

M. M. Chambers  
Education Building, Indiana University  
Bloomington, Indiana  
47401

SINCE 1958 EIGHTH YEAR  
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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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CALIFORNIA. One of the most recent reports of California's advisory Coordinating Council for Higher Education is entitled The Master Plan Five Years Later, 53-page document undertaking to review the extent to which the 67 recommendations of the plan drafted in 1959 have been implemented, and what modifications and new features have become necessary, as well as the degree in which some of the vexatious problems of 1959 continue to be unsolved.

The report includes a bibliography of 57 publications of the Council, and a reprint of the text of the Donahoe Higher Education Act of 1960, as amended to date.

In a brief Foreword, Director Willard B. Spalding notes that "the lack of fiscal authority and flexibility for the California State Colleges has seriously handicapped that system in its efforts to provide a quality education to its large and continuously expanding student body while effectively administering its eighteen campuses and planning for four new ones."

He also marks the difficulty of "providing conditions which lead to an uninterrupted and unimpeded flow of eligible students from high school into, and among, the public segments of higher education"; and laments "lack of progress in achieving an increased proportion of state support for the junior colleges."

Reporting for the junior college segment, Henry T. Tyler says "the state's contribution to junior college operational costs is still no greater a percentage than it was in 1960, and, indeed is perhaps somewhat less." He also points

out that the California Junior College Association has consistently maintained that junior colleges should continue to be free from fees. However, the legislature has made permissible "parking and health service fees of a minimal nature", and made mandatory sizeable tuition fees for out-of-state students only.

On the point of progress toward some reasonable fiscal flexibility for the Board of Trustees of State Colleges, some steps have been accomplished.

It will be recalled that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 29 of 1965 directed the Joint Legislative Budget Committee to study and report on the matter. In February 1966, the Business Affairs branch of the office of the Chancellor of the State Colleges presented a very well-reasoned report (19 pp., lithoprinted) persuasively stating the case for fiscal responsibility and authority for the Trustees.

The legislature of 1966 adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 25 (Chapter 69, Session Laws) directing the Trustees to submit to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee not later than December 1, 1966, a plan of financial management "to support delegation of authority to the Trustees to administer fiscal and budgetary affairs of Extension, summer session, and other self-support programs through a revolving fund account."

This is in apparent expectation that the Committee will recommend and the legislature will enact this slight loosening of the fiscal strait-jacket.

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Address communications to M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401

M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington

LOUISIANA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1966-67:

Table 93. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Louisiana, fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
Louisiana State U *	\$39,933
Southern University **	7,934
U of Southwestern La	7,840
Louisiana Polytechnic Inst	6,416
Northwestern St. Coll of La	5,110
Southeastern La College	4,657
Northeast La State Coll	4,618
Grambling College	4,520
McNeese State College	3,435
F T Nicholls State Coll	2,675
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,139</b>

\* Main campus at Baton Rouge; New Orleans campus; and branch campus at Alexandria.

\*\* Southern University's main campus is at Baton Rouge. It also has a New Orleans Center, and the sum of \$252,590 has been requested for a new 2-year branch at Shreveport, to begin in September 1967.

The total for fiscal year 1966-67 appears to represent a gain of 34% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1964-65, two years earlier. The 6-year gain since fiscal year 1960-61 seems to be 98%.

The legislature authorized the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University to establish a second medical school in Shreveport, and to issue up to \$5 million in bonds for initial construction. The Board of Supervisors were also authorized to acquire the school of dentistry previously operated by Loyola University in New Orleans, and to issue \$5½ million in bonds to finance it. The bonds in both cases will be paid off out of the proceeds of the statewide .53-mill ad valorem tax on property.

MICHIGAN. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1966-67:

Table 94. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Michigan, fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Michigan *	\$58,095
Michigan State U	44,180
Ag Exp Sta	3,973
Coop Ag Exten	3,166
Oakland University **	4,251
<b>Subtotal, MSU -</b>	<b>\$55,571</b>
Wayne State U	32,319
Western Michigan U	14,495
Eastern Michigan U	7,093
Mich Technological U ***	5,614
Sault Ste Marie campus	946
Mineral research	283
Wood research	129
Ford Forestry Ctr	123
<b>Subtotal, MTU -</b>	<b>\$7,095</b>
Ferris State College	5,919
Northern Michigan U	4,768
Grand Valley St Coll	2,138
Saginaw Valley St Coll @	431
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,425</b>

\* Main campus at Ann Arbor; campuses at Flint and Dearborn. All state-assisted activities of the University are included in the figure.

\*\* A 4-year institution at Rochester, governed by the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University, whose main campus is at East Lansing.

\*\*\* Main campus at Houghton. The two-year branch at Sault Ste Marie is in process of becoming a 4-year institution, and may become a separate institution having its own governing board. For the current fiscal year the allocation of \$946,000 was made by the Board of Control of Michigan Technological University out of its total legislative appropriation.

@ A projected new 4-year state college in proximity to the tri-cities, Bay City, Midland, and Saginaw.

MICHIGAN (Continued from page 587)

The total for fiscal year 1967-68 appears to be a gain of a little more than 42% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1964-65, two years earlier.

The 6-year gain since fiscal year 1960-61 seems to be 93%--substantially less than the average gain of 129% for all the fifty states over the same period.

At the beginning of the period, Michigan was at a high point, second only to California in size of annual appropriations for higher education. But Michigan has now been surpassed by New York and Illinois, with Texas pressing close behind.

MISSOURI. Approximate allocation of appropriated funds for operating expenses, 1966-67, to the principal components of the University of Missouri:

Table 95. Principal components of the University of Missouri, with approximate allocations of appropriated state tax funds for operating expenses, fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Components (1)	Sums allocated* (2)
Columbia Campus	\$19,253
Schools of Medicine and Nursing and Univ Hosp	8,332
Ag Exp Sta	2,742
<u>Subtotal, Columbia - \$30,327</u>	
Rolla Campus	5,103
Kansas City Campus	5,866
St. Louis Campus	2,149
University-wide programs and services	4,438
<u>Total</u>	<u>47,884</u>

\*The appropriation is lump-sum to the University of Missouri, and the allocations are to be regarded as somewhat flexible, and not to be taken as representing precisely the amounts to be actually expended by each component, but only a close approximation thereof.

NEW JERSEY. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1966-67:

Table 96. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in New Jersey, fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
Rutgers, the State U	\$28,816
<u>Subtotal, Rutgers - \$28,816*</u>	
State Colleges -	
Trenton	5,390
Montclair	5,274
Glassboro	4,923
Newark	4,388
Paterson	3,787
Jersey City	3,684
<u>Subtotal, st colls - \$27,446</u>	
Newark Coll of Engrng	3,418
N J Coll of Med and Dentistry**	2,489
State Scholarships and Loans	5,990
State aid to jr colls	6,957
To county-assisted jr colls	280
Trenton Junior College	225
<u>Subtotal, jr colls - \$7,492</u>	
<u>Total</u>	<u>75,652</u>

\*Includes \$4,793,192 for Agricultural Experiment Station.

\*\*In Jersey City. Acquired from Seton Hall College, a private institution, in 1965.

The total for 1966-67 appears to be a gain of 65% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1964-65, two years earlier. This is one of the highest current rates of gain achieved in any state.

The 6-year gain over fiscal year 1960-61 seems to be 209 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.

New Jersey is moving toward providing public higher educational facilities adequate for its own students. This may cause the practice of "exporting" students to other states to taper off somewhat. Further progress is needed toward broader and more accessible public educational opportunities within the state.

M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington

NEW YORK. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1966-67:

Table 97. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in New York, fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
<b>State University Centers -</b>	
Buffalo	\$36,437
Albany	13,411
Stony Brook	12,791
Binghamton	7,942
<b>Contract Colleges -</b>	
At Cornell U	
Agriculture	11,064
Home Economics	2,717
Ag Exp Sta (Geneva)	2,247
Veterinary	2,190
Indus'l & Labor Rels	2,022
General Services	2,290
<b>Subtotal, at Cornell U - \$32,530</b>	
- Ceramics (Alfred U)	1,430
<b>Medical Centers -</b>	
Upstate (Syracuse)	13,771
Downstate (New York City)	13,439
<b>State University Colleges -</b>	
Buffalo	8,601
Oswego	7,022
New Paltz	6,555
Cortland	5,919
Oneonta	5,604
Brockport	5,446
Geneseo	5,187
Plattsburgh	5,094
Fredonia	4,958
Potsdam	4,792
Nassau	225
Westchester	225
<b>Professional Colleges -</b>	
Forestry (Syracuse U)	4,191
Maritime	2,269
Grad Sch Pub Affairs (Albany)	769
<b>Ag and Tech Institutes -</b>	
Farmingdale	4,975
Alfred	3,403
Morrisville	2,239
Cobleskill	2,137
Delhi	1,941
Canton	1,426

(Continued in next column)

Table 97 (Continued from preceding column).

All SUNY institutions *	7,309
SUNY Scholarship Fund	2,000
Center for International Studies	935
SUNY Central Administration	3,697
Less amt financed by fees **	-22,278
<b>Subtotal, SUNY - \$196,301</b>	
<b>Other than SUNY</b>	
Subsidies to City U of N Y	49,150
Scholar Incentive Program	37,800
Scholarships and Fellowships	32,115
Higher Edn Assistance Corp	12,077
Endowed Chairs	600
Contracts with private schools for health professions	750
State aid to community colls	23,000
To 2-year urban colleges	2,000
<b>Subtotal, other than SUNY - \$157,492</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,793</b>

\* This item is for allocation to the institutions for their share of the NDEA student loan program, the nursing loan program, faculty research grants, a statewide educational television network, a computerized biomedical information program, continuation education, utilities for new buildings, the admissions program, Distinguished and University Professorships, a student work-study program, and salary adjustments for professional positions.

\*\* This is the estimated amount which must be subtracted from the total of appropriations to adjust for the part thereof derived from sources other than state tax funds (chiefly student fees for tuition and related services). NOTE: Three factors prevent the institutional appropriations from being taken as precisely accurate: (1) Distribution of the item marked (\*) in this tabulation would increase them, on the average, about 4%; but (2) subtraction of the item marked (\*\*) reduces them about 12%; and (3) they should again be raised somewhat in view of the statement that "the figures do not include appropriations for such employee fringe benefits as retirement, social security, and health insurance programs." Thus it seems that the institutional figures may not be far from the mark.

NEW YORK (Continued from page 589)

The total for fiscal year 1966-67 appears to be a gain of slightly less than 55% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1964-65, two years earlier.

The 6-year gain since fiscal year 1960-61 seems to be 276%. This is a notable record of progress.

In any effort to compare New York with other states, however, careful note must be taken of the several features in which its support of higher education differs from that of all other states.

For example, the total of \$196,301,000 for operating expenses of the State University of New York is only 55½% of the grand total. Even if we add the subsidy to the City University of New York of \$49,150,000, and the \$25 million of state aid for operating expenses of two-year colleges, we get a figure which is only 76% of the grand total. In other words about 24% of the grand total consists of \$70 million appropriated for scholarships and the "scholar incentive program", and more than \$12 million appropriated to the state's student loan agency.

The \$70 million for scholarships is larger than the total appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in any one of three-fourths of the fifty states.

It also appears that the \$82 million appropriated for student aids is probably larger than the total appropriated by all the other 49 states for similar purposes. Illinois spends about \$5 million a year on scholarships, California about \$5 million, New Jersey about \$6 million, and about 15 other states spend smaller sums, usually much smaller.

It should be well marked, then, that New York is distinctly in a class by itself in spending for student aids about one-fourth of its total annual

tax-fund appropriations for current expenses of higher education.

The present year 1966-67 exhibits a new feature in the higher educational scene in New York--namely the presumptive emergence of two high-ranking public universities among the components of the agglomeration known as the State University of New York.

The current appropriation of \$36½ million for annual operating expenses of the State University Center at Buffalo (prior to 1963 the private University of Buffalo) places that institution somewhere among the top thirty public universities in the nation, as measured by the magnitude of state tax funds appropriated annually.

Money cannot instantly make a great university, but there is a strong likelihood that a university thus generously supported will rise in excellence. The University of Buffalo is still suffering in some respects from the trauma of having been suddenly metamorphosed from private to public, but there is no doubt that it has a bright future as the State University Center at Buffalo.

The so-called "contract colleges", state-supported but administered over-all by the private Cornell University, are New York's public colleges of agriculture, home economics, veterinary science, industrial and labor relations, and the agricultural experiment station at nearby Geneva.

This long-standing group of state colleges is the recipient this year of a total state tax appropriation of the order of \$32½ million. Support of this magnitude, together with their proximity and cooperative relations with Ivy League Cornell, bids fair to open for them a place among the top thirty universities of the nation. The long-delayed hopes for a few really great public universities in the state seem now to be in a fair way of materializing within a reasonable time.