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SINCE
1958

THIRTEENTH
YEAR

Number 154

May 1971

Page 969

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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"You cannot regiment the university. You cannot discipline it as you would a kindergarten. When you do, you destroy the very thing others have sought to create-- a true atmosphere of learning... We must always realize that the university must remain a place for the examination of new ideas. The public must trust those in positions of responsibility and leadership. We can and should have confidence in these people."

-- Governor Reubin O'Donovan Askew of Florida

* * * * *

"What must be avoided is a Master Plan which too narrowly defines the missions of the various universities. There should be no fixing of feet in cement."

-- The Daily Pantagraph of Bloomington-Normal, Illinois

Table 75. SIX STATES HAVE APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971-72, WITH GAINS OF 33 PER CENT OVER FISCAL YEAR 1969-70, TWO YEARS AGO.

States	1961-62	1969-70	1971-72	2-yr gain per cent	10-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Georgia	\$29,046	\$124,207	\$162,953	31 1/4	461
Kansas	29,847	79,721	83,888	5 1/4	181
Kentucky	24,490	95,478	120,489	26	392
Maryland	27,304	92,132	141,913	54	419 3/4
Mississippi	18,347	51,920	84,112	62	358 1/2
Virginia	23,958	117,578	153,433	30 1/2	540 1/2
Total	\$152,992	\$561,036	\$746,788	33	388 1/3

Appropriations by the six states named for annual operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1971-72 (the only states whose reports had been received by GRAPEVINE prior to April 28, 1971) showed weighted average gains of 33 per cent over the comparable data for fiscal year 1969-70, two years earlier.

A year ago these same six states showed a gain of 34 per cent over the comparable figures of two years before. For that year, the weighted average two-year gain for all fifty states was 38 1/2 per cent.

These six states appropriate only about one-tenth of the money involved in state tax support of operating expenses of higher education, and we do not suggest that their appropriations are a reliable barometer of what forty-four other states will appropriate for fiscal year 1971-72.

However, no catastrophic cutback is demonstrated in the change from a two-year weighted average gain of 34 per cent to a two-year weighted average gain of 33 per cent.

One might venture the assertion that the performance of these six states probably indicates that the states of the South and Border are going to continue their present rates of gain in tax support of higher education.

It is yet to be seen whether the populous and wealthy industrialized states of the Northeast, Midwest, and Pacific Coast will do as well or better. GRAPEVINE is convinced that among state legislators and governors there is much good will and much good sense concerning the value of public higher education as an investment for tax funds, which will inure to the great benefit of the whole public over many decades ahead.

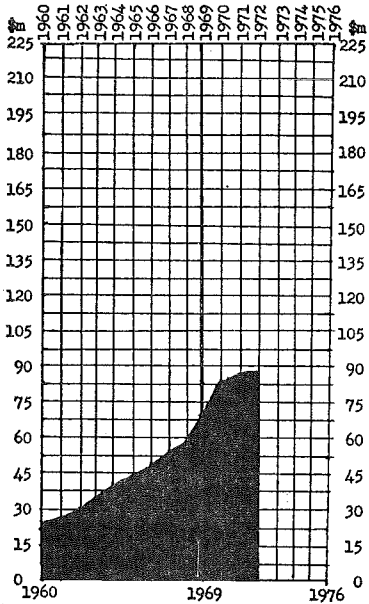
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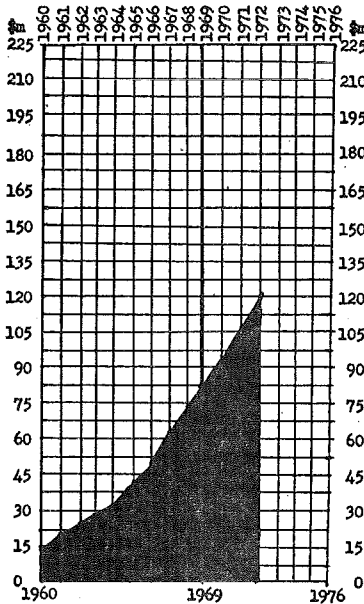
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APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN GEORGIA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, MARYLAND, MISSISSIPPI, AND VIRGINIA, OVER 12 CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS, 1960-1972

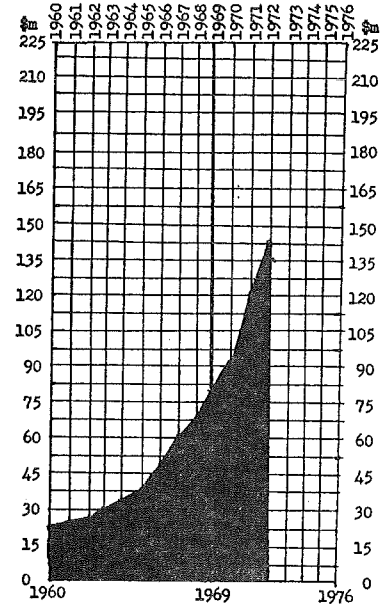
Kansas



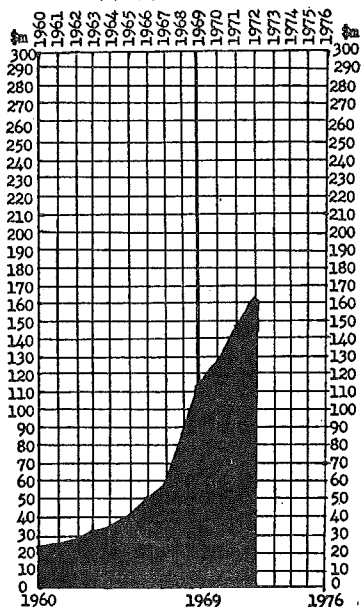
Kentucky



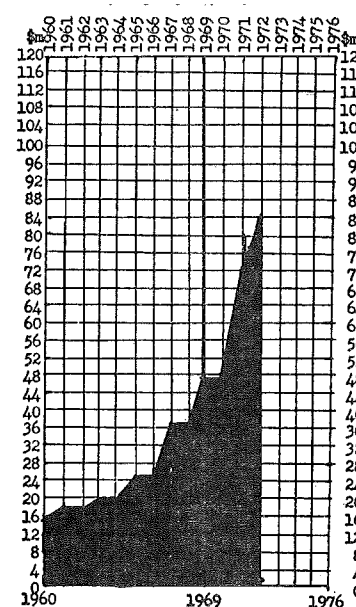
Maryland



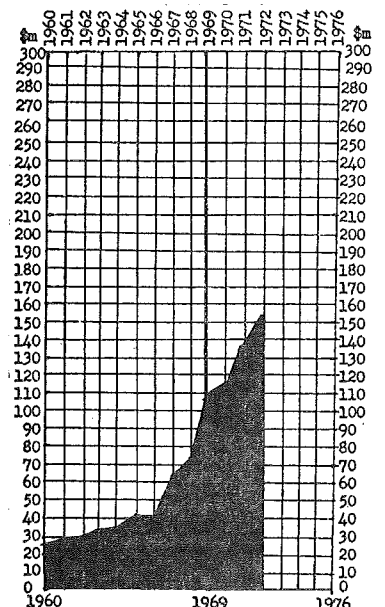
Georgia



Mississippi



Virginia



Note that the vertical scales of the separate graphs are not identical in all cases.

CONNECTICUT. While occasionally remarking that tuition fees in the public universities of the New England states are generally higher than elsewhere, GRAPEVINE has not hitherto mentioned that the University of Connecticut is tuition-free, and that the tuition fees at the four state colleges and at the public junior colleges are only \$50 per semester.

Now comes the Report of the Connecticut State Revenue Task Force, (Hartford: Governor's Office, February 11, 1971. Approx. 160 pp. mimeo). which, among many tax reforms, recommends a state personal income tax of not to exceed one-fifth of the taxpayer's federal income tax liability.

The Task Force also proposed that the state university and college fees be drastically raised; but not without a cogent dissent entered in the record by two of its members (Walter A. Adams and John J. Driscoll).

Here we quote that dissent in full:

"The majority proposes to establish 'user charges' for students at the University of Connecticut, by establishing a \$1,000 tuition fee there for Connecticut residents, and \$1,500 for nonresidents; and raising the present nominal charges of \$50 per semester at the community colleges and state four-year colleges to \$400 at the community colleges and \$600 at the four-year colleges.

"This is supposed to yield an unspecified amount of revenue after a system of tuition grants and scholarships is established. Actually, this approach would penalize the students from moderate income families, who might not be classified as 'needy,' but who actually could not afford a college education if substantial tuition charges were instituted.

"The vast majority of students at our public colleges in Connecticut come from families whose head is a wage-earner or a salaried employee of moderate means. These students and

(Continued in next column)

CONNECTICUT. (Cont from precedng column) their families are already undergoing the squeeze of higher living costs, and most of them have to borrow in order to finance their education.

"The State Higher Education Loan Fund now has passed the \$100 million mark in loans to Connecticut students. These loans will all have to be repaid, with interest after the student finishes his education. It would be unfair, because a few students who can afford to pay tuition now are able to go to our state university without a tuition charge, to use this as an excuse for saddling most students (and their families) with another burdensome tax.

"We urge that the General Assembly keep the present 'no tuition' and low tuition schedule of charges for our state institutions of higher education."

To GRAPEVINE the headlong push to raise fees in public institutions seems a very serious mistake. The Connecticut Task Force offers no reason other than a weak assertion that "the state simply cannot pay the cost of public higher education"-- an obviously unreasoned opinion. The state pays for higher education not to gratify private ambitions, but for the public good. Nothing is more clearly a public purpose, and nothing can be shown to be a better investment of public funds.

Is anyone gullible enough to believe that "tuition grants and scholarships" will be provided in sufficient amount and soon enough to avoid restricting opportunity for higher education in Connecticut, if the big raise in tuition fees is adopted? Should higher education for able young people be made to depend upon getting a grant from the state for great numbers of students? Shades of a handout bureaucracy! The cost of administering such a monstrous scheme would better go into the support of educational institutions actually carrying forward the work of instruction and research.

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

Table 76. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Kansas, fiscal year 1971-72, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
University of Kansas	\$22,440
Medical Center	10,515
<u>Subtotal, U of K - \$32,955</u>	
Kansas State U	21,944
Wichita State U	9,346
Kansas St Tchrs Coll (Emporia)	6,247
Kansas St Coll of Pittsburg	5,255
Fort Hays Kansas St Coll	4,023
Board of Regents	194
<u>State aid to municipal univ -</u>	
Washburn U of Topeka	728
<u>State aid to jr colls</u>	
	3,196
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$83,888</u>

Also made was a supplemental appropriation aggregating approximately \$914,000 for fiscal year 1970-71 (current), of which about one-fourth was for enrollment adjustments, and about three fourths for new salary ranges for classified employees.

The total for fiscal year 1971-72 seems to represent a gain of only 5 1/4 per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1969-70, two years ago. This austerity is not too unexpected in Kansas, which has been a comparatively slow gainer over the past dozen years; and especially since efforts to improve the state revenue system came to naught in the 1971 session of the legislature. We do not forget that the people of Kansas have an appreciation of higher education and an earlier tradition of excellent tax support of it.

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

Table 77. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Maryland, fiscal year 1971-72, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Maryland	\$81,101
(incl Medical Units, Ag Exp Sta, Ag Exten Serv, and branch campuses)	
<u>State Colleges -</u>	
Towson	9,664
Morgan	7,125
Frostburg	4,278
Bowie	3,560
Salisbury	2,626
Coppin	2,505
St Mary's Coll of Md	1,736
<u>Trustees of st colls</u>	<u>588</u>
<u>Subtotal, s c's - \$32,082</u>	
State scholarships	3,812
Higher Edn Loan Corp	376
Computer Center	626
Council for Higher Edn	317
State aid for comm colls	23,445
State Board for Comm Colls	154
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$141,913</u>

The total for fiscal year 1971-72 represents an apparent gain of 54 per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1969-70, two years earlier.

A 1971 act of the legislature changed the support formula for community colleges to 50 per cent state, 28 per cent local, and 22 per cent student (from the former 45-30-25). This is in accord with a nationwide trend to increase the state contribution and decrease the local and student contributions.

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

Table 78. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Mississippi, fiscal year 1971-72, in thousands of dollars.

Insts and services (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
General support *	\$43,400
U of Miss Sch of Medicine	3,348
U of Miss Teaching Hosp	4,421
Coop Ag Exten Service	3,255
Ag Experiment Station	2,960
Research and Devel Ctr **	1,512
Organized research	590
Gulf Coast Research Lab	800
U of Miss Sch of Nursing	435
Pharmaceutical research	480
Chemical regulatory	399
U So Miss Sch of Nursing	296
Forest products	229
Foundation herds	25
Nursing Edn Aid Fund	483
State Scholarship Fund	148
So Regional Edn Fund	331
Bd of Trustees of Insts H L ***	557
Technical institutes	9,840
State aid to jr colls	10,350
Ag exper sta at Alcorn Col	105
Miss St Coll for Wom sch of Nursing	165
Beaver Research - M St Univ	8
Total	\$84,112

* A lump-sum appropriation, to be allocated to the several institutions by the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning.

** The Mississippi Research and Development Center is a non-degree-granting institution, with its program intimately related to those of the state universities.

*** This includes \$230,000 for the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning and \$327,000 for maintenance of the new Education and Research Center which is administered by the Board. This is the first allocation for this purpose.

(Continued in next column)

MISSISSIPPI. (Cont from preceding column)

The legislature appropriates a large lump-sum for "general support" (to be allocated among the teaching institutions by the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning), and a number of other direct appropriations to various agencies of research and service, including the medical school and the schools of nursing. Most of these are appendages of the respective teaching institutions.

A combined tabulation of appropriated funds and allocated funds provides totals for the institutions, comparable with those of similar institutions in other states.

Table 79. State tax-funds as appropriated and allocated for operating expenses of higher education in Mississippi, fiscal year 1971-72, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums designated (2)
U of Mississippi	\$8,559
U Miss Sch of Medicine	3,348
U Miss Teaching Hosp	4,421
U Miss Sch of Nursing	435
Pharmaceutical research	480
Subtotal, U Miss - \$17,243	
Mississippi State U	10,103
Coop Ag Exten Service	3,255
Ag Experiment Sta	2,960
Other appropriations	663
Subtotal, M St U - \$16,981	
U of Southern Mississippi	8,981
U So Miss Sch of Nursing	269
Subtotal, U So Miss - \$9,250	
Jackson State College	4,769
Miss St Coll for Women	2,767
M.S.C.W., Nursing School	165
Subtotal, M.S.C.W. - \$2,932	
Delta State College	3,131
Alcorn A & M College	2,361
Ag Exp Station	105
Subtotal, Alcorn A & M Coll - \$2,466	
Mississippi Valley State	2,323
Technical Institutes	9,840
State aid to jr colls	10,350
Other items	4,827
Total	\$84,112

The two-year gain is 62 per cent.