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Bloomington, Indiana  
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SINCE NINTH  
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GRAPEVINE  
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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 688 (reverse hereof).

FIFTY STATES APPROPRIATE \$4.37 BILLION FOR ANNUAL  
OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967-68

On page 690 appears GRAPEVINE's annual 50-state summary tabulation. This exhibit marks a sort of climactic point in the autumn of each year. It receives some attention by the national press services and in local news media. It is included in the more detailed 30-page annual summary document issued each autumn by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Some use is made of it by the national bi-weekly newspaper, The Chronicle of Higher Education, published by Editorial Projects for Education, Inc., at 3301 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. 21218.

This eighth annual summation shows that over the period of 8 years since 1959, the annual 50-state totals have been more than tripled:

Table 74. Appropriations of state tax funds for annual operating expenses of higher education in fifty states, for selected fiscal years 1959-60 through 1967-68, in thousands of dollars.

Fiscal years (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
1959-60	\$1,396,904
1963-64	2,182,473
1965-66	3,053,698
1967-68	4,369,955

This large expenditure, formerly often erroneously regarded as an unrecoverable cost, is now increasingly widely recognized as a magnificently productive investment, from the standpoints of the states and of the nation, as well as from the standpoints of the families and individuals involved.

One of the nation's major banking concerns, the Morgan Guaranty and Trust Company, has this to say in a recent survey:

"The general conclusion reached by virtually all investigators who have sought to measure lifetime rates of return associated with varying levels of educational attainment is that the United States still has a long way to go before the costs of additional education offset the incremental benefits.

"Stated differently, the United States is judged to be under-investing in human capital in the sense that further increases in both high school and college attendance and further improvement in the quality of education at all levels would be economically profitable."

Increasing appropriations will continue through the next decade, pacing greatly increasing college and university enrollments. This is established as a paramount public policy. It is no cause for alarm, but a prime matter of congratulation.

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THE ONE-PAGE SUMMARY OF FIFTY STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1967-68

Condensing into one page the data collected by GRAPEVINE during a career of eight years requires the application of considerable pressure.

Since many persons in every state seem to want the product, we apply the pressure and incur the risks involved.

Here are set out two classes of qualifications to accompany the table on the reverse of this sheet: (1) Inklings of what the tabulation includes, and (2) Footnotes to the figures for 1967-68, which appear in Column 5 of the table.

What Is Included

We say "State Tax Funds Appropriated for Operating Expenses of Higher Education" because we exclude, whether appropriated or not, funds originally derived from student fees, other institutional receipts, or any source other than state tax funds. We can not say "General Fund of the State" because some states' commingle student fees with that fund.

Of course we try rigidly to exclude any and all appropriations for capital outlays.

In the case of land-grant universities and other large cosmopolitan state universities, we try for a total that includes appropriations for the medical center, if any; outlying branch campuses, by whatever name; the agricultural experiment station; the cooperative agricultural extension service; and any other research or public service enterprises belonging to the university.

In the half of the states which appropriate state funds for operating support of local public junior colleges, the amounts of state aid to these institutions are included in the state-wide totals.

Included are Pennsylvania's large appropriations to private institutions, and New York's large appropriations for scholarships and related student aids.

Included also are state appropriations to municipal universities. Small appropriations to private institutions are also found in a few states other than Pennsylvania; and appropriations for student aids occur in perhaps half the states, though several of them are so small as to be almost negligible.

Other comparatively small items usually included, but not invariably with absolute uniformity, are appropriations to statewide governing or "coordinating" boards where they exist; and to the three regional interstate boards (Southern, New England, Western).

Footnotes for 1967-68

Alabama dangled \$9 million in conditional appropriations, in addition to the total entered in Column 5.

The Massachusetts entry is only an approximation because there existed the possibility of additional supplementary appropriations at the time the table was completed.

Ohio's appropriations to the major universities individually are slightly understated because their respective branch campuses are not carried with them, but reported separately as a total group.

The total entered for Pennsylvania is an "educated guesstimate" because the appropriations had not been made when the table was completed.

In North Carolina, Wisconsin, and some other states it is difficult to make a precise division between the funds going to education-beyond-high-school and those going for less-than-college-level education when appropriated to vocational-technical schools.

The tabulation goes out with journalistic speed, subject to some subsequent rectification, but substantially correct.

APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, FOR SELECTED FISCAL YEARS FROM 1959-60 THROUGH 1967-68, WITH DOLLAR GAINS AND PERCENTAGE GAINS OVER MOST RECENT 2 YEARS AND OVER 8 YEARS.

States	Fiscal years ending in even numbers				1966-68		1960-68	
	1959-60	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	2-yr gain	%	8-yr gain	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ala	\$ 21,283	\$ 29,133	\$ 40,327	\$ 58,192	\$ 17,865	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 36,909	173 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alaska	2,111	4,817	6,108	8,619	2,511	41	6,508	308
Ariz	14,042	25,683	35,459	46,281	10,822	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,239	229 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ark	13,551	20,369	28,722	38,985	10,263	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,434	187 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cal	188,604	301,304	413,103	534,075	120,972	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	345,471	183
Colo	17,271	35,279	44,073	61,856	17,783	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,585	258
Conn	12,273	18,585	31,060	53,655	22,595	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,382	337
Del	3,731	5,831	7,390	11,313	3,923	53	7,582	203
Fla	40,392	68,143	95,476	128,109	32,633	34	87,717	217
Ga	24,058	35,270	50,859	87,369	36,510	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	63,311	263
Hawaii	4,958	10,867	17,006	26,320	9,314	55	21,362	431
Idaho	8,799	11,203	15,490	20,101	4,611	30	11,302	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ill	90,289	148,170	204,403	301,136	96,733	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	210,847	233 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ind	45,463	70,866	90,105	132,628	42,523	47	87,165	191 $\frac{3}{4}$
Iowa	34,630	48,275	61,284	85,773	24,489	40	51,143	147 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kas	25,036	38,390	48,598	59,003	10,405	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,967	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ky	14,954	32,164	49,507	74,371	24,864	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,417	397 $\frac{1}{4}$
La	40,062	55,847	72,318	93,123	20,805	29	53,061	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maine	3,356	9,099	12,771	18,167	5,396	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,811	441 $\frac{1}{4}$
Md	23,818	34,812	48,275	67,700	19,425	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	43,882	184 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mass	12,167	19,874	32,022	57,667	25,645	80	45,500	374
Mich	95,599	115,604	176,380	231,567	55,187	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	135,968	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minn	36,173	49,710	65,211	95,034	29,823	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,861	162 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miss	15,118	19,873	25,931	36,720	10,789	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,602	143
Mo	24,744	44,526	62,168	92,934	30,766	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,190	275
Mont	11,230	12,177	14,749	21,375	6,626	45	10,145	90 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nebr	15,217	18,820	21,894	33,248	11,354	52	18,031	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nev	3,682	6,042	7,114	11,773	4,659	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,091	220
N H	3,973	5,146	7,335	9,201	1,866	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,228	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
N J	21,982	40,020	50,826	83,758	32,932	65	61,776	281
N M	11,165	15,960	21,649	28,954	7,305	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,789	159 $\frac{1}{4}$
N Y	78,546	182,918	283,722	431,212	147,490	52	352,666	449
N C	28,419	46,768	76,323	106,550	30,227	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	78,131	275
N D	9,368	12,079	13,989	19,888	5,899	42	10,520	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ohio	43,331	60,670	85,045	150,527	65,482	77	107,196	247 $\frac{1}{2}$
Okla	27,014	33,505	41,867	46,858	4,991	12	19,844	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ore	28,719	39,923	49,252	67,305	18,053	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,586	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pa	43,471	66,064	102,611	150,000*	47,389*	46 $\frac{1}{4}$ *	106,529*	245*
R I	4,477	7,963	12,868	18,401	5,533	43	13,924	311
S C	12,113	17,360	21,403	35,148	13,745	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	23,035	190
S D	8,128	10,133	15,987	16,992	1,005	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,864	109
Tenn	17,022	28,324	41,106	64,472	23,366	57	47,450	279
Texas	71,021	114,924	165,301	234,109	68,808	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	163,088	229 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah	13,139	19,154	24,891	33,695	8,804	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,556	156 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vt	3,264	4,986	6,395	10,304	3,909	61	7,040	215 $\frac{1}{2}$
Va	25,544	35,858	40,830	74,335	33,505	83	48,791	191
Wash	46,909	69,913	94,979	137,051	42,072	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	90,142	192
W Va	16,919	21,875	32,294	44,448	12,154	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	27,529	163
Wis	34,834	51,490	78,451	108,530	30,079	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	73,696	211 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wyo	4,935	6,707	8,771	11,123	2,352	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,188	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Totals	1,396,904	2,182,473	3,053,698	4,369,955	1,316,257	-	2,973,051	-
Weighted averages	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	213

\* Estimated. Report not available when this tabulation was completed Sept. 30, '67

IMPORTANT LAST-MINUTE CORRECTION

51,400 58,451 131,505 53,051 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  93,671 217 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

Table 76. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Massachusetts, fiscal year 1967-68, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Massachusetts (Main campus at Amherst; branch at Boston; medical college at Worcester)	\$29,362
<hr/>	
Subtotal, U of M *	
<hr/>	
State colleges --	
Boston	2,955
Salem	2,232
Bridgewater	2,117
Fitchburg	1,433
Worcester	1,305
Westfield	1,217
Framingham	1,138
Lowell	1,096
North Adams	754
Mass Coll of Art	531
Maritime Academy	496
Bd of Trustees, st colls	468
<hr/>	
Subtotal, st colls **	
<hr/>	
Technological institutes --	
Lowell Tech Inst	3,438
Southeastern Mass Tech I	2,742
<hr/>	
Subtotal, tech insts ***	
<hr/>	
Community colleges --	
Massachusetts Bay	924
Quinsigamond	672
Northern Essex	611
Holyoke	602
Massasoit	545
North Shore	534
Berkshire	452
Cape Cod	406
Mount Wachusett	379
Bristol	377
Greenfield	350
Springfield Tech Inst +	1,000
Bd of Regional comm colls	257
<hr/>	
Subtotal, comm colls ++	7,109
<hr/>	
State Bd of Higher Edn	953
<hr/>	
Total @	59,346@

(Continued in next column)

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued from preceding column)  
Footnotes to Table 76.

@ This total is slightly larger than the approximation used in the 50-state summary table on page 690; and a strictly firm figure can not yet be stated until after the legislature adjourns and the likelihood of additional supplementary appropriations this year melts away. Final figures will be shown later when possible. The present total is not far from the mark.

\* \$29,362, as stated

\*\* \$15,742.

\*\*\* \$6,180.

+ A new institution created by the 1967 legislature.

++ The eleven "regional community colleges" are in fact 2-year state colleges.

It seems that the statewide total shown in Table 74 represents a gain of about 85 per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1965-66, two years earlier; and the 8-year gain since 1969 would be about 388 per cent -- in step with the high rates of gain shown by Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and the adjacent state of New York.

MISSOURI. Progress in state support for local public two-year colleges has been rapid since 1961, when the first state-aid act provided \$200 for each thirty semester hours of college credit completed by all students in the junior college during the preceding year.

An act of 1965 raised this to \$240 for each twenty-four credit hours; and an act of 1967 made it \$320 for each 24 credit hours, up to a maximum of one-half the total operating cost of the junior college district. The estimated amount for fiscal year 1967-68 exceeds \$6 mil-

(Continued on page 692)

MISSOURI (Continued from page 691)

lion, for an estimated full-time-equivalent enrollment of more than 19,000 students in the local public junior colleges of the state.

GRAPEVINE is indebted for this information to Dr. Charles J. McClain, President of Jefferson College at Hillsboro, Missouri 63050, and president of the active Missouri Association of Junior Colleges.

OHIO. One of the new acts of 1967 declares each of the state universities is a "body politic and corporate". While the terminology is somewhat antique, presumably it means that each of the institutions is a public corporation.

To many observers unlettered in the law, this may seem hardly more than of academic interest. It is, however, of real importance, because it may have some weight in determining the degrees of autonomy possessed by the several governing boards in various circumstances.

The matter is of special concern in Ohio because for almost a century there has been doubt and ambivalence, and recurring differences of opinion among judges and attorneys-general as to whether the Ohio State University really was a public corporation.

Almost all the major state universities in the nation are regarded by the courts as public corporations; and in the absence of statutes or decisions to the contrary, this status would generally be taken to imply certain usual corporate attributes such as the right to sue and be sued in the corporate name, to employ attorneys-at-law to represent it in court and to provide other professional legal services, and others.

It is possible, of course, to regard a state university merely as a non-corporate agency or department of the state government, having no legal identity apart from that of the state itself. In earlier years this status

OHIO (Continued from preceding column)

sometimes seemed a convenient one when a complainant sought to sue the institution for damages for negligence. The institution had only to point to its integration with the state and to the prevailing doctrine that the state can not be sued except with the consent of the legislature.

It was not always necessary to be non-corporate in order to escape liability in that manner, "but it helped." Now, however, the doctrine that the state is non-suable without its consent is in slow decline. Besides, several states have established state courts of claims and expressly provided that they may be sued therein. New York and Michigan are among these.

More important are the bearings that the corporate status of the university governing board may have upon its autonomy. Certainly recognition is growing that hardly anything could be more repugnant to the nature and functioning of a state university than to be regarded solely as a "branch office" of the state administration.

The institution derives a certain identity and dignity from being designated a public corporation; a certain impression of separateness and self-control that comports much better with its nature and purpose than does the notion that it is only a non-corporate segment of an all-encompassing state government.

Scarcely anything could be more inappropriate for a university or college than to be commingled in a vast bureaucracy, with its apparently inevitable tendencies toward routinism, red-tape busywork, and operating "by the rule-book". This is in almost total antipathy with the spirit of independent intellectual effort, the ozone of discovery, which must characterize students and faculty of a real university.