

M. M. Chambers
Education Building, Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana
47401

SINCE NINTH
1958 YEAR
Number 102 July 1967 Page 657
(Second of two numbers this month)

GRAPEVINE

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.

IN THIS ISSUE

Summary of 28 states: 2-yr gain 45%; 8-yr gain 228½% after CORRECTION of 5.8% error in report of New York. 658
(New York ranks first in 8-year gains)

Colorado appropriates \$62 million; plans new state junior colleges 659

Nevada appropriates nearly \$12 million, making 2-yr gain of more than 65%. 659

Illinois creates a new board of regents to govern and develop two big regional universities. 660

Tennessee sets up advisory Higher Education Commission. 660

Texas appropriates \$235 million for fiscal year 1967-68; carries on wide-ranging studies of higher education 661

THE PUBLIC INFORMATION FUNCTION OF STATEWIDE HIGHER EDUCATION OFFICES. 662

Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 658 (reverse hereof).

SUMMARY OF TWENTY-EIGHT STATES: 2-YEAR GAIN 45 PER CENT;
8-YEAR GAIN, 228½ PER CENT

CORRECTION of report for New York

We regret that in our recent report of tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in New York (pages 646, 647, 648), the grand total for fiscal year 1967-68 was overstated by about 5.8%, due to an error.

Instead of \$456,420 thousand, as first reported, the total is \$431,212 thousand. Thus New York's 2-year gain becomes 52%, instead of 60½%; and the 8-year gain is 449%, instead of 481% as at first reported. There is no change, however, in New York's ranking of first among all the states in 8-year rate of gain.

The subtotal for all units of SUNY alone should read \$245,800 thousand instead of \$271,008 thousand as first reported. The error occurred when the contract colleges at Cornell were counted twice, making an overstatement of \$25,208 thousand. After correction SUNY's 2-year percentage of gain is reduced from 80½% to 63½%, which is well above the national average. The corrections cause only small changes in the totals and percentages in the summary of twenty-eight states:

Table 45. 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 two years and over eight years, in twenty-eight states, corrected as of June 20, 1967.

States	Year 1959-60	Year 1963-64	Year 1965-66	Year 1967-68	2-year gain	%	8-year gain	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Twenty-seven states previously reported (page 652, Table 37) after correction of error in New York --								
Totals	595,415	-	1,344,118	1,951,865	607,747		1,356,451	
Weighted averages						45		228
One state reported here for the first time --								
Colo	17,271	35,279	44,073	61,856	17,783	40½	44,585	258
Twenty-eight states - totals --								
Totals	612,686	-	1,388,191	2,013,721	625,530		1,401,036	
Weighted averages						45		228½

GRAPEVINE is owned and circulated by M. M. Chambers. It 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 chiefly to persons in position to reciprocate by furnishing prompt and accurate reports from their respective states regarding tax legislation, appropriations for higher education, and legislation affecting education at any level.

Address communications to M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

----- M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington -----

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

Table 46. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Colorado, fiscal year 1967-68, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Colorado	\$15,542
Med sch, hosp, and nurses' sch	10,912
Dent sch, planning (new) *	71
Subtotal, U of C -	\$26,525
Colorado State U	10,459
Ag Exp Sta	1,921
Coop Ag Exten Serv	1,281
Subtotal, CSU -	\$13,661
Colorado State College	4,869
Southern Colorado St Coll	3,114
Colorado School of Mines	2,531
Metropolitan State College **	2,087
Western State College	1,831
Adams State College	1,817
Fort Lewis College	1,199
Subtotal, all u's & c's -	\$57,517
Commission on Higher Edn	90
WICHE	15
State aid to jr colls ***	4,014
Planning for new jr colls	220
Total	61,856

* Establishment of a dental school was authorized by statute.

** This 2-year college in Denver, established in 1965, was authorized by the 1967 legislature to become a 4-year institution.

*** The 1967 legislature established a statewide system of state junior colleges and created a new state community college and vocational school board. It authorized two state junior colleges -- one in Denver and one in Colorado Springs; and gave to existing junior colleges the option of coming under the state board or of retaining their autonomy under their existing local boards with partial local support and the regular annual state aid of \$500 per student.

COLORADO (Continued from preceding column)

The total for fiscal year 1967-68 seems to be a gain of 40½ per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1965-66, two years earlier. The 8-year gain since 1959 is 258%.

The choice given to the present local public junior colleges, of coming into a system of state junior colleges, may or may not result in a rush to join the state system. To the extent that it does, this will accelerate the seemingly discernible trend of local junior colleges toward becoming state institutions, as we observed in Minnesota and Washington.

NEVADA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1967-69:

Table 47. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Nevada, biennium 1967-69, by separate fiscal years, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated	
	1967-68 (2)	1968-69 (3)
U of Nevada *		
Reno campus *	\$6,101	\$6,386
Nevada Tech Inst	346	377
Library Books	406	417
Las Vegas campus *	1,971	2,134
NSU Tech Inst	272	268
Library books	359	380
Football	15	
Research and extension (Statewide)	1,767	1,832
General Administration	536	544
Totals	11,773	12,339

* One university, with main campus at Reno and branch campus at Las Vegas. The Las Vegas branch campus bears the name of Nevada Southern University.

The total for fiscal year 1967-68 seems to be a gain of 65½ per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1965-66, two years earlier. The 8-year gain since 1959 appears to be 220%.

ILLINOIS. A statute was enacted and signed by Governor Kerner, establishing a Board of Regents (9 members to be appointed by the governor and senate) to govern, beginning July 1, 1967, the two state universities that currently rank third and fourth in size in the state -- Northern Illinois University at DeKalb and Illinois State University at Normal.

This gives Illinois a "four big board" picture, without counting the state junior college board: (1) the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, (2) the Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University, (3) the Board of Regents, and (4) the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities (the former Normal School board), now governing Eastern Illinois University at Charleston, Western Illinois University at Macomb, the Illinois State College at Chicago (formerly Chicago Teachers College), and such other institutions of that general type as may be created.

The two state universities to be governed by the new Board of Regents already have doctoral programs in some departments, and the policy is to encourage them to develop advanced graduate work in many of the arts and science departments, with a view toward producing a larger supply of prospective college teachers.

It seems commendable that populous and wealthy Illinois is placing no rigid ceiling on appropriate development of different institutions.

Commercial interests sniping at college-owned bookstores obtained this year the enactment of an act prohibiting such stores from selling articles other than books, except such articles as are used in the educational operations of the institution. Apparently this may require some interpretation.

The same commercial interests obtained a statute and a supreme court decision in 1963, holding book sales to students by college-owned bookstores subject to the state sales tax. -- Follett's v. Isaacs, 27 Ill. 2d 600, 190 N.E. 2d 324 (1963).

TENNESSEE. Effective July 1, 1967, a new statute (Senate Bill No. 89; Public Chapter No. 179) creates the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, a statewide coordinating board to be composed of nine members to be appointed by the governor for 9-year terms (overlapping).

Adhering to an ancient custom in Tennessee (which has something of a shoe-string configuration, stretching hundreds of miles from east to west) the act stipulates that 3 members shall be residents of each of the three "grand divisions" of the state--east, middle, and west. At least 3 must be members of the principal minority political party, and no member is to be an official or employee of the state, or a trustee, officer or employee of a public institution of higher education in Tennessee while a member of the Commission.

Most of the duties prescribed for the Commission are advisory to the institutions, the governor, and the legislature. In recommending "policies, formulae or guidelines", the Commission is to "take into account enrollment projections, and recognize institutional differences as well as similarities in function, services, academic programs and levels of instruction."

It is to review student fees for tuition and other charges, but only to "make recommendations to the governing boards of the various institutions regarding adjustments." Its duty to review and approve or disapprove proposals for new degrees or degree programs, and for new departments or divisions, expressly does not extend to determination of specific courses or course content, "which shall continue to be the exclusive function of the institutions."

A final duty, stated with admirable simplicity, is "to conduct a program of public information concerning higher education in Tennessee."

The act may be said to be fairly typical of the more recent statutes of its kind--limiting the duties of the statewide board largely to studies and recommendations, and evidencing some comprehension of the vital necessity of institutional autonomy and freedom to develop in the public interest.

M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington

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

Table 48. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Texas, fiscal year 1967-68, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Texas at Austin	\$33,180
" at Arlington *	7,149
" at El Paso **	4,879
" Med Br at Galveston	12,415
" Anderson Hosp at Houston	10,671
" SW Med Sch at Dallas	4,665
" Med Sch at San Antonio ***	2,841
" Dental Sch at Houston	2,884
" Grad Sch Biomed at Houston	417
" Sch of Nursing (Systemwide)	250
" Sch of Public Health	250
<u>Subtotal, UT Syst - \$79,601</u>	
Texas A & M U	17,125
Ag Experiment Sta	4,397
Ag Extension Serv	3,785
Texas Forest Serv	1,363
Engrng Exp Sta	1,065
Engrng Exten Serv	265
Rodent Control Serv	461
Prairie View A&M College	3,338
James Connally Tech Inst.	1,793
Tarleton State College	1,522
Texas Maritime Academy	324
<u>Subtotal, A&M U Syst - \$35,438</u>	
Texas Technological College	15,383
University of Houston	14,547
North Texas State U	11,007
East Texas State U	6,717
Lamar St Coll of Technology	5,782
Sam Houston State College	5,757
Stephen F. Austin St Coll	5,180
Southwest Texas State Coll	4,882
Texas Women's University	4,390
West Texas State U	4,024
Texas Coll of Arts & Industries	3,685
Texas Southern U	3,270
Midwestern University	2,881
Pan American College	2,250
Sul Ross State College	2,200
Angelo State College	2,084

(Continued in next column)

TEXAS (Continued from preceding column)

Table 48, continued

Cotton Research	256
Three System Offices	901
Coordinating Bd. TC&U System	706
Regional Education	87
Other agencies ****	587
<u>Subtotal, all state institutions</u>	<u>211,613</u>
<u>State aid to ir colls</u>	<u>23,572</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>235,185</u>

* Formerly Arlington State College.

** Formerly Texas Western College.

*** Formerly South Texas Medical School.

**** Chiefly museums at various institutions.

The total for fiscal year 1967-68 appears to be a gain of slightly more than 42% over the comparable sum for fiscal year 1965-66, two years earlier. The 8-year gain since 1959 is 231 per cent.

For the first time, Texas appropriated for one fiscal year only. It is intended that a special session will be called early in 1968 to enact an appropriation act for fiscal year 1968-69.

Probably the most ambitious program of research on higher education ever to be undertaken in any state is now under way in Texas. The Coordinating Board reports that it has funded approximately forty projects dealing with various aspects of higher education. The total cost of these studies will exceed \$1 million, and it is anticipated that additional undertakings to be initiated during fiscal year 1967-68 will aggregate about half a million dollars in cost, of which one-half will be paid from \$250,000 appropriated to the Coordinating Board, and the remainder from grants from the federal government, private foundations, and other sources.

This, says our correspondent, constitutes the first stage in the development of a "master plan" for higher education in Texas. Fortunately "master planning" seems to be interpreted as a flexible and continuous series of studies; rather than an ex cathedra ukase from on high.

THE PUBLIC INFORMATION FUNCTION OF STATEWIDE HIGHER EDUCATION OFFICES

GRAPEVINE has always been highly critical of statewide boards or functionaries that supersede institutional governing boards, or assume any harshly coercive authority, thus tending to impair or destroy the autonomy of state universities or colleges.

We have recognized, however, that there are important fields of endeavor in which statewide agencies, if they must exist, can readily function without damage to institutional autonomy.

These are the fields of liaison and public information. Each university or college may very well be doing an excellent job with its own "university relations" and news service, but there is also a possible place for a statewide agency of public information about higher education.

What the universities, colleges, junior colleges, and technical schools above high school are, what they are doing, how they are supported, what connection they have with the state's economic and industrial growth, and with better earning-power, better health, better ethics, less prejudice and superstition for all the people;--all this is grist for a statewide public information program that can accomplish great good.

GRAPEVINE has observed that central offices of higher education in an increasing number of states are making efforts to circulate newsletters or similar news media. This is encouraging, even if the first attempts are sometimes markedly amateurish.

We list on this page some of the newsletters currently reaching us:

CALIFORNIA. (1) California Higher Education, a publication of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, 1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

(2) The California Professor, published by the California Teachers Association, for all segments of higher education, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Cal. 94010.

CALIFORNIA (continued).

(3) University Bulletin, a weekly for the staff of the University of California, 131 University Hall, Berkeley, California 94720. (Now in its 15th volume; oldest and best in some respects, of all the publications listed here).

GEORGIA. The System Summary of the University System of Georgia. 244 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334.

NEW YORK. State University Newsletter. State University of New York, Central administration, Albany, New York 12201.

NORTH CAROLINA. Higher Education in North Carolina, published at 1307 Glenwood Avenue, P.O. Box 10887, Raleigh, North Carolina 27605.

OREGON. Oregon State System of Higher Education Digest, published at P.O. Box 1491, Portland, Oregon 97207.

TENNESSEE. Tennessee Higher Education. Quarterly by the Tennessee college Association Center for Higher Education, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

VIRGINIA. The Virginia Higher Education Report. State Council for Higher Education for Virginia, 10th Floor, Life of Virginia Building, 914 Capitol Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

WISCONSIN. Wisconsin State Universities Report. Four times a year from Board of Regents of State Colleges, 142 East Gilman Street, P.O. Box 912, Madison, Wisconsin 53701. Also a frequent and informative series of news releases for the press.

Practically all these publications are now in initial rudimentary stages. May they all improve and expand! Best wishes from GRAPEVINE!

Not copyrighted. If you quote or paraphrase, please credit the source in appropriate manner.