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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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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 494 (reverse hereof).

Table 15. ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN TWELVE 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	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arkansas	13,551	16,599	20,369	28,722	8,353	41	15,171	112
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
Montana	11,230	10,660	12,177	14,749	2,572	21	3,519	31½
South Dakota	8,078	8,675	10,133	17,383*	7,250	71½*	9,305	115*
Tennessee	17,022	21,522	28,324	41,106	12,782	45	24,084	141
Utah	13,139	15,580	19,154	24,891	5,737	30	11,752	89½
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	71½
Totals	215,525	-	321,567	431,378	109,811	-	215,853	-
Weighted averages	-	-	-	-	-	34%	-	100%

\*Tentative report, subject to verification.

Reports received by GRAPEVINE up to April 15, 1965, are consolidated in Table 15, above. These twelve states are predominantly Southern, and if not of that region, then of comparatively small population, with only one exception. They are a somewhat skewed sample of the fifty states, but their early reports have set an encouraging tone. American state legislatures are generally playing their parts well, and merit praise for their recognition of the necessity of rapidly increasing tax support of public higher education. They also understand the importance of maintaining wide spheres of institutional autonomy and individual freedom of choice.

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

Table 16. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Arkansas, for each fiscal year of biennium 1965-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Arkansas	
(incl Ag Exp Sta, Ag Exten & Grad Inst Tech)	\$11,792
Medical Center	
(incl Child Guidance Ctr)	4,676
Indus Res & Exten Ctr	155
Night Law School	132
Soils Testing Lab	118
<u>Subtotal, U of A -</u>	<u>\$16,873</u>
Arkansas State College	
(incl Beebe branch)	2,914
Ark Ag, Mech & Normal Coll	1,714
Ark State Teachers Coll	1,576
Henderson State Tchrs Coll	1,448
Arkansas Polytechnic Coll	1,256
Southern State College	1,108
Arkansas A & M College	959
<u>Subtotal, St Colls -</u>	<u>\$10,975</u>
Educational television	352
Regional Education *	171
<u>Total (except comm coll aid)</u>	<u>28,372</u>
State aid for community colls	350
<u>Total</u>	<u>28,722</u>

\*Payments to the Southern Regional Education Board.

The totals for each fiscal year of biennium 1965-67 appear to represent a gain of about 41% over the comparable sums of two years ago.

A new statute provides for state income tax withholding, now in practice in many other states.

After adoption of a constitutional amendment, legislation was enacted authorizing establishment of local community junior colleges, and providing for state participation in their support.

CALIFORNIA. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 29, introduced by Senator Miller on February 11, 1965, would direct the Joint Legislative Budget Committee to "study the fiscal and budgetary restrictive controls in relation to the administration and operation of the California State Colleges." That Committee, "working with the Trustees of the California State Colleges, the Office of the Legislative Analyst, and the Department of Finance," would be directed to report not later than the fifth legislative day of the 1966 regular session, its findings and recommendations for fully implementing the language of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 16 (1960 First Extraordinary Session, Chapter 24).

This is a nudge to the fiscal agencies to give attention to the mandate of 1960 to loosen and simplify the amazingly complex and rigid statehouse fiscal controls which were hamstringing the state colleges.

The Concurrent Resolution of 1960 provided specifically that "the trustees of the state college system shall be given a large degree of flexibility in determining the most effective use of funds..." and "it is the desire and intention of the Legislature that budget bills... shall provide for the state college system certain exemptions from fiscal and budgetary controls similar to those exemptions presently granted to the University of California."

The 1965 Resolution has a preamble composed of no fewer than ten "Whereases" of which at least one should be in the hatband of every state legislator in the nation:

"The Legislature firmly believes that fiscal flexibility is an integral part of the responsible operations of institutions of higher learning and is considered the hallmark necessary to enrich the diversity of higher education."

Readers will recognize the underscored statement as one of GRAPEVINE'S gospels.

FLORIDA. What can happen in a state which two generations ago reduced all its state universities to centralized and consolidated statehouse control is illustrated by a scanty sketch of a few of the serio-comic events of early 1965, gleaned from the public press by GRAPEVINE.

The statute creating a new nine-member Board of Regents to replace the long-standing seven-member Board of Control became effective January 1. The outgoing governor, Farris Bryant, who had a few more days in office, promptly appointed the nine members of the new board, including all seven of the members of its predecessor. The incoming governor, Haydon Burns, then demanded that all nine of the appointees resign, but for some time got no response. Eventually the state supreme court ruled that the terms of all of Governor Bryant's nine appointees will expire at the end of the current session of the Senate; and all but two of the seven holdovers from Bryant's Board of Control are now reported to have resigned as well as his two additional appointees, and been replaced by appointees of Governor Burns.

It is said the seven new members include a Negro real estate broker of West Palm Beach, a "clubwoman" of Coral Gables, and a physician of Orlando. No Negro ever was appointed before, and it is said that only once before was there a woman member, though the Board of Control functioned for sixty years as the sole governing board for Florida's universities. These steps toward broader representativeness will probably produce good results; but the first principle of university governance was violated, perhaps unwittingly, perhaps craftily, by adopting a constitutional amendment and an implementing statute which made it possible for one governor to appoint an entire new governing board, thus enabling him, if he wishes, to dominate the board during his whole term.

The question of rejecting a statewide uniform "trimester" university

calendar, adopted by the outgoing board but bitterly opposed by many educators and citizens, is commingled in the uproar. It is said that the new board will await the advice of the university presidents and faculties before acting on this matter.

The success of Florida's growing system of state universities and public community colleges depends in great part upon the maintenance of an ongoing consensus in which citizens, students, faculty members, university administrators, governing board members, legislators, and governors all contribute effective voices, and have the high morale that comes from a sense of freedom and flexibility.

Much can be lost by premature attempts to enforce a statewide uniformity which is in no sense appropriate in higher education, where large spheres of autonomy for individuals and institutions are of the essence of the process.

If education at the higher levels is to be excellent-- to inspire thoughts and discoveries which elevate the welfare of millions of mankind, students and their professors and presidents need to be largely "let alone" and supported and encouraged rather than "directed" from the statehouse.

There is some evidence of increasing reliance on and confidence in the presidents and faculties of the Florida universities, and of better institutional morale. In recent years the state has achieved a great deal, and has much more to accomplish, in developing a statewide network of public junior colleges and in establishing additional new universities. In general gains have been great and the outlook is bright.

GRAPEVINE confidently predicts that Florida's governor and legislature will continue abundant financial support of public higher education, recognizing the indispensability of this service in a state with growing population, growing economic strength, and growing prospects.

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INDIANA. The 1965 legislature approved the establishment of a state-supported School of Architecture, to be located at Ball State University at Muncie. An appropriation of \$100,000 was made for the ensuing biennium for planning and other initial work.

A dean of the school is expected to be appointed soon, and the first entering class will be accepted in the Fall of 1966. The 1967 legislature will be asked to finance a new building for the school, probably designed to accommodate 200 students.

These events result from the favorable report of the Legislative Advisory Commission's subcommittee which studied for several months the need for a state supported school of architecture and the choice of a suitable location for it. The only other school of architecture in Indiana is at the private University of Notre Dame at South Bend.

The matter of expanding the facilities for medical education in Indiana is receiving much study. Indiana University's Medical Center at Indianapolis is now one of the largest medical schools in the nation (approximately 205 Freshmen admitted each year).

The well-known consulting firm of Booz, Allen, and Hamilton has recommended to the Trustees of Indiana University, after a statewide study, that the best solution is to concentrate additional facilities for medical education at the Indianapolis Campus, developing eventually there a great "Medical University" which might include two or more medical schools of traditional size, plus other schools of the various paramedical professions, as well as pre-clinical instruction in the biological sciences.

This is a new and intriguing concept which may indeed have advantages scarcely obtainable in any other way.

Some citizens and organizations in the South Bend--Mishawaka area of Northern Indiana are active in advocating the location of a state medical school in that region of the state.

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

Table 17. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Montana, biennium 1965-67, the two fiscal years in separate columns, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	1965-66	1966-67
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of Montana *	\$4,645	\$5,296
Montana State U **	4,869	5,662
Ag Exp Sta	1,287	1,410
Ag Exten Serv	399	399
<b>Subtotals, MSU @@</b>		
Mont Coll Mineral Sci & Technology***	520	577
Bureau of Mines	183	190
<b>Subtotals, MCMST @@@</b>		
Eastern Mont Coll	1,246	1,498
Northern Mont Coll	828	926
Western Mont Coll	521	577
<b>Subtotals, U's &amp; C's @</b>		
WICHE	142	138
Exec Sec'y's Office	91	92
Board of Education	19	19
<b>Totals</b>	<b>14,749</b>	<b>16,784</b>

- \* Formerly Montana State University.
- \*\* Formerly Montana State College.
- \*\*\* Formerly Montana School of Mines.
- @ The two subtotals are respectively \$14,498,000 and \$16,535,000.
- @@ \$6,555,000 and \$4,471,000 for MSU.
- @@@ \$703,000 and \$767,000 for MCMST.

The total for fiscal year 1965-66 seems to be a gain of slightly more than 21% over that for fiscal year 1963-64, two years earlier.

Comparing the totals for fiscal years 1966-67 and 1964-65 shows an apparent gain of about 25½% over that period of two years.

If the two bienniums 1965-67 and 1963-65 are simply compared as to biennial totals, the apparent two-year gain is about 23½%. At any rate Montana is rising somewhat from the disastrous budget-cutting which characterized the biennium 1961-63.

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

Table 18. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expense of higher education in South Dakota, biennium 1965-67 with fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67 shown separately, in thousands of dollars. (Tentative report, subject to verification and possible correction)

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated	
	1965-66 (2)	1966-67* (3)
U of South Dakota	\$4,256	\$4,143
South Dakota State U	7,631	7,701
School of Mines	1,467	1,443
Northern State Coll	1,673	1,698
Black Hills St Coll	1,057	1,068
Southern State Coll	755	754
Gen Beadle St Coll	688	702
Board of Regents	4,597**	1,875
<b>Totals</b>	<b>22,125</b>	<b>19,384*</b>
LESS non-tax funds	4,742	4,995
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17,382</b>	<b>14,389*</b>

\* Though the present total is less than that for the preceding fiscal year, this is not necessarily to be taken as final. The legislature's current plan of operation contemplates that the 1966 session will consider supplementary appropriations.

\*\* Includes \$1,500,000 for salary increases, \$500,000 for new positions, \$1,232,000 for deferred maintenance, \$1,067,500 for operating contingency reserve (previously going to the institutions on a continuing appropriation) and \$504,500 for building repairs heretofore appropriated directly to the institutions.

The indicated total for fiscal year 1965-66 may represent a gain of as much as 71½% over fiscal year 1963-64, two years ago. However, changes in the manner of making appropriations may account for some of the difference, and therefore the percentage of gain must be considered as only tentative until corroborated or modified.

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

Table 19. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Tennessee, biennium 1965-67, with fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67 shown separately, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	1965-66	1966-67
	(2)	(3)
U of Tennessee (incl medical units)	\$17,219	\$19,826
Ag Exten Serv	1,910	2,060
Ag Exp Sta	1,314	1,464
Mem Res Hosp	275	275
Munic Tech Serv	72	72
<b>Subtotals, U of T *</b>		
Memphis State U	6,177	7,550
East Tenn State U	3,811	4,561
Tenn A & I State U	2,939	3,496
Tenn Polytechnic U	2,935	3,485
Middle Tenn State U	2,893	3,391
Austin Peay St Coll	1,561	1,759
<b>Totals</b>	<b>41,106</b>	<b>47,939</b>

\* The subtotals for the University of Tennessee are respectively \$20,790,000 and \$23,697,000.

The total for fiscal year 1965-66 is a gain of 45% over 1963-64, two years ago; and a gain of 141% over 1959-60, six years ago.

The total for 1966-67 is a gain of 50% over 1964-65, two years earlier. Biennium 1965-67 appears to have gained nearly 48% over the preceding biennium.

The foregoing is good news. Another matter of congratulation is the fact that the proposal to increase greatly the degree of centralization in the state-level structure for higher education in Tennessee, written up by the Legislative Council in compliance with the mandate of 1963 joint resolution of the legislature, "died in committee" and made no progress in the 1965 session.