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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

Some limitations of GRAPEVINE'S statistics . . . . . 856

California Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses get more than \$75 million each in allocations by Regents of University . . . . . 857

Georgia State College at Atlanta becomes Georgia State University . . . . . 857

Indiana report shows total enrollments will continue to rise rapidly until 1982 . . . . . 858

Michigan makes Lake Superior State College a four-year college having its own governing board . . . . . 859

Texas creates separate governing boards for East Texas State University, West Texas State University, and Stephen F. Austin State University . . . . . 859

Virginia proposes constitutional amendment to permit student loans and construction loans to private colleges through a state agency . . . 859-860

Wisconsin Boards of Regents allocate \$100 million to campuses of University of Wisconsin, and \$56 million to nine State Universities . . . . . 860

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SOME LIMITATIONS OF GRAPEVINE'S STATISTICS

After long concentration on completion of the tenth annual 50-state summary (GRAPEVINE, page 854, Table 15) which has been widely publicized by The Chronicle of Higher Education from Baltimore and by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges from Washington, D. C., now is a time to give critical thought to what GRAPEVINE is doing.

(1) GRAPEVINE has reported nothing more than appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education.

(a) It has not reported total operating budgets for higher education within any state or any institution. The ratio between appropriations of state tax funds and total operating budgets varies somewhat among states and among institutions, according to the proportion of their operating income that is derived from sources other than state tax funds.

(b) It uses the phrase state tax funds in place of the commonly used General Fund for a good reason: some states follow the seemingly indefensible practice of capturing institutional receipts, including student fees, for the state treasury and then later including them in General Fund appropriations. In other states the institutional receipts are held and expended on the campuses where they originate, and play no part in state appropriations. For the sake of a reasonably fair approach to comparability, GRAPEVINE has always tried, and generally successfully, to exclude student fees and other institutional receipts, and limit its figures to appropriations of state tax funds.

(c) Limited as they are, GRAPEVINE'S statistics do not purport to say anything at all about the quality of education in any state or institution, nor anything at all about the equally difficult question of relative efficiency of operation. Inferences about these matters should not be drawn, for the following reasons:

(d) In addition to GRAPEVINE'S limited figures, scores of other quantifiable factors could be stated in arithmetic form and compared, contrasted, and combined with them. GRAPEVINE has not done this. Moreover, many of the most important factors, all will agree, are imponderable, and simply not susceptible of being reduced to any meaningful numerical form. This means that state tax support of higher education actually depends upon thoughtful value judgments that can not be arrived at solely through the language of mathematics.

(2) GRAPEVINE'S figures should not be taken to mean anything more than their captions say. They are severely restricted. Their main virtue is that they are obtainable nowhere else on a prompt and timely basis.

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CALIFORNIA. In the summer of 1969 Governor Ronald Reagan's Director of Finance ordered all state agencies and institutions to submit budgets for fiscal year 1970-71 with the totals of state tax funds reduced 20 per cent from the totals requested for fiscal year 1969-70. After preparing this minimum set of askings, the institutions were to ask for additional needs in order of priority;-- the question of how many of these needs would be funded remaining problematic.

At its September meeting, the Board of Regents of the University of California authorized the preparation and submission of the minimum budget of \$286 million, and the submission of an additional needs budget which would push the total up to \$374 million, representing a statement of actual University needs, and being, it was said, an increase of 13-1/2 per cent for fiscal year 1970-71 over the present level of state support for annual operations.

The University (and other state institutions and agencies) will thus be compelled to "fight every step of the way" to explain and justify each of the additional needs in descending order of priority, without knowing where the ax will fall, if at all. Perhaps it should be said in behalf of Governor Reagan that in certain years of the recent past his bark has turned out to be worse than his bite. It remains to be seen whether he will really try to reverse California's steady progress in state tax support of public higher education.

The issue of freedom of choice for qualified citizens is involved. Five years ago one of the vice presidents of the University sagely said in effect: "You can deny students admission to the University, but you can't compel them to attend community colleges or private colleges and there is no way of assuring that they will do so."

(Continued in next column)

CALIFORNIA (Cont'd from preceding column)

Additional breakdowns, amplifying Table 8, GRAPEVINE page 845, for fiscal year 1969-70:

Table 16. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of the University of California, fiscal year 1969-70, in thousands of dollars, as allocated to the several campuses by the Board of Regents of the University.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Sums appropriated</u>
(1)	(2)
U of California	
Berkeley	75,630
Los Angeles	76,831
Davis	44,331
San Diego	25,241
San Francisco	24,735
Santa Barbara	24,547
Riverside	18,198
Irvine	16,967
Santa Cruz	9,169
Agricultural Sciences	10,171
All-University admin	5,664
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Subtotal, U Cal -	\$328,193

GEORGIA. On September 10, 1969, the Board of Regents of the University System changed the name of Georgia State College in Atlanta, effective at once, to Georgia State University.

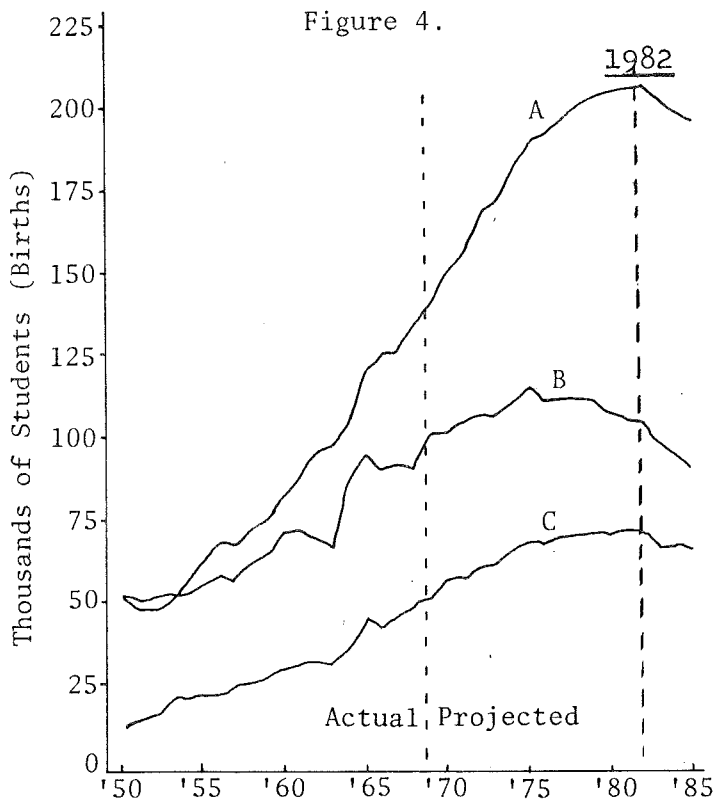
Started in 1913 as a small evening branch of Georgia Institute of Technology, but now enrolling approximately 13,000 students, the institution now offers 25 different degrees in 150 fields, through five major schools: Arts and Sciences, Allied Health Sciences, Business Administration, Education, and General Studies. It is authorized to confer the degree of Doctor of Business Administration, Doctor of Education, and Doctor of Philosophy in business administration, economics, education, English, history, and psychology.

It promises to become a great urban state university in Georgia's capital city and metropolis.

ENROLLMENTS WILL CONTINUE TO RISE RAPIDLY UNTIL 1982

It is essential to recognize that the year 1970 will not be a peak year. Far from being a summit, it will be only a mid-point half-way up the mountain.

This is indicated by careful projections in many states. The graph on this page, based on projections for Indiana, is a good illustration. It appears in a recent report by Thomas M. Elliott\* of Indiana University, prepared for the Regional Campus Coordinating Committee of the Public Universities of Indiana, a voluntary cooperative agency for the four state universities functioning in the Indiana tradition of statewide voluntary teamwork.



Undergraduate enrollment projections for all Indiana institutions of higher education indicated a continuing, rapid rise in the demand for higher education. In Figure 4 (at left) the line labeled 'B' represents the number of births in Indiana eighteen years prior to the date shown on the horizontal scale. It indicates a declining eighteen-year-old population after 1975. Line 'C' represents the total number or freshmen in Indiana colleges and universities, and suggests moderate freshman growth through 1975 with a tendency to stabilize thereafter. Line 'A' depicts the total number of undergraduates enrolled in these institutions. As is evident from the graph, the undergraduate enrollment is expected to continue to grow through 1982, when it will peak at about 208,000. (48)

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\*Elliott, Thomas M., College Attendance in Indiana: The Report of the 1968 Freshman Student Census, Regional Campus Coordinating Committee of the Public Universities of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana, 1969, 58 pp.

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MICHIGAN. Governor William G. Milliken has signed an act making Lake Superior State College a four-year institution having its own governing board. It was formerly the Sault Ste. Marie Branch of Michigan Technological University, whose main campus is at Houghton, some 200 miles to the west.

The forward step was recommended by the State Board of Education, which had received a favorable report from an ad hoc advisory committee set up in 1965 to study the matter. The committee was composed of prominent Michigan citizens and one out-of-state member-- GRAPEVINE'S pilot.

The theory of the committee's recommendation was that although at the time the eastern counties of the Northern Peninsula provided only a slender demographic and economic base for a four-year college, in the future the operation of the college would be a factor favorable to economic growth and vice-versa, forming an upward spiral mutually beneficial and of advantage to the whole region and the whole state.

Besides, young men and women growing up in a somewhat remote and sparsely populated region of a populous and wealthy state such as Michigan are entitled to accessible state-supported higher educational facilities. Also, at the Michigan city of Sault Ste. Marie, just across the river from the Canadian city of the same name, there are exciting possibilities of the eventual development of an international educational institution, cooperatively by the state of Michigan and the province of Ontario, with the concurrence of their respective national governments.

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MICHIGAN (Cont'd from preceding column)

Lake Superior State College has 1,500 students, including some from the Detroit area and other parts of Michigan, and some from Canada. It is not only advantageous to local residents of the Northern Peninsula, but also offers certain unique opportunities to other Michigan residents.

TEXAS. The 1969 legislature created separate governing boards for East Texas State University, West Texas State University, and Stephen F. Austin State University;-- removing these three institutions from the governance of the Board of Regents, State Senior Colleges, which continues to govern four other institutions: Angelo State University, Sam Houston State University, Southwest Texas State University, and Sul Ross State University.

This is continuation of a nationwide trend toward recognition of the desirability of separate institutional governing boards. Michigan provided separate boards for each of four state universities (formerly governed by the State Board of Education) in 1963. More recently Alabama removed four institutions from the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education and gave each a separate board. Six institutions in New Jersey have also been taken out of the governance of the State Board of Education and given separate boards of trustees.

VIRGINIA. Virginia's Commission on Constitutional Revision has recommended, and a 1969 special session of the legislature has proposed for submission to the electorate, an amendment which would make two changes  
(Continued on page 860)

VIRGINIA (Continued from page 859)  
desired by private colleges:

(1) "The General Assembly may provide for loans to students attending nonprofit institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth whose primary purpose is to provide collegiate or graduate education and not to provide religious training or theological education."

(2) "The General Assembly may also provide for a state agency or authority to assist in borrowing money for construction of educational facilities at such institutions, provided that the Commonwealth shall not be liable for any debt created by such borrowing."

Under the Virginia Constitution as it now stands, as construed by the state supreme court in the landmark case of Almond v. Day, 197 Va. 419, 89 S.E. 2d 851 (1955), students at church-related or sectarian colleges are ineligible for the teacher education scholarships now given by the State Board of Education; and such colleges may not borrow construction funds from any state-supported borrowing agency.

Thirteen of Virginia's seventeen private colleges are church-connected. The only institutions classifiable as nonsectarian are Hampton Institute, Hollins College, Sweet Briar College, and Washington and Lee.

If again approved by the regular session of the legislature in 1970, and adopted at a popular election later in that year, the amendment could become effective July 1, 1971. Thereafter state teacher scholarships could go to students in church-related colleges as well as those in public and nonsectarian private colleges; and bonds to finance construction could be sold through a state borrowing agency, bearing lower rates of interest than otherwise.

WISCONSIN. Additional breakdowns, amplifying Table 11, GRAPEVINE page 848, for fiscal year 1969-70:

Table 17. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Wisconsin, fiscal year 1969-70, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Wisconsin - Madison	\$52,552
Hospitals	3,779
University Extension	9,783
Subtotal, UW Madison-	\$66,114
U W -Milwaukee	17,885
U W -Green Bay	4,860
U W -Parkside	3,348
University Center System	4,417
University-wide	4,159
Subtotal, U of W -	\$100,785+
Wisconsin State Universities	
Oshkosh	9,534
Whitewater	7,666
Eau Claire	7,141
Stevens Point	6,473
La Crosse	5,369
Platteville	4,703
Stout (Menomonie)	4,629
River Falls	3,781
Superior	3,696
Branch campuses	
Barron	503
Richland	453
Fond du Lac	435
Medford	171
Bd Regents of State U's	1,375
Subtotal, St U's -	\$55,927
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education	9,550
County Teachers Colls	733
Total +	166,995

+ This total is larger than the amount previously reported because it includes a supplemental appropriation of \$1,143,744 to cover cost of a revised pay plan for classified employees of the University of Wisconsin, not included in the previous report.