

AN ACT OF FAITH

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by
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and
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Wichita State University
Board of Trustees
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The towering presence of two men was evident in Wichita and in Topeka as the Municipal University of Wichita sought to enter the Kansas state system of higher education. **Paul R. Wunsch** and **Harry F. Corbin**, working together, changed the course of both Wichita's university and the Kansas state system of higher education.

Paul R. Wunsch was elected to the presidency of the Kansas senate. He exercised the power of that position wisely and judiciously. He established himself as a true statesman for all of Kansas and on all issues where he became involved. He was fair and respected for that fairness. He was firm and respected for that firmness. He had great integrity and was respected for that as well. And he brought all these attributes to bear on the issue of incorporating the Municipal University of Wichita into the state system.

Harry F. Corbin led the Municipal University of Wichita through a period of exciting growth after World War II. He brought it to a point where it was ready for still greater responsibility. It was his dream to transform the municipal university into a state institution so that it might serve not only the community in which it was located but the whole State of Kansas and the entire Great Plains region as well. His vigor, his persistence, and his conviction first convinced his own board of regents, then the City Commission of Wichita, then the state legislature, and the Kansas Board of Regents and the citizens of Wichita that the time was at hand to expand the mission of his alma mater.

Senator Wunsch shared that same vision from the perspective of higher educational needs of the whole state. With sincerity and forthrightness, he and Dr. Corbin presented the case that eventually was won on its own merits in the Senate, the House of Representatives, the State Board of Regents, and with leaders of public opinion across Kansas.

Wunsch and Corbin's roles were complementary, for neither working alone could have succeeded in this singularly important undertaking. Wichita and Kansas are the better for their contributions.

This book is dedicated to DR. HARRY F. CORBIN and to the memory of SENATOR PAUL R. WUNSCH on behalf of the many who honor them for the concept and creation of that which is herein characterized as an ongoing "Act of Faith" by the citizens of Wichita, the Legislature, and the University.

September 2, 1984

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FOREWORD

On behalf of the entire Wichita State University family, I wish to express appreciation to the Board of Trustees for publishing the exciting account of a unique experience in the history of the University. The chronicle of that experience is contained in *An Act of Faith*.

Twenty years ago the citizens of the City of Wichita gave to the State of Kansas one of their greatest assets, their University. They also pledged to continue their support of the margin of excellence through the 1.5 mill levy.

Those familiar with the story will enjoy reading once again an accurate account of the leadership of Dr. Harry F. Corbin, who rallied thousands of persons in Wichita and throughout Kansas in support of the creation of a new state university. Those unfamiliar with that effort will also find this account to be fascinating reading. All will be proud of the stewardship of presidents Emory Lindquist and Clark D. Ahlberg as they responded to the challenge of this "act of faith" through truly distinguished leadership.

The present administration of the University has pledged to maintain the commitment to excellence, which has been the tradition of this institution throughout its history, and accepts proudly and with confidence — borne of the knowledge of support from the citizens of the City of Wichita, as well as the State of Kansas — the responsibility for fulfilling the continued high expectations and promise of Wichita State University.

Warren B. Armstrong
President
Wichita State University

PREFACE

This is an account of the Municipal University of Wichita's transformation into Wichita State University, an account of the origin of the 1.5 mill levy that has served the University so well as a permanent endowment, and an economic analysis of the impact of those public monies, which have provided the University a margin for excellence. The story commemorates the time, twenty years ago, when Wichita — the "sleeping giant" of southern Kansas — rose up as though it were a single individual and brought about fundamental changes in Kansas public education, changes that have benefited all the young people of the state, especially those of southern Kansas; furthermore, it appraises the economic impact of the state's third largest and most rapidly growing university on the region it principally serves.

This project originated in 1978 when Melvin H. Witrogen, an active participant in the struggle for Wichita University's transformation, was asked to write a history of the effort. Relying both upon his personal recollections and upon such public and private records as were required, he penned what became Part I of this narrative. Subsequently, Dr. Dennis C. Duell, Associate Dean of the College of Business Administration and Associate Professor of Economics, and Dr. Jimmy M. Skaggs, Professor of American Studies and Economics, both of Wichita State, were asked to provide an extensive mill levy impact analysis. A portion of their work appeared as "Economic Impact of the City of Wichita Fund," in *Kansas Economic Indicators*, XIII, No. 2 (June 1983). For this study, their analysis has been carried through June 30, 1984.

In perusing this work, readers will discern two **Acts of Faith**: one by the citizens of Wichita, and one by Wichita State University. The first — along with the generous, outright gift of the University debt-free to the State of Kansas — was an expression of confidence in the institution's new status as a state university by endowing it with a 1.5 mill levy. The second has been Wichita State University's responsible stewardship of these funds to enhance its programs — to provide a margin of excellence.

Readers for the first time will also become privy to the personal struggle — especially to the vision, courage, and energy of Dr. Harry F. Corbin, whose unflagging leadership brought the Municipal University of Wichita into the Kansas state system of higher education; and to the wisdom and statesmanship of Dr. Emory K. Lindquist (President, 1963-1968) and Dr. Clark D. Ahlberg (President, 1968-1983), who, together with the University's Board of Trustees, have utilized these funds effectively to advance Wichita State University.

Moreover, this work is testimony to the commitment of the Board of Regents of the Municipal University of Wichita; to its administration, faculty, students; and to alumni and friends of both Fairmount College, the Municipal University of Wichita, and Wichita State University — whose mighty effort convinced the citizens of Wichita, and of Kansas, of the rightness of their cause and who have championed this new University throughout its first twenty years as a member of the Kansas state system of higher education.

Finally, this book is a testimony to the enthusiastic support of the citizens of Wichita, whose selflessness in voting to continue to support this new state university with a 1.5 mill levy assessed against themselves, assured not only their municipal university's entry into the state system but also provided a margin of excellence for all time to come.

Personal thanks are not sufficient to repay the debts which Messrs. Witrogen, Duell, and Skaggs have incurred in the writing of this work. They were aided substantially by persons from both the public and private sectors who have unselfishly shared documents and/or recollections and who read and criticized all or parts of the piece. While it is not possible to mention everyone, those especially important to the creation of this book were: Dr. Clark D. Ahlberg, Sidney J. Brick, Dr. John Conard, Dr. Harry F. Corbin, Wayne Coulson, Kathlien (Mrs. E. K.) Edmiston, the Hon. William C. Farmer, Dr. Lawrence M. Jones, Judge Robert B. Morton, Richard A. Payne, Terence J. Scanlon, Floyd R. Souders, Dr. J. Kelly Sowards, Elaine Witrogen, and the late Hon. Paul Wunsch. For assistance in manuscript preparation, the authors are indebted to Cindy Nelson, Arlene Schreiber, and Jan Stites.

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The Incorporation of the Municipal University of Wichita
Into the Kansas System of Higher Education

by

Melvin H. Witrogen

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The Incorporation of the Municipal University of Wichita Into the Kansas System of Higher Education

Election officials estimated that as many as 22,000 Wichitans would cast their ballots on May 14, 1963, to complete the transition of the University of Wichita from municipal status to operation under the State Board of Regents as Wichita State University.

In a display of community solidarity perhaps never equaled in the history of the city, 32,031 voters showed up at the polls that Tuesday to approve the transfer of their municipal university to the state. The vote was 30,980 in favor to only 1,051 against.

The battle had not been easily won. Not only had organized opposition defeated earlier attempts to bring the Municipal University of Wichita into the state system, but Wichitans themselves had doubts. As the editorialist for *The Wichita Eagle* put it following the landslide election:

The voters were well aware of the financial advantages to them of an affirmative vote — a reduced tax levy, lower student fees, and the probability of new industry and an invigoration of the economic climate in Wichita. But it is significant, we believe, that after an article appeared on the editorial page of *The Evening Eagle* and *Beacon* pointing out some of these advantages, the editors received numerous telephone calls from people who said that was all well and good, but what they were interested in was the quality of education to be offered at the new state university.¹

That concern for quality permeated the thinking of Wichitans throughout the long, arduous, often bitter battle which began in 1955. In that year a request went to the State for a "Municipal University Fund" to give assistance not only to Wichita University, but also to Washburn University of

Topeka. In the intervening eight-and-one-half years, before the effort culminated at the polls in Wichita, the Kansas Legislature:

- * Postponed a request for state assistance and ordered the Legislative Council to survey educational needs in Kansas. (1955)
- * Failed to act on two bills, House Bill 18 and Senate Bill 12, to provide financial assistance. (1956)
- * Ordered a comprehensive survey of the Kansas educational system, asking Wichita and Washburn universities to withhold further requests for state support until the survey was completed. (1957-1960)
- * Killed Senate Bill 139, transferring Wichita University to the state system, in the House after it passed the Senate. (1961)
- * Directed the Legislative Council to make a study of higher education needs. (1961)
- * Provided \$3 per credit hour for some Kansas resident students at Wichita and Washburn universities, totaling \$280,000. The requested aid was \$1,200,000 for Wichita University and \$400,000 for Washburn. (1961)
- * Began a study by the Education Committee of the Legislative Council. (1962)

Also in 1961, the Kansas Board of Regents established a Panel of Advisors to prepare a report on the future needs of higher education in Kansas. Alvin C. Eurich, Vice-President and Director of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, New York, was named Chairman. Dr. Eurich, a friend of Dr. James McCain, President of Kansas State University and an opponent of the inclusion of Wichita University in the state system, had written a letter to State Senator August Lauterbach, Colby, in the preceding session of the Legislature stating that Kansas should not have additional state universities.

With some bitterness, the editorialist of *The Wichita Evening Eagle* wrote in November 1961:

It was inevitable that there would be another "survey" of higher education in Kansas, despite the fact that the Legislative Council in 1959 completed its \$176,000

study of all phases of education in the state. This included detailed examination of college-level institutions and programs.

The study didn't produce the conclusions that partisans of the State universities wanted in regard to State aid and control for the municipal universities. The Kansas Board of Regents has hired Alvin C. Eurich, executive director of the Ford Foundation, who will head the Foundation's study of Kansas higher education. He is recalled as the man who negated Wichita University's bid for State control at the last session of the Legislature.²

It was with perhaps understandably grim determination that Wichitans began the effort in 1962 to take the proposition of a state university in Wichita to the Legislature in the 1963 session.

Late in 1961 the decision was made by Harry F. Corbin, President of Wichita University, the University Board of Regents, and certain community leaders to undertake an all-out effort on a state-wide basis to bring about passage of legislation. The costs of the effort would be borne by citizen groups.

At year's end, Dr. Corbin began discussions with Mel Witrogen, a Wichita public relations counselor. Mr. Witrogen was retained January 1, 1962, to design and direct a campaign to enlist public opinion behind the effort. The public relations objective was to give moral backing to the Legislature for an affirmative act in the 1963 session.

Glen E. Gardner, the University's Director of Development and a veteran campaigner, was given the responsibility of coordinating the legislative and citizen campaigns. Mr. Gardner outlined ten hurdles the effort would have to surmount if the University of Wichita were to enter the state system. "All that our opponents need to do to defeat us," he often remarked, "is to keep us from getting over one hurdle. On the other hand, we must succeed in clearing all ten."

The hurdles which Mr. Gardner outlined and which were to become the tactical targets of the hundreds of volunteer workers, speech-makers, and lobbyists were recalled in a graduate school paper in 1964 by Richard A. Payne, then

Public Information Director of Wichita University. The hurdles, as Mr. Payne recounted them, were the following:

1. The Education Committee of the Legislative Council
2. The Legislative Council
3. The Kansas Board of Regents
4. The House State Affairs Committee
5. The House Ways and Means Committee
6. The Committee of the Whole of the State House of Representatives
7. The Education Committee of the Senate
8. The Committee of the Whole of the Senate
9. Approval by the Senate and the House
10. Approval by the Governor ^{3*}

In the knowledge that the campaign would be one of the most arduous undertakings of his life, and from experience gained in the earlier failures before the Legislature, President Corbin took six months away from his desk in the summer and autumn of 1961 to prepare himself physically. Still a young man, although he had been president of the University for twelve years, Dr. Corbin went to Arizona, where he played thirty-six holes of golf daily, carrying his bag. He said later the stamina he developed in Arizona was put to a severe test in the fifteen-month campaign.

Citizens for a State University in Southern Kansas

It was no foregone conclusion that the people of Wichita would vote to turn over their municipal university to the State Board of Regents. The reduction in the local tax levy from 6.25 to 1.5 mills which Wichitans could expect if the state took over the University was not as compelling a motivation for many citizens as was the maintenance of a quality university.

*To this list can be added an eleventh hurdle: Approval by the voters of Wichita, which the writer recalls as the tenth hurdle in Mr. Gardner's list. Although Mr. Payne is certain he verified his version of the list with Mr. Gardner within a year of the conclusion of the Legislative effort, it seems probable, nevertheless, that approval by the voters of Wichita was indeed the tenth hurdle. It is unlikely Mr. Gardner could have foreseen a double referral in the Kansas House of Representatives to the State Affairs and Ways and Means committees, numbers 4 and 5 above.

Therefore, one of the two major objectives of the cause was to sell the merits of the proposal to the people of Wichita, although the primary purpose clearly was to tell the story to the people of Kansas.

To accomplish its objectives, the University's leadership undertook what was to become the broadest-based public campaign in the state's history, with the possible exception of the battles fought one hundred years earlier to determine whether Kansas would enter the Union as a free or a slave state.

A steering committee of area leaders was formed to organize a broadly representative group of citizens which would cover almost every conceivable sector of society. Members of the steering committee were Dwane Wallace, President of the Cessna Aircraft Company; Gordon Evans, President of the Kansas Gas and Electric Company; Arthur Kincade, Chairman of the Fourth National Bank and Trust Company; Olive Ann (Mrs. O.A.) Beech, President and Chairman of the Board of the Beech Aircraft Corporation; Henry Levitt, President of Henry's, Inc.; George Bruce, President of the Aladdin Petroleum Corporation; Ray E. Dillon, of Hutchinson, President of J.S. Dillon and Sons; and, representing the Wichita University Board of Regents, Kathlien (Mrs. E.K.) Edmiston, S. Carnot Brennan, and Judge Robert Morton. They chose Lynn W. Whiteside, Management Development Director of the Boeing Company-Wichita Division, as Chairman.

The Committee was named "Citizens for a State University in Southern Kansas," the critical word being "in" and not "of." It was not the desire of the leaders of the effort to rename the school "The University of Southern Kansas," but it was felt opponents might be willing to settle for University of Kansas at Wichita or Wichita State University if they faced the "U.S.K." alternative.

Mr. Whiteside, on March 4, 1962, announced that the purposes of the Committee would be to interpret the advantages and necessity of a state university being located in the area in which the heaviest proportion of the state's population then lived, and to bring about action in the 1963 session of the Kansas Legislature to establish a state-supported university in Wichita.

The Committee immediately set about the task of recruiting subcommittees in labor, education, alumni, student groups, business, agriculture, and the professions. Their principal armament was a fact booklet developed by Mr. Gardner and Mr. Witrogen from data researched by a faculty team headed by Dr. Emory Lindquist. The name of the booklet, *An Act of Faith*, came from the title of an editorial by Martin Perry, an editorial writer for *The Wichita Eagle*.

One hundred thousand copies of *An Act of Faith* were distributed over the State. From the opening statement, "For Equal Opportunity for All Our Children," to the concluding one, a plea by Governor Thomas Carney in 1863 to the State Legislature to establish the first public university in Kansas, the pamphlet made the moral case for expanding educational opportunities to the young people in the southern part of the State.

The pamphlet asserted that when the Legislature placed the agricultural college in Manhattan in 1863, and followed with the University of Kansas at Lawrence and the first teachers college at Emporia, 91.2 percent of the population of Kansas lived in the northeast quadrant. But in 1960, United States census figures showed "39.4 percent of all children in Kansas under the age of 20" living in southcentral and southwestern Kansas. In Sedgwick and its six contiguous counties alone there were 25.9 percent.

Pointing to the historical agreements for establishing earlier colleges and universities in the state near the centers of population, the booklet asked for the same chance for the 326,818 young people in the thirty-nine counties in southcentral and southwestern Kansas. It made the points that students tended to attend colleges and universities within a radius of fifty miles of their homes; that in no other Midwestern state had the population shift taken place that had in Kansas; and that greater job opportunities existed in Wichita for students who had to work to earn their educations than existed in other college towns in Kansas. Mention was made repeatedly of the paradox that the student working his way through college at Wichita University had to pay a higher tuition fee to attend the municipal university than he would have had to pay at the state schools. Two members of the

Whiteside Committee later said they felt the moral argument was having an effect when they heard one legislator complain to another in the lobby of the Jayhawk Hotel in Topeka, "These people from Wichita are making it hard for me. They're making it look as if we're against kids."

The opening salvo of the Citizens for a State University came on March 25 in an address by Gerald W. McCarty, Assistant Treasurer of the Boeing Company-Wichita Division, to 400 engineering students and faculty members. He sounded the moral note which supporters of the University were to call on throughout the campaign: although one-fourth of the state's grade-to-high school students lived in seven counties in southcentral Kansas, there was not equal access to state-supported education for them. Mr. McCarty's speech was given heavy coverage in the state's newspapers.

Within the day, the Chairman of the State Board of Regents, Clyde Reed, of Parsons, received heavy coverage in the press for his view. Taking the occasion as principal speaker at the annual Wooster Scholarship Endowment Fund Dinner at Fort Hays Kansas State College, Mr. Reed made complimentary remarks about the Fund in its support of Fort Hays State and the essentially good job the state colleges and universities were doing in meeting educational needs at a reasonable cost. He then told about the growing need for additional classroom space and facilities to handle an expected growth from enrollments of 45,000 in 1962 to 80,000 by 1970. It would be "less than realistic," he said, to believe that the state budget for higher education could remain at \$36 million. He continued:

We now come to another phase of our educational problem in Kansas. It involves the possible acquisition or addition of facilities to our existing system of higher education. Even the discussion of such a likelihood raises emotions to a high pitch on all sides. The 1961 legislature considered but took no action on one measure relating to this facet of higher education. The 1963 legislature is certain to be confronted with the same issue.

It is most unfortunate there are those who see this subject only in the light of a civic promotion, and now

are beating the publicity drums accordingly.

This is not a chamber of commerce project; it is a problem of education, purely and simply.

This is not a matter involving one city alone; it is one of concern and importance to the entire state.⁴

Having studiously avoided mention of the offending community and its university, Mr. Reed added:

Kansas has no conceivable or plausible need for another state university. Moreover, it cannot support another such university within its present resources or the potential of its future resources without immeasurably weakening the quality of its current efforts. And, believe me, those efforts are topflight.

And then came the headline-maker:

... the Kansas Board of Regents has no intention of presiding over a program which dilutes the quality of higher education in this state. It hopes it will never be placed in a position where it must attempt to carry out a program which would have that result.⁵

With the platforms of both major parties favoring inclusion of Wichita in the state system, and with Governor John Anderson clearly preparing the way to announce his support of the measure — something he did formally only two days later — it was evident the state was in for a battle.

While some opponents of the Wichita University measure argued that it was uneconomic and wasteful, most apparently preferred the tack of Mr. Reed's attribution of mercenariness to the still-unnamed city:

Reason takes a forced holiday when the chamber of commerce spirit runs rampant over a problem of education. The question of additional facilities for the state's system of higher education cannot be solved on a basis of specious statistics or of unbridled civic yearnings. It can be solved by reasonable men and women, willing on all sides to take a reasonable approach, and I daresay that is the only way it will be solved in Kansas.⁶

Paying little attention to Mr. Reed's remarks about costs,

and even less to his concerns about duplication of programs at the undergraduate level, if not at the graduate level, Wichita University's opponents chose to focus primarily on that other aspect of the Chairman's talk: Wichita's greed. They quickly found the themes they were to use throughout the battle. They referred to the desire of the business community for a larger student body which would mean more customers for the city's shops and stores; the desires of the populace to be rid of the tax burden of a municipal university; the desire of the city's leadership to build Wichita at the expense of the rest of the state. It was the Citizens' Committee's decision that it would not answer the charges, but would expend its time and effort on the attack: telling the basic story over and over in all media to anyone who would listen. It would not be until the publication of the "Eurich Report" in November that the strategy would be altered to reflect the new danger — and opportunity — presented by that one-sided, prejudicial document prepared on behalf of the State Board of Regents.

The four principal speakers on behalf of the campaign were President Corbin; Dr. Jack Heysinger, Dean of the College of Business Administration; Mel Moorhouse, Associate Professor of Forensics; and William Glenn, Director of the Campus Activities Center. They and Mr. McCarty were scheduled for speeches throughout the state, as were Carolyn Sifford Skaer and Mrs. Edmiston. There was no group too small to merit attention.

An additional benefit of the speaking engagements was the coverage they received in the local press, which otherwise was heavily influenced by stories unfavorable to the project, since so much of the state's wire news originated out of northeastern Kansas, especially Topeka, where there was a strong current of opposition.

Thus it went throughout the summer of 1962. The University public information staff, augmented by students and added professionals, carried on a constant campaign of mailings to home-town newspapers about the activities of students, the purpose being to demonstrate the statewide nature of the enrollment at the University of Wichita. As Mr. Payne wrote later:

The Larned Tiller and Toiler refused to use any of the pictures sent to them through our clipping service. At the same time their editor was writing some extremely pointed editorials against the proposal to make Wichita U. a state school. A number of new photographs were taken of students attending WU from Pawnee county and again mailed to the newspaper. Under separate cover letters were mailed to the parents of the students informing them that the pictures had been sent to the newspaper and assuring them the editor would most probably be happy to let them have the photograph after he used it. It didn't stop the editorials but each picture was used.

During the spring of 1963 WU students from the various Kansas counties were named to serve as county chairmen of their respective counties. News releases were sent to weekly and daily newspapers, radio stations, and television stations announcing the selection of the student county chairmen. Throughout the summer news releases were sent to the respective county chairmen for them to take personally to all newspapers, radio stations, and television stations in their county. The releases attributed statements to them made about why WU should be a state school. The clipping service indicated that the students were doing their jobs and the story was being told. The effectiveness of the program was proven when Whitley Austin, State Board of Regents member and editor of the *Salina Journal*, who was bitterly opposed to the WU proposal, was forced to use several of the releases due to an irate mother of the Saline County student chairman who wanted to know why the story about her son hadn't been used.⁷

The Eurich Report

Although they had the endorsements of both major political parties in hand in the autumn of 1962, supporters of the Wichita University proposal knew they had not yet sur-

mounted a single one of the ten hurdles outlined for them earlier in the year by Glen Gardner. And a new obstacle, one which they expected but had not been able to evaluate beforehand, was to appear in November. It was the "Eurich Report."

The import of the Eurich Report was forecast by Paul Aylward of Ellsworth, a state Democratic Party leader. An unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate, Mr. Aylward made what Wichitans could perceive as an ominous forewarning when he spoke that autumn to a meeting of the Saline County Democrats. "The Legislature will offer to take Wichita University into the state system," Mr. Aylward said, "but will make its offer so distasteful that Wichita will be forced to turn it down. In that way the Legislature will try to shift the blame for failure of the venture onto Wichita." Mr. Aylward's forecast was to prove to be true in the attempt, if not in the execution, of the fail-safe strategy of Wichita University's opponents.

There was no notice given to Wichita University that the Eurich Report, formally titled, *Kansas Plans for the Next Generation*, would be presented to the State Board of Regents on November 9. Word was given to Mr. Witrogen and Mr. Payne by Ralph W. (Jock) Reid, Topeka correspondent for *The Wichita Eagle*. He said a news conference had been announced for that afternoon, a Friday. Mr. Payne wrote:

Although the Eurich Report made various proposals regarding the University of Wichita, not one University official or any Wichita press medium was informed of the conference or invited to attend. According to members of the State Board of Regents they had seen the report for the first time "just that morning." Chancellor W. Clarke Wescoe of Kansas University and President James McCain of Kansas State University had been invited to be present for the morning session.⁸

Although the State Board of Regents had invited no one from Wichita University to be present, Mr. Witrogen and Mr. Payne went to Topeka on Mr. Reid's tip to try to gain entrance to the news conference. "Just try to act as if you belong," Mr. Witrogen suggested. Mr. Payne was recognized, however, by

Regent Dwight Klinger, who invited him to be seated. Mr. Witrogen sat down beside him without identifying himself to anyone, although he was known to some of the Topeka press corps. When copies of the blue, paper-backed report were distributed by staff members, both men reached out for copies and received them. Mr. Payne:

The members of the press were all from Topeka including the wire service representative. One radio man had formerly been employed for KAKE-TV in Wichita and had been asked by them to get some information on the report for the station. Although several members of the press questioned some of Eurich's proposals, the radio representative was the only one who challenged any of the programs prescribed by Eurich for Wichita University. In fact, he challenged some of the proposals so vigorously that [Regent] Whitley Austin was moved to ask in a loud and mocking voice if the reporter was a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce.⁹

Mr. Witrogen left the meeting early to avoid the possibility of having to return his copy of the report. Mr. Payne remained behind to see if he could get additional copies. Mr. Klinger helped him get three.

Mr. Witrogen went to a gasoline service station where he telephoned President Corbin, who was in Baltimore, and Mr. Gardner in Wichita. The three arranged to meet over the weekend to plan the strategy for dealing with the report.

Mr. Payne wrote:

Although the State Board of Regents claimed they had only received the report that same morning they officially accepted the 54-page report at 9 a.m. the following day. It was a gesture they later regretted.¹⁰

Over the next few days the decision was made that Wichita University advocates would stay on the high road in dealing with the Eurich Report, and that they would emphasize the parts of the report which agreed with their position. The seven-member panel headed by Dr. Eurich had acknowledged that Kansas was not meeting the needs of its young people for higher education, saying "the quality of higher

education in Kansas ... falls short of standards acceptable for tomorrow and the long run future."¹¹ To help meet these standards, the Panel recommended that Wichita University be taken into the state system, not as a university, but as a "State Universities Center at Wichita," under a new Board consisting of:

- (a) the Chancellor of the University of Kansas (Chairman),
- (b) the President of Kansas State University (Vice-Chairman),
- (c) two academic deans, one each from the University of Kansas and Kansas State University,
- (d) two graduate deans, one each from the University of Kansas and Kansas State University,
- (e) two engineering deans, one each from the University of Kansas and Kansas State University,
- (f) two education deans, one each from the University of Kansas and Kansas State University, and
- (g) the executive head of the Center.

Now the task for the proponents of Wichita University was to make a major point of Dr. Eurich's conclusion that the University should be admitted to the state system, while continuing to argue that the inclusion must be as a University.

The "Sleeping Giant" Rouses Itself

The speakers for Wichita University fanned out over the state to make Wichita's position clear. They attacked the Eurich Report, but spared Dr. Eurich, although Mr. Gardner had been informed that Dr. Eurich had been in continual telephone contact with the President of Kansas State and the Chancellor of the University of Kansas while the Report was in preparation. For a while, at least, the attack was to remain on the Report's merits and deficiencies, ignoring Dr. Eurich himself.

Press coverage accorded Dr. Corbin and the other speakers over the state was extensive. Mr. Reed, as Chairman of the State Board of Regents, sought to bridge the gulf of misunderstanding between what he believed was a valuable

and implementable set of recommendations from the Eurich Panel and what he perceived was Wichita's intransigence. At Mr. Reed's request, Sidney J. Brick, Chairman of the Wichita University Board of Regents, invited Mr. Reed to speak at an open meeting of the Wichita Regents on November 12. It was to be a meeting which would open the eyes of the Chairman of the Kansas Board of Regents to the fact that the admission of Wichita University was not the Chamber of Commerce project he had called it; and, perhaps more important to the success of the effort, it was to be the moment when the people of Wichita seemed to rise up in indignation and in anger to protest their treatment at the hands of the Legislature and the Board of Regents.

The meeting was called for eight o'clock in the evening in the auditorium of the Fine Arts Center of the University. By seven o'clock the 550-seat auditorium was filled and arrangements had been made to relay the sound of the meeting to the huge foyer. Microphones were provided in the aisles so that the crowd, made up of students, faculty, and townspeople, could ask questions. The Wichita Regents entered the auditorium stage with Mr. Reed and President Corbin to a tumultuous welcome. Mr. Brick called on Dr. Corbin to present the case against the Eurich Report, and Mr. Reed must have seen a sign of what was in store for him when the Wichita University President approached the microphone. For several minutes — some observers said five — the audience gave Dr. Corbin a standing ovation of applause, whistles, and shouts of encouragement. The ovation seemed to be a signal that the people of Wichita supported the President's anticipated denunciation of the Eurich Report and were encouraging him in it. His point-by-point analysis of the Report that night was punctuated by cheers.

Although Mr. Reed may have been prepared for a hostile reception that evening by an arduous, bitter meeting earlier in the day with 100 Wichita civic leaders, he appeared stunned by the crowd's reaction when he took the microphone to explain the State Regents' view of the Eurich Report. The catcalls, boos, and shouts of disapproval — first on his appearance at the microphone and subsequently to interrupt his every point — visibly shook him. The rudeness and anger

of the crowd were unrelenting. When he finished his formal presentation, he submitted to questions, first from the regents and then from the audience. The questioning, while abusive in many instances, made clear to Mr. Reed that he and the State Board of Regents had misjudged Wichita. It was no longer a sleeping giant, but an aroused, unified community. "The Eurich Report had not silenced Wichita," wrote Mr. Payne, "but had, instead, aroused and rallied its citizens more than any planned public relations, information, or education program could have possibly done."¹²

When Jackson O. Powell, Dean of the Wichita University College of Education, discovered that many sections of the report were identical to one Dr. Eurich had proposed for New York, the Report and Dr. Eurich lost any remaining influence they may have had on the State. A plan that had been expected by the opponents of the University of Wichita to end interest in entry to the state system had instead united Wichita as never before, and discredited those who had authored it.

The Legislative Contest Begins

In his message to the joint session of the Legislature on January 15, 1963, Governor John Anderson urged the incorporation of Wichita University into the state system. But there was no strong feeling in the state that his endorsement carried the weight one normally would expect from a Republican governor to a Republican-controlled House and Senate.

In the Senate, leadership of Senators Paul Wunsch of Kingman and William Farmer of Wichita was expected to pull the measure through. In the House of Representatives, however, the contest for Speaker was closely tied to the contest for admission of Wichita University. The contesting legislators were Rep. Odd Williams of Lawrence and Rep. Charles Arthur of Manhattan, both opponents of the proposal, and Rep. John Conard of Greensburg, who was considered a friend. Representative Williams had stated his unequivocal opposition to any form of inclusion for Wichita University and Representative Arthur had said he would favor a "reasonable" plan. When none of the three was able to emerge with a

majority after eight ballots, Representative Conard withdrew from the contest and Representative Arthur was elected Speaker. Although Wichita's backers would have preferred Representative Conard, they were told by the new Speaker that he would not oppose Wichita University's inclusion, although he would not help to bring it about.

Two bills, Senate Bills 151 and 152, were offered by Senator Farmer to take the University of Wichita into the state system.* SB 151 would convey the Municipal University of Wichita to the State of Kansas free of bonded indebtedness, and would call for a vote of the people of Wichita to agree to a tax of one and one-half mills to retire the University's indebtedness. SB 152 would establish a local Board of Trustees to manage the University's endowment and the one and one-half mill levy.

Under the guidance of Senator Wunsch, the two bills passed the Senate 21-19 on February 7, six days after a favorable recommendation by the Senate Education Committee. The vote in the Senate was closer than proponents of the bills had expected.

When the bills arrived in the House of Representatives, Speaker Arthur gave them a double referral, requiring consecutive approvals by both the State Affairs Committee and the Ways and Means Committee. Such double referrals are rare, and make passage more difficult.

The House State Affairs Committee opened hearings on the bills February 18 under Chairman Jess Taylor, Republican of Greeley County, an opponent of the measure. Those who spoke for the bills were Rep. Rees Hughes, President Emeritus of Pittsburg State College; W. D. P. Carey, Hutchinson attorney; James French, President of the Board of Education of Liberal; and Rolla Clymer, Editor of the *El Dorado Times*. Opponents who appeared before the committee were four members of the State Board of Regents: Chairman Reed,

*Sidney J. Brick, Chairman of the Wichita University Board of Regents at the time, recalls that Bill 151, which took Wichita University into the state, was written on the living-room floor of Judge Robert B. Morton's home by Senator Farmer, Judge Morton, Dr. Corbin, Mr. Gardner, and himself from a draft prepared by Judge Morton.

Henry Bubb of Topeka, Whitley Austin of Salina, and Clement Hall of Coffeyville.

While the bills were before the State Affairs Committee, several of what would be many wrecking actions were attempted by their opponents. A bill was rammed through the House of Representatives by Speaker Pro Tempore Ed Boyd to require a vote of two-thirds of those voting, instead of two-thirds of those present, for passage of emergency legislation. On February 22 a bill was introduced by Rep. W. R. Brown, Jr., Republican of Emmett, in Pottawatomie County, to attach the hated severance tax on oil and gas production to provide funds for operation of Wichita University if it entered the state system. It was defeated. Three days later, Representative Brown asked the State Affairs Committee to ask for a detailed statement of Wichita University's financial condition. This was voted down as a delaying tactic. Finally, on February 27, the State Affairs Committee, on a closed ballot, voted to admit the University of Wichita to the state system, but the word "University" had been struck from the bills.

Aside from the continuous, intensive efforts of the corps of Wichita University supporters in Topeka — Dr. Corbin and Mr. Gardner; former Rep. Floyd Souders, who was chief lobbyist; Mrs. Edmiston, a Wichita University Regent; Mrs. Sifford Skaer, a member of the Whiteside Committee; and Judith (Mrs. Robert) Aiken, who worked the Democrat side of the aisle — at least two external events proved helpful. One was the agreement on February 25 of the Trustees of the University of Missouri and the University of Kansas City to make the latter a part of the University of Missouri. Mr. Witrogen and Mr. Payne were in Columbia, Missouri, for the announcement, and Mr. Witrogen dictated a story back to his office in Wichita for distribution to media in Kansas. The story emphasized that the Kansas City merger originated with the President of the University of Missouri, who had submitted to a lengthy interview with the two Wichitans on the reasons for the Missouri action.

The other fortuitous event was the invitation of members of the State House of Representatives to an evening in Wichita as guests of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce. Some of the Legislators saw a wide-screen Cinerama production, a new

entertainment medium in that year in Kansas, and mentioned it favorably in their weekly newspaper columns to their constituents. But most chose to attend the University of Wichita basketball game with the University of Cincinnati, then the number-one-ranked team in the nation. In what may have been the most exciting basketball game in local history, Wichita came from seven points behind in the last nineteen seconds — versions varied even among those who saw and wrote about it — to win. The Legislators were on their feet with the Wichita fans cheering the exploits of Dave Stallworth and his teammates. A simple invitation to Legislators to “come on down and get better acquainted” had turned into a triumph.

The Double-Play: Corbin-to-Conard-to-Wescoe

On Monday, March 4, the bottom seemed to fall out of the Wichita effort. Of all the hurdles outlined before the legislative battle began, approval of the House Ways and Means Committee it now seemed would be the most difficult to obtain. Newspaper headlines throughout the state reported on Sidney Brick’s statement to the Ways and Means Committee that the bills, as amended by the House State Affairs Committee, would be unacceptable to the people of Wichita. The State Affairs Committee had removed all references to the Wichita school as a university.

“Our community would oppose the bill as amended,” Mr. Brick told the Committee at a hearing also attended by Chairman Reed of the State Regents. “We believe the bill should give some direction to the State Board of Regents to maintain a university in Wichita — not a branch, not an extension center or something less than the university it is today.”

The Associated Press reported that Mr. Brick said the people of Wichita were not as concerned about tax relief as they were about the university being sold down the river.

“Contrary to some opinion,” Mr. Brick stated, “Wichita is not a distressed economic area. We are not just looking for tax relief.”

In asking the Committee to give “some direction” to the Board of Regents, Mr. Brick said, “The climate is such,

gentlemen, that we feel we’re entitled to such direction.” The amendments, he said, “would be construed [by the Kansas Board of Regents] to make something less out of Wichita University than a university.”¹³ On this basis, he said, the voters of Wichita would reject a referendum to allow the state to take in the University.

The following exchange was reported by Ron Kull in *The Topeka Daily Capital*:

“Would you advise voters to turn it down?” asked Rep. Wayne Angell, R-Olathe.

“The vote would be so clear no interpretation would be necessary,” Brick answered.

Rep. Bill Fribley, Republican of Crestline, asked, “Don’t you think the State Affairs Committee amendments would be more honest with the people?”

“Mr. Fribley,” Brick retorted, “if you are trying to get me to admit that the action by the State Affairs Committee was an honest one....”

“What I’m saying is,” Fribley interjected, “that’s a lot of window dressing (inclusion of the word ‘university’ in the original bills). I think we ought to be honest with your people down there.”

“Let’s quit kidding each other,” Brick declared. “There’s a lot of difference between the original bill than in coming in with your wings clipped and your tail feathers plucked ~~in with~~ out.”¹⁴

A motion to report the bills out of the Ways and Means Committee with a recommendation for passage failed the next day. After an inconclusive voice vote, Chairman Conard directed the Committee Secretary to take a roll-call vote, which produced twelve votes against and eleven votes for passage.

Representative Fribley then offered an amendment to table the bills. The bills were tabled until the following Monday, March 11.

In the intervening six days, under the leadership of Representative Conard a compromise was to be worked out which would make possible the passage of the bills. The compro-

mise would begin, however, with the President and Regents of Wichita University.

President Corbin called a luncheon meeting, probably on Thursday, March 7, with Mr. Brick and two other local Regents, Robert Morton and S. Carnot Brennan. According to a memorandum prepared a few days later by Mr. Brick,¹⁵ Dr. Corbin told the men the "last time" had come when a compromise might be worked out.* He suggested the possibility of proposing an alliance with the University of Kansas. Mr. Brick and Judge Morton favored continuing the fight for the bills in the House, but Mr. Brennan recommended that if there was a good chance for an honorable compromise it should be explored. This view prevailed.

Although Mr. Brick and Judge Morton had pursued the Chairman of the State Board of Regents earlier to no avail, receiving "Eurich-or-nothing" responses, they agreed with the others and with Glen Gardner that Representative Conard might explore with Chairman Reed the possibility of compromise. Dr. Conard flew to Mr. Reed's home in Parsons that same day, and after a meeting of one and one-quarter hours, received the same answer: Mr. Reed had no interest in attending any discussion about compromise.

Mr. Reed, however, called Dr. Conard that same evening and suggested the two meet early the next morning at a motel in Emporia. At that meeting, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the Chairman of the Board of Regents decided that a compromise involving an extremely close working relationship between Wichita and the University of Kansas might be possible. Mr. Reed then set up a meeting with the University of Kansas Chancellor, W. Clarke Wescoe. The meeting was held privately in Dr. Wescoe's home in Lawrence that Friday evening. Dr. Conard next called a meeting for Saturday afternoon at a motel in Topeka. In attendance were Dr. Wescoe, Mr. Reed, Dr. Conard, Dr. Corbin, Judge Morton, and Mr. Brick, who recalled:

*Dr. Corbin recalled in a conversation in January, 1979, that he and Dr. Kathryn Griffith, the University Budget Director and a close advisor throughout the campaign, had devised the substance of the "last time compromise" as long as six months before it was presented.

Conard commenced the discussions and outlined the desires of both sides as they had been expressed to him, as well as the fears and the nature of the present amendments to the bill. By agreeing with each side at different times, in effect, he was successful in generating a complete feeling of cooperation and good will. At no time were threats of force or pressure made on either side. The entire tone was to attempt to find an understanding acceptable to both sides and to a majority of their supporters.¹⁶

Chancellor Wescoe "outlined his suggestion that W.U. come into the state system essentially as a branch of K.U.," including undergraduate as well as graduate programs. After considerable discussion between the heads of the two universities, and a warning from Mr. Brick and Judge Morton that the people of Wichita would not accept "any diminution of stature of W.U.," Representative Conard called for a thirty-minute recess.

"When we reassembled ... one of the first things said was a remark by Reed that, of course, we would continue to award our own degrees, except for the doctoral programs to be furnished by K.U., which would be K.U. degrees," Mr. Brick wrote. "This was the first breakthrough"¹⁷

From this bargain, the group was able to agree on points which Representative Conard and Representative Fribley would then incorporate into a greatly-amended bill to take back to the Ways and Means Committee. Chief among the agreements were:

- the name would remain the University of Wichita;*
- all present degrees granted at Wichita University would remain Wichita degrees, and new doctoral degrees would be University of Kansas degrees;
- the President of Wichita University would be appointed by the State Regents on the recommendation of the

*The name was altered to Wichita State University on amendment by Rep. Howard E. Mohler, Republican of Harveyville, as the House voted on March 21 to accept the Ways and Means Committee amendments. The amendment was entirely acceptable to the friends of the University of Wichita.

Chancellor of the University of Kansas; budgets of Wichita University would go to the Chancellor of Kansas University, and then to the State Regents with the Chancellor's comments and recommendations;

the President of Wichita University would have direct access to the State Board of Regents and to its staff; the Chancellor of Kansas University would have general supervision of the President of Wichita University, but there would be no lower-echelon supervision;

Wichita University would be "an associate of the University of Kansas."^{*}

When the University of Wichita Board of Regents gathered informally on Sunday afternoon, the proposed amendments met with the approval of all members except Henry Amsden, who disapproved of the associate status. It was agreed, on Dr. Corbin's suggestion, that Sen. Paul Wunsch be called on for "his guidance" before a formal position was taken. "While Conard was our leader in the House," Mr. Brick wrote, "our obligation to Wunsch was that we should seek his guidance before taking a position. It should be expressly mentioned that the Board action was an approval only if Senator Wunsch was in agreement."¹⁸

Senator Wunsch was to be in Wichita Monday, the next day, and agreed to see Dr. Corbin. Senator Wunsch found some of the elements of the agreement generally acceptable, but asked for a meeting with the same persons who had met on Saturday, with the addition of Representative Fribley. The meeting was held that evening with all present except Judge Morton, "who could not escape his court docket."

On Tuesday, March 12, Representative Fribley presented the compromise to the House Ways and Means Committee. It electrified the state. The shock was even greater because Mr. Reed addressed the Ways and Means Committee to give the amendments his endorsement. "The Board [of Regents],"

^{*}In the state legislative session of March 18, 1970, Rep. Raymond E. King, Republican of Hesston, introduced a bill to remove the associate status. It was passed without dissent.

Mr. Reed said, "feels strongly these amendments compose a logical, reasonable, and practical solution to an important problem of higher education in Kansas." A headline in *The Kansas City Star* on Wednesday proclaimed: "Magic Word Ends Wichita U. Wrangling,"¹⁹ the "magic word" being "associate." *The Larned Tiller & Toiler*, ever a goading opponent, headlined an editorial, "Rah, Rah, Associate U." The bills were approved by the Ways and Means Committee 15-to-3, with the agreement of three formerly strong opponents, Rep. Wayne Angell, Republican of Ottawa; Rep. Donald Joseph, Democrat of Whitewater; and Rep. R.V. Shrewder, Republican of Ashland.

The House of Representatives voted 74-35 to write the Ways and Means amendments into the bills, changing the name of the school to Wichita State University on Representative Mohler's motion.

On Tuesday, March 26, the House voted as a committee of the whole 72-39 to approve Bill 151 taking "Wichita State University" into the state system as an associate of the University of Kansas. The bill survived twelve moves to amend, ten by Rep. Tom Crossan of Independence and two by Rep. Odd Williams of Lawrence.

On Wednesday, the House voted final approval of Bill 151 by a count of 78-46 and of Bill 152 by 83-26. The following day, revised bills reconciling differences between the ones passed by the Senate February 7 and the House on March 27 were passed in both Houses, 78-46 in the House at 10:30 a.m. and 24-8 in the Senate at 2 p.m. Governor Anderson signed the bills into law the next day.

The Final Hurdle

One hurdle remained: a vote by the people of Wichita to give their municipal university to the state, effective July 1, 1964.

Two major campaigns were begun to influence the voters. One was an open, formal effort in Wichita to carry the story to the voters so that they might cast informed, affirmative ballots. The other was less open, coming largely from Lawrence and Topeka, and calculated to make Wichita

voters wary of the loss of status which entry into the state system might bring their University.

The campaign against a "yes" vote was made up of predictions that the hated Eurich plan would now, indeed, become the one under which the proposed Wichita State University would function. It originated on the wire services out of Lawrence and Topeka. To counter that offensive, while continuing to drum up support at the local level for the referendum, Dr. Corbin and Mr. Brick, on the recommendation of Mr. Witrogen, called a news briefing in Wichita on April 2. The briefing was off-the-record, its purpose being to inform the local media that the Wichita State measure was good for the University and good for Wichita and to tell them the information coming out of northeastern Kansas was misleading.

When the next morning's *Wichita Eagle* headlined Dr. Corbin's supposed off-the-record remarks, "Passage of WU Bill Credited to 'Miracle,'" the result was an uproar in Topeka, where the Legislature was still in session and where each legislator had been provided a copy on his desk. Dr. Corbin had stated that making Wichita University an associate of the University of Kansas was "a device ... almost a rationalization." The clear meaning to Wichita's newsmen was that they should not be tempted by stories from Lawrence or Topeka to believe that Dr. Eurich had won out after all in determining the future status of Wichita University. The meaning, as interpreted by Wichita's opponents in Topeka, was that President Corbin was chortling over the victory.

The House Education Committee voted 10-9 to recommend repeal of the vote taken just one week earlier to bring the University into the state system. Representative Conard led the effort to head off a confrontation, saying, "His [Dr. Corbin's] remarks were made as general background and not intended for publication. They were made in response to charges that Wichita had been sold down the river."²⁰

The move for repeal died aborning. However, it had the salutary effect, from the viewpoint of friends of the University, of bringing the story to the attention of the voters of Wichita with a forcefulness which is possible only through controversy. The questions of what Dr. Corbin did say, or did not

say; of whether the term "associate" meant a downgrading of Wichita University or did not mean such a downgrading, were aired fully, if heatedly. The public had been informed.

The extent of public support of, and presumed confidence in, President Corbin, the Wichita Board of Regents, Senator Wunsch and Representative Conard probably was expressed nowhere so fully and finally as in the referendum on May 14. The vote of more than 29-1 in favor of the new Wichita State University was the landslide hoped for. Seven of the city's 175 precincts had no negative votes; many others had only one or two. In the populous Fifth Ward in West Wichita, there were 9,130 votes for, and 299 against, a margin of 30.5-to-1. The last hurdle had been cleared.

The 1.5-Mill Levy: An Act of Faith

In 1963 the people of Wichita had called upon the Kansas Legislature for "an act of faith," the passage of a bill to give more than 300,000 young people in the southern half of Kansas equality of access to the state university system. When the measure passed the Legislature, it also called for a similar "act of faith" by the people of Wichita.

Senate Bill 151, which provided for the admission of Wichita University as Wichita State University, also called upon the "electors of Wichita" to authorize the City Commission to levy a tax of 1.5 mills. "The proceeds of that levy were expressly required to be paid *first* to bonded debt service, and *second*, to the then newly created Board of W.S.U. Trustees ...," Judge Robert B. Morton wrote in 1978. "The latter funds were directed to be used by the trustees to accomplish the prescribed purposes, the essential of which was stated to be " '[t]hat of supporting the educational undertakings of said university [W.S.U.]' "²¹

Opposition to admitting Wichita University to the state system had been two-fold: opponents feared a financial-and-student drain on the other state universities, and friends feared a loss of status for the municipal university. The most implacable of Wichita University's opponents objected to its admission in any capacity, although some of them seemed willing to accept Dr. Eurich's concept of a "universities

center" for Wichita. The most liberal among Wichita University's opponents came to be persuaded that the school might enter the state system as a college, not as a university. "And that was the sticking point; the line beyond which they would not budge," wrote Judge Morton fifteen years later in recalling the positions.

On the opposite side of the impasse were the W.U. proponents who remained absolutely convinced that were university status compromised away, at that juncture, it could not be regained in the foreseeable future. But the underpinning for that insistence on a university classification was extremely shaky.

While we had given ourselves the title of 'university' there was but one doctoral program in existence: Logopedics.* Although efforts were continuing to qualify in other fields no additional Ph.D. degrees were actually in sight. Our position on the very low side of the university spectrum denied us all but a very few of research-type grants enjoyed in some abundance by K.U. and K. State. Perhaps the most telling adverse argument centered on the absence of an established private endowment sufficient to enable significant progress toward higher educational stature. The deadlock really hinged upon that key objection. What proved to be an innovative resolution was hit upon in the course of the solution of another problem.

It was not legally possible, nor was it even suggested, that the State should take over W.U.'s bonded indebtedness. In determining the City mill levy required to retire those bonds a new idea surfaced:

Should the levy be continued at a rate sufficient to produce a surplus over debt service, funds would be available for the kind of quality improvements that mark universities with established endowment programs. In return, the State would be justified, not only in granting a 'university'

*Now Communicative Disorders and Sciences.

appellation in name, but also in pledging to operate and fund W.S.U. on a fair parity with the two other state universities.

And so it came to pass that Senate Bills 151 and 152 were enacted to provide for the establishment of Wichita State *University* [emphasis Judge Morton's]. The legislation was conditional. An actual takeover depended upon a favorable vote of the Wichita electorate to commit the City to a one and one-half mill tax commencing with the budget year 1964

To insure control, authority was vested in the Wichita City Commission to designate the trustees' actual expenditures of the endowment type funds as being within the scope of that general mandate.²²

So important was the question of retirement of the indebtedness of the University in the compromise worked out in the last days of January, Bill 151 specifically made two exceptions to Kansas laws:

It provided that the "general obligation bonds described in this section" would not be considered in any other law limiting the bonded indebtedness of the City of Wichita.

It provided that the 1.5-mill levy would be "in addition to all other levies authorized or limited by law."²³

"A Margin of Excellence"

The mill levy, which was to become so important to the enrichment of Wichita State University, owes its existence to the coupling of ideas from two unlikely partners — one, a devoted friend of the University, and the other a man considered to be an enemy.

Dr. Corbin has recalled that James O. Davidson, an investment and municipal bond counselor, in 1954 advised him, as President of the then Municipal University of Wichita, to "go for \$1.5-million in capital improvements based on 1.25 percent of assessed valuation in Wichita" as part of the University's mill levy.²⁴ This made possible the construction

of Henry Levitt Arena and the Walter Duerksen Fine Arts Center and, Dr. Corbin says, suggested in 1963 the use of the mill levy to rescue the merger.

The second partner in the unlikely marriage was, ironically, Alvin C. Eurich, the "man from New York" who would have had Wichita University taken into the state system as a "State Universities Center." In his controversial Report, *Kansas Plans for the Next Generation*, Dr. Eurich contributed the following suggestions for the people of Wichita, "in return" for establishing the State Universities Center at Wichita:

- (1) Turn over to the State of Kansas all the properties of the University of Wichita clear of bonded indebtedness for use by the Center.
- (2) Dedicate a substantial proportion of the tax revenue now appropriated for the support of the University of Wichita to scholarships for needy students with high academic aptitudes to help them attend *any of the state colleges or universities*. There is a shortage of such scholarship funds in Kansas [emphasis added]²⁵

Dr. Corbin said many legislators were sensitive to this recommendation, because the people of Wichita would receive a major tax-relief benefit from enactment of Senate Bills 151 and 152. He said he had the phrase *continued support above debt service* figuratively "rammed" down his throat wherever he spoke in the state, and particularly in rural areas. "These people were potential supporters, but felt Wichita should make an act of faith," he said. "These people, through their legislators, were saying: 'We'll vote for you if you continue your support, too.'" ²⁶ Dr. Corbin said he promised more than fifty legislators, ten of them in the Senate, that he would work for continuation of a part of the mill levy above that needed for debt service if they could support entry of the University into the State system of higher education.

When the people of Wichita were told that their vote to approve transfer of the University to the State was part of "an act of faith," it was in response to the promise made throughout the state by President Corbin.

In his offices in Topeka on May 23, 1978, John Conard,

who had become Executive Director of the Kansas State Board of Regents, remembered that there was a concern in the Legislature that the general taxpayers of the state not "be saddled with the debt for an ongoing institution [Wichita University] for construction that had been done through decisions made by previous governing bodies of the University. So that was the overriding concern for having some kind of an ongoing tax levy in Wichita." He added:

The second [concern] was that it was generally hoped, at least among the legislators who worked rather intensely on this project — and there weren't many, maybe 20 altogether who were deeply involved in the project — that there would be some ongoing source of funds there to provide a margin of excellence for the University which [it] could not get any other way.

It was generally known that the University of Kansas had a large endowment fund of many millions of dollars at that time. K-State had outside resources: a small endowment, but many strong alumni who were contributing to the University; whereas, at Wichita, it seemed, without that kind of endowment support, Wichita U. would have some difficulty in achieving a state of excellence, with normal state appropriations for operating expenses.

It was always intended — I say among the few [legislators] who were deeply into the project — that there would be some ongoing local support for that University — at least far out into the future, maybe 50 years away, when the University (would have) many strong alumni ... able to contribute to provide the kind of endowments that most large universities have ... that old universities have.

I think it is safe to say that most of the legislators who worked on it at that time saw it as a long-term, at least a nearly-permanent, kind of income to the University.²⁷

Dr. Conard pointed out that the University of Kansas had had the benefit of many years of contributions by alumni and

friends, and that by 1978 had an endowment of about \$60 million. "That's an enormous assistance to the public university," he said. "They can rely on their state appropriations for ongoing basic needs, and then, if they have some kind of endowment to build up certain departments — music, engineering, or whatever they might choose — they can rely on their endowment funds to provide that margin. We were trying to get some of that money [for that margin at Wichita State University] through the local levy."

Former Senator Wunsch recalled, "I talked to Harry Corbin about it [a continuing endowment] ... and decided we would make them [the Kansas Legislature] a proposition: That Wichita would show its good faith by contributing something each year."²⁸

If it was clear to the two principal legislative leaders, Sen. Paul Wunsch and Rep. John Conard, that the 1.5-mill levy was intended to provide the new Wichita State University with a "margin of excellence," it seems also to have been clear to the Wichita public which overwhelmingly approved the measure in the referendum of May 14, 1963.

The vote in the referendum had presented the people of Wichita with an opportunity to reduce the property tax levy from 6.25 mills per dollar of assessed valuation to 1.5 mills. As part of the agreement which took the University of Wichita into the state system, the Legislature had required that the University's bonded indebtedness of \$3.9 million be retired by the people of Wichita. An opinion of the Attorney General on February 25 held that the City of Wichita could not refuse to pay off the bonded debt.²⁹

There was almost no quarrel among Wichitans with either the Legislature's stand or with the opinion of the Attorney General; after all, Wichitans would be receiving a substantial reduction in their property taxes as a result of the incorporation of the University of Wichita into the state system. The remarkable occurrence, in the eyes of those who had worked so long for the measure, was that the few protests which were registered had more to do with concern for the status of the University than with the remnant 1.5-mill levy.

A study of the local newspapers of the period reveals only two letters written in opposition to the referendum. In one

printed in *The Wichita Eagle* on March 3, 1963, Ferd E. Evans, Jr., an attorney and a graduate of the University of Wichita, wrote:

Any thinking person knows that Wichita University is a great asset to this community ... I have decided I oppose our giving this fine asset to the state unless the state agrees (1) to pay us depreciated value of our investment, (2) to take over and pay the existing indebtedness, and — most important — (3) to maintain WU's status as a true university.³⁰

A letter from Robert L. Dalton, also an alumnus of the University of Wichita, was the only other one printed in opposition in the Wichita newspapers. Dalton opposed the continuing levy on the ground that the value of the City's gift to the State overrode an obligation on the part of the City to retire the bonded debt.

There are persons who believe the people of Wichita never were better informed about any public issue than they were about the incorporation of their University into the state system and the accompanying reduction in the local property tax. In the weeks prior to the vote they also were informed about the continuing 1.5 mill levy.

There were many references in newspapers throughout the state to what was considered to be Wichita's legal and moral obligation to retire the \$3.9 million in bonded indebtedness against the University. The statement by the Attorney General on February 26, cited above, seemed to settle the question about the obligation. An editorial in *The Wellington Daily News*, a newspaper friendly to the proposition, said on January 26: "Any of Wichita University's outstanding general obligation or revenue bonds should be paid off by the taxpayers of Wichita and by student fees, and not by the state."

References to Senate Bill 152, to its creation of the Wichita State University Board of Trustees, and to its endowment responsibility began to appear in the public press in January.

An editorial in *The Wichita Eagle* on February 1, 1963, under the headline: "WU Bill a Reasonable Plan," stated:

It provides for Wichitans to continue to tax themselves to the extent of one and one-half mills a year to pay

the existing debts of the university; with what may be left of the 1½-mill levy after that, the intention is to provide scholarships.³¹

The broader purposes of the endowment function of Bill 152 — those which could be described as providing for more than scholarships, and enrichment of the University in perpetuity — were described in other articles in the weeks prior to the vote by Wichitans. In a Page One article by Michael Lucey in *The Wichita Eagle*, Mayor Carl Bell told of the expected 4.75-mill reduction in local tax levies when the University of Wichita became state property.

This remaining one and a half mills would be used to pay off Wichita's current debt on W.U. [President Harry] Corbin said that currently W.U. owed \$3.3 million in bonds expected to be sold next month for the Frank Lloyd Wright designed Center, and remodeling various buildings on campus. Thus, the one and a half mills would pay off \$4 million over the years. After that, the plan is to use proceeds for the school endowment fund.³²

The clearest statements of the purposes of the 1.5-mill levy came, as might be expected, from the President and the Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Wichita. President Corbin, in the controversial briefing of local media on April 2, was reported in another Page One article in *The Wichita Eagle* as having said in the back-grounding session that the 1.5-mill levy was one of the positive aspects of the bill.

Corbin cited these advantages of the bill, now subject only to approval by the citizens of Wichita in a special election May 14:

—The current Wichita mill levy for support of WU, 6¼ mills, would be dropped to 1½ mills in the fiscal year which begins July 1, 1964.

Perpetual Levy

—The 1½-mill levy would be a perpetual levy which would go to the WU endowment board for use in research, scholarships and similar areas, subject to approval by the Wichita City Commission.³³

From an interview with Mr. Brick, Chairman of the local regents, Lance Gilmore wrote:

The Wichita City Commission shall levy 1½ mills annually, which will go to the state treasurer to pay the University's outstanding general obligation bonds.

When the bonds are paid off, the continuing levy will be used by the local trustees to "enrich" and better the University and for no other reason, Sidney J. Brick said.³⁴

On the day after the overwhelming approval of the proposition by the voters of Wichita, the following paragraph appeared in the Page One story by Dale Daugherty and headlined:

Landslide Vote Approves

Transfer of WU to State

A citywide tax of 1½-mills will be levied by the City Commission to be used to retire \$3.9 million in general obligation bonds, with surplus funds to be used by the local university board for endowment purposes.

Senate Bill 152 provides for the conversion of the WU Board of Regents to a board of trustees with the purpose of supporting the educational undertakings of Wichita State University.³⁵

Wichita Did Not "Go It Alone"

The success of the broad-based, painstaking plan to admit the University of Wichita to the state system of higher education was the product of many lines of effort coordinated to focus the major elements of political, financial, popular, and emotional support for the idea within a few months at the beginning of 1963. The origins of the successes of 1963 were based on the planning begun in 1961 and the lessons learned in the defeats of 1955, 1956, 1957, and 1961. One of those lessons was that the people of Wichita could not go it alone; that the idea of a state-supported university in the southern half of Kansas was an interest which required the help of

many Kansans.

Under the chairmanship of the late Dr. Lawrence Shepoiser, Superintendent of the Wichita Public Schools, and Dorothy (Mrs. Carter) Goodpasture, the endorsements of seventy-five public school systems throughout the state had been enlisted for the effort. Statewide endorsements also came from groups in organized labor, through a committee headed by William S. Holly and Kenneth Kitchen. Farmers and ranchers over the state, and especially in western Kansas, were urged by their chairman, Walter Hand, to contact their legislators and to arrange programs for meetings of civic clubs.

The support of attorneys was arranged by Henry Gott and physicians by Dr. Russell Nelson. Students were organized by Karen Justus and alumni by Duane Smith. A strong commerce and industry committee, headed by Dick Price, was accused by some opponents, probably with justification, of using Wichita's considerable commercial influence to secure support.

When the time approached for the critical vote of the people of Wichita, the pattern of endorsements continued. Leaders of the effort did not accept as a foregone conclusion that the referendum would pass. There had been too many news stories out of northeastern Kansas predicting a diminished role for the new Wichita State University for the concern over the vote to be easily dismissed.

Leading all Wichitans in a "Vote Yes" campaign for the May 15 ballot was the Wichita City Commission, which unanimously backed the proposition. Writer Gilmore also told of support from such "diverse groups" as organized labor, Greater Downtown Wichita, the League of Women Voters, the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Board of Education, and Wichita University students. Gilmore reported "there was no sign of opposition."

II

AN ACT OF FAITH

Stewardship of the City of Wichita Fund,
The First Twenty Years

by

Dennis C. Duell

and

Jimmy M. Skaggs

AN ACT OF FAITH

Stewardship of the City of Wichita Fund,
The First Twenty Years

The most commonly expected benefits from the merger of the Municipal University of Wichita into the state system were well-known to the people of Wichita: tuition fees would drop to levels comparable with those of the other state colleges and universities; the tax levy for support of the municipal university would be sharply reduced; and orderly, probably rapid growth of the new state university would follow. These in fact have come about. Additionally, the "margin of excellence" for which Dr. Conard hoped has accrued. The permanent endowment created by the Wichita State University legislation from the 1.5 mill-levy has enriched the educational opportunities for the young people of Kansas; moreover, in helping the university to grow, it has in turn enhanced the university, adding to its impact on the economy and general welfare of Wichita.

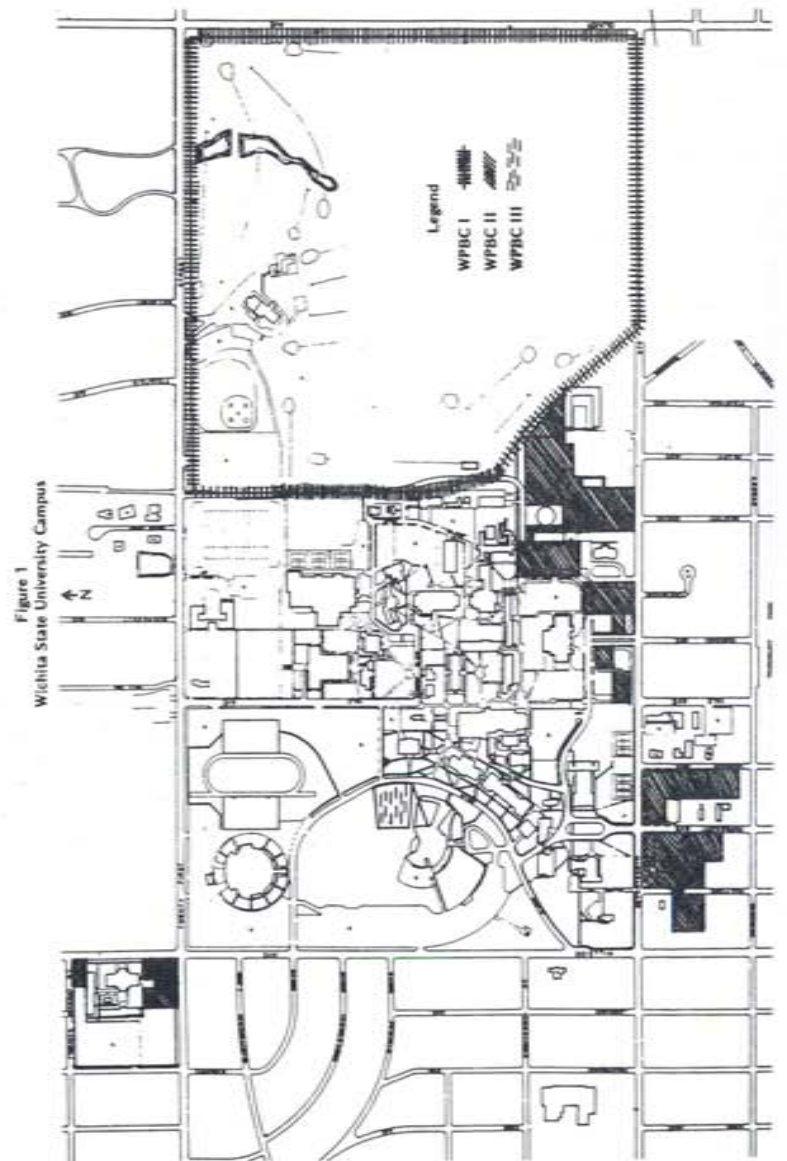
In the twenty years since Wichita State University joined the state system, the "City of Wichita Fund," as the income from the 1.5 mill-levy was named by the Board of Trustees, has provided more than \$11 million beyond debt-service requirements for the enrichment of the university and the enhancement of its role in the community. The sections that follow provide an accounting and explanation of expenditures from the City of Wichita Fund during the first twenty years.

Wichita State University enabling legislation, as passed by the 1963 Kansas legislature, provided that income from the 1.5 mill-levy, beyond that needed to service bonded indebtedness, "shall be paid over to the board of trustees of such university, to be used for such purposes as shall be designated by the governing body of such city" Stewardship of the City of Wichita Fund, therefore, has involved the President of

Wichita State University, its Board of Trustees, and the Wichita City Commission.¹ Dr. Emory K. Lindquist, President from July 1, 1964, through June 30, 1969, presented to the Board of Trustees and the City Commission the budgets for fiscal years (herein referred to as FY) 1965 through 1969. Dr. Clark D. Ahlberg, President from July 1, 1969, through June 30, 1983, presented in the same manner the budgets for FY 70 through FY 84. The "originating" steward for FY 85 into the foreseeable future will be Dr. Warren B. Armstrong, who assumed the university presidency July 1, 1983.² Stewardship of the City of Wichita Fund has followed the basic tenets initiated by President Lindquist, which President Ahlberg refined to fit the rapid growth and evolutionary dynamics of a university striving for that "margin of excellence."

Stewardship, in the first twenty years, is best described by chief executives Lindquist and Ahlberg. President Lindquist in a letter to City Manager Russell McClure outlined the following objectives:

1. Scholarships
Grants to provide financial assistance that would enable the university to attract and retain more gifted students ... the need is great and urgent.
2. Center for Urban Studies
This center would provide a centralized library and information service to officials and civic groups; conduct seminars, workshops, and conferences; provide research opportunities on urban and regional problems
3. Faculty Enrichment and Improvement
Grants designated to enrich the contribution of faculty members to students and the university. Included would be the following on a selective basis: leaves-of-absence in accordance with university policy for research, study, creative projects, etc.; faculty support for attendance at professional meetings and conferences: ... visiting lectures and professional personnel would be invited to the campus to share their knowledge and insight with students, faculty, and the general public
4. Organizational and Development



The basis for undergirding a sound financial structure for a fine university is the private support that can be generated. Funds are needed for creating a broader basis for support

5. Research and Institutional Studies
Grants designed to stimulate research in subject matter fields and in the university's own program. Support for faculty members in presenting applications for research grants from foundations and agencies
6. Continuing Education
Funds to provide activities for programs in continuing education. Provision for scientific and other educational exhibits. Grants for conferences, seminars, etc. to be made available for students, faculty, and the general public.
7. Contingency Fundr conferences, seminars, etc.
Funds to provide for unforeseen emergencies and to assure the sustained support of essential programs and services.³

Similarly, President Ahlberg has stated that the income from the mill levy, beyond that required for bonded indebtedness, is treated by the Wichita State University Board of Trustees as income from an "endowment." He explained the purpose of the mill-levy revenues in excess of debt-service to "improve and enhance the quality of the university, its programs and facilities, its students and its faculty and to better serve the need of Wichita and Kansas." In a 1969 memorandum, he detailed the objectives of the Fund as:

To enlarge the scholarship and fellowship aid for students, both undergraduate and graduate. To increase the university's ability to contribute toward the educational and cultural needs of the community, as well as its students and faculty.

To provide the resources needed to attract and retain a high quality faculty in ways not possible with state resources.

To develop and carry out a long-range land acquisition program to meet the academic goals and objectives

established by the State Board of Regents for Wichita State University.

To assist the City government by providing research and professional service not readily available to the City.

To employ a full-time staff to assist the Board of Trustees in meeting its statutory responsibilities to manage the university's existing and growing endowment, including property, and to attract and administer gifts to the University.

To report to the City Commission, the Board of Regents, and the public on the uses made of the revenues from the 1.5 mill-levy.⁴

When the Municipal University of Wichita entered the state system, the general obligation bonds existing on July 1, 1964, by action of the Kansas legislature, were to be retired by the 1.5 mill-levy tax. Table 1 shows the actual tax revenues and university obligation bonds incurred on a *calendar year* (hereafter referred to as CY) basis plus the additional bonded indebtedness incurred under Wichita State University in 1967, 1977, and 1983. The original general obligation bonds were retired on December 1, 1983.

The legislation that created Wichita State University transformed the Board of Regents of the Municipal University of Wichita into a Board of Trustees, which was authorized to hold, manage, lease, sell and receive properties for the permanent endowment of Wichita State University.⁵ The Board of Trustees, with the approval of the Wichita City Commission, has acquired various properties and incurred additional bonded indebtedness financed by the 1.5 mill-levy fund.

In 1958, the Board of Regents of the Municipal University of Wichita had adopted a "Master Study Plan," which envisioned the acquisition of the adjacent Crestview Country Club, east of the campus, as a site suitable for expansion. In 1964, the Board of Trustees endorsed the 1958 "Master Study Plan" as its own. Furthermore, in 1965, President Lindquist, recognizing the need for planning, appointed a committee headed by Dr. Hugo Wall to study city zoning proposals and to initiate the

university's own campus development program. The Wall committee reported, in 1965, nine areas of concern: expansion of the campus area; building needs; transportation; student and faculty housing; commercial needs of faculty and students; community facility needs of faculty and students; open space needs; and the surrounding neighborhoods. Given the recommendations of the Wall committee in 1965 and the 1958 master plan, President Lindquist and the Board approved the acquisition of the Crestview property through a proposed issue of public building commission bonds.⁶ This action coincided with passage by the Kansas legislature in 1967 of authority for public building commissions in Kansas to include acquisition of land adjacent to state universities for expansion purposes. The Wichita Public Building Commission and the City Commissioners also approved.⁷ On June 6, 1967, Mayor Clarence E. Vollmer signed Ordinance No. 29-344 designating a portion of the 1.5 mill-levy to be assigned under public law and Charter Ordinance No. 8 of the City of Wichita to acquire the Crestview Country Club property (hereafter WPBC I). The bond issues, totaling \$1,650,000, provided for property acquisition and the repairing and equipping of the acquired facilities. As specified in the "Notice of Bond Sale" issued by the Wichita Public Building Commission, the order of priority on the 1.5 mill-levy funds became:

1. Retirement of and interest on general obligation bonds of the Municipal University of Wichita.
2. Retirement of and interest on Series A-1967 bonds issued for acquisition of the Crestview property by Board of Trustees of Wichita State University.
3. Thereafter, the balance to be used by the Board of Trustees of Wichita State University for any purposes as approved by the City Commission.

Figure 1 shows the existing campus and the expansion resulting from the acquisition of the Crestview property, which added 140 acres to the campus.

Column 3 in Table 1 gives the annual debt service requirements incurred by the acquisition of the Crestview property under WPBC I, debt service for which will be completed in CY 1987. It is interesting to note that debt

Table 1
Tax Revenue & Debt Service

Calendar Year	Tax Revenue ^a	U. of W. General Obl. Bonds ^b	Debt Service			Debt Service as % of Tax Revenue	Amt. Avail. for Indent.
			WPBC I	WPBC II	WPBC III		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1965	567,452	418,545				73.8	148,907
1966	577,616	409,138				70.8	168,478
1967	684,709	401,845	34,650			73.8	248,214
1968	699,931	407,397	94,130			71.7	198,404
1969	717,093	399,457	98,020			69.4	219,416
1970	739,676	389,574	96,803			65.8	253,299
1971	758,160	381,476	100,603			63.4	276,081
1972	791,477	371,153	104,103			60.0	316,221
1973	817,127	364,848	112,403			58.4	339,876
1974	854,880	354,369	115,402			47.9	445,109
1975	907,483	218,265	123,101			37.6	566,117
1976	984,756	191,368	125,399			32.2	667,989
1977	1,083,240	167,039	132,360	44,046		37.7	739,795
1978	1,194,953	127,285	133,957	112,468		31.3	821,243
1979	1,184,071	129,598	135,235	130,718		33.4	788,520
1980	1,283,122	110,689	136,407	133,343		29.6	902,683
1981	1,298,762	108,422	142,260	145,468		30.5	902,612
1982	1,408,679	74,509	142,683	166,593		27.3	1,024,790
1983	1,514,214	8,271	147,881	171,905		21.7	1,186,157
1984	1,582,354 ^c	-----	157,693	215,811	98,500	29.2	1,110,350

^a Budget Office, City of Wichita (6/8/83).

^b Board of Trustees, Wichita State University.

^c Assumes 9.25 interest rate with first principle payment in 1987 and the utilization of \$150,000 of the bond proceeds for interest payments during the first three years; that is, \$50,000 in each of the first three years. Thus, the debt service schedule provided in the prospectus is reduced from \$148,500 during each of the first three years to \$98,500.

^d Assumes 4.5% growth in tax revenue.

service during the stewardship of President Lindquist consumed 73.8 to 69.4 percent (Column 7) of the revenue generated from the 1.5 mill-levy; the amount available for endowment purposes therefore ranged from \$148,907 to \$219,416 during CYs 65 to 69 (Column 8).

In the Fall of 1969 President Ahlberg created a Planning and Institutional Research office to develop a long-range physical and land-use plan for the campus. This plan, which was completed in 1973 and subsequently updated four times, has been approved both by Wichita State University's Board of Trustees and by the Board of Regents of the State of Kansas, and provides the policy framework utilized in selecting additional properties for acquisition. In 1977, President Ahlberg proposed and the Board of Trustees approved a public building commission bond issue (hereafter WPBC II) in the amount of \$1,750,000 for the purchase of 28 parcels of land and for the refurbishing and improvement of selected areas located primarily on the adjacent tract south of the campus.⁸ Also included were lots adjacent to Fairmount Towers on the university's northwest periphery. Figure 1 depicts the existing campus and highlights the expansion resulting from WPBC II. The university radio station, KMWU, adjacent parking lots, and the perimeter road occupy most of the area involved in WPBC II.

Annual debt service on WPBC II, which is scheduled for retirement on June 1, 1997, is shown in Column 5 of Table 1.⁹ It is significant to note that, despite the original municipal university bond obligations, and the addition of WPBC I and II obligations, amounts available for endowment expenditures increased from \$219,416 in CY 69 to more than \$1,200,000 in CY 83 (see Column 8). This has occurred because of the increase in the property tax base of the City of Wichita. In fact, between CY 65 and CY 83, the actual rate of increase in the 1.5 mill-levy revenue was 5.6 percent per year. Revenue increased at a faster rate than new bonded indebtedness and, thus, enabled President Ahlberg to add significantly to the enrichment funds for faculty, students, community, and the general university.

President Ahlberg proposed and the Board of Trustees approved a third public building commission bond issue

Table 2
Estimated Tax Revenue & Debt Service
to Calendar Year 2004

Calendar Year	Estimated Tax Revenue ^a	Debt Service			Debt Service as % of Tax Revenue	Estimated Amt. Avail. for Endow.
		WPBC ^b I	WPBC ^b II	WPBC ^c III		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1985	1,653,560	147,843	218,255	98,500	28.1	1,188,962
1986	1,727,970	150,886	210,455	98,500	26.6	1,268,129
1987	1,805,728	154,824	202,555	198,500	30.8	1,249,749
1988	1,886,986	----	194,755	244,000	23.3	1,448,231
1989	1,971,901	----	157,505	245,000	20.4	1,569,396
1990	2,060,636	----	121,755	240,100	17.6	1,698,781
1991	2,153,365	----	92,268	234,750	15.2	1,826,347
1992	2,250,266	----	73,690	238,350	13.9	1,937,626
1993	2,351,528	----	60,725	236,800	12.7	2,051,853
1994	2,457,347	----	57,975	238,500	12.1	2,160,872
1995	2,567,927	----	45,500	234,350	10.9	2,288,077
1996	2,683,484	----	43,300	239,050	10.5	2,401,134
1997	2,804,241	----	41,100	231,950	9.7	2,531,191
1998	2,930,432	----	----	168,950	5.8	2,761,482
1999	3,062,301	----	----	----	0.0	3,062,301
2000	3,200,105	----	----	----	0.0	3,200,105
2001	3,344,109	----	----	----	0.0	3,344,109
2002	3,494,594	----	----	----	0.0	3,494,594
2003	3,651,851	----	----	----	0.0	3,651,851
2004	3,816,184	----	----	----	0.0	3,816,184

^a Assumes 4.5 growth in tax revenue per calendar year.

^b Board of Trustees, Wichita State University.

^c Assumes 9.0% interest rate with first principle payment in 1987 and the utilization of \$150,000 of the bond proceeds for interest payments during the first three years; that is, \$50,000 in each of the first three years. Thus, the debt service schedule provided in the prospectus is reduced from \$148,500 during each of the first three years to \$38,500.

Table 3
Endowment Expenditures*

	FY 65 to 82	FY 83 & 84	FY 65 to 84	Percent of Total
STUDENT SUPPORT:				
Undergraduate Support	1,876,505	495,000	2,371,505	21.2
Urban Fellowships	323,532	96,000	409,532	3.7
Graduate Fellowships	312,447	110,000	422,447	3.8
Graduate Scholarships	134,456	90,000	224,456	2.0
Student Loan Fund	91,165	70,000	161,165	1.4
Veterans & McConnell Advisory	27,000	--	27,000	0.2
	<u>2,765,655</u>	<u>861,000</u>	<u>3,616,655</u>	<u>32.2</u>
COMMUNITY SUPPORT:				
Interns, City of Wichita	40,000	54,000	94,000	0.8
Adult & Continuing Education	213,273	70,000	283,273	2.5
Business & Economic Research	182,935	50,000	232,935	2.1
Community Service Projects	235,701	110,000	345,701	3.1
Center for Urban Studies	1,218,604	329,000	1,547,604	13.8
EMW - Audio Reader	31,597	32,800	64,397	0.6
Wichita Observatory	39,373	59,148	98,521	0.9
	<u>1,951,483</u>	<u>704,948</u>	<u>2,656,431</u>	<u>23.8</u>
FACULTY & PROGRAM SUPPORT:				
Faculty & Program Development	1,482,188	355,000	1,837,188	16.4
Research & Academic Resources	357,480	40,000	397,480	3.5
Special Library Collection	83,241	20,000	103,241	0.9
U. of Wichita - Retirement	25,500	24,000	49,500	0.4
	<u>1,948,409</u>	<u>439,000</u>	<u>2,387,409</u>	<u>21.3</u>
UNIVERSITY SUPPORT:				
Organization & Development	1,228,393	277,000	1,505,393	13.4
Planning & Institutional Research	163,322	32,000	195,322	1.7
Campus Improvement & Land Acq.	801,735	--	801,735	7.2
Miscellaneous	37,429	12,085	49,509	0.4
	<u>2,230,879</u>	<u>321,085</u>	<u>2,551,969</u>	<u>22.7</u>
TOTAL ENDOWMENT EXPENDITURES:	<u>8,905,421</u>	<u>2,316,033</u>	<u>11,222,454</u>	<u>100.0</u>

*Expenditures are based on audited amounts FY 65 thru 82 and budgeted amounts for FY 83 and 84.

(hereafter WPBC III) in June 1983.¹⁰ The Wichita Public Building Commission and the City Commission endorsed the issue that same month.¹¹ The purpose of the issue was to provide \$1,650,000 for the erection of a Recital Hall adjacent to the university's Duerksen Fine Arts Center as shown in Figure 1. The issue will mature in CY 98.

Table 2 shows the calendar year bonded indebtedness of WPBC I, II, and III from CY 85 to their maturity dates. Also included is a projection of tax revenues from the 1.5 mill-levy to the year 2004 (the end of the second twenty years of the City of Wichita Fund). Revenues are projected at the rate of increase of 4.5 percent per year.¹² Table 2, and reference to the CY 83 and 84 figures in Table 1, illustrate that the aggregate bonded indebtedness will consume 22.8, 23.1, 21.5, and 21.3 percent, respectively, of total calendar-year tax revenues in CY 84, 85, 86, and 87.¹³ The amount available for endowment expenditures is likely to increase at a slower rate over these four calendar years. Upon the retirement of WPBC I bonds in CY 87, debt service will show a marked decrease with an accompanying increase in the amounts available for endowment purposes. Assuming no new issues of public building commission bonds, all debt service will be consummated in CY 98. The president of Wichita State University then will incur the greatest flexibility in allocating endowment funds for the benefit of students, faculty, community, and the university, beginning in 1999.

As provided by law, President Ahlberg noted that income beyond the 1.5 mill-levy required for debt service is treated as an endowment by the Board of Trustees. Table 3 presents the aggregate expenditures for the endowment portion of the mill levy for FY 65 through 84. It should be carefully noted that the expenditures listed in Table 3 are based on *audited* amounts for FYs 65 through 83 and the *budgeted* amount for FY 84.¹⁴ Endowment expenditures are divided into four major categories: Student Support, Community Support, Faculty and Program Support, and University Support. During the first twenty years of the endowment, students were allocated \$3,608,000; community service areas \$2,666,558; faculty and program development, \$2,345,700; and general university support, \$2,550,978. Thus, of the total endowment funds

Table 4
Endowment Expenditures By
Type of Support and Fiscal Year*

Fiscal Year	Student Support					Student Loan Fund	Veteran & McConnell Adv.
	Undergrad. Scholarships	Urban Fellowships	Graduate Fellowships	Graduate Scholarships			
1965	24,610	--	--	--	--	--	--
1966	29,951	--	--	--	--	--	--
1967	35,117	--	--	--	--	--	--
1968	20,581	--	--	--	27,915	--	--
1969	37,518	--	--	--	24,700	--	--
1970	40,526	--	--	--	20,000	--	--
1971	47,124	--	--	--	--	--	--
1972	64,088	--	--	--	--	--	--
1973	87,422	15,000	--	--	--	--	--
1974	104,619	29,000	--	--	--	--	--
1975	129,835	29,000	26,000	--	--	--	--
1976	117,744	29,620	22,073	--	--	--	--
1977	163,337	29,167	40,185	--	--	--	--
1978	188,682	33,999	38,996	20,032	--	17,000	--
1979	183,063	37,600	45,200	14,300	--	5,000	--
1980	200,373	40,583	45,893	30,124	--	5,000	--
1981	186,382	38,000	47,100	30,000	--	--	--
1982	209,633	41,563	47,000	40,000	25,000	--	--
1983	245,000	41,000	55,000	45,000	35,000	--	--
1984	250,000	45,000	55,000	45,000	35,000	--	--
Totals	2,371,605	409,532	422,447	224,456	161,415	27,000	--

Community Support

Fiscal Year	Interns, City of Wichita	Adult & Continuing Ed.	Business & Econ. Res.	Community Service	Center for Urban Stud.	KMW - Audio Reader	Wichita Obsrv.
1965	--	--	--	--	14,253	--	--
1966	--	698	--	--	33,471	--	--
1967	--	1,900	--	--	38,934	--	--
1968	--	5,400	--	--	35,584	--	--
1969	--	3,000	--	--	42,000	--	--
1970	--	3,000	--	--	40,505	--	--
1971	--	3,000	10,000	--	55,283	--	--
1972	--	--	11,600	--	48,298	--	--
1973	--	--	5,073	--	69,266	--	--
1974	--	10,000	5,000	--	64,577	--	--
1975	--	15,717	5,000	--	69,902	--	--
1976	--	10,558	--	15,000	76,246	--	--
1977	--	15,000	19,883	15,000	74,986	--	--
1978	--	15,000	26,563	7,807	89,872	2,384	--
1979	--	20,000	25,000	39,894	109,831	7,636	--
1980	--	38,000	24,816	55,000	110,636	(2,403)	--
1981	20,000	38,000	25,000	50,000	114,480	12,000	12,713
1982	20,000	34,000	25,000	53,000	130,500	12,000	26,660
1983	27,000	35,000	25,000	55,000	162,500	15,800	28,733
1984	37,000	36,000	25,000	55,000	166,500	17,000	30,415
Totals	94,000	283,273	232,935	345,701	1,547,604	64,397	98,521

*Expenditures are based on audited amounts FY 65 thru 82 and budgeted amounts for FY 83 and 84.

Table 5 Continued
Endowment Expenditures By
Type of Support and Fiscal Year*

Fiscal Year	Faculty & Program Support			
	Faculty and Program Develop.	Research & Academic Resources	Special Library Collection	U. of Wichita Retirement Suppl.
1965	8,865	537	--	--
1966	29,407	9,124	--	--
1967	35,395	11,501	--	--
1968	86,418	18,660	--	--
1969	83,311	19,331	--	--
1970	58,941	19,344	--	--
1971	73,055	14,962	227	--
1972	71,456	16,823	5,273	--
1973	64,136	15,416	3,000	--
1974	93,587	15,718	4,777	--
1975	108,730	21,045	5,000	--
1976	83,482	18,674	10,013	--
1977	116,255	21,363	8,928	--
1978	102,642	22,835	5,517	--
1979	118,241	19,733	10,000	--
1980	109,182	33,320	10,000	--
1981	112,740	22,816	9,505	13,600
1982	126,345	16,278	11,000	11,900
1983	175,000	20,000	10,000	12,000
1984	180,000	20,000	10,000	12,000
Totals	1,837,188	357,480	103,241	49,500

University Support

Fiscal Year	Organization & Development	Planning & Institutional Research	Campus Planning & Land Acquisition	Miscellaneous
1965	923	--	--	--
1966	19,276	--	--	2,100
1967	22,078	--	--	--
1968	22,300	--	32,490	--
1969	34,811	--	22,000	--
1970	41,595	--	--	--
1971	45,425	--	21,000	--
1972	47,700	10,000	--	--
1973	53,200	14,737	176,683	3,536
1974	73,129	16,555	4,500	--
1975	84,146	14,754	36,000	--
1976	88,175	14,758	400,589	297
1977	100,000	14,851	43,580	6,300
1978	107,635	13,115	64,893	--
1979	115,000	17,229	--	--
1980	120,000	15,704	--	--
1981	126,000	18,611	--	15,191
1982	126,000	13,008	--	10,000
1983	136,000	16,000	--	9,075
1984	141,000	16,000	--	3,009
Totals	1,505,393	195,322	801,735	49,509

*Expenditures are based on audited amounts FY 65 thru 82 and budgeted amounts for FY 83 and 84.

available (\$11,171,236) students received 32.3 percent; community related services 23.9 percent; faculty development 21.0 percent; and university support 22.8 percent.

Table 3 demonstrates that undergraduate student support constitutes the largest single sub-category of expenditures, accounting for 21.1 percent of total expenditures. Faculty improvement and program development represented the second largest single sub-category with 16.5 percent of total expenditures. These are followed in magnitude of support by the Center for Urban Studies and by Organization and Development, with 13.9 and 13.5 percent, respectively.¹⁵ Moreover, if one combines the sub-category of urban fellowship, designated for urban studies students, with direct support for the Center of Urban Studies, university stewards from FY 65 through FY 84 have devoted over 17.6 percent of total endowment expenditures to "urban affairs." Campus improvement and land acquisition rank fifth in magnitude, with over 7 percent of endowment expenditures originating here. This particular area represents land acquisitions and campus improvements financed from the mill levy fund, but not as a part of public building commission bond items. An example of a campus improvement in this category is the Yale Mall construction project. The largest single land acquisition within the category occurred in FY 76 with more than \$300,000 spent to acquire sorority properties in the center of the campus.

Table 4 provides a year-by-year fiscal accounting of expenditures utilizing the same categories as presented in the aggregate totals of Table 3. Table 4 provides insight into the evolution of the endowment fund's stewardship over the first twenty years. Since 1965, five areas have been consistently supported: undergraduate students, the Center for Urban Studies, faculty and program development, research and academic resources, and organization and development. President Lindquist was constrained in his ability to provide support due to the relative small amount of monies available for endowment purposes, given debt-service requirements. As short-term debt-service requirements declined in relative terms as tax revenues rose, President Ahlberg was better able to respond to the needs of a growing and dynamic

university. Urban fellowships and graduate students in general were added to the student support area in the mid-1970's. Student loan funds were reinstated in FY 82.¹⁶

With respect to community support areas, several projects were initiated in FY 76 to provide training, research, consultative and other services for the City of Wichita. Internships for Wichita State University students to work for the City of Wichita began in FY 81. During that same year, the Lake Afton Observatory (a joint project with the Wichita Public Schools) was funded. The Center for Business and Economic Research has also received support each year since FY 71.¹⁷ The KMW-Audio Reader, which provides newspaper- and magazine-reading services for visually handicapped citizens, was initiated by President Ahlberg in FY 78. In the faculty and program support area, funds for special library acquisitions and collections commenced in 1971. In FY 81, funds to provide additional retirement benefits for a number of long-time faculty who retired from the University of Wichita were set aside; these retired faculty did not participate in the current TIAA-CREF system, and their benefits from the municipal university were very meager, and, relatively few in number, they receive \$100 per month from the endowment. Finally, the university's Office of Planning and Institutional Research, which was formed in 1969, was allocated funds starting in FY 72.

Dollar expenditures alone do not provide a clear picture of the magnitude of the benefits provided students, faculty, and the community from the City of Wichita Fund. Table 5 details a quantitative measure of the number of participants/awards/issues for several of the support categories for FYs 65 through 83. During the whole period, 8,767 undergraduate scholarships, 108 urban fellowships, and 288 graduate fellowships/scholarships were awarded, and 436 student loans granted. Six interns have been provided for the City of Wichita, and 40 community service projects undertaken. The Center for Business and Economic Research has published 188 issues of *Kansas Economic Indicators* (KEI), which provided detailed economic data on the state and local economies. Endowment funds have enabled university faculty to participate (present original research papers, chair professional meetings, and/or

Table 5

Number of Participants/Awards/Issues by Major Expenditures Category*

STUDENT SUPPORT:	No.
Undergraduate Scholarship Awards	8,767
Urban Fellowships Awarded	108
Graduate Scholarships/Fellowships Awarded	288
Student Loans Granted	436
COMMUNITY SUPPORT:	
Business and Economic Research, Issues of KEI	188
Interns, City of Wichita	6
Community Service Projects	42
FACULTY & PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT:	
Faculty Participants at Professional Meetings	2,583
Visiting Lecturers	505
Research Awards & Special Studies	280

*Number of participants/awards/issues FY 65 through FY 83.

otherwise be involved in professional development) in more than 2,500 meetings. Moreover, faculty were awarded funding for 280 research projects and/or special studies. Too, more than 500 visiting lecturers made presentations on campus.

The totals in Table 5 provide only an outline of the benefit accruing from the permanent endowment. Qualitative dimensions are best described by listing the "types of support" provided. These are given below in terms of the sub-categories of support shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Adult and Continuing Education:

Capital equipment for the national teleconference educational network installed in the Marcus Center for Continuing Education;

Clerical and faculty support for the development of non-credit adult continuing education programs;

Business and Economic Research:

Secretarial and clerical support for publishing

Kansas Economic Indicators (KEI);

Printing;

Data acquisition costs;

Operating expenditures including supplies, materials, and postage;

Dues for institutional membership in the National Association of University Bureaus of Economic Research;

Travel and expenses for obtaining external research grants;

Center for Urban Studies:

Operating expenditures including supplies, material, and postage;

Secretarial and clerical support;

Salaries for faculty associates of the center;

Publication costs for special urban research monographs;

Faculty and Program Development:

Faculty recruitment expenses;

Fees for services rendered by emeriti faculty;

Grants to faculty for individual teacher improvement;

Faculty publications including books and monographs;

Travel expenses for faculty to participate in professional conferences;

Capital equipment acquisitions for instructional and research purposes;

Invited university speakers and lecturers;

Emory Lindquist Honors Program;

Kellogg Planning project expenses;

Expenses for the Center for Professional Development;

University Senate support and studies;

Student recruitment;

Gerontology program conferences;
Grants to develop student evaluation questionnaires;

Research and Academic Resources:

Expenses to acquire external research grants;
Grants to faculty for research;
Travel and expenses for acquiring artistic gifts for the university;
Expenses for visiting artists;

Special Library Collections:

Acquisition and cataloging expenses for rare books and special records and archives;

Organization and Development:

Operating expenditures including supplies, materials, and postage for the Board of Trustees and the Endowment Association;
Secretarial and clerical support;
Expenses for soliciting gifts for Wichita State University such as the Telephone Campaign, Alumni meetings, etc.;
Auditors fees and expenses;

Planning and Institutional Research:

Accreditation expenses for academic programs including expenditures for institutional profiles and data for the North Central Accreditation Association;
Preparatory expenses for studies relating to new academic programs;
Institutional expenses for external consultants reviewing existing and proposed academic programs;
Architectural fees for campus improvements;
Landscaping fees on campus improvements;
Institutional self-study report expenses.

One sub-category — miscellaneous — deserves further explanation. Miscellaneous expenditures include those funds reserved for distribution, given requests, through a given

fiscal year and/or for expenditures which do not fit the descriptive categories included in the preceding tables. An example of the latter was the expenditure of \$3,536 for the Football '70 Memorial Fund in FY 73. Another such expenditure occurred in FY 76 when \$5,800 were provided for a university energy audit.

Table 6 lists the 42 community service projects undertaken for the City of Wichita. It shows project title, project director(s), and dollar amounts expended. The total in Table 6 will differ from that shown in Tables 3 and 4. Note that two of the forty-two projects listed are active; therefore, funds will continue to be expended on these projects until completed. In addition, it is essential to recall that Tables 3 and 4 include the budgeted amount for FY 84; the number of community service projects undertaken was expanded and now totals 52 in the amount of \$327,300 through April, 1984. Community service projects have primarily related to training programs for city personnel, research on various urban issues, assistance to the city in the selection and training of personnel, and interns for the city.

The assessment of the economic impact of the City of Wichita Fund on the metropolitan Wichita economy is a difficult task, given the many variables which contribute to but are not quantifiable. The City of Wichita Fund, beyond that required for debt-service, represents a *permanent endowment* utilized to *supplement* state and external resources as Wichita State University strives to achieve a margin of excellence. The economic impact of the fund must be analyzed within the context, therefore, of the overall impact of a university on a local community.

The appropriate methodology for assessing this impact was best described in a pioneering study by John Caffrey and Herbert H. Isaacs for the American Council of Education in 1971.¹⁸ Paul Magelli in 1978 utilized their basic methodology to assess contributions of educational institutions (elementary, secondary, two-year colleges, and four-year colleges) on the Wichita SMSA.¹⁹ Other studies in different locales have also utilized the Caffrey and Isaacs approach.²⁰ The methodology used herein adapts the techniques utilized in the aforementioned studies.

Table 6

Community Service Projects:

Project Title	Project Director(s)	Amount Expended
City - University Energy Program	Graham	\$ 22,442
City Archeologist Project	Blakeslee	2,566
City Personnel Training Program	Pisciotte	2,348
City Personnel Training Program	Belt	3,104
Regional Association of City Officials	Taylor	10,324
Community Assemblies	Taylor	9,317
Fire Department Cost Studies	Rappaport and Miller	29,877
City Energy Task Force Assistance	Graham	956
Internship in Sports Administration	Pisciotte	4,157
East Douglas Transient Population	Sardo	1,070
Sister Cities Slide Tape Program	Allen	474
City Central Inspection Personnel Training	Wance	4,400
Assessment Center Program	Belt	14,711
*Gypsum Creek Archeologist Project	Rohn	2,936
City Personnel Training - Changing Roles of Women and Men in Organizational Structure	Wance	4,150
Assessment Center - Fire Department Captains	Belt	4,000
Fire Chief Assessment Center	Belt	7,975
Department of Housing & Economic Development Survey	Belt	3,357
Assessment Center - Directors of Departments of Engineering and Operations and Maintenance	Belt	2,100
Public Management Program	Pisciotte	6,942
*Mayor's Special Project Program	Pisciotte	22,978
Physical Fitness Program for Fire Department Personnel and Airport Safety Officers	Stotts	1,000
Wichita Fire Department - Personnel Assessment Centers	Belt	9,127
Wichita Police Department - Personnel Assessment Center	Belt	5,779
KPTS Market Survey	Kraft	2,500
Women in the Work Force Workshop	Cohen and Wance	6,364
Urban Archeologist	Blakeslee	3,614
Public Management Program	Pisciotte	15,000
*Intergovernmental Retreats	Pisciotte	5,000
*Property Tax Conference	Fisher	1,222
Wichita Fire Department Personnel Assessment Center	Tilford	4,250
Working with the Media Seminar	Pisciotte	2,000
*Police Department Productivity Study	Pisciotte	15,000
Police Department Supervisor Training Program	Yockey	2,425
*City Archeologist	Blakeslee	2,467
*Professional Development Program	Pisciotte	13,554
*Wichita Fire Department - Personnel Assessment Centers	Tilford	7,142
*Study of Women Mayors	Pisciotte	2,000
*Intern for Department of Community Facilities	Pisciotte	6,482
*Intern for Department of Law	Sudermann	1,483
*Transit Seminar	Pisciotte	1,257
*Production Assistance for Training Tapes	Adkins	0
Total		\$265,781

*Active Projects

FIGURE 2
ECONOMIC MODEL OF IMPACT OF WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY ON THE WICHITA AREA ECONOMY

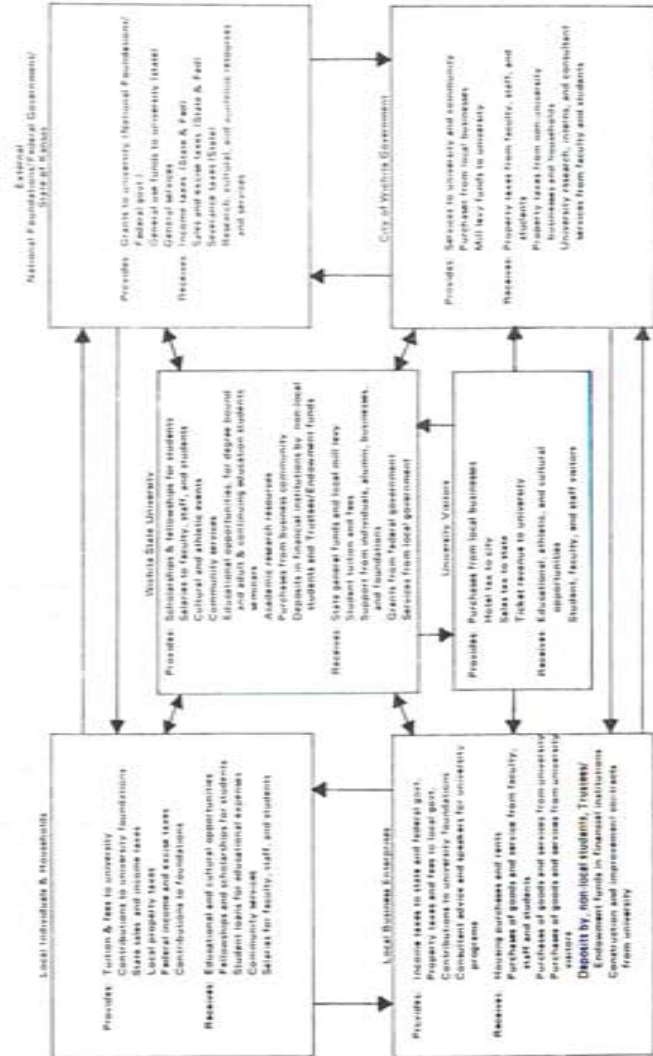


Figure 2 is a simple economic flow-chart indicating the relationship of Wichita State University to the economy of the Wichita metropolitan area. It illustrates the mutual interdependence of the university and local individuals and households; businesses; government; university visitors; and external agencies, the latter including federal and state governments and external foundations. It is by no means a mutually exclusive and exhaustive list of all the possible economic interactions between the five groups and the university. It does, however, highlight the interdependent flows of expenditures and income between and within each group: expenditures by one group becomes income for another; consumption of goods and services by one represents production by another; and awarding of a scholarship to attract a local student to attend Wichita State maintains income and expenditures within the local economy, which otherwise might have been spent at another locale outside the SMSA; the acquisition of private property by the university, although transferring taxable property to a tax-exempt status, provides employment and income for businesses as campus improvements are made.²¹ Additionally, one should note the overlapping influence of a specific income/expenditure category on other segments of the community. Wichita State University provides salaries for faculty, staff, and students which becomes part of the local "individuals and households" stream. Local individuals and households pay federal, state, and local taxes, including the mill levy; purchase goods and services from local businesses; make contributions to local and national foundations, including WSU's endowment association; make deposits in various local financial institutions; and entertain visitors and guests of the university. Thus, there is a circular flow of income and expenditures between and within each of the five major categories which originate, in this economic model, from Wichita State University.

Expenditures by faculty, staff, and students, in addition to general operating expenditures of the university, are subject to a multiplier effect on the local economy. The concept of a multiplier is quite simple; that is, for each dollar spent by the university in the local community, additional dollars are generated. One dollar expended on new university buildings

pays the salaries and materials cost for a local contracting construction firm. The employees of and the local construction firm itself, in turn, purchase goods and services from third parties, be they individuals or other businesses. Businesses and individuals, in turn, deposit revenues in local financial institutions as well as buy goods and services. Moreover, it is well known that a fraction of income is saved or invested in one form or another. Regardless of the form of spending, the introduction of one new dollar into the spending stream of a local economy provides a continuous flow of re-spending which, ultimately, is a multiple of the original dollar spent. Leakages occur from the local spending stream in the form of savings, taxes, and consumption expenditures outside the local economy. The latter items reduce the absolute size of the multiplier effect on the local economy.

It is important to note several characteristics of the student population of Wichita State University that affect the flow of funds through the university and hence the measurement of the university's impact on the local economy. Table 7 shows enrollments, the origin of students attending the university, the percentage of students working, student ownership or rental of off-campus housing, and commuting distance to campus. Two-thirds of the student body own or rent off-campus housing, while approximately 27 percent live with their parents and only 6 percent live on campus, the latter including sororities and fraternities. By contrast, Jerome A. Deichert found at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln that 43 percent of students lived on campus, while 14 percent resided with their parents, and 42 percent owned or rented off-campus housing.²² Therefore, Wichita State University students contribute on a per student basis more directly to the local economy through real estate purchases and rentals, including property taxes, than is the case for students at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. This means, however, that income-generating expenditures in the local economy channeled directly through Wichita State University are lower as compared to a university such as Nebraska-Lincoln.

Other salient characteristics include the amount of hours worked per week, the commuting distance to campus, and the origin of the student body. Sixty percent of Wichita State

Table 7
Demographic Characteristics of Wichita State University Students, Selected Fall Semesters

Fall Sem.	Total Enroll.	Pct. of Total Enroll. From			Percent of Students Who		Percent of Students Working		Pct. Commuting Within Rad. of	
		Sedgwick County	State of Kansas	Non-Res. & For.	Own/Best Housing	Live with Parents	20 or more Hours/Week	40 or more Hours/Week	20 Miles	70 Miles
1965	10,362	74.0	92.3	7.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1970	12,395	74.1	92.5	7.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1975	15,714	74.3	94.9	5.1	65.3	25.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1976	14,842	71.5	93.9	6.1	63.6	29.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	15,723	71.9	94.2	5.8	64.1	28.6	58.9	35.3	86.7	95.0
1978	15,937	72.2	93.6	6.4	65.6	27.7	60.7	38.3	85.5	95.0
1979	16,649	69.1	92.7	7.3	66.8	25.4	60.6	39.3	84.8	95.3
1980	16,621	70.4	92.8	7.2	67.4	25.1	61.5	39.4	85.8	95.9
1981	16,954	71.8	92.6	7.4	68.4	25.0	61.8	39.1	88.3	97.0
1982	17,187	71.7	92.6	7.4	66.6	27.4	59.6	35.1	88.9	97.5

Source: Calculated from Demographic Profiles: Students Enrolled Fall Semesters, Office of the Registrar, Wichita State University, selected years.

students work 20 or more hours per week and almost 40 percent work 40 or more. Eighty-five percent of the student body lives within a radius of 20 miles of the campus, while more than 95 percent live within 70 miles. Sedgwick County accounts for more than 70 percent of the enrollees and more than 92 percent originate with the State of Kansas. This highlights the part-time nature of the student body, which reduces full-time equivalent enrollments and hence the cash flow through the university in terms of tuition and fees and other revenues. Thus, the income-generating impact on the local economy directly through Wichita State University is similar to that noted for housing above.

The impact of Wichita State University on the Wichita SMSA is also affected by the relative significance of university employment to total non-agricultural employment in the local economy. Additionally, the impact of the university is materially altered by the relative proportion of externally acquired funding to that acquired locally. The larger the proportion that university employment is relative to those working locally in manufacturing, trade and services, and government, the greater will be the impact of the university on the local economy. The larger the proportion of externally acquired funds, the greater the impact of new dollar spending in the local economy.²³ Depending upon the source of funding and the composition of the local economies, other impact studies of a university on the local economy have estimated income multipliers in a range of 1.25 to 3.00 and employment multipliers from 1.05 to 2.10.²⁴ In FY 83, Wichita State University accounted for 1 percent of the total Wichita area non-agricultural employment, and externally generated funding represented approximately 80 percent of the total university expenditures. Given these characteristics, it is prudent to utilize income and employment multipliers in the lower portion of the ranges cited above.²⁵ On a full-time equivalent basis, the annualized employment of Wichita State University was 2,076 in FY 83. Applying an employment multiplier of 1.25 yields initial and secondary employment in the local economy of 2,595; that is, Wichita State University spending generated within the local economy an additional 519 jobs. FY 83 combined expenditures of Wichita State University and

its affiliated operations totaled approximately \$70 million and provided initial and secondary income for the local economy in the amount of \$98 million, with the utilization of an income multiplier of 1.40; that is, additional income generated in the Wichita area economy by expenditures of the university was \$28 million. The City of Wichita Fund, including debt service requirements, represented 2.1 percent of total university spending. The impact of the fund may be interpreted within the context of the above total university impact. Multipliers differ from one spending group to another and from one locale to another. They also vary over time. Thus the estimated economic impact of Wichita State University on the local economy was confined to FY 83 and deliberately utilized multipliers that provided a conservative estimate of the university's total impact.

As noted earlier, measurement of the impact of the City of Wichita Fund in dollar magnitudes provides only one dimension of its significance in providing a margin of excellence for Wichita State University. During its first twenty years, the Fund has provided for 8,767 undergraduate and 108 urban fellowship, 288 general graduate awards, and 436 student loans. More than 40 community service projects have been undertaken for the City of Wichita; 505 visiting lecturers have been brought to campus; and more than 280 faculty research and special studies have been underwritten. The latter items are of particular significance because "seed" monies for research projects have contributed directly to the university's ability to expand its acquisition of external research funds from slightly more than \$200,000 in 1965 to \$3 million in FY 82.

III

AN ACT OF FAITH

Summary and Conclusions

AN ACT OF FAITH

Summary and Conclusions

This study has chronicled the entry of the Municipal University of Wichita into the Kansas state system of higher education. It notes the particular provisions of Senate Bills 151 and 152, passed by the Kansas legislature in 1963, which provided as a prerequisite for entry that the citizens of Wichita assume the bonded indebtedness of the city's university and provide a permanent endowment through a 1.5 mill-levy for the new institution. By their overwhelming vote on May 14, 1963, the citizens of Wichita performed An Act of Faith. To the Kansas legislature, the vote said, here are a campus and its facilities free of debt. To the Board of Regents and university faculty, the vote confirmed the community's willingness to provide the means for Wichita State University to achieve a margin of excellence.

Although Wichita State University has been a part of the state system for twenty years, the citizens of Wichita still perceive it as their own university, and rightfully so. The permanent endowment from the mill levy has enabled the university to expand the campus and enrich its academic programs. The issuance of public building commission bonds as approved by the appropriate governing bodies of the city has maintained a proprietary interest for the citizens of Wichita in their university. Furthermore, the stewards of the endowment fund have provided student scholarships and fellowships, faculty improvement funds, community service projects, and research and development funds consistent with the intent of the proponents of Wichita State's entry into the state system.

Wichita State University, indeed, has become the university for southern Kansas with academic programs that now garner state, regional, and national attention. More than 95 percent of its students live within a radius of 70 miles of the

campus. The impact of the university on the local economy is appreciable. During the most recent fiscal year, university employment and expenditures generated in the Wichita SMSA an additional 519 jobs and an additional spending stream of \$28 million. Qualitatively, the university's expansion and improvement of its faculty, academic programs, and physical facilities have contributed to the educational and cultural opportunities for the citizens of Wichita and the state.

After twenty years, the Act of Faith of May 14, 1963, is now best described as Keepers of the Faith primarily the citizens of Wichita whose unabated support has transformed a small municipal university into a dynamic metropolitan university. Other significant Keepers of the Faith have been the various individual members of the Wichita State University Board of Trustees, the Wichita City Commission's, the Kansas Board of Regents, and the Kansas legislature's. It is significant to note that in 1970, only six years after entry into the state system of higher education, the Wichita State University "associate" status with the University of Kansas was unanimously removed by the Legislature. In 1975, the Kansas Board of Regents completed the separation when a quid pro quo was reached between Wichita State University and the University of Kansas on the last remaining joint graduate degree program. As Wichita State University begins its second twenty years, the Keepers of the Faith will enable the institution to strive for a even greater margin of excellence.

NOTES

NOTES

The Incorporation of the University of Wichita Into the Kansas System of Higher Education

- ¹ "The WU Vote — Consensus for Progress," *The Wichita Eagle*, May 16, 1963.
- ² "Ford Foundation Study," *The Wichita Evening Eagle*, November 8, 1961.
- ³ Richard A. Payne, "Wichita State University — A State Effort," paper written for course work in graduate school, Wichita State University, May 27, 1964.
- ⁴ Clyde M. Reed, Jr., Address to Wooster Scholarship Fund dinner, Fort Hays Kansas State College, March 25, 1962.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ Payne, "Wichita State University."
- ⁸ Ibid.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ *Kansas Plans for the Next Generation*, by a panel of consultants, Alvin C. Eurich, chairman, November 8, 1962. Introduction, p. 5.
- ¹² Payne, "Wichita State University."
- ¹³ *The Topeka Daily Capital*, March 5, 1963, under the byline of Ron Kull.
- ¹⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵ Sidney J. Brick, March 1963, Memorandum to Harry Corbin and members of the Wichita University Board of Regents.
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ *Kansas City Star*, March 13, 1963.
- ²⁰ John J. Conard to Mel Witrogen (interview) May 23, 1978.
- ²¹ Robert B. Morton, Memorandum to Wichita State University Board of Trustees, January 13, 1978.
- ²² Ibid.
- ²³ *Kansas annotated statutes* (76-3a07).
- ²⁴ Harry F. Corbin to Mel Witrogen (interview) November 20, 1978.
- ²⁵ Eurich, et al., *Kansas Plans for the Next Generation*, pp. 28-29.
- ²⁶ Corbin to Witrogen (interview) November 28, 1978.
- ²⁷ Conard to Witrogen (interview) May 23, 1978.
- ²⁸ Paul Wunsch to Mel Witrogen (interview) May 19, 1978.
- ²⁹ *The Topeka Daily Capital*, February 26, 1963. University Debt Falls to Wichita

Attorney General William Ferguson said Monday that the City of Wichita can't refuse to pay the bonded debt of the University of Wichita. Ferguson issued his opinion at the request of Rep. Jerry Griffith, D-Derby.

This question was raised last week at a joint meeting of the House State Affairs and Ways and Means Committees, attended by the State Board of Regents.

- ³⁰ Ferd E. Evans, Jr., letter, *The Wichita Eagle*, March 3, 1963.
³¹ "WU Bill a Reasonable Plan," *The Wichita Eagle*, February 1, 1963.
³² *The Wichita Eagle*, March 13, 1963.
³³ *The Wichita Eagle*, April 3, 1963.
³⁴ *The Wichita Eagle*, May 6, 1963.
³⁵ *The Wichita Eagle*, May 15, 1963.

Stewardship of the City of Wichita Fund, The first twenty years

¹ The fiscal year budget is also approved by the Kansas Board of Regents; however, primary discussion and alteration of a given budget resides with the three authorities. *Kansas Annotated Statutes* (76-3a07).

² "Originating" steward simply indicates the process of approval for the City of Wichita Fund. The President, after consultation with such university officials as he deems appropriate, formulates a proposed budget and presents it to the Board of Trustees, following Board approval, the president presents the recommendations to the City Commission.

³ Excerpted from a letter from Dr. Hugo Wall to Wesley Sowers dated August 21, 1965, in which Wall stated: "I know of no better way to explain ... than to simply repeat what President Lindquist wrote to Russell McClure in an explanation of the budget."

⁴ Clark D. Ahlberg, Memorandum: *Philosophy of the Wichita State University Board of Trustees*, January 8, 1979.

⁵ Public law provided for a nine member board appointed by the Governor of the State of Kansas.

⁶ Members of the Wichita State University Board of Trustees which approved the acquisition of the Crestview property were: D. Cramer Reed, Chairman; Wesley H. Sowers, Vice Chairman; W. Dale Critser, Treasurer; Kathlien Edmiston, Secretary; Lester C. Arvin; Ray E. Dillon, Sr.; Lloyd W. Miller; Keith L. Oliver; and William D. Tarrant.

⁷ Members of the Wichita Public Building Commission which approved were: William M. Turner, Chairman; John Madden, Vice Chairman; Ralph Wulz, Secretary; Richard W. Bruner; Glen Gardner; and James H. Safely. City Commissioners approving were: Clarence E. Vollmer, Mayor; William D. Anderson, Jr.; Donald K. Enoch; Walter M. Keeler; and A. Price Woodard, Jr.

⁸ Members of the Wichita State University Board of Trustees which approved were: Warren E. Tomlinson, Chairman; Mrs. Robert E. Buck, Vice Chairman; William C. Farmer, Treasurer; Theron S. Black, Secretary; Ray E. Dillon, Sr.; Phillip F. Farha; Sam H. Marcus; Lloyd W. Miller; and Linwood B. Sexton. Members of the Wichita Public Building Commission which approved were: Kathlien Edmiston, Chairman; J.V. Lentell, Vice Chairman; Helen Newkirk, Secretary; Melvin Miller; E. F. Mood; Linwood B. Sexton; Jack Simpson; and Elton Parsons, Ex Officio. Members of the City Commission which approved were: A. F. (Tony) Casado, Mayor; James M. Donnell; Connie Peters; Garry Porter; and Glenn J. Shanahan.

⁹ As shown in the Wichita Public Building Commission, Notice of Bond Sale for Series B-1977, the designated uses of the 1.5 mill-levy in order of priority became: (1) Retirement and interest on the Municipal University of Wichita general obligation bonds, (2) retirement and interest on Series

A-1967, WPBC I bonds, (3) retirement and interest on Series B-1977, WPBC II bonds, and (4) the balance may be used by the Board of Trustees for such purposes as approved by the City Commission.

¹⁰ Members of the Board of Trustees voting on the issue were: H. Marvin Bastian; Othello H. Curry; Daniel M. Carney; Sam H. Marcus; Ralph McCarty; Mrs. Mary Kay Peltzer; A. James Robinson; Terence J. Scanlon; Johnny W. Stevens; Wayne Coulson.

¹¹ Members of the Wichita Public Building Commission which approved were: Robert Dool, Chairman; Kathlien Edmiston; Kelly W. Johnston; J. V. Lentell; Melvin H. Miller; E. F. Mood; John R. Morse. Members of the City Commission which approved were: Margalee Wright, Mayor; Albert Kirk; Bob Knight; A. F. (Tony) Casado; Bob Brown.

¹² Actual tax revenue on a calendar year basis increased at a rate of 5.6 percent per year. The City of Wichita Budget Officer suggested in June 1983 that a rate of 4.5 percent per year for the foreseeable future is a reasonable forecasting rate.

¹³ See Column 7 in Table 1 and Column 6 in Table 2.

¹⁴ The fiscal budget for the City of Wichita is based on a calendar year. Wichita State University operates on a fiscal year that runs from July 1 to June 30. Calendar year revenues and expenditures will necessarily differ from those based on a July to June fiscal year. During the early years of the 1.5 mill-levy, the City of Wichita would forward revenues to the Board of Trustees on a quarterly basis, with 40 percent in quarter one and 20 percent each in the next three quarters. More recently, revenues have been transferred six times annually based on 95 percent of actual tax collections on the relevant dates. Since actual (audited) and budgeted expenditures have differed over the years, the authors decided to account for endowment expenditures from auditor's reports. These were available for 18 of the 20 years of the fund's existence in Table 3. This report will be completed long before audited amounts are available for FY 84, hence, the usage of budgeted amounts for those years. Actual and budgeted expenditures for FYs 65 through 84 do not include amounts, if any, reserved by the Wichita State University Board of Trustees for contingency or suspense-fund purposes.

¹⁵ Organization and development represents funding for the Wichita State University Board of Trustees and the Endowment Association offices.

¹⁶ The expenditures in FY 68 through 70 were matching funds for National Defense Student Fellowship dollars.

¹⁷ In FY 76, the Center for Business and Economic Research was housed in Urban Studies and indirectly received endowment support from that center. The actual amount of direct support for the Center for Business and Economic Research was less than the \$232,935 shown in Table 4. The Dean of the College of Business Administration utilized \$56,000 in FYs 78 through 83 to support the Center for Entrepreneurship.

¹⁸ John Caffrey and Herbert H. Isaacs, *Estimating the Impact of a College or University on the Local Economy* (Washington, D.C.: American Council of Education, 1971).

¹⁹ See Paul Magelli, "Education: Its Impact on the Wichita Economy," in Glenn W. Miller and Jimmy M. Skaggs (eds.), *Metropolitan Wichita: Past, Present, and Future* (Lawrence: The Regents Press of Kansas, 1978), pp. 38-57. Incidentally, this entire study was supported by the City of Wichita Fund.

²⁰ Jerome A. Deichert, *Economic Impact of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln on the Lincoln Area Economy* (Lincoln: Bureau of Business Research, University of Nebraska, 1979); see also Ira Stephen Fink, *The Economic Impact of Institutions of Higher Learning on Local Communities: An Annotated Bibliography* (Berkeley: University of California, 1976).

²¹ Although every community has unique local characteristics, the issues of foregone taxes for local governments arising from university acquisitions has been convincingly settled in several studies cited by Fink (1976). The principal agency involved in transferring taxable property to a tax-exempt status is government (federal, state, and local). The next largest group tends to be foundations and churches. Universities, on the average, have transferred less than 10 percent. Furthermore, private property holders selling to a university tend to reinvest in taxable properties, be it new housing or capital improvements for other real estate. The local economy has recouped taxes and benefitted from university acquisitions and improvements through income and employment gains and the aesthetic values of renewal projects.

²² Deichert, op. cit, p. 29.

²³ External is defined as state, federal, and foundation funds originating outside the Wichita SMSA.

²⁴ Deichert, op. cit, and Fink, op. cit.

APPENDIX

Wichita State University Board of Trustees - 1964-84

J. Hambleton Abrahams	Patrick F. Kelly
Lester C. Arvin	Ralph McCarty
Nicholas M. Badwey	Robert McGrath
H. Marvin Bastian	Sam H. Marcus
Theron S. Black	Lloyd W. Miller
Vincent L. Bogart	Keith L. Oliver
Virginia Buck	Mary Kay Peltzer
William Busch	D. Cramer Reed
W. Dale Critser	A. James Robinson
Othello H. Curry	William I. Robinson
Ray E. Dillon, Sr.	Linwood B. Sexton
Kathlien Edmiston	Terence J. Scanlon
Philip F. Farha	Wesley H. Sowers
William C. Farmer	Arthur S. Stevens
Theodore Gore	Johnny W. Stevens
T. J. Griffith	William D. Tarrant
Harold R. Grueskin	Warren E. Tomlison

Executive Vice Presidents

Glen E. Gardner (1964-68)
H. R. Reidenbaugh (1968-)

City Commissioners - 1964-84

William D. Anderson
Carl A. Bell, Jr.
Vincent L. Bogart
Robert C. Brown
Gerald F. Byrd
A. F. (Tony) Casado
Robert I. Cory
James M. Donnell
Donald K. Enoch
Justus Fugate
Jack H. Greene
Walt M. Keeler
Connie A. Kennard
Albert Kirk
Robert G. Knight
Herbert P. Lindsley
R. D. Martens
Garry L. Porter
Levi B. Rymph
Glenn H. Shanahan
John Stevens
William D. Tarrant
Clarence E. Vollmer
A. Price Woodard
Margalee Wright

City Managers

Russell McClure (1963-68)
Ralph Wulz (1968-76)
Gene Denton (1976-)

SENATE BILL No. 151

An ACT relating to the university of Wichita, providing a procedure for the conveyance and transfer of certain property and certain moneys and funds of said university to the state of Kansas; providing that the state of Kansas shall establish and operate a university at Wichita, Kansas, which shall be known as "Wichita state university," and which shall be an associate of the university of Kansas and under the control and management of the state board of regents on and after July 1, 1964; authorizing and requiring certain tax levies; and providing for the disbursement thereof; providing for the payment and discharge of the general obligation bonded debt of said university of Wichita and the payment and discharge of the revenue bonds heretofore issued by said university of Wichita and pertaining to other matters in relation thereto, all subject to the approval of the electors of the city of Wichita; prescribing certain powers and duties of the university board and the state board and pertaining to other matters in relation to conveyances and transfers in connection therewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. As used in this act: (a) The term "university board" means the board of regents of the university of Wichita; (b) the term "state board" means the state board of regents; (c) the term "campus property" means the real estate, buildings, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment comprising the educational plant of the university of Wichita; and (d) the term "endowment property" means the investment real estate, the net earnings of which are devoted to general educational purposes of said university or to the retirement of revenue bonds, or to special university purposes as prescribed or authorized by the donors of such property, and investment personal property, endowment and scholarship funds of the university of Wichita.

SEC. 2. Within ten (10) days after this act takes effect, the mayor of the city of Wichita shall issue a proclamation calling a special election to be held on or before June 15, 1963, for the purpose of voting on the adoption by the electors of such city of the following proposition:

"Shall the board of regents of the university of Wichita transfer and convey all the campus property belonging to said university to the state of Kansas for the purpose of establishing a state university, an associate of the university of Kansas, to be known as 'Wichita state university' and to be under the jurisdiction, control, and management of the Kansas state board of regents, as provided by senate bill No. 151 of the 1963 regular session of the Kansas legislature?"

Such proclamation shall state that the election is called in order to submit the above stated proposition for adoption or rejection, and shall be signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk and shall be published in the official city paper one time at least one (1) week preceding said election. The proclamation shall include the complete text of this act and 1963 senate bill No. 152, and such other information as shall be agreed upon by the mayor and the university board. The ballot labels used at said election shall be in the form prescribed by sections 25-1301, *et seq.*, of the General Statutes Supplement of 1961 for the submission of propositions or questions to the qualified electors, and such election shall be held and the cost thereof paid in all other respects according to the law for holding general city elections, as far as the same can be made applicable. The governing body of the city shall certify the results of the canvas of the results of such election to (a) the chairman of the university board; (b) the president of the university of Wichita; (c) the secretary of the state board of regents, state office building, Topeka, Kansas; and (d) the executive director of the state department of administration, statehouse, Topeka, Kansas.

SEC. 3. If a majority of all the votes cast at the election provided for in section 2 of this act shall be in favor of the adoption of the proposition submitted, in that event there is established a state university, an associate of the university of Kansas, to be located at the city of Wichita, county of Sedgwick, to be known as the Wichita state university, and under the jurisdiction, control, and management of, and to be administered by, the state board of regents from and after July 1, 1964.

SEC. 4. If said state university is so established the state board shall from and after July 1, 1964, have the power to prescribe the standards for admission of students and to fix student fees, the curriculum, the degrees and certificate programs.

SEC. 5. Upon the establishment of said state university known as the Wichita state university, the university board shall: Transfer and convey, on or before June 30, 1963, to the state of Kansas, all of the campus property owned by the university of Wichita, and all of the rights, title, or interest said university may have or hereafter acquire in any campus property; but the actual possession, control, and use of such property shall be retained by said university board until July 1, 1964, and on said date the state board shall take actual possession and control thereof and use the same for and on behalf of the state of Kansas. The instruments of transfer or conveyance shall be executed by the chairman of the university board for and in the name of said university of Wichita. Until July 1, 1964, the university board shall be the governing body of the university of Wichita, and shall exercise such governing power in like manner as provided by law for the government of the university of Wichita, and at the same time said university board shall serve as liaison with the state board of regents in preparation for the transfer of administration of the university of Wichita to the state board of regents on July 1, 1964: Provided, That on or before September 15, 1963, the university board shall submit a budget for the fiscal year 1965 to the state board for approval or modification and thereafter from year to year the president of Wichita state university shall submit a budget for the ensuing fiscal year to the chancellor of the university of Kansas, who shall forward the same with his comments and recommendations to the state board and the state board shall thereafter forward it to the department of administration pursuant to section 75-3717 of the General Statutes Supplement of 1961: Provided further, That said university board during such period shall not add any new college, school, department or program unless it has the prior specific approval of the state board therefor.

SEC. 6. Up to July 1, 1964, the university board shall be responsible for all necessary buildings, capital additions and operating expenses. The university board shall have the authority in the year 1963 to make the tax levies authorized by section 13-13a18 and 13-13a23 of the General Statutes Supplement of 1961, and the proceeds of such levies and all prior levies shall be used for the purposes authorized by said sections.

SEC. 7. If the electors of the city of Wichita shall vote in favor of

the proposition submitted pursuant to section 2 of this act, then the governing body of the city of Wichita shall levy an annual tax commencing with the budget year 1964 at the rate of one and one-half mills on the dollar on all taxable tangible property in such city. That portion of the proceeds of such levy, together with the proceeds of such prior levies under section 13-13a23 of the General Statutes Supplement of 1961, as are required to retire and pay the interest on general obligation bonds of such university issued and outstanding on July 1, 1964, shall be paid by the county treasurer to the state treasurer, and upon receipt of the same the state treasurer shall credit the amount so paid to a special sinking fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury, which shall be used by and is hereby made available to the state board of regents for the purpose of retiring and paying the interest on said general obligation bonds. If the proceeds of such levy in any year together with funds on hand from previous levies are insufficient to pay the principal of and interest on such bonds required to be paid in such year, then the governing body of such city shall make such additional tax levy as may be necessary to pay such interest and principal installments coming due in such year in full. The balance, if any, shall be paid over to the board of trustees of such university, to be used for such purposes as shall be designated by the governing body of such city, within the scope of 1963 senate bill No. 152. The general obligation bonds described in this section shall not be considered in applying any law limiting bonded indebtedness to the city of Wichita; and the tax levies provided in this section shall be in addition to all other tax levies authorized or limited by law and shall not be subject to or within any specific or aggregate tax levy limit prescribed by article 19 of chapter 79 of the General Statutes of 1949 or the 1961 Supplement thereto, or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

SEC. 8. The university board shall make provision for the satisfaction in full of all other obligations of the university of Wichita which shall be outstanding at the time of the transfer of operational control of said university to the state board of regents on July 1, 1964, except obligations arising from general obligation bonds and the interest thereon which shall be met as provided in section 7 of this act and obligations arising from revenue bonds which shall be met as provided in

section 11 of this act.

SEC. 9. The state board of regents, for and on behalf of the state of Kansas, shall accept the transfers and conveyances of title to all the campus property of the university of Wichita, with the proviso and subject to the condition that actual possession and operational control of the university of Wichita by the state of Kansas through its state board of regents shall become effective July 1, 1964. All instruments conveying real estate shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county where the real estate is located, and thereafter shall be filed in the office of secretary of state by the state board.

SEC. 10. The state of Kansas will continue to make the payments of aid to the university of Wichita provided in and by sections 72-6510 to 72-6517 of the General Statutes Supplement of 1961, both sections inclusive, until July 1, 1964.

SEC. 11. After the assumption of jurisdictional control, management and full operational responsibilities of the university of Wichita on July 1, 1964, by the state board of regents, said board shall continue in effect at said university all existing arrangements and agreements whereby revenues derived from activities, facilities and operations of the university of Wichita have been pledged as security for revenue bonds: Provided, That in no event shall resort be had to tax moneys or any other moneys of the state for payment of such revenue bonds or the interest thereon, and that such revenue bonds shall not constitute general obligations of the state of Kansas or of the state board of regents.

SEC. 12. Until July 1, 1964, all funds and moneys of the university of Wichita shall be kept, expended, and disbursed in like manner as similar funds or moneys of the university were kept, expended, and disbursed prior to its becoming the property of the state.

SEC. 13. On July 1, 1964, the university board and the officers of the university of Wichita shall pay into the state treasury all unencumbered and unexpended moneys and funds, except moneys and funds which constitute endowment property, on hand and belonging to said university of Wichita on said date. Any tax moneys coming into the Sedgwick county treasurer after that date from such levies as provided

for in section 6 hereof, shall be paid over to the state treasurer for credit to the university of Wichita account.

SEC. 14. The president shall be the chief officer of the university and shall be appointed by the state board upon consideration of the recommendation of the chancellor of the university of Kansas. The state board shall have the power to prescribe the powers and duties of the president and the head of each department of the university. The president shall appoint the deans, professors, assistants, and instructors, and shall employ such other officers and employees as are authorized by the state board, and their number and compensation shall be approved by the state board. The president shall hold his office at the pleasure of the board and shall receive such compensation as the board may prescribe.

SEC. 15. On or before March 15, 1964, the university board will submit to the state board recommendations for the employment of faculty officers, employees and other personnel for the fiscal year 1965. On or before April 15, 1964, the state board shall advise the university board of its approval or modification of such list. Those employees whose positions are within the classified service under the Kansas civil service act shall be deemed qualified under said act for the position which each is holding at the time of the assumption of state control; and the time served by each of them with the university of Wichita prior to July 1, 1964, shall be credited in determining longevity and longevity benefits under the Kansas civil service act. All officers, employees, faculty and other persons in the employ of the university of Wichita shall not be subject to or eligible for membership in the board of regents retirement system authorized and provided by section 74-4925 of the General Statutes Supplement of 1961, or the Kansas public employees retirement system, until July 1, 1964: Provided, That no prior service benefits under either of said retirement systems shall be paid to such officers, employees, faculty or other persons for service with the university of Wichita prior to its acquisition by the state, except that time served by such persons with the university of Wichita prior to July 1, 1964, shall be credited against the statutory waiting period required for participation in the retirement system provided by section 74-4925 of the

General Statutes Supplement of 1961 for certain members of the faculty and administrative officers employed by educational institutions under the management of the state board of regents, or against the statutory waiting period required for participation in the Kansas public employees retirement system.

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

I hereby certify that the above Bill originated in the Senate, and passed that body, February 7, 1963. Senate concurred in House amendments March 27, 1963.

Harold H. Chase,
President of the Senate.

Ralph E. Zarker,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the House as amended, March 27, 1963.

Charles Arthur,
Speaker of the House.

L. O. Hazen,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved, March 29, 1963.

John Anderson, Jr.
Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS

Office of Secretary of State

I, Paul R. Shanahan, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the original enrolled bill now on file in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed by name and affixed my official seal, this 29th day of March, 1963.

Paul R. Shanahan,
Secretary of State

(Seal)

SENATE BILL No. 152

AN ACT relating to the board of regents of certain municipal universities which shall convey all their campus properties to the state of Kansas; providing that such board of regents shall be known as a board of trustees; providing for the appointment of the members of said board, and prescribing the powers, duties, authority and jurisdiction of said board of trustees.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. The board of regents of any municipal university heretofore created which has conveyed all its campus property as defined in 1963 Kansas senate bill No. 151 to the state of Kansas, shall, on and after July 1, 1964, be known as the board of trustees of said university, having nine (9) members who shall be residents of the state of Kansas and all of whom shall be appointed by the governor. Members shall be appointed as follows: Three (3) shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year; three (3) shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years; and three (3) shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years, and until their respective successors have been duly appointed. Upon expiration of the terms of such members, succeeding members shall be appointed for terms of three (3) years, and until their successors have been appointed. Members shall be appointed to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation and shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired terms. Said board of trustees shall continue to have all the rights, powers and authority of a municipal university as set forth in General Statutes of 1949, 13-13a01, *et seq.*, with respect to endowment property as defined in 1963 senate bill No. 151 and shall be deemed to be the same legal entity as the predecessor board of regents of such municipal university, and to have succeeded, by operation of law, to the ownership of all endowment property of such university as defined in said senate bill No. 151. Said board of trustees shall have the continuing right, power and authority to have a seal, to sue and be sued, to continue to use all properties of such university not defined as campus property in 1963 senate bill No. 151; and to hold, manage,

lease, sell and receive properties, real and personal, for the endowment of said university, including receipt of such sums from any municipal governing body pursuant to said senate bill No. 151. The essential purpose of said board of trustees shall be that of supporting the educational undertakings of said university and to that end to receive and hold in trust any property real and personal given, devised, bequeathed, given in trust, or in any other way made over to the said board of trustees for the use of benefit of said university, or of any student or professor therein as such, or of any department thereof, or for the carrying on at said institution of any line of work, teaching or investigation, which the donor, grantor, or testator may designate; to invest or disburse all moneys so received, and generally to care for, manage, administer and control all such property so received, and to carry out the wishes and to see that the funds and property so received are applied to the uses specified by the donors, or, in case the gift, devise or bequest is a general one, then to such uses as may be agreed on by the board of trustees: Provided, That said board of trustees shall not have the power or authority to disburse funds under its control for any expense of said university of for any item of campus property of said university, as campus property is defined in subsection (c) of section 1 of 1963 senate bill No. 151 unless such disbursements shall have first been approved by the state board of regents. Said board of trustees shall carry out any existing arrangement or commitment whereby revenues of any property owned by the board of trustees are pledged to the payment of revenue bonds of said university: Provided, however, Whenever the state board of regents shall in its sole discretion deem it necessary, said state board of regents may take over full operational control and management of any endowment property, the revenues of which have been so pledged. Thereafter the operational control and management of such endowment property may be retained by the state board of regents until such revenue bonds have been retired.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

I hereby certify that the above Bill originated in the Senate,

and passed that body February 7, 1963.

Senate concurred in House amendments March 27, 1963.

Harold H. Chase,
President of the Senate.

Ralph E. Zarker,
Secretary to the Senate.

Passed the House as amended March 27, 1963.

Charles Arthur,
Speaker of the House.

L. O. Hazen,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved March 29, 1963.

John Anderson, Jr.
Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS

Office of Secretary of State

I, Paul R. Shanahan, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the original enrolled bill now on file in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, this 29th day of March, 1963.

Paul R. Shanahan,
Secretary of State.

(Seal)

The following tables substitute
for the tables in
AN ACT OF FAITH

Replaces Table 1, Page 47.

Table 1

Tax Revenue & Debt Service

Calendar Year	Tax Revenue ^a	U. of W. General Obl. Bonds ^b	Debt Service			Debt Service as % of Tax Revenue	Est. Avail. for Endwmt.
			WPSC ^c I	WPSC ^c II	WPSC ^c III		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1965	567,452	418,545				73.8	148,907
1966	577,616	409,138				70.8	168,478
1967	684,709	401,845	34,650			73.8	248,214
1968	699,931	407,397	94,130			71.7	198,404
1969	717,093	399,657	98,020			59.4	219,416
1970	739,576	389,574	96,803			65.8	253,299
1971	758,160	381,476	100,603			63.6	276,481
1972	791,477	371,153	104,103			60.0	316,221
1973	817,127	364,848	112,403			58.4	339,876
1974	854,880	294,369	116,402			47.9	445,109
1975	907,483	218,265	123,101			37.6	566,117
1976	984,756	191,368	125,399			32.2	667,989
1977	1,083,240	167,039	132,360	44,046		31.7	739,795
1978	1,194,953	127,285	133,957	112,468		31.3	821,243
1979	1,184,071	129,598	135,235	130,718		33.4	788,520
1980	1,283,122	110,689	136,407	133,343		29.6	902,683
1981	1,298,762	108,422	142,260	145,468		30.5	902,612
1982	1,408,679	74,609	142,687	166,593		27.3	1,024,290
1983	1,514,214	8,270	147,902	171,905		21.7	1,213,137
1984	1,595,950	----	77,675 ^c	195,811 ^c	89,635	22.8	1,232,829

^a Budget Office, City of Wichita (5/8/83).

^b Board of Trustees, Wichita State University (4/13/84).

^c Excludes debt service paid from Board of Trustees reserve funds. From 1984 to 1987, reserve funds will pay principle of \$350,000.

Replaces Table 2, Page 49.

Table 2

Estimated Tax Revenue & Debt Service
to Calendar Year 2004

Calendar Year	Estimated Tax Revenue ^a	Debt Service			Debt Service as % of Tax Revenue	Estimated Amt. Avail. for Endwmt.
		WPBC ^b I	WPBC ^b II	WPBC III		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1985	1,653,560	156,823	118,255 ^c	107,563	23.1	1,270,919
1986	1,727,970	150,873	130,455 ^c	107,563	21.5	1,339,079
1987	1,805,728	154,819	122,655 ^c	107,563	21.3	1,420,591
1988	1,886,986	----	134,755	157,563	18.7	1,534,668
1989	1,971,901	----	157,505	153,250	15.8	1,661,146
1990	2,060,636	----	121,755	173,938	14.3	1,764,943
1991	2,153,365	----	90,268	167,469	12.1	1,893,628
1992	2,250,266	----	73,690	185,906	11.5	1,990,670
1993	2,351,528	----	60,725	177,156	10.1	2,113,647
1994	2,457,347	----	57,975	193,406	10.2	2,205,966
1995	2,567,927	----	45,500	207,469	9.9	2,314,958
1996	2,683,484	----	43,300	193,969	8.8	2,446,215
1997	2,804,241	----	41,100	180,281	7.9	2,582,860
1998	2,930,432	----	----	191,408	6.5	2,739,026
1999	3,062,301	----	----	----	0.0	3,062,301
2000	3,200,105	----	----	----	0.0	3,200,105
2001	3,344,109	----	----	----	0.0	3,344,109
2002	3,494,594	----	----	----	0.0	3,494,594
2003	3,651,851	----	----	----	0.0	3,651,851
2004	3,816,184	----	----	----	0.0	3,816,184

^a Assumes 4.5 percent growth in tax revenue per calendar year per Budget Office, City of Wichita.

^b Board of Trustees, Wichita State University (4/13/84).

^c Excludes debt service paid from Board of Trustees reserve funds. From 1984 to 1987, reserve funds will pay principle of \$360,000.

Replaces Table 3, Page 50.

Table 3

Endowment Expenditures*

	FY 85 - 83	FY 84	FY 85 - 84	Percent of Total
STUDENT SUPPORT:				
Undergraduate Support	2,108,672	250,000	2,358,672	21.1
Urban Fellowships	368,110	45,000	413,110	3.7
Graduate Fellowships	358,147	55,000	413,147	3.8
Graduate Scholarships	179,456	45,000	224,456	2.0
Student Loan Fund	126,615	35,000	161,615	1.5
Veterans & McConnell Advisory	27,000	---	27,000	0.2
	3,178,000	430,000	3,608,000	32.3
COMMUNITY SUPPORT:				
Interns, City of Wichita	67,000	27,000	94,000	0.8
Adult & Continuing Education	248,273	35,000	283,273	2.5
Business & Economic Research	207,935	25,000	232,935	2.1
Community Service Projects	290,701	55,000	345,701	3.1
Center for Urban Studies	1,381,232	166,500	1,547,732	13.9
KMW - Audio Reader	47,397	17,000	64,397	0.6
Wichita Observatory	68,105	30,215	98,320	0.9
	2,310,643	355,915	2,666,558	23.9
FACULTY & PROGRAM SUPPORT:				
Faculty & Program Development	1,657,970	180,000	1,837,970	16.5
Research & Academic Resources	336,189	20,000	356,189	3.2
Special Library Collection	93,241	10,000	103,241	0.9
U. of Wichita - Retirement	36,300	12,000	48,300	0.4
	2,123,700	222,000	2,345,700	21.0
UNIVERSITY SUPPORT:				
Organization & Development	1,364,393	141,000	1,505,393	13.5
Planning & Institutional Research	179,326	16,000	195,326	1.7
Campus Improvement & Land Acq.	801,735	---	801,735	7.2
Miscellaneous	45,515	3,009	48,524	0.4
	2,390,969	160,009	2,550,978	22.8
TOTAL ENDOWMENT EXPENDITURES:	10,003,312	1,167,924	11,171,236	100.0

*Expenditures are based on audited amounts FY 85 thru 83 and budgeted amounts for FY 84.

Replaces Table 4, Page 52.

Table 4

Endowment Expenditures By
Type of Support and Fiscal Year*

Fiscal Year	Student Support				Student Loan Fund	Veteran & McConnell Adv.
	Undergrad. Scholarships	Urban Fellowships	Graduate Fellowships	Graduate Scholarships		
1965	24,510	--	--	--	--	--
1966	29,951	--	--	--	--	--
1967	35,117	--	--	--	--	--
1968	20,581	--	--	--	21,915	--
1969	37,518	--	--	--	24,700	--
1970	40,526	--	--	--	20,000	--
1971	47,124	--	--	--	--	--
1972	64,088	--	--	--	--	--
1973	87,422	15,000	--	--	--	--
1974	104,619	29,000	--	--	--	--
1975	129,835	29,000	25,000	--	--	--
1976	117,744	29,520	22,073	--	--	--
1977	163,337	29,167	40,185	--	--	--
1978	188,662	33,999	38,996	20,032	--	17,000
1979	199,063	37,600	45,200	14,300	--	5,000
1980	200,373	40,583	45,893	30,124	--	5,000
1981	186,382	38,000	47,100	30,000	--	--
1982	209,533	41,563	47,900	40,000	25,000	--
1983	232,067	44,578	55,700	45,000	35,000	--
1984	250,000	45,000	55,000	45,000	35,000	--
Totals	2,358,672	413,110	423,147	224,456	161,615	27,000

Community Support

Fiscal Year	Interns, City of Wichita	Adult & Continuing Ed.	Business & Econ. Res.	Community Service	Center for Urban Stud.	EMW - Audio Reader	Wichita Obsrv.
1965	--	--	--	--	14,253	--	--
1966	--	698	--	--	33,471	--	--
1967	--	1,900	--	--	38,934	--	--
1968	--	5,400	--	--	35,564	--	--
1969	--	3,000	--	--	42,000	--	--
1970	--	3,000	--	--	40,505	--	--
1971	--	3,000	10,000	--	55,283	--	--
1972	--	--	11,600	--	48,298	--	--
1973	--	--	5,073	--	69,266	--	--
1974	--	10,000	5,000	--	64,577	--	--
1975	--	15,717	5,000	--	69,922	--	--
1976	--	10,558	--	15,000	76,246	--	--
1977	--	15,000	19,883	15,000	71,956	--	--
1978	--	15,000	26,563	7,807	89,872	2,384	--
1979	--	20,000	25,000	39,894	109,831	7,636	--
1980	--	38,000	24,816	55,000	110,636	(2,403)	--
1981	20,000	38,000	25,000	50,000	114,480	12,000	12,713
1982	20,000	34,000	25,000	53,000	130,500	12,000	26,560
1983	27,000	35,000	25,000	55,000	152,628	15,800	28,732
1984	27,000	35,000	25,000	55,000	166,500	11,000	30,415
Totals	94,000	283,273	232,335	345,701	1,547,732	64,397	98,520

*Expenditures are based on audited amounts FY 65 thru 83 and budgeted amounts for FY 84.

Replaces Table 4, Page 53.

Table 4 Continued

Endowment Expenditures By
Type of Support and Fiscal Year*

Fiscal Year	Faculty & Program Support				U. of Wichita Retirement Suppl.
	Faculty and Program Develop.	Research & Academic Resources	Special Library Collection		
1965	8,865	537	--	--	--
1966	29,407	9,124	--	--	--
1967	35,395	11,501	--	--	--
1968	86,418	18,660	--	--	--
1969	83,311	19,331	--	--	--
1970	58,941	19,344	--	--	--
1971	73,055	14,962	227	--	--
1972	71,456	16,823	5,273	--	--
1973	64,136	15,416	3,000	--	--
1974	93,587	15,718	4,777	--	--
1975	108,730	21,045	5,000	--	--
1976	83,482	18,674	10,013	--	--
1977	116,255	21,363	8,928	--	--
1978	102,642	22,835	5,517	--	--
1979	118,241	19,733	10,000	--	--
1980	109,182	33,320	10,000	--	--
1981	112,740	22,816	9,596	13,600	13,600
1982	126,345	16,278	11,000	11,900	11,900
1983	175,782	18,709	10,000	10,800	10,800
1984	180,000	20,000	10,000	12,000	12,000
Totals	1,837,970	356,189	103,241	48,300	48,300

University Support

Fiscal Year	Organization & Development	Planning & Institutional Research	Campus Planning & Land Acquisition	Miscellaneous
1965	923	--	--	--
1966	19,276	--	--	2,100
1967	22,078	--	--	--
1968	22,300	--	32,490	--
1969	34,811	--	23,000	--
1970	41,595	--	--	--
1971	45,425	--	21,000	--
1972	47,700	10,000	--	--
1973	53,200	14,737	176,683	3,536
1974	73,129	16,555	4,500	--
1975	84,146	14,754	36,000	--
1976	88,175	14,758	400,589	297
1977	100,000	14,851	43,580	6,300
1978	107,635	13,115	64,893	--
1979	116,000	17,229	--	--
1980	120,000	15,704	--	--
1981	126,000	15,611	--	15,191
1982	126,000	13,008	--	10,000
1983	136,000	16,004	--	8,091
1984	141,000	16,000	--	3,009
Totals	1,505,393	195,326	801,735	48,524

*Expenditures are based on audited amounts FY 65 thru 83 and budgeted amounts for FY 84.

Replaces Table 5, Page 50.

Table 6

Community Service Projects

Project Title	Project Director(s)	Amount Expended
City - University Energy Program	Graham	\$ 22,442
City Archeologist Project	Blakeslee	3,866
City Personnel Training Program	Pisciotta	2,848
City Personnel Training Program	Belt	3,104
Regional Association of City Officials	Taylor	5,324
Community Assemblies	Taylor	9,817
Fire Department Cost Studies	Rappaport and Miller	29,877
City Energy Task Force Assistance	Graham	956
Internship in Sports Administration	Pisciotta	4,137
East Douglas Transient Population	Bardo	1,070
Sister Cities Slide Tape Program	Allen	424
City Central Inspection Personnel Training	Nance	4,400
Assessment Center Program	Belt	14,711
Oypsum Creek Archeologist Project	Bohn	2,336
City Personnel Training - Changing Roles of Women and Men in Organizational Structure	Nance	4,150
Assessment Center - Fire Department Captains	Belt	4,000
Fire Chief Assessment Center	Belt	7,975
Department of Housing & Economic Development Survey	Belt	3,357
Assessment Center - Directors of Departments of Engineering and Operations and Maintenance	Belt	2,300
Public Management Program	Pisciotta	6,942
Mayor's Special Project Program	Pisciotta	22,578
Physical Fitness Program for Fire Department Personnel and Airport Safety Officers	Stubbs	1,800
Wichita Fire Department - Personnel Assessment Centers	Belt	9,127
Wichita Police Department - Personnel Assessment Center	Belt	5,779
EPTS Market Survey	Kraft	2,500
Women in the Work Force Workshop	Cohen and Nance	6,354
Urban Archaeologist	Blakeslee	3,514
Public Management Program	Pisciotta	15,000
Intergovernmental Retreats	Pisciotta	5,000
Property Tax Conference	Fisher	1,664
Wichita Fire Department Personnel Assessment Center	Tilford	4,250
Working with the Media Seminar	Pisciotta	2,000
Police Department Productivity Study	Pisciotta	15,000
Police Department Supervisor Training Program	Yockey	2,426
City Archaeologist	Blakeslee	2,500
Professional Development Program	Pisciotta	13,554
Wichita Fire Department - Personnel Assessment Centers	Tilford	7,142
*Study of Women Mayors	Pisciotta	4,887
Interns for Department of Community Facilities	Pisciotta	4,482
Interns for Department of Law	Sudermann	3,097
Transit Seminar	Pisciotta	5,000
*Production Assistance for Training Tapes	Adkins	605
*Active Projects		
Total		\$275,105