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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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TEN OF THE SIXTEEN MOST POPULOUS STATES IN THE NATION REPORT AVERAGE TWO-YEAR GAINS OF 43 PER CENT, AND AVERAGE SIX-YEAR GAINS OF 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT: THE SEVEN MOST POPULOUS OF THESE TEN STATES HAVE APPROPRIATED \$1 BILLION FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE SINGLE FISCAL YEAR 1965-66 520

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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 520 (reverse hereof).

TEN OF THE SIXTEEN MOST POPULOUS STATES IN THE NATION SHOW TWO-YEAR GAINS OF 43% AND SIX-YEAR GAINS OF 144½%

Table 46. Annual appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in ten of the sixteen most populous states in the nation, for even-numbered fiscal years 1960-1966, with dollar gains and percentage gains over latest two years and latest six 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)
New York	78,546	116,879	182,918	283,722	100,804	55	205,176	26½
Illinois	90,289	116,293	148,170	204,403	56,233	38	114,114	126
Ohio	43,331	52,014	60,670	85,045	24,375	40½	41,714	96½
Texas	71,021	84,873	114,924	165,301	50,377	44	94,280	133
Florida	40,392	51,438	68,143	95,476	27,333	40	55,084	136½
Indiana	45,463	55,316	70,866	90,105	19,239	27	44,642	98
North Carolina	28,419	36,087	46,768	76,323	29,555	63	47,904	168½
Missouri	24,744	29,251	44,526	62,168	17,642	40	37,424	151¼
Virginia	25,544	30,832	35,858	40,830	4,972	14	15,286	60
Georgia	24,058	29,046	35,270	50,859	15,589	44	26,801	111½
Totals	471,807	-	808,113	1,154,232	346,119	-	682,425	-
Weighted averages						43		144½

The six populous states yet unreported, with their ranks among the sixteen most populous, are: California (1), Pennsylvania (3), Michigan (7), New Jersey (8), Massachusetts (9), and Wisconsin (15).

Note that the first seven states named in Table 46 have appropriated approximately \$1 billion for the single fiscal year 1965-66. The two largest state systems of higher education, in California and Michigan, will be reported later.

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ILLINOIS. Appropriations of state tax funds for operation of higher education, biennium 1965-67:

Table 47. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Illinois, biennium 1965-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Illinois	\$196,161
Tuberculosis Inst.	203
Subtotal, U of I -	\$196,364
Southern Illinois U	75,756
Educational Television	400
Subtotal, S I U -	\$76,156
Northern Illinois U	32,498
Illinois State U at Normal	26,323
Eastern Illinois U	16,194
Western Illinois U	15,994
Chicago Teachers College*	10,000
Bd of Gvs of St Colls & U's**	354
Subtotal, BGSC&U -	\$101,363
State Scholarship Commission	10,350
State Guaranteed Loans Program	515
University Civil Service	290
University Retirement System	268
State Bd of Higher Education	300
Subtotal, except jr colls -	\$385,606
State aid to jr colls	22,900
State Jr Coll Board***	300
Total	408,806

*Former municipal institution made a state institution by act of 1965.

**Former Teachers College Board renamed Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities by act of 1965.

***Board of 8 members appointed by the governor, plus the Superintendent of Public instruction as chairman, created by act of 1965.

The total for biennium 1965-67 is a gain of 38% over the comparable figure for the preceding biennium, two years ago. The six year gain since 1959 is slightly more than 126%.

The 1965 junior college act establishes a new class (Class I) of junior

ILLINOIS (Continued from preceding column) colleges, to be eligible for half their annual operating funds from the state, and three-fourths of their capital costs from state (and federal) funds. These must be organized under the junior college district law, in a district with a minimum of 30,000 population (or consisting of three entire counties), having an assessed valuation of at least \$75 million and providing a comprehensive program.

For capital aid from the state they must also project a full-time enrollment of 1,000 students within 5 years (2,000 if within the Chicago standard metropolitan area).

In addition to doubling the biennial appropriation for state scholarships, the legislature also raised the maximum individual grant from \$750 to \$1,000 per year. On the surface this appears extremely praiseworthy, but it will probably be largely cancelled out by another round of fee-raising by the private institutions, into whose coffers most of the scholarship money goes.

The State Board of Higher Education, apart from its duties relating to making surveys and recommendations, is given two additional powers which, as pointed out before by GRAPEVINE, authorize it to interfere in two important aspects of the local administration of the state universities: (1) to approve capital improvements financed by revenue bonds, and (2) to establish minimum admission standards.

Both of these measures are intended for use as tools to force larger proportions of students into the open-door junior colleges, by denying them admission and housing facilities at the state universities. If used, they amount to a restriction of freedom of choice which ought not to be countenanced in an open society.

The future of the junior college will not be enhanced by forcing students into it who would rather go elsewhere, and are able to do so. This is not the real merit of the junior college. Its

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ILLINOIS (Continued from page 521)

principal advantage is its accessibility to students from low-income families who would otherwise not go to college at all, but who will attend the local junior college voluntarily and gladly, and not as a forced second or third choice.

New appropriations for capital outlays aggregated about \$25 million, of which more than \$14 million were for the University of Illinois and more than \$4 million for Southern Illinois University. For rentals to the State Building Authority during 1965-67 the appropriation was slightly less than \$22 million.

New authorizations for capital expenditures by the State Building Authority (not involving any cash outlays during 1965-67), giving early indications of where important development of physical plants is likely to occur within a few years, amounted to a total of \$115 million, distributed among the several institutions as shown in Table 48.

Table 48. New authorizations by the 1965 Illinois legislature to the State Building Authority for capital improvements at the state institutions of higher education in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	New authorizations (2)
U of Illinois	
Chicago Circle campus	\$27,500
Champaign-Urbana	7,420
Medical Center (Chicago)	5,650
<u>Subtotal, U of I -</u>	<u>\$40,570</u>
Southern Illinois U	
Carbondale campus	12,580
Edwardsville campus	6,240
<u>Subtotal, S I U -</u>	<u>\$18,820</u>
Northern Illinois U	11,739
Chicago Teachers Coll (North)	9,000
Western Illinois U	6,800
Illinois State U at Normal	4,590
Eastern Illinois U	3,085
<u>Subtotal, 5 insts -</u>	<u>\$35,214</u>
Junior College Districts	20,500
<u>Total</u>	<u>115,104</u>

(This exhibit rectifies and supersedes Table 32, on GRAPEVINE page 508)

IOWA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal biennium 1965-67

Table 49. State tax-fund appropriations for higher education in Iowa, biennium 1965-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
State University of Iowa	41,997
University Hospital	15,241
Psychopathic Hospital	3,305
Hospital School	1,039
Bacteriological Lab	2,020
Lakeside Laboratory	16
<u>Subtotal, SUI -</u>	<u>\$63,528</u>
Iowa State University	32,558
Agricultural Exp Sta	5,833
Co-op Ag Exten Service	4,096
<u>Subtotal, ISU -</u>	<u>\$42,487</u>
State College of Iowa	12,341
State Board of Regents*	213
<u>Total, u's & Coll -</u>	<u>\$118,569</u>
State aid to jr colleges**	4,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>122,569</u>

*Also governs Iowa Braille and Sight-saving School, Iowa School for the Deaf, and Iowa State Sanatorium, which in the aggregate receive about \$5½ million in state tax funds for operating expenses. An act of 1965 provides for the transfer of control of the State Sanatorium to the State University of Iowa

**Estimated.

The total for biennium 1965-67 represents an apparent gain of 29% over the preceding biennium, and a 6-year gain of 79% over biennium 1959-61.

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MINNESOTA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67:

Table 50. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Minnesota, fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	1965-66	1966-67
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of Minnesota	\$38,500	\$42,800
Morris Branch	600	640
Crookston Ag & Tech	60	150
University Hospitals	4,660	5,047
Psychopathic	831	855
Child Psychiatric	318	329
Multiple Schlerosis	111	116
Rehabilitation Ctr	810	860
Genl Ag Extension	950	1,050
Genl Ag Research	800	820
Spl Research & Misc	1,338	1,360
NDEA student loans	122	122
TV feasibility study	150	-
<u>Subtotal, U of Minnesota*</u>		
State colleges --		
Mankato	4,195x	4,755x
St. Cloud	2,913x	3,279x
Moorhead	1,735x	1,966x
Bemidji	1,667x	1,924x
Winona	1,374x	1,539x
Southwest	100x	128x
State Coll Board	113x	116x
NDEA student loans	175	207
Enrollment contingent	200	-
Southwest contingent	25	-
<u>Subtotal, state colls**</u>		
State junior colleges --		
State Jr Coll Board***	2,940	4,088
NDEA student loans	33	49
Contingent	250	-
<u>Subtotal, state jr colls@</u>		
Liaison and Facilities		
Commission for H Edn@@	60	60
<u>Totals</u>	<u>65,211</u>	<u>72,463</u>

* \$49,250,820 and \$54,147,664.
 ** \$12,497,446 and \$13,913,863.

MINNESOTA (Continued from preceding column)

Footnotes to Table 50, continued -

*** The state agency in charge of a state-wide system of 17 junior colleges, now deriving their tax support for operating expenses wholly from the state.

@ \$3,222,862 and \$4,136,772.

@@ This is a new state agency assuming the duties of the Liaison Committee for Higher Education and the administration of the program of loans and grants under the federal Higher Educational Facilities Act of 1963.

x Approximations. Funds are allocated quarterly to the state colleges by the State College Board, and the exact sums to go to each annually cannot be known in advance.

The total for fiscal year 1965-66 represents a gain of slightly more than 31% over the comparable figure for fiscal 1963-64, two years ago. The total for 1966-67 is a gain of 31½% over two years. The 6-year gain from 1959 through 1965 is about 83½%.

After having been created and authorized to take over state support of the 11 locally operated junior colleges by a statute of 1963, the Junior College Board did so formally as of August 1, 1964. The 1963 act authorized a total of 15 junior colleges to be established, and the act of 1965 increased the permitted total to 17. It is reported that not all of the 17 colleges authorized will be in operation within the biennium 1965-67.

Two tax measures of comparatively small consequence were enacted in 1965: the individual income tax rates were slightly increased, and corporate income tax payment dates were accelerated, thus providing a small temporary "windfall." The total additional revenue to be derived from these two measures is estimated to be about \$52 million for the biennium.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Table 51. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in New Hampshire, fiscal years 1965-66 and 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	1965-66	1966-67
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of New Hampshire (incl 2 state colls at Keene and Plymouth)	\$7,325	\$6,425*
Coord Bd of Adv Edn and Accreditation	10	10
<u>Totals</u>	<u>7,335</u>	<u>6,435*</u>

*The Governor and Council are authorized to add a sum not in excess of \$750,000 if the condition of the state's finances at the close of fiscal year 1965-66 makes this possible.

The total for fiscal year 1965-66 is a gain of about 42½% over the comparable figure for 1963-64, two years ago.

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

Table 52. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Rhode Island, fiscal year 1965-66, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Rhode Island	\$8,015
Rhode Island College	2,626
Rhode Island Jr Coll*	600
Trustees of State Colls**	22
<u>Subtotal, u & colls -</u>	<u>\$11,241</u>
<u>State scholarship system***</u>	<u>1,606</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>12,868</u>

* A state institution.

** Governing Board of the University and the colleges.

*** Scholarships for 5% of annual graduating classes in public and private high schools, to attend any accredited college in the United States.

RHODE ISLAND (Continued from preceding column)

The total for fiscal year 1965-66 seems to represent a gain of 61½% over the comparable sum for 1963-64, two years ago. The large gain is partly due to the inauguration of the state scholarship system in 1964, but by no means wholly. The gain for the University of Rhode Island alone over the two years has been somewhat more than 32%.

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

Table 53. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in South Carolina, fiscal year 1965-66, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of South Carolina	\$6,364
Clemson University	4,962
Medical College of S C	4,048
Winthrop College	2,412
South Carolina State Coll	1,928
The Citadel	1,689
<u>Total</u>	<u>21,403</u>

The total for fiscal year 1965-66 appears to be a gain of about 23½% over the comparable sum for 1963-64, two years ago. It represents a gain of approximately 77% over fiscal year 1959-60, six years ago.

The appropriations for 1965-66 include funds sufficient to provide for salary increases for all employees at a minimum of 3%, and authorize the institutions to exceed the minimum if operating funds are sufficient and the State Budget and Control Board approves.

A bond issue of \$1½ million for capital outlay for the Medical College of South Carolina, authorized in 1964, was increased to \$6 million by a 1965 act. For this purpose an additional \$9 million is anticipated from other sources, including federal grants: and the total of \$15 million will be used to practically rebuild the plant of the Medical College on land adjoining its present site.