

M. M. Chambers
Department of Educational Administration
Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761

SINCE
1958
Number 147

TWELFTH
YEAR
October 1970

Page 927

GRAPEVINE
* * * * *

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

IN THIS ISSUE

A GLIMPSE AT THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CURRENT
FISCAL YEAR, 1970-71 928

Alaska has service units and research institutes 929

Florida authorizes Regents to allow university
presidents to make limited internal
transfers of funds 929

New York "Open admissions" brings City University
of New York 9,000 additional freshmen,
above the normal expectation of 26,000 930

Rhode Island has appropriated \$31 1/2 million,
46 per cent more than 2 years ago 930

\$7 billion is the national total of appropriations
of state tax funds for operating expenses
of higher education 931

THE ANNUAL FIFTY-STATE SUMMARY TABULATION, 1970 932

* * * * *

"While the level of investment in higher education will continue to rise, the rate of return will continue to grow also. And it is a return that will enrich not only the student and the state, but the national and international communities of which we are all a part."

-- Commission on Expansion of Public Higher Education in Maryland

* * * * *

A LOOK AT THE STATE APPROPRIATIONS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970-71

The annual fifty-state summary tabulation which GRAPEVINE readers have become accustomed to expect in October appears on page 932 of this issue. Lacking either time or space in which to make any elaborate analysis of the data, GRAPEVINE ventures a few surface comments here and now.

Two-Year Gains Since 1968-69

The Leaders. It appears that sixteen states made gains of more than 50 per cent over the two years just past. They fall easily into three geographic groups: first, those lusty adolescents in statehood experience, Hawaii and Alaska. Then the Middle Atlantic states and half of the New England states-- New York, New Jersey, (possibly Pennsylvania, but no complete story will be possible until November or later), Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine. The states named are continuing their Rip Van Winkle awakening from a century of soporific dependence on private colleges. Then there are five states of the Old South: Maryland, both Carolinas, Florida, and Mississippi. All these are continuing their efforts to catch up with nationwide norms. Florida has the additional push of a 35 per cent gain in population since 1960; and Maryland had a ten-year population gain of 25 per cent. Lastly, in the Far West, Idaho, Oregon, and Arizona. Arizona had a ten-year gain in population of 35 per cent, and Oregon's population gain was 16 1/2 per cent.

The Laggards (No disparagement intended). Of the eleven states showing less than 25 per cent gains in support of higher education over the most recent two years, five are in the Great Plains: Kansas, Iowa, both Dakotas, and Montana. In all of these the population is "stationary", with small losses in the Dakotas. Two others are West Virginia (with a ten-year population loss of 8 1/2 per cent), and Louisiana. Another is New Hampshire, which, despite a ten-year population gain of 19 per cent, seems to continue as the outstanding exception to the rapid upward trend in tax support of higher education in New England. Finally there are three states of the Midwest, two of them having "Big Ten" state universities: Wisconsin, Indiana, and Missouri. In each of these the failure to make average or near-average gains in state tax support of higher education over the past two years is due, of course, to a complex of factors, including in each case peculiar political mishaps which can not be described in detail here. They are in part described in the new 453-page book, Higher Education in the Fifty States, now obtainable from the Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois 61832, at \$10 per copy postpaid.

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.

Address communications to M. M. Chambers, Department of Educational Administration,
Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761

M. M. Chambers, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761

FLORIDA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1970-71:

Table 63. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Florida, fiscal year 1970-71, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Florida	\$35,205
J. H. Miller Health Center	14,331
Inst of Food and Ag Sci	18,704
Grad Engrng System	709
Engrng & Indus Exp Sta	500
Subtotal, U of F -	\$69,521
Florida State University	31,147
U of South Florida	19,320
Medical Center	1,200
Subtotal, U of S F -	\$20,520
Florida Atlantic U	9,422
Florida A & M U	7,722
U of West Florida	6,236
Florida Technological U	6,459
Florida International U	1,500
U of North Florida	1,500
Dade County Continuing Ed Ctr	360
Board of Regents	2,705
Private institutions -	
U of Miami Medical School	2,392
SREB and Out-of-state Stud aid	734
Grand subtotal -	\$160,218
State aid to Jr colls	81,139
Total	241,356

The total for fiscal year 1970-71 appears to be a gain of 54 per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1968-69, two years earlier. The ten-year gain since 1960-61 seems to be 455 per cent. When this rate of gain is compared with other states and with their respective gains in population over the decade, it is skimpy and not in pace with Florida's spectacular gain in population.

Florida is one of a few states where the legislature fixes student fees. The 1970 legislature made no change in the amounts charged, but

(Continued in next column)

FLORIDA (Cont'd from preceding column) made one change in the allocation of the proceeds. Formerly \$2.50 per student per quarter was earmarked to amortize capital outlays. This was raised to \$10, which is estimated to provide for new outlays of up to \$25 million.

The appropriation legislation of 1970 indicates some effort to free the Board of Regents and the universities from fiscal overcentralization. One provision authorizes the university presidents, with prior approval of the Board of Regents, to make internal transfers of up to 7 per cent of the funds appropriated to their respective institutions. Another authorizes the all-powerful State Department of Administration to allow the universities to add and delete positions within specified limits. If implemented, this can mean some flexibility.

ALASKA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1970-71:

Table 64. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Alaska, fiscal year 1970-71, in thousands of dollars.*

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Alaska	\$12,089
Community Colls	1,845
Ag Experiment Sta	635
Coop Ag Exten Service	506
Geophysical Institute	556
Inst of Marine Science	483
Inst of Soc, Econ, Govt Research	303
Inst of Arctic Biology	255
Inst of Arctic Envir Engrng	164
Inst of Water Resources	90
Sea Grant program	75
Total	17,000

* This tabulation provides additional detail for the Alaska entry on GRAPE-VINE page 911, and should be read in conjunction therewith.

NEW YORK. The autumn of 1970 marks a historic "revolution" in the annals of the multi-campus City University of New York. "Open admissions", meaning that any graduate of any high school in the city, regardless of his academic standing, may enter as a freshman in some unit of the University, is a new policy for the City University, now going into effect for the first time.

It means 35,000 freshmen this fall instead of the normally expected 26,000. The percentage of blacks and Puerto Ricans among the 35,000 is 33, instead of last year's 14 per cent of the entering freshmen.

The University has hired 1,000 extra faculty members and obtained one million square feet of additional instructional space. City College converted its Great Hall (2,300 seats) into classrooms. Brooklyn College constructed four temporary buildings. Bronx Junior College built forty classrooms in an abandoned skating-rink. Kingsborough Junior College in Brooklyn rolled 36 trailers onto its campus.

Formerly it was necessary to show a high school grade average of about 82 to enter any of the eight senior colleges. It is reported now that about 20 per cent of senior college freshmen have averages below 75, and in the junior colleges, 37 per cent are below 70. Some hasty pre-testing has indicated that about half of all freshmen need some remedial work in reading and in mathematics, with many of these needing it in both.

The University undertakes by various means to supply the necessary tutoring, but will not give college credit for remedial courses.

Some alumni and some "academic Brahmins" among the faculties are apoplectic, saying the famed standards of the University are ruined. But others are highly optimistic. Seymour Hyman, a vice chancellor, although deploring the shortage of space and of funds (city and state funds were appropriated

(Continued in next column)

NEW YORK (Cont'd from preceding column) on a basis of 30,000 freshmen, not 35,000), is reported to have said, "There was an initial shock, but there is now increased confidence in the University."

President Leonard Leif of Lehman College in the Bronx is said to believe, "Open admissions will become routine; the dramatics will go out of it. It was the only possible educational plan for the University."

Chancellor Albert H. Bowker said "Open admissions is a critical test for the University and for public higher education in America. With all of our planning and effort, failure is possible. The unpardonable sin would have been for us not to have tried." Cheers!

RHODE ISLAND. Appropriations of state tax-funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1970-71.

Table 65. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Rhode Island, fiscal year 1970-71, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Rhode Island	\$19,689
Rhode Island College	7,028
Rhode Island Junior College	2,615
Board of Trustees of St Colls	150
<u>Subtotal u & c's - \$29,482</u>	
State scholarships *	1,687
Professional nurses	70
Bryant College **	15
War orphans	3
New England Higher Ed Compact	131
R I Higher Ed Asst Corp	25
<u>Total</u>	<u>31,413</u>

* Average of \$750 per year for five per cent of senior class as of October in public and private high schools, to attend any accredited college in the United States.

** For teacher training in business subjects at the named private college.

M. M. Chambers, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761

\$7 BILLION IS TOTAL OF STATE TAX SUPPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970-71 OPERATION

October of each year is a high point for GRAPEVINE. It marks the first rounding-up of the annual fifty-state summary of appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education.

Thanks to its generous collaborators in every state, GRAPEVINE is able to circulate the rudimentary outlines of the picture in the whole nation promptly, so that interested persons may see the figures while they are current.

We are modestly pleased with our capability of assembling the statistics on the nationwide scale and releasing them in the first month of the second quarter of the fiscal year to which they appertain. This is approximately three months prior to the convening of state legislatures that will make appropriations for the next succeeding fiscal year.

The record of the present year (and of the most recent ten years) affords ample warrant for praise to most of the fifty state legislatures for their efforts and accomplishments in trying to advance tax support of public higher education in keeping with the necessities of the times.

There are some conspicuous exceptions to the foregoing; and indeed no state among the fifty is in any danger of overspending this field. Why? Because tax support of public higher education is a productive investment that pays large returns over long periods of time; and because the fifty states are now in the midst of a twenty year period not only of swift expansion, but also of continuing improvement of the quality and diversity of instruction and research in the state universities, colleges, and junior colleges.

These trends are good; and they are inevitable and irreversible. By and large, governors and legislatures

(Continued in next column)

merit praise for what they have done up to the present, and they need to be aware that the needs of next year and of the next ten years are much larger than ever before.

Preliminary Figures

The statistics tabulated on the reverse of this page are collected with journalistic speed in order to be timely, and therefore may be subject to some subsequent rectification. They do not purport to represent actual operating expenditures, which could only be reported at least a year later, after the termination of the fiscal period; they represent appropriations of state tax funds made usually before the beginning of the fiscal period. Institutional income derived or anticipated from student fees and other nontax receipts are peeled off to get down to net state tax-fund appropriations, for states whose fiscal practices commingle or confuse these items. More detailed definitions of GRAPEVINE's ground-rules appear on page 871 (issue of January 1970).

Constantly we remember that diversities of fiscal practice among the different states make it impossible to eliminate all inconsistencies and accomplish water-tight comparability among states and among institutions. Changes in fiscal practices occurring from time to time also make it difficult to achieve strictly accurate comparisons from year to year and from decade to decade, even within the same state. Comparisons are of limited usefulness, but have some value if correctly understood and carefully interpreted.

For background stories on each of the fifty states, GRAPEVINE's pilot commends to you his just-published 453-page book, Higher Education in the Fifty States, obtainable at \$10 post-paid from INTERSTATE, Danville, Illinois 61832.

APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION
IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, FOR FISCAL YEARS 1961, 1969, AND 1971, WITH
PERCENTAGE GAINS OVER MOST RECENT TWO YEARS AND OVER TEN YEARS

States (1)	Fiscal years ending in odd numbers			2-yr gain	10-yr gain	States (7)
	1960-61 (2)	1968-69 (3)	1970-71 (4)	% (5)	% (6)	
Ala	\$ 22,397	\$ 58,462	74,825	28	234	Ala
Alaska	2,323	10,400	17,000	63 1/2	632	Alaska
Ariz	16,218	55,121	83,351	51 1/4	414	Ariz
Ark	13,551	44,547	54,922	23 1/4	305	Ark
Cal	221,592	637,788	817,126	28	268 1/2	Cal
Colo	24,332	70,586	110,624	57	354 1/2	Colo
Conn	13,080	61,513	97,353	58 1/4	644	Conn
Del	3,734	14,095	20,230	43 1/2	442	Del
Fla	41,412	156,645	241,356	54	455	Fla
Ga	26,605	112,524	148,653	32	451 1/4	Ga
Hawaii	5,825	30,987	55,167	78	847	Hawaii
Idaho	8,799	20,601	31,506	53	259	Idaho
Ill	90,290	301,136	477,546	46 1/2	429	Ill
Ind	50,163	144,715	173,979	20 1/4	247	Ind
Iowa	34,861	85,773	101,597	18 1/2	191	Iowa
Kas	27,938	69,108	82,031	19	194	Kas
Ky	19,672	82,350	108,715	32	453	Ky
La	44,557	99,222	121,813	23	173	La
Me	5,599	17,873	27,783	55 1/2	396	Me
Md	25,166	79,742	120,961	51 1/2	386 1/2	Md
Mass	13,361	69,097	116,093	68	769	Mass
Mich	101,836	262,424	343,691	31	237 1/2	Mich
Minn	38,920	105,131	143,448	36 1/2	268 1/2	Minn
Miss	18,347	47,804	72,189	51	293 1/2	Miss
Mo	25,641	112,764	131,571	16 1/2	413	Mo
Mont	11,231	24,418	29,156	19 1/2	159 1/2	Mont
Neb	15,218	33,248	48,386	45 1/2	218	Neb
Nev	4,107	12,339	15,908	29	287	Nev
N H	4,106	10,221	10,938	7	116 1/2	N H
N J	24,457	95,047	154,430	62 1/2	531 1/2	N J
N M	11,239	31,262	41,639	33	270	N M
N Y	94,116	482,986	746,529	54 1/2	693	N Y
N C	30,574	114,709	175,931	53 1/2	475 1/2	N C
N D	9,368	19,888	23,249	17	148	N D
Ohio	45,326	174,136	260,690	50	475	Ohio
Okla	27,020	52,858	69,467	31 1/2	157	Okla
Ore	28,719	67,984	95,901	53	234	Ore
Pa	43,472	264,693	352,787*	33 1/4*	711 1/2*	Pa
R I	5,271	21,545	31,413	46	496	R I
S C	13,141	44,308	68,786	55	423 1/2	S C
S D	8,128	17,152	21,202	24	161	S D
Tenn	17,023	73,137	98,598	35	479	Tenn
Texas	72,133	259,425	343,515	32 1/2	376	Texas
Utah	13,129	33,695	45,320	31	236	Utah
Vt	3,399	10,940	14,758	35	334	Vt
Va	29,861	107,524	136,134	26 1/2	356	Va
Wash	47,441	137,051	190,903	39 1/4	300	Wash
W Va	16,919	49,033	58,719	19	245	W Va
Wis	39,417	155,957	181,237	16 1/4	360	Wis
Wyo	4,935	11,123	14,672	32	197	Wyo
Totals	1,515,979	5,055,087	7,003,798			
Weighted average percentages of gain				38 1/2	362	

* Estimated in absence of report of complete appropriations.