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GRAPEVINE
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Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

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"We believe that the majority of protestors wish not to give up science, technology, and civil institutions, but to purge them, humanize them, decentralize them, and alter their priorities."

-- James Holderman, executive director, Illinois Board of Higher Education.

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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 862 (reverse hereof).

STATE AID FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF LOCAL
PUBLIC TWO YEAR COLLEGES APPROACHES HALF A BILLION

In November 1968 GRAPEVINE reported that the total of state aid for operating expenses of local public junior colleges for fiscal year 1968-69 was \$397,192,000, with 29 states involved. (GRAPEVINE page 774, Table 44).

For fiscal year 1969-70 the total appears to be \$475,397,000.

A tabulation for this fiscal year appears on page 863 (Table 18). The state of Washington is dropped from the tabulation because its junior colleges, long primarily supported by local taxing subdivisions but with substantial state aid, no longer receive local tax support and have thus become state junior colleges. This same step had been taken in Minnesota in 1965; and a similar change is now in process in Colorado.

Observing that the foregoing changes affect the picture, rendering it less simple than it appears, it can be said that the progress of state aid for operating expenses of local public junior colleges over the most recent three years has been as follows:

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>year</u>	<u>Appropri-</u> <u>ations</u>
1969-70	\$475,397,000
1968-69	397,192,000
1967-68	358,554,000
1966-67	251,306,000

Table 18 (Page 863) is arranged to show that a number of states have both local public junior colleges, state-aided, and one or more state junior colleges not receiving local tax support for operating expenses.

In brief, the national scene is changing. The once-prevalent thought that the locally-supported, state-aided junior college would blanket all the states under a uniform pattern may be receding. The pattern will be more diversified than that.

Table 18 does not include the several states having two-year branches or "regional campuses" of parent state institutions. Carrying opportunity to the people in a different way, these are neither primarily locally supported nor "free-standing" state institutions. Their number is increasing.

GRAPEVINE is not a publication of any institution or association. Responsibility for any errors in the data, or for opinions expressed, is not to be attributed to any organization or person other than M. M. Chambers. GRAPEVINE is circulated to numerous key persons in each of the fifty states.

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Table 18. State tax-fund appropriations as state aid for operating expenses of local public junior colleges, for fiscal years 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70. Also (Column 6), appropriations to state junior colleges in the same states. All appropriations in thousands of dollars.

States	Year 1966-67	Year 1967-68	Year 1968-69	Year 1969-70	To state 2-yr colleges, fiscal year 1969-70
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) *
Cal	\$66,000	\$85,300	\$96,310	\$114,000	
Fla	26,802	43,683	53,461	63,202	
N Y	25,000	32,700	34,400	44,000	Ag & Tech Colls \$30,659
N C	12,814	22,837	24,480	42,230**	
Mich	16,706	18,831	24,629	40,696	
Ill	11,600	22,536@	22,536@	38,263	E St Louis St Jr C 750
Texas	13,931	23,572	26,508	35,138	
N J	7,492	13,794@@	7,686	15,600	
Ore	4,737	6,544	7,924	11,636	
Wis	-	1,279	1,248	10,200+	
Iowa	4,000	6,000	6,000	9,700	
Ohio	1,680	5,062	6,766	8,531	
Md	4,033	4,708	5,236	7,845	
Mo	4,362	6,331	7,312	6,331	
Miss	5,000	5,000	6,185	6,185	
Pa	3,400	5,738	8,874	5,738++	
Colo	3,277	4,014	5,844	4,794	Five St Com C's 6,387
Kas	1,467	1,595	2,333	2,650	
Wyo	622	1,108	1,108	1,774	
La	-	-	-	1,344	
Ga	690	810	900	1,200	Ten State Jr C's 8,717
Ark	-	600	900	1,000	
Nebr	-	693	693	950	
N D	415	581	581	750	St Sch Forestry 732
Ida	-	1,040	1,500	700+++	
Ind	-	-	-	500	
N M	-	-	240	240	
Okla	-	-	100	200	
Totals	251,306	358,554	397,192	475,397	

* The sums in this column are in addition to those in Column 5. Two-year campuses functioning as university branches are not in this table. They are found in Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and many other states.

** This sum is somewhat overstated because it includes state support of area vocational and technical schools.

@@ This is substantially overstated because it includes sums for capital outlays commingled with the sums for support of operating expenses.

@ These sums in Columns 3 and 4 are identical because an undivided appropriation of biennium 1967-69 was halved for purposes of this table.

+ This sum is overstated because it includes state support of vocational, technical, and adult education.

++ This is the figure for 1967-68, not 1969-70; therefore it is probably very substantially understated. 1969-70 has not yet been reported.

+++ The decrease from 1968-69 is because Boise Junior College became a four-year college.

FLORIDA. In recent years the state-wide Board of Regents has gained somewhat in progress toward a reasonable autonomy in its relations with the legislature and with central fiscal and administrative agencies of the state.

Key committees of the two houses of the legislature are now considering a Reorganization Act which conceivably could reverse that salutary trend. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom.

In November the chairman of the Board of Regents, D. Burke Kibler, 3d, and the former chairman (now chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board), Chester H. Ferguson, appeared before these committees to support the concept of autonomy for the Regents.

Mr. Kibler was reported as saying: "We believe that any temporary impact of reorganization is far less damaging than the potential long-range impact. It is our deep conviction that Florida can have an outstanding system of higher education only if the Board of Regents exists as an independent body."

Mr. Ferguson was quoted as follows: "The State Board of Education should be limited in its activity to setting broad educational policy and being involved in broad educational planning. The Board of Education should not concern itself with the administration of the state universities. A lay board of competency (the Board of Regents) is not interested in serving unless it is given authority commensurate with its responsibilities.

"At the present time the Board of Regents cannot make a final decision in fiscal matters, and many of its decisions in educational matters are subject to veto by the Board of
(Continued in next column)

FLORIDA (Cont'd from preceding column) Education. This kind of process is frustrating in the administration of the universities and delays educational decisions and actions required to bring about competency and effectiveness in the system.

"Gentlemen, it is really ridiculous to think that the President of a state university does not have-- nor does the Board of Regents have-- the authority to employ an extra policeman as needed without having such action approved by various fiscal authorities and numerous other agencies of our state government. The Board of Regents is helpless to aid in this dilemma."

It was reported that members of the legislative committees expressed interest in these views, and asked for further information regarding them, which will be forthcoming in subsequent hearings. The Regents will also provide a draft of legislation to implement the desirable autonomy of the University System.

New State Constitution

The voters of Florida approved a new state constitution in November 1968. Among other changes, the new document provides for annual sessions of the legislature instead of biennial regular sessions, as heretofore.

This is in accord with a strong nationwide trend to improve the performance of state legislatures. Approximately ten states have changed from biennial to annual regular sessions within the past dozen years.

Many states are improving the pay of legislators, providing them with offices and clerical and research assistants, and otherwise taking steps to enhance the dignity and responsibility of the office.

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MORE ABOUT THE LIMITATIONS OF GRAPEVINE'S DATA

While GRAPEVINE'S figures are, in the words of most commentators, "essentially correct", it must be understood that close limitations of time and space prevent the immediate inclusion of many matters of detail, some of which, when brought to light, may materially affect the impact of the data. For that reason we are especially grateful when such matters are brought to our attention.

GRAPEVINE reports appropriations at the beginning of a fiscal period, and tries to report them promptly after they have been ascertained. This means that any later supplemental appropriations, or later cut-backs of the funds by executive order, can be shown only as later rectifications of GRAPEVINE'S first reports. The plea in extenuation is that it is better to have the appropriation figures promptly than to have no figures at all until a year or more later.

In addition to the possibility of changes in the sums which actually become available for expenditure during the fiscal period, changes in state accounting practices ordered by a central fiscal agency may substantially impair the comparability of the appropriation figures from year to year as well as from state to state. Both these types of flawing are illustrated in the following letter from President James E. Perdue of the State University College of Liberal Arts at Oswego, New York, which was published in the issue of November 17, 1969, of the weekly Chronicle of Higher Education (3301 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218):

Perceived and Real Budget Increases

TO THE EDITOR:

Since the advent of The Chronicle of Higher Education, I have been particularly pleased with the number of occasions that vital information tabulated by M. M. Chambers has been printed.

As a sidelight to the figures printed in the Oct. 27 issue of The Chronicle, I would like to explain to you the figures listed for the State University College at Oswego, N.Y. While the figures are essentially correct and the increase of 58 per cent over the past two years is commendable, the realities dull the sparkling nature of the increase.

In 1967-68 our budget figure was \$8,548,882 and in 1969-70 the figure was \$13,509,000 resulting in an increase of 58 per cent. However, the budget figure for 1969-70 does not take into consideration two important factors:

► Inclusion of food service income for the first time—\$1,880,000. We can charge this appropriated figure with only the amount we actually receive for contract meals.

► The 1969-70 budget figure of \$13,509,000 has been reduced by the

imposition of an expenditure ceiling of \$13,298,000 or \$207,000 less than appropriated.

Therefore by eliminating food from the 1969-70 budget figure, a comparable budget increase can be determined:

1969-70	.....	\$13,509,000
less food	.....	(1,880,000)
1969-70 base	.....	11,629,000
1967-68	.....	8,548,882
Difference	.....	\$ 3,080,118
		(increase 36 per cent)

Using the expenditure ceiling figure under which we are now operating, the increase would be computed as follows:

1969-70	.....	\$13,298,000
less food	.....	(1,880,000)
1969-70	.....	11,418,000
1967-68	.....	8,548,882
Difference	.....	\$ 2,869,118
		(increase 33.6 per cent)

My purpose in writing is that locally we have become all too aware of how different the real and perceived increases actually are. We really fall below the national average increase, and since we have been adding new students at a mandated rate, the increase has been minimized.

I hope you will continue to tabulate comparable figures as this is one way of

securing information on what is occurring on the national scene.

JAMES E. PERDUE
President

State University of New York
College at Oswego

With thanks to President James E. Perdue, we reproduce his letter to illustrate some limitations of comparability among institutions and among states in GRAPEVINE'S tables. We circulate refinements of this type as enlightening supplements to GRAPEVINE'S main thrust of reporting legislative appropriations at the beginning of the fiscal period.

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE TO 1980

Full-time degree-credit enrollments in New York State will be 765,440 in 1980, as contrasted with 425,300 in 1968, according to the official projections:

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
State University of New York	152,950	186,320	368,380
City University of New York	52,250	57,180	93,360
Subtotals, public institutions	<u>205,200</u>	<u>243,500</u>	<u>461,740</u>
Private Institutions	<u>220,100</u>	<u>234,700</u>	<u>303,700</u>
Totals	425,300	478,200	765,440

It is imperative that it be thoroughly and widely understood that enrollments in higher education will continue to increase rapidly until at least 1980.

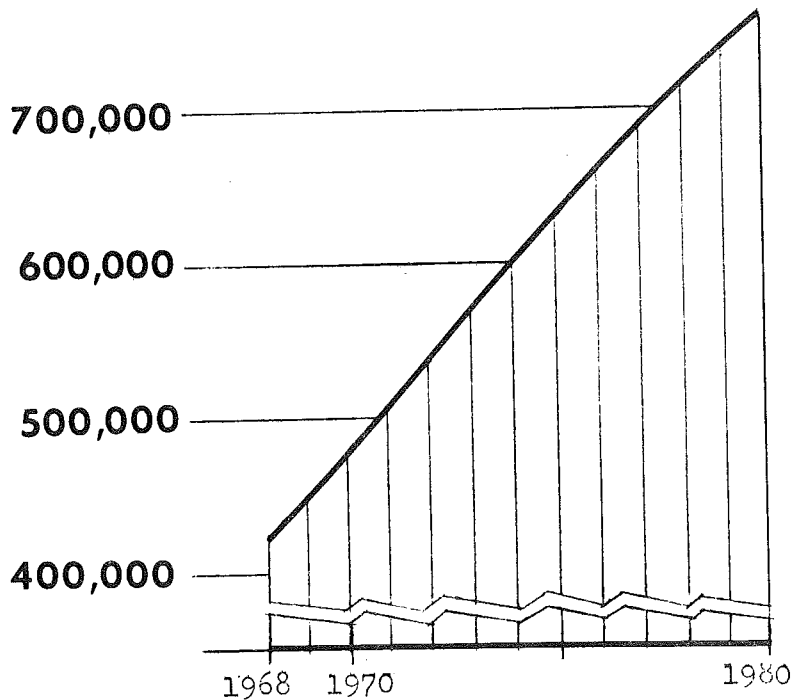
Totals will be nearly doubled within ten to a dozen years. Private institutions will grow comparatively slowly, compelling the public institutions to absorb most of the increases.

This means enrollments in public institutions will generally be more than doubled.

GRAPEVINE is glad to circulate projections of enrollments to 1980 for any and all states, and to credit appropriately the sources.

The projection for New York State on this page is the second in a state-by-state series. A projection for Indiana appeared on GRAPEVINE page 858 (November 1969).

FULL-TIME STUDENT ENROLLMENT
IN ALL HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEW YORK STATE
1968 - 1980



Full-time enrollment to increase to approximately 765,000 students - an increase of almost 90 percent.

Source: Page 4, Enrollment Projections, 1968-1980, New York State Higher Education. By Thomas H. Shea, Richard C. Hodges, Joseph Lev, and Thomas J. Murphy. Albany: State Education Department, Office of Planning in Higher Education, July 1968. 95 pp.