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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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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 646 (reverse hereof).

BIG NEWS FROM NEW YORK AND VERMONT!

California and New York, with some 19 million people each, are each a half larger population-wise than any of the other states. For decades California was famed for the world's largest and best-supported statewide system of public higher education. Now New York becomes a close second in both respects.

New York's recent appropriation of nearly \$460 million for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1967-68 throws a great weight into the balance which GRAPEVINE readers are watching intently. Let Table 34 tell the story.

Table 34. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education in eighteen states, in thousands of dollars, for four selected fiscal years, 1959-60 through 1967-68, with dollar gains and percentage gains over the most recent two years and over eight years.

States	Year 1959-60	Year 1963-64	Year 1965-66	Year 1967-68	2-year gain	%	8-year gain	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sixteen states previously reported (page 640, Table 28)								
Totals	276,478	-	550,616	793,408	242,792		516,931	
Weighted averages								
Two states reported here for the first time								
N Y	78,546	182,918	283,722	456,420	172,698	60½	377,874	481
Vt	3,264	4,986	6,395	10,304	3,909	61	7,040	215
Eighteen states - totals								
Totals	358,288	-	840,733	1,260,132	419,399		901,845	
Weighted averages						50		252

So great is the weight of New York in the scale that the weighted average percentage of gain over the most recent two years, which had centered consistently around 44% while the first 16 states were reporting, now jumps to 50% for 18 states. The 8-year percentage of gain, which had hovered around 190% for the 16 states, is now up to 252% for the eighteen states.

In this issue of GRAPEVINE, page 650 is a blank page. Please do not think this sheet passed through the mimeograph machine without impression. Page 650 is a blank page.

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NEW YORK. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1967-68:

Table 35. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in New York, fiscal year 1967-68, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
<u>State University of New York --</u>	
SUNY central administration	\$4,577
All SUNY institutions *	7,266
Ctr for Internat Studies	1,128
<u>State university centers -</u>	
Buffalo	45,405
Stony Brook	18,641
Albany	18,640
Binghamton	9,474
<u>Subtotal, s u c's - \$92,160</u>	
<u>Medical centers -</u>	
Downstate (New York City)	17,444
Upstate (Syracuse)	16,901
<u>Contract colleges -</u>	
Agriculture	12,211
Home Economics	3,038
Ag Exp Sta (Geneva)	2,537
Veterinary	2,481
Indus & Labor Rels	2,352
General services	2,589
<u>Subtotal, at Cornell U - \$25,208</u>	
Ceramics (at Alfred U)	1,680
<u>State university colleges -</u>	
Buffalo	10,398
Oswego	8,549
New Paltz	8,505
Oneonta	7,279
Cortland	6,924
Brockport	6,707
Geneseo	6,229
Plattsburgh	6,096
Fredonia	5,535
Potsdam	5,903
Nassau	445
Westchester	450
Utica-Rome (planning)	100
<u>Subtotal, su colls - \$73,120</u>	
<u>Professional colleges -</u>	
Forestry (at Syracuse U)	4,830
Maritime	2,568

(Continued in next column)

NEW YORK (Continued from preceding column)
Table 35, continued --

<u>Ag & tech institutes -</u>	
Farmingdale	6,058
Alfred	4,081
Morrisville	2,712
Cobleskill	2,703
Delhi	2,392
Canton	2,137
<u>Subtotal, a&t i's - \$20,083</u>	
SUNY Scholarship Fund	2,000
Less amt financed by fees **	- 23,165
<u>Total for SUNY 271,008</u>	
<u>Other than SUNY --</u>	
To City U of New York ***	58,800
State aid to comm colls	29,900
To 2-year urban centers	2,800
Contracts with private schools for medical edn	6,300
To expand health professions - nursing	1,200
Endowed chairs	800
Scholar Incentive Program	38,700
Scholarships & Fellowships	33,400
Higher Edn Asstnce Corp	13,512
<u>Subtotal, student aids - \$85,612</u>	
<u>Subtotal, all other than SUNY - \$185,412</u>	
<u>Total</u>	<u>456,420</u>

* For allocation to the institutions for their share of the NDEA student loan program the nursing loan program, faculty research grants, educational communications, information processing, continuing education, the scholars-in-residence program professional recruiting, the Women's Vocational Guidance Center, the faculty senate, the university press, the admissions program, Distinguished and University Professorships, and the student work-study program.

** Adjustment of SUNY total operating budget by subtracting amount financed from other than tax funds.

*** Excludes \$3½ million for debt service on prior capital projects, and \$3½ million for state support of a new capital construction fund.

(Continued on page 648)

NEW YORK (Continued from page 647)

The total for fiscal year 1967-68 appears to be a gain of 60½% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1965-66, two years earlier. The 8-year gain since 1959 seems to be 481%.

This is the highest rate of gain taking place in any state over the past eight years. It is a leading element in the great surge of recognition and support for public higher education in the whole Northeastern region.

Note that although the State University of New York was set up in 1948, it crept along at a snail's pace during the first ten years of its existence--without any graduate school of any great consequence, and with all its scattered units comparatively small and modestly supported by modern standards.

At one point, when a distinguished graduate school dean from a midwestern state university bluntly told New York that it would never have a real state university until it developed at least one great graduate center, this suggestion was met with revulsion and hostility, and caused an administrative upheaval. But hardly more than a year or two later plans began forming for two advanced graduate centers within the State University of New York, and these plans were soon broadened to include provision for four such centers, all of which are now in operation, at Buffalo, Albany, Stony Brook, and Binghamton.

The SUNY Center at Buffalo (formerly the private University of Buffalo, acquired by the state in 1962-63) has an appropriation of \$4½ million for operating expenses for fiscal year 1967-68, moving it well up toward a par with the thirty leading state universities in the nation.

For the State University of New York alone (with its 30-odd constituent units), and 2-year gain is 80½%, and the 8-year gain is 450%. State tax funds for annual operating expenses have been more than quintupled in eight years.

VERMONT. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1967-68:

Table 36. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Vermont, biennium 1967-69, by separate fiscal years, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1967-68	1968-69
(1)	(2)	(3)
U of Vermont	\$6,498	\$6,802
Educational TV	410	410
Subtotals, U of Vt. *		
State colleges -		
Castleton St Coll.	800	865
Johnson St Coll	550	615
Lyndon St Coll	550	615
Vermont Tech Coll	650	725
Vt St Coll Bd	115	115
Subtotals, st colls **		
Vt Stu Asstnce Corp	576	638
Scholarships	90	90
New Eng H E Compact	25	25
Private institution -		
Norwich University ***	40	40
Totals	10,304	10,940

* \$6,908,000 and \$7,212,000. The TV enterprise is a statewide entity operated by the University of Vermont.
 ** \$2,665,000 and \$2,935,000. Approximate allocations to each of the four state colleges not yet reported.
 *** Toward support of the Bureau of Industrial Research.

The total for fiscal year 1967-68 seems to be a gain of 61% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1965-66, two years earlier. The 8-year gain since 1959 appears to be 215½%.

Relatively high rates of gain have become expectable from the New England states, where public higher education, long semi-dormant, is now in a surge of popular recognition and support.

The 1937 Vermont legislature authorized bond issues for capital improvements of \$6,200,000 at the University of Vermont, and \$6,500,000 at the four state colleges.

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NEW JERSEY. Chapter 302, Public Laws of 1966, which is effective as of July 1, 1967, sets up a department of higher education as a principal unit in the executive branch.

The Board of Higher Education is to have 15 members: six to be the chairman of the Board of Governors of Rutgers, the State University; the chairman of the board of trustees of Newark College of Engineering; the chairman of the council of state colleges; the chairman of the council of county colleges; the president of the state board of education; and one representative of the private colleges and universities, designated by their statewide association with the approval of the governor; and nine citizens, residents of the state, of whom at least two must be women, appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, for terms of 6 years (staggered to overlap).

Present powers of the state board of education relating to Rutgers and to the Newark College of Engineering, with no additional powers in those respects, are transferred to the State Board of Higher Education, as are also the state scholarship commission and the higher education assistance authority, without disturbing their present composition and duties. Likewise the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority.

The Board of Higher Education is to conduct "master planning"; fix student fees for tuition at the state colleges and minimum standards of admission; make recommendations regarding the annual institutional budgets; and act as an agency of research and public information on higher educational system.

The six state colleges are to be developed as liberal-arts institutions but continue to offer teacher-education and other appropriate professional work. They are removed from the jurisdiction of the state board of education and placed in the Department of Higher Education; but "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 each such college is to have its own board of trustees consisting of nine members appointed by the Board of Higher Education with the approval of the governor, for overlapping terms of 6 years. Not more than 3 members of any such board may reside in any one county, and at least two members must be women.

An advisory Council of State Colleges is to consist of the presidents and chairmen of the boards of trustees of the several state colleges, plus the Chancellor of the Department of Higher Education as a nonvoting member.

The Chancellor is to be appointed by the Board of Higher Education with the consent of the governor, for a term of 5 years, and need not necessarily be a resident of New Jersey. He will be the principal administrator of the Department, --not to say "Czar for higher education."

The Chancellor and the chairman of the Board of Higher Education are to be added to the membership of the state board of education as nonvoting members.

At the apex of the many-layered structure is a new Education Coordinating Council of 6 members: the president of the state board of education and one citizen member thereof; the chairman of the state board of higher education and one citizen-member thereof; the Commissioner of Education; and the Chancellor of the department of higher education.

The splitting of higher ed. out of the state education department, and the creation of separate boards of trustees for each state college, with substantial governing powers, are timely and promising measures.

The system continues to be much too centralized; and much too entangled with fiscal agencies of the state, by reference to older acts providing for direct fiscal controls. In these respects, fortunately, Rutgers University (the State University of New Jersey) fares considerably better than the state colleges, because it has had traditionally a considerable measure of autonomy.

No page numbered 650 was ever included in GRAPRVINE.