

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

SINCE 1958 ELEVANTH YEAR
Number 124 February 1969 Page 789

GRAPEVINE

A newsletter on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education at any level. There is no charge for GRAPEVINE, but recipients are asked to send timely newsnotes regarding pertinent events in their respective states.

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"In view of the high mobility of the population, the out-of-state fee differentials are anachronistic. And in view of the unevenness of educational facilities among the various states, these differentials inhibit free choice of institutions and of educational programs. These differentials are as improper as tariffs on the movement of commodities over state lines, specifically prohibited by the Constitution."

-- Howard R. Bowen, President of the University of Iowa.

Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 790 (reverse hereof).

NEW JERSEY STATE COLLEGES SEEK FISCAL AUTONOMY

When New Jersey's state-level structure for public higher education was reorganized in 1966, governance of the six state colleges was removed from the State Board of Education and the State Department of Education. Each of the colleges was given a Board of Trustees of its own with substantial governing powers.

All were embraced, however, within the purview of the newly-created State Department of Higher Education under the State Board of Higher Education and the Chancellor. Rather more than in most states having a statewide board for "coordination" (not direct management or administration), the authority of the college boards of trustees and presidents in New Jersey is hemmed in and limited, not to say hamstrung, by sections of the statutes which require many of their actions to await the affirmative approval of the Chancellor or the Board of Higher Education.

Moreover, very little was done toward freeing the colleges from the incubus of tightly centralized and detailed fiscal control by non-educational fiscal agencies of the state. At the same time the colleges were mandated to expand quickly and develop programs in the arts and sciences and other suitable programs desired by eligible prospective students, in addition to their traditional programs for the professional education of teachers. This challenge should be accompanied by a degree of freedom and flexibility to accomplish the aim.

The situation is regarded as intolerable by many members of the college boards of trustees, and by most, if not all, the college presidents. These individuals say the college presidency in its present condition is an "errand-boy's job" which will not attract and hold men of stature. Some members of the boards of trustees say they feel powerless if all important decisions have to await approval from the Statehouse, and under such conditions their positions and responsibilities have no attraction for able civic-minded citizens. These are serious matters which raise pointed questions as to whether the state is unwittingly condemning the colleges to mediocrity and defeating its purpose of improving public higher education, by failure or refusal to effect a reasonable loosening of the chains of overcentralized fiscal control.

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

NEW JERSEY (Continued from page 791)

Excerpts from the Current
Version of the Bill

Section 18A:64-1 (amended). The Legislature hereby finds that it is in the best interest of the State that the State colleges shall be and continue to be given a high degree of self-government and that the government and conduct of the colleges shall be free of partisanship, and in furtherance of the principle of self-government it is the legislative intent that the provisions of P.L. 1944, chapter 112, and P.L. 1954, chapter 48, shall be inapplicable to State colleges except as otherwise provided in this act.

Section 18A:64-6 (amended). The board of trustees of each State college shall, within the general policies and guidelines set by the Board of Higher Education, have general supervision over and shall be vested with the conduct of the college with the power and duty to:

- a. Adopt and use a corporate seal;
- b. Determine the educational curriculum and program of the college;
- c. Determine policies for the organization, administration and development of the college;
- d. Study the educational and financial needs of the college; annually acquaint the Governor and the Legislature with the condition of the college; and prepare, and after concurrence by and jointly with the Board of Higher Education, present the annual budget to the Governor and Legislature, in accordance with law;
- e. (Among other matters, this subsection authorizes the boards of trustees to receive funds from non-state sources, and in the case of gifts,

NEW JERSEY (Cont'd from preceding column)

bequests, and trusts, directs that if accepted, they be applied in accord with their terms; and provides that all accounts of the State colleges shall be subject to post-audit by the State);

f. With the approval of the Board of Higher Education appoint and fix the compensation of a president of the college who shall be the executive officer of the college and shall serve at the pleasure of the board of trustees;

g. Appoint a treasurer and such deans and other members of the academic, administrative and teaching staffs as shall be required and fix their compensation and terms of employment in accordance with salary policies adopted by the Board of Higher Education, which salary policies shall prescribe qualifications for the various classifications and shall limit the percentage of the educational staff that may be in any given classification;

h. (This subsection relates to non-academic employees);

i. Grant diplomas, certificates or degrees.

Authority to Accomplish
Physical Expansion

j. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of P.L. 1954, chapter 48, enter into contracts and agreements with the State or any of its political subdivisions or with the United States, or with any public body, department or other agency of the State or the United States or with any individual, firm, or corporation which are deemed necessary or advisable by the board for carrying out the purposes of the college;

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

NEW JERSEY (Continued from page 790)

The New Jersey Education Association had a remedial bill introduced in the 1968 legislature by Senators White, Hauser, and Tanzman. It was moved to second reading before the end of the session, and Senator White pre-filed it for introduction in the current 1969 session, and intends to press for its passage. It is designated (S-256). Excerpts from its present version appear later in this story. First an accompanying statement circulated by the New Jersey Education Association:

Regarding the State College Autonomy
Bill in New Jersey

"This legislation is designed to grant our State colleges the same degree of fiscal autonomy as the State Legislature has granted to Rutgers, the State University, on the premise that our public institutions of higher education should receive similar treatment with respect to fiscal and budgetary controls.

"The Citizens' Committee of Higher Education which was the primary force for a separate board of higher education included the following statement in their recommendations on May 14, 1966 (paragraph A.2):

'Colleges and universities require a substantial degree of autonomy to develop the initiative, the imagination, and the sense of identity characteristic of strong and vigorous institutions of higher education. This is partly because institutions in which the faculty and administration are entrusted with a large measure of responsibility are, by this very fact, aided in attracting and keeping the most able faculty and staff.

'Autonomy and flexibility which seem to be the intent of the Higher Education Act of 1966 are contradicted in its provisions as applied to State colleges. State colleges remain under Public Laws of 1944 and 1954 which prohibit the State college boards of trustees from directing and controlling salary policies, expenditures, entering into contracts and agreements, or purchasing lands, buildings, equipment, materials and supplies; employing

NEW JERSEY (Cont'd from preceding column)

architects, engineers, et cetera. Public Laws of 1944, chapter 112, and Public Laws of 1954, chapter 48, delegate this authority to other State offices or administrators not in the colleges and not in the Department of Higher Education.

'If we entrust to high quality boards of trustees, college presidents and administrators the tasks of expanding and improving our higher education facilities, then we must entrust them with the tools with which to do the job. One of the most essential tools is the authority to spend the moneys appropriated as the boards of trustees and college presidents and administrators judge fit, in their expert opinion

'Under the Higher Education Act of 1966, the boards of trustees of the State colleges are subjected to unnecessary red tape over promotion of personnel, construction, and transfer of funds. It is the intent of this legislation to provide to the State colleges a degree of general autonomy and fiscal autonomy equal to that which is granted to Rutgers, the State University, the Newark College of Engineering, and the county colleges. This bill will give equal fiscal treatment to all public colleges and thus eliminate a "double standard" with respect to our public institutions of higher education.'

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NEW JERSEY (Continued from page 792)

k. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of P.L. 1954, chapter 48, advertise for purposes of construction, for purchase of lands, buildings, equipment, materials and supplies; employ architects, engineers and other persons desired in the planning of buildings, equipment and facilities; secure bids, enter into contracts for and supervise the construction of such buildings, and for the purchase of lands, buildings, equipment, materials and supplies;

l. If necessary, take and condemn land and other property in the manner provided in chapter 1 of Title 20, Eminent Domain, of the Revised Statutes

Rule-Making: Rights of Faculty Members Safeguarded

m. Adopt, after consultation with the president and faculty, and make and promulgate such rules, regulations and orders, not inconsistent with the provisions of this article, that are necessary and proper for the administration and operation of the college and the carrying out of its purposes.

Section 18A:64-21 (amended). All professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors, supervisors, registrars, teachers and other persons employed by the boards of trustees of the State colleges after July 1, 1967 shall have the same rights of tenure, seniority, pension, protection from liability, rights to legal counsel and all other rights and privileges of similar employees of the State Board of Education or the Commissioner of Education on July 1, 1967 in the then existing State colleges. . . .

The present draft may not be a perfect model of a declaration of independence for the state colleges, but its enactment would signal several forward steps. New Jersey is by no means alone in this movement. In 1964 Delaware

NEW JERSEY (Cont'd from preceding column)

enacted a statute providing a high degree of fiscal autonomy for the University of Delaware. Excerpts from that statute were reproduced on GRAPEVINE pages 431-433.

In several states, including California, Vermont, and others, within the present decade the state colleges have been removed from the control of the state department of education and either placed under a single state college board or given separate governing boards of their own, as in New Jersey.

The latter is the better choice; but provision for fiscal autonomy is unfinished business.

OKLAHOMA. A handsome pamphlet of 44 pages carefully prepared and printed in bold type is The Operating Budget Needs of the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education for the 1969-70 Fiscal Year.

The total askings for state tax funds for the 18 state colleges and universities and their seven separately budgeted appendages aggregate \$80,939,839. This is an increase of 70½ per cent over the \$46,858,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1967-68, two years ago.

The ten-year gain since 1959 will be almost exactly 200 per cent, if the 1969 legislature honors the request in full. GRAPEVINE's record of 9-year gains in all fifty states (1959-1968) shows Oklahoma was the only state among the fifty that failed to achieve a gain of 100 per cent during that period.

It is especially gratifying to note that if the appropriations for fiscal year 1969-70 are made as requested, Oklahoma has an excellent chance of rising from the rank of fiftieth among the states, as measured by rate of gain since 1959. Somehow it does not seem fitting that Oklahoma should be the "anchor state" when the record of the decade is complete.

Table 53. THIRTY-THREE UNIVERSITIES FOR WHICH \$7 MILLION TO \$10 MILLION OF STATE TAX FUNDS WERE APPROPRIATED FOR OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968-69

Universities	1960-61 Year	1966-67 Year	1967-68 Year	1968-69 Year	Apparent \$	8-Yr. Gain %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
U of Missouri (Kansas City)	-	-	-	9,953	-	-
NY St Coll (New Paltz)*	1,500	6,555	8,505	9,895	8,395	559½
NY St Coll (Oswego)*	2,017	7,022	8,549	9,743	7,726	383
U of Cincinnati+	-	1,390	6,500	9,620	-	-
Southern Univ (La)	4,207	7,934	8,748	9,275	5,068	120¼
U of Texas, (Anderson H) Houston*	-	6,643	10,671	9,243	-	-
Central Mich Univ	3,003	7,093	7,578	9,106	6,103	203
New Mexico St U	2,932	7,683	8,564	9,068	6,136	209
Western Kentucky U	1,641	6,426	7,543	9,056	7,415	451½
Central Missouri S C	1,407	6,515	7,721	8,860	7,453	529½
Wisconsin St U (Oshkosh)	1,098	5,109	6,710	8,553	7,455	679
Eastern Kentucky U	1,648	6,535	7,641	8,547	6,899	418½
Univ of No Iowa	-	6,170	8,536	8,536	-	-
Clemson Univ (So C)	3,081	6,273	7,320	8,275	5,194	168½
NY St Coll (Oneonta)*	1,584	5,604	7,279	8,245	6,661	420½
Michigan Technolog'l U	3,208	7,095	7,569	8,229	5,021	156½
NY St Coll (Brockport)*	1,460	5,446	6,707	8,201	6,741	461½
Wisconsin St U (Whitewater)	989	4,547	5,972	8,174	7,185	726½
U of SW Louisiana	4,101	7,840	8,026	8,140	4,039	98½
U of Missouri (Rolla)*	-	-	5,999	8,047	-	-
U of Montana (Missoula)	4,001	5,296	6,760	7,785	3,784	94½
U of Toledo	-	832	6,176	7,711	-	-
E Carolina Coll (N C)	1,790	5,462	7,032	7,702	5,912	330
NY St Coll (Cortland)*	1,916	5,919	6,924	7,612	5,696	297
U of Texas (Arlington)*	1,978	5,757	7,149	7,575	5,597	283
Ferris S C (Michigan)	1,947	5,919	6,784	7,555	5,608	288
Cent Washington S C	1,906	4,879	7,555	7,556	5,650	296½
Univ of Akron	-	678	6,412	7,442	-	-
Portland S C (Oregon)	1,525	5,789	7,586	7,440	5,915	387½
East Texas St Univ	1,669	4,349	6,717	7,330	5,661	339
Humboldt S C (Cal)	2,880	5,081	6,100	7,290	4,410	153
U of Cal (Santa Cruz)*	-	-	6,278	7,194	-	-
NY St Coll (Geneseo)*	1,355	5,187	6,229	7,072	5,717	422
Totals	54,843	167,028	233,840	274,030	-	-
Weighted average percentage of gain over eight years					151,441	276

+ Municipal university, state-affiliated.

* One campus of a multi-campus organization already entered in a previous table of this series.

New 1969 Ten-Year Reference Document

A RECORD OF PROGRESS IN FIFTY STATES

Ready January 25, 1969

You are collecting and circulating statistics and other valuable data regarding your own statewide system of higher education. But are you satisfied with what you can learn about the forty-nine other states?

M. M. Chambers of Indiana University has kept a record of ten years of appropriations of state tax funds for annual operating expenses of higher education in each of the fifty states. For each year or biennium, as the case may be, there is a small table showing the amounts appropriated to each institution each year. Now he has assembled these 350 tabulations in a compact arrangement with all the data for any one state on one page-spread, in a 45-page outside document (14" x 17"), A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

This document also contains complete issues of the small monthly mimeographed reports known as GRAPEVINE for April through December 1968; a ten-year summary tabulation of the fifty states; and about 60 graphs illustrating trends in each state and in all the states.

It stands on its own feet as a unique and indispensable source of information. It is also a necessary supplement to and extension of a predecessor publication of early 1968 (Nine Years of GRAPEVINE, Bloomington, Indiana 47401: The Student Association for Higher Education of Indiana University, 1968. 120 pp. 14" x 17", \$20 per copy). Purchasers of that item will also want this newer document, A RECORD OF PROGRESS. (Danville, Illinois 61832: Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., 1969. 45 pp. 14" x 17", \$10 per copy postpaid). Please note that the two items are available only from two different publishers, as named here.

If you own Nine Years of GRAPEVINE, then you want its supplement and extension, A RECORD OF PROGRESS. If you own neither, you should have both, or at least the compact and up-to-date item, A RECORD OF PROGRESS for ten years.

INTERSTATE Printers and Publishers, Inc.
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_____, 1969
(Date)

Please mail me ___ copies of the new reference document by M. M. Chambers, A RECORD OF PROGRESS: Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Annual Operating Expenses of Higher Education for Ten Consecutive Years in Fifty States, containing about 350 small tabulations and 60 graphs showing trends in each state.

My remittance is enclosed. Bill me. \$10 per copy, postpaid.

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