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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.

IN THIS ISSUE

PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION, 1970-1980 . . 1114

Colorado . . . . . 1115

Illinois . . . . . 1116

Massachusetts . . . . . 1117

New Hampshire special session in early 1972 made supplementary appropriations for fiscal years 1971-72 and 1972-73; enabled reduction of tuition fees at state university and state colleges. (CORRECTION): Revised table of appropriations for fiscal years 1971-72 and 1972-73 . . . . . 1118

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"The universities are a unique force for good. They teach and inspire the youth of our country. They expand the boundaries of knowledge both by new discoveries and by reinterpreting past scholarship and doctrines. They carry out research in a host of subjects and put into the hands of our industrialists the vital tools for expanding our trade and commerce.

"Their work attacks disease, produces improved strains of plants to feed growing populations, makes better use of world resources, improves communications, increases civilization and works towards a fuller life for all."

-- Professor Arthur Bolton, president of the British Association of University Teachers, quoted in The Times Higher Education Supplement, June 26, 1972.

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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on page 1114 (reverse hereof).

PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION, 1970 THROUGH 1980

In this issue GRAPEVINE offers projections of enrollments in higher education through 1980 for three states: Colorado, Illinois, and Massachusetts. Each was made as recently as 1970, by researchers and planners in the respective states.

In earlier issues projections of these same general types for eight other states have appeared:

<u>States</u>	<u>Pages</u>
Florida	1097
South Carolina	1045
Wisconsin	967
Georgia	960
Pennsylvania	936
Minnesota	872
New York	866
Indiana	858

All indicate continued increases in enrollments, particularly in the public sector, wherever it is shown separately.

Currently there is a burst of publicity in newspapers, periodicals and newsletters about a recent release of the National Center for Educational Statistics (U.S. Office of Education). Preliminary figures for 1972 are said to indicate that enrollments in four-year colleges and universities, in the public sector as well as the private, are tending to level off. Little or nothing is said about the fact that enrollments in community and junior colleges, and other institutions for the first two years above high school, are increasing at a brisk rate, sufficient to demonstrate a healthy growth for the totality of all higher education.

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The misplaced emphasis on the statistics of four-year institutions alone could create a false impression very harmful to higher education in the immediate future. It matters little whether the omission and distortion are the result of naivete and haste on the part of reporters and editors working against deadlines and with cramped space, or whether the false impression is deliberately set up for the purpose of derogating all higher education.

At bottom, the overarching issue regarding the future of higher education is simple, and should appear clearly (though it may seem to be complicated by the rightful claims of women and minorities, and by a hundred hastily advanced contentions about quality control):

There are those who perceive that it will be best for the whole society in the long run if we support and expand and improve higher education for more and more of our people. This is the side of faith in the improvability of humanity, and of confidence in education as an instrument.

On the other hand there are those who profess to be skeptical of that concept; who basically oppose and fear tax support of higher education, and thus bring forward scores of specious reasons which all spring from their compulsive preoccupation with the unspoken but importunate query about students, "How can we keep them out?"

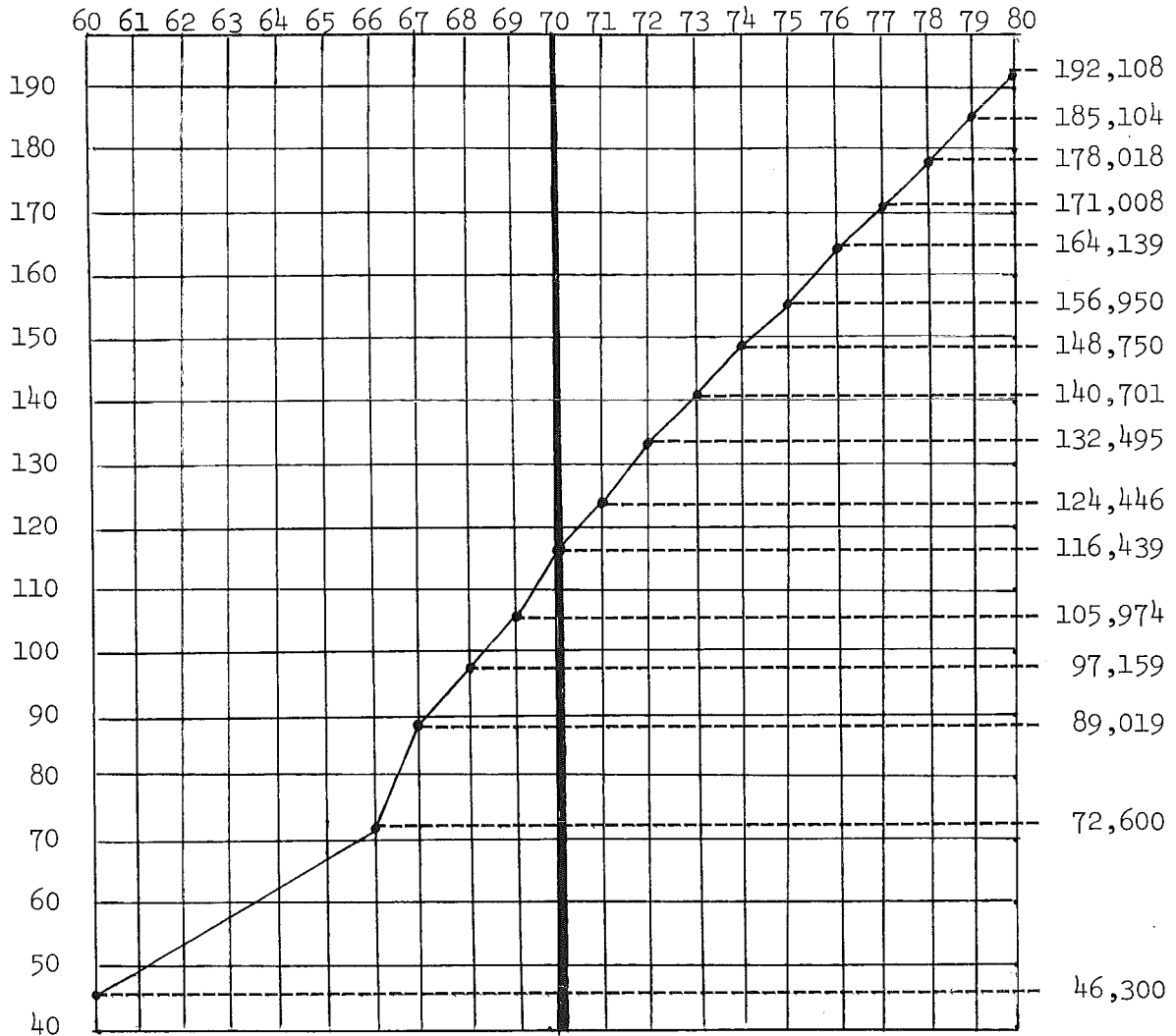
GRAPEVINE's views on that simple issue are well known already. Tax support of higher education is the best of public investments.

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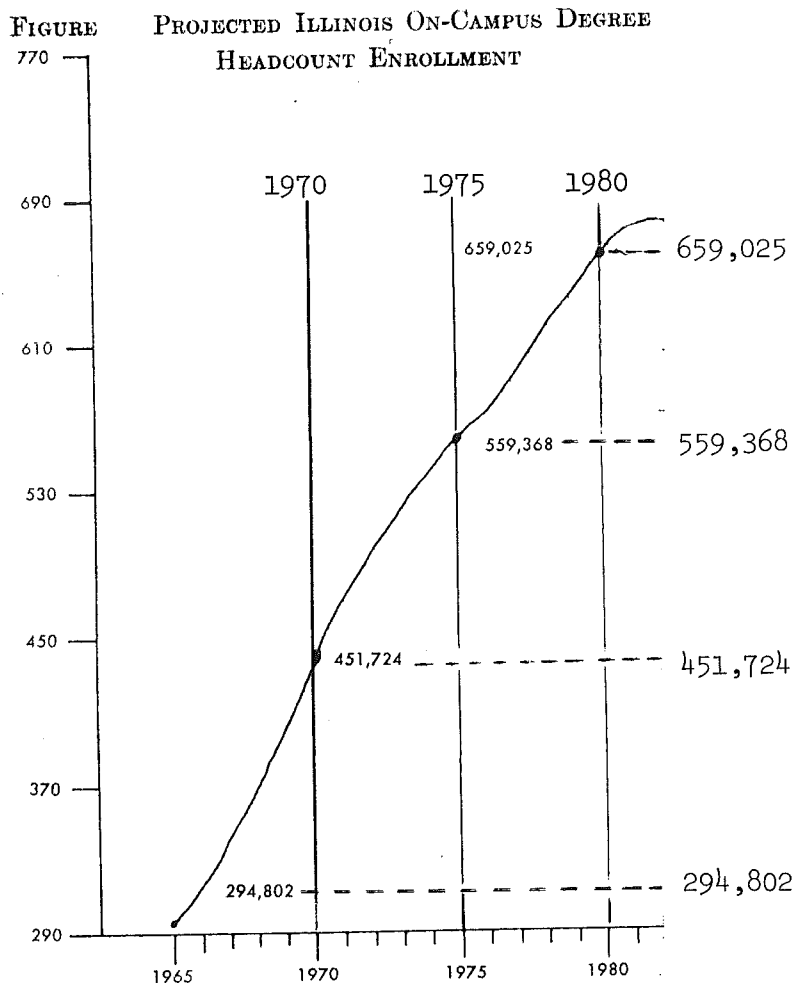
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PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENTS IN COLORADO,  
ACTUAL 1961-1969 AND PROJECTED 1970-1980.



SOURCE: Colorado Commission on Higher Education. Patterns of Progress: Higher Education Enrollments in Colorado 1960-1980. CCHE: 719 State Services Building, Denver, Colorado, 1970. 36 pp.

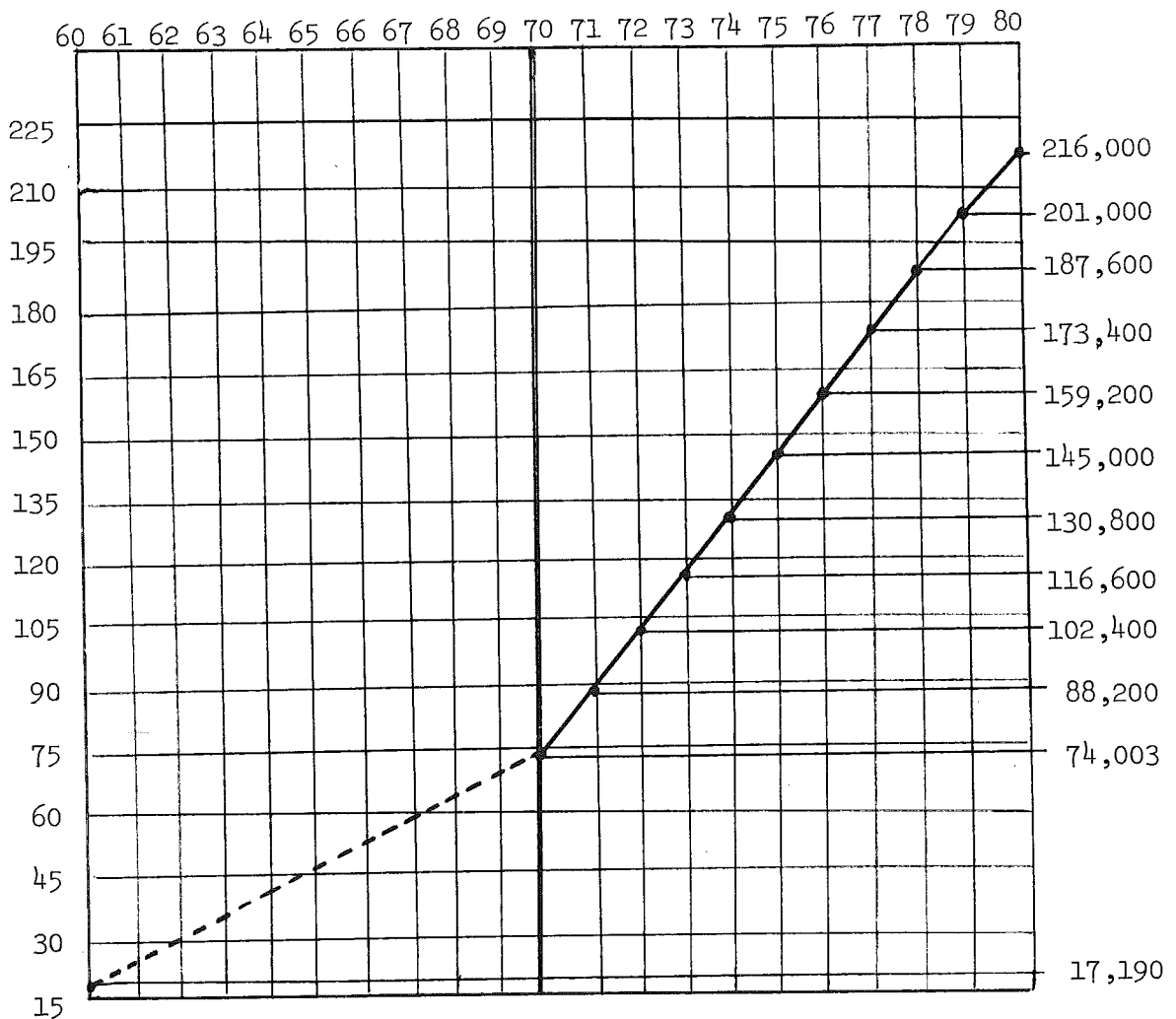
PROJECTED ILLINOIS ON-CAMPUS DEGREE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT, 1970 - 1980.



Source: Institutional Size and Capacity. Report of Committee L to the Board of Higher Education, Reisch Building, 119 S. Fifth Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706, December 1970. 20 pp.

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PROJECTED ANNUAL STUDENT ENROLLMENTS FOR 1971 THROUGH 1980  
FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.



Projected Annual Student Enrollments for 1971 through 1980 for public institutions of higher education in Massachusetts.

Source: Fourth Annual Report of the Chancellor and the Board of Higher Education, 182 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, January 1971. 16 pp.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. In a special session in February and March 1972 the legislature made certain appropriations, supplemental and in addition to the biennial appropriations of the regular session of 1971.

Most notable is a supplementary appropriation of \$403,492 to the University System to enable the Board of Trustees to reduce the tuition fees of in-state students for fiscal year 1972-73. The Trustees announced that fees would go down from \$1,000 to \$950 per academic year for the University at Durham, and would be reduced from \$650 to \$617 a year at the state colleges at Keene and Plymouth.

Recently New Hampshire has been conspicuous among the leaders in the mad rush to higher fees in public higher education. Apparently some effective citizen resistance has now been encountered. There are many who hope this salutary turnabout in New Hampshire may stimulate similar changes in some other states, and perhaps initiate a nationwide return to sanity.

The new appropriation will also fund salary increases for nonprofessional personnel to match those given to other state employees.

The 1972 special session also appropriated \$25,000 for 1971-72 and \$50,000 for 1972-73 to restore the state to good standing in the New England Board of Higher Education, the regional interstate compact. These items had been reduced by the 1971 regular session.

Other small supplemental appropriations: \$1,200 for 1971-72 and \$10,000 for 1972-73, to employ an instructor to start a two-year dental assistant program at the New Hampshire Technical Institute in Concord.

For ten years New Hampshire had subsidized five New Hampshire students in each of the four classes of the University of Vermont medical school at \$5,000 per student per year. The 1971 regular session stopped the funding of new students and intended to phase out the program; but the 1972 special session revived it but provided that each new student must repay the \$20,000, without interest, over a period of nine years after his graduation. His

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annual payments are to be reduced by half for each year he practices in New Hampshire. A new program, similar in terms, for New Hampshire veterinary students at the Ohio State University, was also enacted.

CORRECTION

NEW HAMPSHIRE. A revision and substitution for table 10, GRAPEVINE page 1001.

Table 4. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in New Hampshire, biennium 1971-73, by separate fiscal years in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated	
	1971-72 (2)	1972-73 (3)
U of New Hampshire	\$7,055	\$7,724
Ag Extension	111	111
Educational TV	350	350
Merrimack Valley Br	65	75
<u>Subtotals, U of NH - *</u>		
Keene State College	1,119	1,201
Plymouth State Coll	979	1,097
Supp approp to University System+		405
<u>Subtotals, UNH Syst - **</u>		
Coord Bd of Adv Ed & Accred	12	12
<u>Subsidy to U Vt</u>		
Medical School	63	63
NH Tech Inst	758	768
Six Voc-Tech Colls	1,805	1,845
Supp Approp to Concord T I++	2	10
<u>Subtotals, t i's - ***</u>		
New Engl Bd of H Ed	100	100
<u>Totals</u>	<u>12,419</u>	<u>13,761</u>

\* \$7,581,000 and \$8,260,000.

\*\* \$9,679,000 and \$10,963,000.

\*\*\* \$2,564,686 and \$2,623,580.

+ This provides for a 5 percent reduction of in-state tuition at the University and the two state colleges and for pay increases for non-professional personnel to match those given other state employees.

++ This provides for an instructor to start a two-year dental assistant curriculum.