supported institutions are badly undernourished; the variety of their educational curriculums is critically insufficient; there is too little opportunity for professional study; and provisions for specialization in advanced fields of knowledge are severely limited."

Deploring the present form of organization under which the state board of education and the Commissioner of Education exercise detailed control over the state colleges, the Report declares "New Jersey can well profit from the experience of industry, as well as of other states that have recently reorganized their educational systems, in recognizing that there are times when greater decentralization of control is essential for effective results."

- Touching the perennial problem of New Jersey's too-heavy "exportation" of students to colleges in other states, the Report points out that in the Fall of 1963 the net out-migration of New Jersey students to colleges in other states was the astounding number of 56,507. This was by far the largest excess of out-migrants over in-migrants reported by any state. New York, with a population about three times that of New Jersey, was second with a net out-migration of 36,283 students.

Commenting caustically, the Report says "New Jersey has depended too long on other states to carry too many of its educational burdens. This dependency has never been right nor just..."

Cogently critical of the present state control of the state colleges, the Committee notes that these former normal schools are still almost wholly