

SINCE  
1958

SIXTH  
YEAR

Number 61

MARCH 1964

Page 405

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 news-notes regarding pertinent events in their respective states.

IN THIS ISSUE

Illinois advised to make Chicago Teachers College a state institution.....406

Maryland may raise state income tax rate to 4%.....406

New York intermediate appellate court reverses order forbidding State University at Buffalo to allow Communist speaker to address campus audience.....406

Pennsylvania's Governor Scranton recommends same appropriations for operating expenses of higher education for 1964-65 as for 1963-64.  
Lock Haven Express deplores unimaginative and inefficient control of state colleges by state fiscal offices.....407

SIR ERIC ASHBY ON 'INVESTMENT IN MAN'.....408

TWENTY LEADING STATE UNIVERSITIES, 1964.....409

-----  
Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 406 (reverse hereof).

ILLINOIS. Among the recommendations made to the State Board of Higher Education by its several technical committees at the end of the year was a proposal that new and additional public college facilities be established in populous areas, in the order named:

Chicago; East St. Louis; Peoria; Rockford; Rock Island; Champaign-Urbana; Springfield; Decatur; Quincy; Galesburg.

In 1970 statewide college enrollment will be twice what it was in 1960, says the committee on enrollments; and by far the larger share of the increase will be in state-supported institutions.

Another recommendation was that the Chicago Teachers College, a local public institution largely subsidized with state funds in recent years, be made a state institution.

All the recommendations were to be considered by the board at its meeting of February 4, and such as may be approved by the board will eventually be transmitted to the governor and the legislature.

MARYLAND. Governor Tawes has recommended that the state's income tax rate be raised from 3% to 4%, to bring in new revenue chiefly for educational improvement.

NEW YORK. An illustration of how academic freedom for students and teachers may fare from time to time in different circumstances, depending on the current climate in international affairs and in national politics, is afforded by a decision of the Appellate Division in New York in late December 1963.

About a year earlier, shortly after the private University of Buffalo had become a state university (a unit of the conglomerate State University of New York), it was discovered that Herbert Aptheker, a leading member of the Communist Party in the United States, was scheduled to speak at the university at the invitation of a student group, to present the last in a series of talks by representatives of various political viewpoints.

When asked for an injunction to prevent Aptheker's appearance as a speaker, the local supreme court took a literal view of the several state statutes enacted during the hysteria of the McCarthy era (notably the "Feinberg Law" of 1952 and other statutes purporting to make the state university an integral and inseparable part of the state government), and readily granted the injunction.

The Board of Trustees of the State University of New York appealed, though slightly embarrassed by the intemperate tone of some of its own resolutions of a decade before. Now, in a somewhat

---

GRAPEVINE is owned and circulated by M. M. Chambers. It 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 chiefly to persons in position to reciprocate by furnishing prompt and accurate reports from their respective states regarding tax legislation, appropriations for higher education, and legislation affecting education at any level.

Address communications to M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405

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

calmer period, the board recognizes the necessity of upholding freedom of inquiry as the indispensable essence of a university.

The unanimous opinion of the five justices of the Appellate Division reverses the decree of the local supreme court and dissolves the injunction.

"Statutes, directed against known and stated evils, are not to be stretched to cover situations having no real or reasonable relation to those evils," said Justice Walter B. Reynolds for the unanimous court.

"It is contended that allowing avowed communists to preach their ideology at a tax-supported university cloaks their activities with a mantle of academic and intellectual integrity which makes their subversive propaganda more susceptible to impressionable young people; but we believe that the tradition of our great society has been to allow our universities in the name of academic freedom to explore and expose their students to controversial issues without government interference."

He also quoted the famous words of Chief Justice Earl Warren in Sweezy v. New Hampshire: "Teachers and students must always remain free to inquire, to study and to evaluate, to gain new maturity and understanding; otherwise our civilization will stagnate and die."

PENNSYLVANIA. Governor Scranton's executive budget recommends that appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in Pennsylvania for 1964-65 be the same as those for 1963-64; which were delayed until December 14, 1963 at the end of a second special session, after a first special session as well as the latter portion of the regular session had been preoccupied with the battle over reappointment of representation in the

legislature. (GRAPEVINE, page 396, Table 63).

Although the newly-created Council on Higher Education (a panel of the newly-created State Council on Education), is authorized to review institutional budget requests, it was not able to accomplish that task this year, not being fully organized for the purpose. Accordingly the governor had to act without its advice; and this circumstance lends some substance to the hope that if the Council later provides advice, or if effective representations are made to the governor and to the appropriate committees of the legislature, perhaps some increases may be had.

The practice of appropriating the same sums for two successive fiscal years, once common among many states, has already rapidly declined, even in states whose legislatures meet only biennially; and in these times of speedy changes can hardly be considered as other than a serious loss of ground.

Addressing itself to the new State Council on Higher Education, the Lock Haven Express has recently published a trenchant editorial regarding the plight of the fourteen state colleges as step-children of the state government:

"The Council should look into the thicket of obsolete regulations, time-worn regimentation, and stultifying controls exercised by offices in Harrisburg where there is neither knowledge nor experience of educational problems.

"Three abuses of long standing should be rectified promptly if Pennsylvania really wants to let its state colleges live up to their responsibilities:

"One of these abuses is the quaint system which forces the colleges, year after year, to follow the same rules and

red-tape set up to control state penitentiaries, hospitals, and other custodial institutions....

"Another abuse is the concept of budget-making for the sake of budget-making. The fiscal officers of the colleges are kept busy making and re-making the budget, justifying requests, submitting new sets of forms, and trying to get the means to operate from bureaucrats who do not comprehend the special problems of an educational institution..

"The third abuse is the dishonest procedure under which fees paid by students in the state colleges are turned over to the state, to be included later in the college appropriations. If the state goes on an 'austerity program', reducing the funds paid back to the colleges, they may not get all the money their students actually paid. Is that a good way for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to support higher education for its young people--to take some of their education money for other state purposes?"

These practices are also found in some other states, but by no means all. Most of the really great state universities have always been free from them, and for some years the realization has been rapidly spreading that fiscal freedom conduces toward top-most efficiency in public higher education.

SIR ERIC ASHBY ON  
INVESTMENT IN MAN

In his address as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on August 28, 1963, Sir Eric Ashby of Cambridge University made remarks which GRAPEVINE cannot refrain from quoting, with apologies for using short excerpts out of context:

"The American system and our own illustrate two fundamentally different approaches to investment in man. The

Americans have an open door to higher education. Anyone who has completed a high school course may claim admission to some university or other.

"In Britain we follow an entirely different policy... By the age of 12 the door to a full-time higher education is all but closed to 80 out of 100 children. The remaining 20 are selected for specialized privileged schooling which brings them to the gates of colleges and universities, but only about 8 of the 20 get in....

"Our British policy...is tenable only on certain assumptions: (1) That the techniques for selection are efficient, reliable, and satisfy social justice; (2) That the numbers selected each year for full-time higher education are sufficient for the nation's needs; and (3) That we offer acceptable opportunities for part-time further education for those who are not selected. NONE OF THESE ASSUMPTIONS IS JUSTIFIED." (Emphasis ours).

After supporting his key statement with statistics of British experience, Sir Eric goes on to say: "We are uneasy in our search for talent...and we are tempted to believe there must be a 'right' way to select students for admission to universities, if only we could find it. OF COURSE THERE IS NO RIGHT WAY AND IT IS VAIN TO SEEK ONE. It is our policy of investment in man which leads us into this Calvinism of the intellect. 'Every selection', said the German philosopher Jaspers, 'is in some way an injustice. We delude ourselves when we think that we can avoid such injustice through rational and determined effort.'"

Sir Eric's voice is a refreshing breeze through the cobwebbed museum of British custom in higher education. His words are harbingers of salutary changes to come, probably soon, and assuredly eventually.

Not copyrighted. If you quote or paraphrase, please credit the source in appropriate manner.

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

TWENTY LEADING STATE UNIVERSITIES, 1964

This story merely names twenty state universities, and places them in a simple tabulation purporting to show the amounts of state tax funds appropriated to each for operating expenses for fiscal year 1963-64, as reported to GRAPEVINE.

They are ranked in descending order of the magnitude of those sums. In that one sense they are at the top of the nationwide list of state universities; and for that sole reason their names appear here.

Actually most, if not all of them, merit the designation of "leading state universities" from almost any of a score or more standpoints not mentioned here; but it is important to keep in mind that their ranking in this story is based exclusively on the one factor above mentioned.

State Tax-fund Appropriations  
Only

No account is taken of the total annual budgets of these universities, which are in some instances twice or three times as large as the total of state tax funds received. This is because large amounts of income are derived from other sources, prominent among which are federal grants and contracts, student fees for tuition and other services, private gifts, proceeds from invested funds, and various other non-state sources.

This situation has prompted some persons, in the interest of accuracy of nomenclature, to speak of the state universities as "state-assisted" rather than as "state-supported", because if total support from state tax funds is implied, a very erroneous impression is created.

Moreover, account is not taken of any funds for capital outlays; only state tax funds for annual operating expenses enter the picture,

With the scene thus circumscribed, it is desirable to consider some of the internal complexities which limit the usefulness of the tabulation, and constitute good cause for astringent caution in interpreting it.

"Multiversities" in More Senses  
Than One

There are well-known differences in the composition of state universities. For example, some are Morrill Act land-grant institutions, operating colleges of agriculture and maintaining agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension services, while others are not.

Some maintain medical and paramedical schools and appurtenances such as teaching hospitals, while some do not. In some cases the state's principal university is also itself the land-grant university; but in other cases these two types are located separately and tend to be complementary; that is, the "separated" land-grant institution, though it may have indeed become a great university, usually has no colleges of law or human medicine, while the "separated" state university usually has no colleges of agriculture, home economics, or veterinary medicine, and in a few instances no college of engineering.

Various Types of Outlying Campuses

The complexity of the panorama is also intensified by the fact that many of the state universities serve their constituencies by operating branch campuses in cities distant from the main campus, and more numerous "extension centers" at various points in the state.

The State University of New York, dating only from 1948, has no main campus at all, but comprises 31 widely dispersed state institutions.

The footnotes to Table 66, on the reverse of this page, partially and incompletely indicate some of these complexities.

All complications aside, it may be of some passing interest to observe that the top twenty state universities account for about 36% of the nationwide total of some \$2.1 billion of state tax funds appropriated for annual operating expenses of higher education in the fifty states for fiscal year 1963-64.

Table 66. TWENTY LEADING STATE UNIVERSITIES IN DESCENDING ORDER OF STATE TAX SUPPORT APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963-64  
IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Universities	Amounts	
(1)	(2)	
U of California	\$155,384	abcd
State U of N.Y.	94,113	abce
U of Illinois	76,791	abcf
U of Texas	40,289	acg
U of Minnesota	39,307	abch
U of Michigan	38,225	aci
U of Wisconsin	36,900	abcj
Ohio State U	35,512	bck
Michigan State U	32,260	abl
U of N.C. (Consol)	32,236	abcm
U of Washington	31,754	cn
Indiana U	30,729	aco
U of Missouri	30,094	abcp
U of Florida	29,958	bcq
Purdue U	28,153	abr
Louisiana State U	27,566	bcs
So Illinois U	27,097	at
State U of Iowa	25,828	cu
Pennsylvania St U	25,090	abv
U of Maryland	24,696	abcw
Total	761,982	

Footnotes:

- a - Has branch campuses of substantial size.
- b - Land-grant; has ag exp sta and ag exten serv.
- c - Has one or more medical and paramedical schools
- d - Seven campuses, with others in planning and building stages.
- e - Thirty-one campuses, including the former U of Buffalo (\$9,211), and the 5 state-supported units at Cornell U (\$18,143).
- f - Main campus at Urbana; others in Chicago.
- g - Main campus at Austin (\$16,129); college branch at El Paso; 3 medical schools and 1 dental school at Galveston, Houston, and Dallas.
- h - Main campuses at Minneapolis and St. Paul; campus at Duluth, and small branch at Morris.
- i - Main campuses at Ann Arbor and Willow Run; senior college campuses at Flint and Dearborn.
- j - Main campus at Madison; large branch campus at Milwaukee; 8 extension centers.
- k - Main campus at Columbus; 4 extension centers at Lima, Mansfield, Marion, and Newark; agricultural experiment stations at Wooster and elsewhere.
- l - Main campus at East Lansing; MSU-Oakland at Rochester.
- m - Includes UNC at Chapel Hill (\$15,730); NC State at Raleigh; and Coll for Women at Greensboro.
- n - A "separated state university" among the largest and most cosmopolitan of its type.
- o - Main campus at Bloomington; medical and paramedical schools, branch of Law School, and extension center in Indianapolis; 9 outlying campuses in different cities.
- p - Main campus at Columbia (\$14,175); School of Mines at Rolla; Kansas City campus (formerly University of Kansas City); St. Louis campus (new University branch).
- q - Campus at Gainesville is site of principal state university and land-grant institution as one.
- r - Main campus at West Lafayette; 7 extension campuses at various cities.
- s - Campus at Baton Rouge is site of principal state university and land-grant institution as one.
- t - Not the principal university of the state, and not land-grant; serving a large distinctive area especially needing a university and distant from others in the state. Main campus at Carbondale; university branch campus at Edwardsville.
- u - Campus at Iowa City is site of "separated state university" of excellent repute.
- v - Main campus at University Park; 15 extension centers; medical school initially financed by private grant of \$50 million now being planned near Harrisburg.
- w - Main campus at College Park; professional schools in Baltimore; extension branches in Europe and Far East.