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SINCE THIRTEENTH  
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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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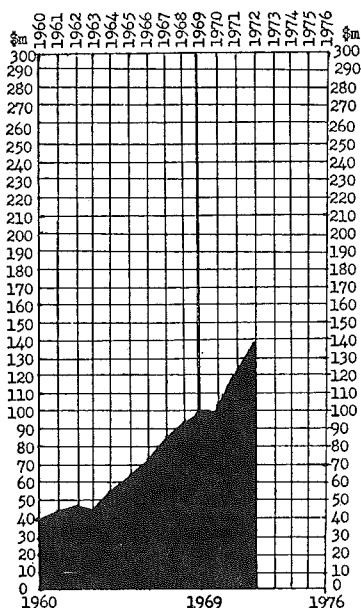
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Table 28. Forty-seven states reach aggregate exceeding seven billion. Cumulative sum, with three states yet unreported, is 1 per cent larger than the total for the immediately preceding fiscal year, and 15 1/2 per cent larger than for 1969-70, two years ago.

States	Year	Year	Year	2-yr gain	10-yr gain
(1)	1961-62	1969-70	1971-72	per cent	per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
45-states previously reported-- *	\$1,532,960	\$5,537,180	\$6,802,182		
Cumulative weighted average percentages			-	22 3/4	343 3/4
Louisiana	48,316	99,352	139,916	40 3/4	189 1/2
Massachusetts	15,281	85,278	130,212	52 1/2	752
47-state total	\$1,596,557	\$5,721,810	\$7,072,310		
Cumulative weighted average percentages			-	23 1/2	343

\* Refer to Table 19, GRAPEVINE page 1010.

Louisiana



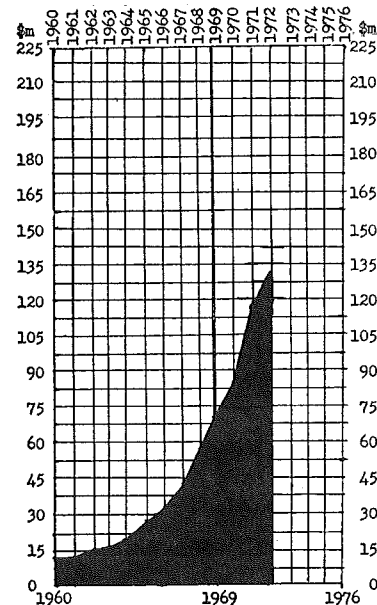
For the first time in thirteen years, GRAPEVINE's 50-state annual summary is unavoidably delayed into December, because of unusually late action by the legislatures in Alabama, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

As soon as we are able to round up the picture, it is anticipated that the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges will, as in past years, make a 30-page offset publication of the summary.

The essentials of the summary are also expected to appear in the CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION at an early date.

At approximately the same time, GRAPEVINE hopes to place in your hands the annual 50-state summary table in the issue for December.

Massachusetts



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Principal State Universities are  
"Whipping Boys" in Slowing Rate  
of Increase of Appropriations  
for Higher Education

The Office of Research and Information of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges released in its Circular No. 169, October 28, 1971, two tabulations entitled "Standstill State Appropriations" and "Standstill Operating Budgets." They were samplings of state universities, including respectively 28 and 36 institutions.

"Standstill State Appropriations" showed the top rate of gain for fiscal year 1971 over the immediately preceding fiscal year, for this sampling of 28 universities, was 9.65 per cent, for the University of Hawaii. Nine state universities at the lower-middle part of the scale showed either no change or less than 1 per cent change-- good justification for the word "standstill."

Six state universities exhibited actual decline in state appropriations of 1 per cent or more from 1970 to 1971, ranging down to minus 7.83 per cent for the University of Washington.

"Standstill Operating Budgets" was on a broader base, including, in addition to state appropriations, substantial budgeted income derived from other sources. For this sampling of 36 state universities, the highest percentage of gain between 1970 and 1971 was 9.86 per cent, for the University of New Mexico. The fourth quartile of the distribution (nine institutions at the bottom of the scale) included six universities having no change or a change of less than 1 per cent; and four showing actual declines of from 1 to 4 per cent, the lowest being minus 4.10 per cent for the University of Kansas.

These exhibits serve a valuable purpose, and their usefulness can be

enhanced by comparing them with GRAPEVINE's current and ongoing reports of appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education.

At this moment the reports for the fifty states are not quite complete, but it is clear enough that the fifty-state aggregates for three fiscal years will closely approximate the following, in billions of dollars:

<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
6.1	7.0	7.6

This shows a gain of 8.6 per cent from 1970 to 1971. The gain over two years from 1970 to 1972 is 24.5 per cent.

Before comparing these figures with the figures for universities above, note that these are for statewide higher education in each state. The rates of gain appear to be somewhat larger than in the case of the universities. This illustrates a tendency that has been observable for several years: community-junior colleges, and rapidly developing state colleges and "emerging" state universities are generally gaining support faster than the big state universities.

This swift "horizontal" expansion of public higher education is necessary and good, but it must not lead to a cutting down of the big universities. They are the spearheads of the "higher" higher education-- the graduate schools of arts and sciences, and the numerous and costly graduate-professional schools of medicine, law, business, education, engineering, and many others.

The nostalgic prejudice against "bigness" has little to commend it. Today's big university is not merely a vast undifferentiated horde of undergraduates. It is composed of a dozen or more colleges and schools, most of which are small or of moderate size, and each of which has its own distinctive field and purposes, and usually also its own physical plant.

(Continued on page 1020)

(Continued from page 1019)

They are largely separate and autonomous, but each benefits greatly from the presence of the others, as well as from the huge libraries and modern laboratories that only a large university can provide.

The "city of intellect" can no longer be analogous to a tiny village. There must be assembled in one place the many and varied faculties in different fields of knowledge, and a sufficient number of thoughtful students at the undergraduate, graduate, graduate-professional, and post-doctoral levels to maintain a "critical pile" wherein intellectual effort "heats up" and creates the exciting and expectant atmosphere of a great center of learning.

It is that "ozone" of high morale that produces high value for every dollar invested by the state. Incalculable losses, extending over generations, can result from cutbacks in state tax support of state universities. It is no exaggeration to call them disastrous, in this time of continuing increases in enrollments, rising demand for higher levels of education, and growing thoughtfulness and public concern among the people of the world's wealthiest nation.

The present panicky period of slowdown will no doubt soon be surmounted. One can not believe that the state legislatures, having supported the upbuilding of a great galaxy of the world's finest state universities, will want to preside over their dismantling. Foot-dragging at the state and federal levels will not go on forever.

Governor Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania has recently said, "There is no other investment that can be made in the public sector of our economy that will provide a direct and measurably higher yield. More and higher quality education leads to greater productivity."

CALIFORNIA. Revision of and supplement to Table 6, page 998:

Table 29. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in California, fiscal year 1971-72, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
<u>U of California -</u>	
Los Angeles	\$76,366
Berkeley	73,621
Davis	47,421
San Diego	27,318
San Francisco	25,622
Santa Barbara	25,580
Riverside	19,996
Irvine	17,996
Santa Cruz	9,840
University-wide	12,223
<u>Subtotal, U Cal - \$335,982</u>	
<u>California State Colleges -</u>	
San Diego	27,789
San Jose	27,019
Los Angeles	27,017
Long Beach	25,678
San Fernando Valley	23,149
San Francisco	21,385
Fresno	19,982
Sacramento	18,636
San Luis Obispo	18,054
Hayward	16,940
Fullerton	15,808
Chico	15,285
Pomona	14,693
Humboldt	9,953
Sonoma	7,925
Dominguez Hills	5,356
San Bernardino	5,063
Stanislaus	4,938
Bakersfield	3,678
International program	428
Chancellor's office and statewide adm & Progs	7,041
<u>Subtotal, st c's - \$315,818</u>	
Hastings College of Law	1,252
California Maritime Acad	791
State aid to comm colls	175,000
Bd of Governors, Comm Colls	4,310
Scholarship and Loan Comm	20,000
Coord Council for H Edn	455
WICHE	15
<u>Total</u>	<u>853,623</u>

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FLORIDA. At the November 1971 election the voters approved a state constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to enact a corporation income tax. It is anticipated that the rate will be five per cent, producing \$100 million annually.

LOUISIANA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1971-72:

Table 30. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Louisiana, fiscal year 1971-72, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
Louisiana State U (All campuses)	\$41,809
Medical School	7,900
Dental School	3,078
Ag Experiment Station	5,812
Cooperative Extension	4,987
School of Nursing	253
Subtotal, L S U -	\$63,840
Southern University (All campuses)	12,010
U of Southwestern La	10,019
Louisiana Tech U	8,254
Northeast La State U	7,543
Northwestern State U	6,326
Southeastern La U	5,549
McNeese State U	5,154
Nicholls State U	4,889
Grambling College	4,456
Isaac Delgado College	1,862
Med School Programs at state hospitals	4,375
Hospt Schls of Nursing	2,573
H Ed Assist Commission	2,495
Voc Rehabiltn Stipends	235
T H Harris Scholarships	191
SREB	233
Coord Council for H Ed	143
Total	139,916

The total for fiscal year 1971-72 appears to be a gain of 41 per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1969-70.

MASSACHUSETTS. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1971-72:

Table 31. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Massachusetts, fiscal year 1971-72, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Massachusetts (Incl main campuses at Amherst, Boston, and Medical School at Worcester)	\$58,614
State colleges -	
Boston	5,827
Bridgewater	4,486
Salem	4,423
Worcester	3,148
Fitchburg	3,061
Westfield	2,700
Framingham	2,660
Lowell	2,476
North Adams	1,593
Mass Coll of Art	1,260
Mass Maritime Academy	853
Bd of Trustees	324
Subtotal, st colls -	\$32,813
Technological institutes -	
Lowell Tech Inst	6,935
Southeastern Mass U	4,883
Subtotal, t i's -	\$11,818
Regional community colleges -	
Springfield	2,248
Holyoke	1,750
Northern Essex	1,728
Quinsigamond	1,576
North Shore	1,535
Massachusetts Bay	1,493
Massasoit	1,446
Bristol	1,369
Cape Cod	1,303
Berkshire	1,213
Greenfield	1,080
Mt Wachusett	1,070
Middlesex	793
Roxbury	35
Bd of Regents	1,089
Subtotal, comm colls -	\$19,730
Bd of Higher Education	7,235
Total	130,212

MINNESOTA. Supplement to Table 97, page 992. Allocations to the 6 state colleges, fiscal year 1971-72:

Table 32. Allocations of state tax funds to the 6 state colleges in Minnesota, fiscal year 1971-72, in thousands of dollars.

State colleges (1)	Sums allocated (2)
Mankato	\$10,816
St. Cloud	8,597
Moorhead	5,335
Bemidji	4,814
Winona	4,037
Southwest	3,553
Board reserve *	2,988
Chancellor's office	771
Total	40,911

\* This includes \$988,734 in escrow for salary increases for members of non-academic staffs, awaiting enactment of an "authorization act." The remaining \$1,999,284 is for allocation to the six colleges as soon as final enrollments for Fall Quarter 1971 become available. (Current allocations are based on last year's actual enrollments).

NEW JERSEY. At the November 1971 election New Jersey's voters authorized a state bond issue of \$155 million for state colleges and universities. The proposal won by a margin of over 400,000 votes.

NORTH CAROLINA. In the midst of the Great Depression, in 1931, the legislature abolished the governing boards of the three principal state institutions of higher education: the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; North Carolina State University at Raleigh (then State College of Agriculture and Engineering); and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (now coeducational, but then known as the North Carolina College for Women). All three were placed under a new 100-member Board of  
(Continued in next column)

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

Trustees of the Consolidated University of North Carolina.

At that time North Carolina had some nine other state colleges, including the unusual number of five institutions predominantly for black students. Each of the nine continued under a separate board of trustees.

Then in 1955 the legislature created the State Board of Higher Education (a coordinating body, not a governing board) with statewide jurisdiction. In October of 1971, in a special session called for the purpose of reorganizing the statewide structure of higher education, the lawmakers abolished the coordinating body as of July 1, 1972, and ordered that it be replaced with a Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina which will be a single statewide governing board for the 16 institutions now in operation.

Each institution will keep a board of trustees, whose powers will be largely limited to such as are delegated to it by the statewide Board of Governors. The Board of Governors will begin as a planning board January 1, 1972, and take steps to get the new bureaucracy into operation.

The Board of Governors is to consist of 32 members of whom 16 will be elected by the trustees of the University of North Carolina which now embraces 6 campuses, and 16 by the trustees of the ten other state institutions. Until July 1, 1973 there will be three additional members: the governor and two members of the soon-to-be-abolished State Board of Higher Education, making a temporary total of 35. After July 1, 1973 the number will revert to the basic 32, and as vacancies occur, they will be filled by election by the legislature.

WISCONSIN. The legislature recently abolished the two Boards of Regents and the Coordinating Committee, all to be supplanted by a single 16-member Board of Regents. Details in a later issue of GRAPEVINE.