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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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"All countries tend to make better use of their physical resources than of their human resources. It is hard to conceive of a nation neglecting its diamond mines or overlooking its petroleum deposits. Yet human potentials of an immeasurably greater worth are wasted, and frequently for the most unreasonable of reasons."

-- Paul G. Hoffman, director of the United Nations Economic Development Program, 1959-1972.

NINETEEN STATES APPROPRIATE NEARLY \$2 BILLION FOR 2-YEAR GAIN OF 18 1/2 PER CENT

Table 50. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1972-73 by nineteen states, as of April 1972, in thousands of dollars.

States	Fiscal year 1970-71	Fiscal year 1971-72	Fiscal year 1972-73	2-year gain	% gain
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fifteen states previously reported* -					
15 states	\$1,393,394	\$1,564,501	\$1,639,789	\$246,395	17 1/2
Kansas	82,031	84,313	93,087	11,056	13 1/2
Kentucky	108,715	120,489	139,485	30,770	28 1/4
Nebraska	48,386	51,915	56,780	8,394	17 1/4
Utah	45,320	50,422	57,195	11,875	26
Totals	1,677,846	1,871,640	1,986,336	308,490	-
19 states - weighted average two-year gain					18 1/2

* See Table 44, GRAPEVINE page 1048.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE REDUCES TUITION FEES IN STATE UNIVERSITY
AND COLLEGES

A special session of the New Hampshire legislature in February and March 1972 added to the appropriations previously made by the 1971 regular session for fiscal year 1971-72 (added \$51,200) and 1972-73 (added \$515,592).

One of the purposes is to enable tuition fees to be reduced. The trustees have announced that for 1972-73 fees for in-state students will be reduced to \$950

per academic year from the present \$1,000 at the state university, and to \$617 from the present \$650 at the state colleges. This would seem to indicate that effective citizen resistance to the mad rush toward higher tuition fees is being encountered.

A possibility exists that the rollback may gain momentum, in New Hampshire and other states.

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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.

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KANSAS. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1972-73:

Table 51. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Kansas, fiscal year 1972-73, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Kansas	\$24,299
Medical Center	11,615
Subtotal, U of K -	\$35,914
Kansas State U	24,233
Wichita State U	10,295
Kansas St Tchrs Coll, Emporia	6,650
Kansas St Coll of Pittsburgh	5,646
Fort Hays Kansas St Coll	4,372
Board of Regents	205
State aid to municipal univ- Washburn U of Topeka	819
State aid to jr colls	3,916
Tuition grant program	1,037
Total	93,087

The total for fiscal year 1972-73 appears to be a gain of 13 1/2 per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1970-71, two years earlier.

An encouraging feature of the picture in Kansas is that the bulk of the gain during the two fiscal years 1971-72 and 1972-73 appertains to the latter year. The two-year gain in that year was apparently 10 1/2 per cent, while for the immediately preceding fiscal year the two-year gain was only about 2 1/2 per cent. This indicates some recovery from a virtually standstill status.

In common with other Great Plains states, Kansas is a state of below-average total population as well as relatively modest population growth. Hence the vitality of its upspring from the slowdown in support of higher education of the past two or three years is notable.

KENTUCKY. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1972-74:

Table 52. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Kentucky, biennium 1972-74, by separate fiscal years, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated	
	1972-73 (2)	1973-74 (3)
U of Kentucky*	\$64,835	\$67,464
Univ of Louisville**	14,011	16,199
Western Kentucky U	15,930	16,248
Eastern Kentucky U	14,633	15,142
Murray State U	11,210	11,502
Morehead State U	9,646	9,910
Kentucky State U***	3,553	3,781
N Kentucky St Coll	2,875	3,220
Enrollment growth allo	2,111	3,991
Council on Public H E	680	755
Total	139,485	148,214

* Includes main campus, medical center, agricultural extension and research, and fourteen community colleges.

** Formerly a state-subsidized municipal university; has been a state university since July 1, 1970.

*** Formerly Kentucky State College. New designation effective June 16, 1972.

The total for fiscal year 1972-73 appears to be a gain of 28 1/4 per cent over fiscal year 1970-71, two years earlier. For fiscal year 1973-74 the gain over fiscal year 1971-72 is 23 per cent. For the entire biennium 1972-74 the gain over entire biennium 1970-72 is 25 1/2 per cent.

Kentucky's substantial gains are due in considerable part to developing state support for the University of Louisville. There is also healthy growth throughout the statewide scene.

NEBRASKA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1971-72 and 1972-73:

Table 53. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Nebraska, fiscal years 1971-72 and 1972-73, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated	
	1971-72 (2)	1972-73 (3)
U of Nebraska		
Lincoln*	\$27,046	\$27,985
Medical Center	8,510	9,533
Omaha campus	4,922	6,440
Systems Office	2,661	3,062
<u>Subtotals, U of N - **</u>		
State colleges -		
Kearney State Coll	3,422	3,771
Wayne St College	1,780	1,950
Chadron St Coll	1,749	1,974
Peru St Coll	947	1,016
Office of Secy	93	102
<u>Subtotals, s c's - ***</u>		
State aid to jr colls	785	947
<u>Totals</u>	<u>51,915</u>	<u>56,780</u>

* All the programs on the Lincoln campus, including agriculture, have now been put into one general program rather than having special and specific appropriation lines.

** \$43,139,000 and \$47,020,000.

*** \$7,991,000 and \$8,813,000.

Column 2 supplements Table 91, GRAPEVINE page 985, published in July 1971.

The total for fiscal year 1972-73 appears to be a gain of 17 1/4 per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1970-71, two years earlier. The gains for each of the two fiscal years are at roughly equal rates, showing no tendency to slump-- good for a state of relatively small population and modest population growth.

UTAH. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1972-73:

Table 54. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Utah, fiscal year 1972-73, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
University of Utah*	\$26,346
Utah State University*	13,459
State colleges -	
Weber State College+	6,884
U Tech College, Salt Lake+	2,627
So Utah St College+	2,180
U Tech College, Provo+	1,409
Dixie College	1,070
Snow College	1,001
College of Eastern Utah+	786
<u>Subtotal, s c's - \$15,957</u>	
Central agency -	
Administration**	471
Student Loans	150
WICHE	89
Statewide Edn TV	498
Co-op Nursing Programs	225
<u>Subtotal, Ctrl Agcy - \$1,433</u>	
<u>Total</u>	<u>57,195</u>

* Includes amounts for line items which will be distributed under the direction of the State Board of Higher Education during the fiscal year.

** Includes \$60,000 for computer science implementation and uniform accounting.

+ Includes appropriations for Educationally Disadvantaged, respectively: \$100,000; 16,000; 30,000; 10,000; 20,000.

The total for fiscal year 1972-73 appears to be a gain of 26 per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1970-71, two years earlier.

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STATE TAX SUPPORT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
IN THE FIFTY STATES

GRAPEVINE seems to be the only source of prompt and timely reports of appropriations of state tax funds for annual operating expenses of higher education in the fifty states.

We do our best with modest resources to make GRAPEVINE's small monthly reports reasonably comparable from year to year and from state to state, and to circulate them while they are hot.

The enterprise is now a little more than thirteen years old. There have been about 165 monthly issues, and the total number of pages is about 1,050.

A Fugitive Document

Probably few complete files are now extant. More than likely there would be none if care had not been taken in 1969 to offset print all the tabulations and incorporate them in one oversize (14" x 17") document of 45 pages entitled A RECORD OF PROGRESS: Ten Years of State Tax Support of Higher Education, 1959-60 through 1968-69. A few hundred copies were manufactured and sold by the Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., of Danville, Illinois 61832 at \$10 per copy postpaid, and a small stock is still available from that source.

In that document there are also some sixty graphs representing the progress of the states over ten years. The fact that it presumably is on file and available in a few hundred libraries from coast to coast gives a touch of permanence to the short and simple annuals of GRAPEVINE during the Sixties.

Early in 1972 the same commercial publisher performed a somewhat similar service by offset printing a second document of the same size (14" x 17"): A RECORD OF PROGRESS: Three Years of State Tax Support of Higher Education, 1969-72 (62 pp., \$10). This contains (1) a section of tables and graphs inclusive of the entire 13-year period 1959-72, by

states and by separate years; (2) a section in which the tables for each state are in one place, for convenience; and (3) a section reproducing a complete file of GRAPEVINE for the three years 1969, 1970 and 1971.

That document is now obtainable from the Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois 61832. Taken with its predecessor as described above, it comprises a unique record of thirteen years of state tax support of annual operating expenses of higher education in the fifty states.

One of the large-scale graphs sketches the amounts appropriated by each state for each of the 13 years. There is also a separate tabulation of state tax support of junior and community colleges, although these sums are also included in the statewide higher education totals.

A Once-Told Tale

We do not intend to repeat this story of GRAPEVINE. We may be pardoned for adding a little detail. GRAPEVINE has furnished some of the data and much of the inspiration for three books by M. M. Chambers: Financing Higher Education (Prentice-Hall, 117 pp.); Higher Education: Who Pays? Who Gains? (Interstate, 302 pp., 1968); and Higher Education in the Fifty States (Interstate, 452 pp., 1970).

Looking Ahead

GRAPEVINE deploras panicky predictions that college enrollments will "level off" before 1980 and that tax support of higher education will slow down or decline. The evidence is to the contrary. We have passed no peak. The path is upward. The Seventies will be another decade of progress for the states and the nation, including expanded and improved higher education.

NEW BOOK ON COLLEGE LAW

The Colleges and the Courts: The Developing Law of the Student and the College is a 300-page hardback volume just off the press of the Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., at Danville, Illinois 61832. Author is GRAPEVINE's M. M. Chambers, who has published seven earlier volumes in his well-known series on The Colleges and the Courts, which began in 1936.

The Developing Law of the Student and the College discusses about 300 decisions, about 150 of which are judgments of Federal courts, handed down mostly since 1967.

Some of the leading decisions of the early Sixties, forerunners of important changes, are included to make the history clear. A very few cases of even earlier years which cast rays ahead of their time are also brought in.

A "Revolution"
Before Our Eyes

It is not too much to say that the stance of the Federal courts regarding the civil rights of college and high school students has undergone a very wide-angled turn within the past ten years.

Due process in disciplinary cases, protection of the substantive rights of students to freedom of assembly, freedom of association, free speech, free press, and "freedom to listen" to off-campus speakers of unpopular views, have all been generally vigorously moved forward by U.S. District Courts and U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals in many decisions during the past decade.

This trend has gone so far that we are literally in a new era. Never again will college students be supposed to have less than the rights of ordinary citizens, as guaranteed in the Amendments to the United States Constitution and in the Civil Rights Acts.

The courts have given no approval of violence or its incitation, nor of conduct disruptive of education; but they are emphatic in demanding sharp and accurate distinctions in defining what is disruptive and what is not, so that lawful exercise of constitutional rights will not be arbitrarily or perfunctorily prevented.

The essential doctrine which now comes to the fore goes back at least as far as the historic statement in 1943 by Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson: "We cannot, because of modest estimates of our competence in such specialties as public education, withhold the judgment that history authenticates as the function of this Court when liberty is infringed." (319 U.S. 624).

To those who voice alarm that "The courts are taking over the universities," Chambers responds, "False alarm!" He is happy that judicial brakes are now being applied to administrative action when it is heedless of the modern interpretations of the constitutional rights of individuals, and foresees an altogether healthier atmosphere pervading the educational process as a result of it.

Many different matters also come in for attention: the obligation of divorced parents to pay college expenses; the uprooting of racial and sexual discrimination in higher education; the future of nonresident fees in public universities; and others now apparently receding from the scene, such as exemption of students from the draft and regrettable "overkills" in dealing with student activism.

All in all, the story of the courts and the colleges over the past few years is in some respects surprising and thrilling, and in the judgment of the experienced Chambers, represents important progress.

The Developing Law of the Student and the College (300 pp.) is obtainable from the Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois 61832, at \$8.75 per copy, postpaid, with educational discounts.