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

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Number 115	May 1968	_Page	735
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	GRAPEVINE		
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affecting e	education at any level. There is no charg	e Ior	, L
	but recipients are asked to send timely n		ces
regarding p	pertinent events in their respective state	<u> </u>	
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THIRTY-FOUR STATES MAINTAIN TWO-YEAR GAINS OF 451%; EIGHT-YEAR GAINS OF 217%

Table 8. Appropriations of state tax funds for annual operating expenses of higher education in thirty-four states for fiscal year 1968-69, in thousands of dollars, showing dollar gains and percentage gains over most recent two years and over eight years since fiscal year 1960-61.

mengishalifikanggangka di kabala	Fiscal year:	s ending in	odd numbers	1967-69		1961-69)
States	1960-61	1966-67	1968-69	2-yr gain	%	8-yr gain	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Thirty	states reported 733,027	in Table 5, 1,575,448	GRAPEVINE page 2,296,393	730 720,945	45 ³ /4	1,563,366	2 13 4
Arizona	16,218	40,492	55,121	14,629	36	38,903	239
Georgia	26,605	59,193	103,091*	43,898	74.	76,486	287]
Kentuck	y 19,672	63,166	82,350	19,184	30ફું	62,678	318 1
Marylan	•	61,567	79,742	18,175	29 1	54,576	217
34 state		1,799,866	2,616,697	816,831	a de la company de la comp	1,796,009	
Weighted average percentages of gain -				•	45 5		217

^{*} Georgia's actual appropriations aggregate \$112,523,949, including \$9,642,974 for employers' contributions to employees' fringe benefits; but this item having not been reported for earlier years, it is omitted here in order to maintain comparability from year to year. This has the effect of doing less than justice to Georgia when compared with other states reporting appropriations for employees' fringe benefits.

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ARIZONA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, <u>fiscal year 1968-69</u>:

Table 9. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Arizona, <u>fiscal year 1968-69</u>, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions Sums appr	opriated
	(2)
U of Arizona	\$24,271
Arizona State U	17,890
Northern Arizona U	6,150
Subtotal, st u's - \$48,311	
Junior colleges -	19.3
Maricopa *	4,994
Yuma County **	633
Graham County @	552
Cochise County @@	542
State Jr Coll Board	89_
Subtotal, jr colls - \$6,810	100
Total	55,121

- * Three campuses: Phoenix College, Glendale College, Mesa College.
- ** Arizona Western College.
- @ Eastern Arizona College.
- @@ Cochise College.

The total for fiscal year 1968-69 seems to be a gain of 36 per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1966-67, two years earlier. The 8-year gain since 1960 appears to be 239 per cent. These rates of gain, hovering around the nationwide averages, have not kept pace with Arizona's rapid rate of population growth.

The legislature of 1968 appropriated a total of \$10\frac{1}{4}\$ million for capital improvements at the three state universities, and \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ million for capital outlays for the junior colleges. Maricopa County's share of this latter was slightly over \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ million, plus another separate appropriation of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ million contingent upon the building of a new campus in Scottsdale.

CALIFORNIA. The legislature's Joint Committee on Higher Education, after study of the organization, governance, and financing of the state's universities and colleges, has issued a report of some of its preliminary findings.

- (1) It rejects the suggested introduction of tuition fees at the University and the public colleges, and opposes any circumvention by the comparable increasing of "student fees" which would accomplish the same purpose under another name.
- (2) It is at least tentatively critical of the over-rigid features of the much publicized and greatly over-rated "Master plan" of 1960, partly ossified into law in the Donohoe Act. The plan layer-caked the public institutions into a three-tiered structure: the Junior Colleges, the State Colleges, and the multi-campus University.

A ceiling of 27,500 students was prescribed for the size of any campus of the University, and unrealistically high scholastic standards for admission were fixed for the University, with somewhat lower standards for the state colleges. Only the junior colleges are "opendoor" colleges.

The most odious feature is the effort to "cork up" the ambition of any institution to expand upward or down-ward to meet urgent local needs. Each one is frozen into a limited mold from which it is apparently never expected to escape.

Of this, the Joint Legislative Committee says pointedly: "Functional assignments to classes of institutions rather than to individual institutions may be a bar to flexible educational planning." It proposes to study alternative ways of "breaking down the barriers that have been built up."

This welcome attention to flexibility is gratifying to GRAPEVINE, always a tart critic of the rigidities of California's "master plan."

GEORGIA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1968-69:

Table 10. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Georgia, <u>fiscal year</u> 1968-69, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Georgia	\$29,633
Ag Exten Serv	4,220 4, 220
Ag Experiment Stas	3,811
<u>Continuing Edn Ctr</u>	913
Subtotal, U Ga - \$38	,577
Georgia Inst of Tech	
Engrng Experiment	
Engrng Exten Divis	
Southern Technical	<u>Inst 946</u>
Subtotal, GIT - \$13,	175
Medical College of G	
Talmadge Memorial	
Subtotal, MC of Ga -	
Georgia State College	
Georgia Southern Col	
West Georgia College	
Valdosta State Coll	1 - Land 2,015
Fort Valley St Coll	1,933
Ga Southwestern Coll	
Albany State College	1,582
Ga Coll at Milledgev	
Savannah State Colle	-
Augusta College	425, 1
Armstrong St Coll	1,294
North Georgia Coll	1,017
Columbus College	965
Middle Ga College	1,234
A Baldwin Ag Coll	1,055
Kennesaw Jr Coll	1,020 1,020
Macon Jr Coll	1
Albany Jr Coll	722
South Georgia Coll	694
Dalton Jr Coll	632
Gainesville Jr Coll	620
Brunswick Jr Coll	606
Regents of U System	864
State Tech Serv Prog	
Regents' Scholarship	
Graduate Scholarship	
Regents, for Jr Coll	
Regional Education	85
State aid to local j	
Interest of const de	
<u>Unallocated</u>	210
Total **	103,091
(Continued i	n next column)

Continued from preceding column — Footnotes to Table 10.

NOTE: The legislative appropriation is made to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, and the Board allocates sums to the several institutions and services.

* Georgia has nine state junior colleges (named above); but there is also a state-aided <u>local</u> public junior college which has been in operation for several years in the Atlanta area (DeKalb Junior College at Clarkston).

** This total does not include the sum of \$9,642,974 for employer contributions to the fund for the retirement benefits of teachers in the University System, now for the first time appropriated to the Board of Regents, but in former years appropriated to the state teachers' retirement system.

The comparable sums for earlier years are not reported; and hence, to maintain a semblance of accuracy in the comparison of fiscal year 1968-69 with earlier years it is necessary to omit this item of substantial size. The actual total of state tax-fund appropriations for fiscal year 1968-69 is \$112,523,949, including \$9,642,974 for employer contributions.

The omission of this item prevents serious distortion of the rates of increase from year to year; and its inclusion, along with comparable sums for the earlier years, would probably make little or no change in the overall year-to-year ratios.

On the other hand, the omission of this item makes Georgia's statewide total about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent smaller than it actually is, in comparison with those of other states whose tax contributions to university employees' retirement are reported.

This is illustrative of the perplexities that are inevitable in the effort to achieve a reasonably close approach to both vertical (year to year) and horizontal (state to state) comparability. It will be solved as GRAPEVINE's reporting grows in accuracy and comprehensiveness, but such problems will never entirely disappear. They have to be met with a degree of tolerance, recognizing that absolutely exact comparability is not attainable, and fortunately so.

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

KENTUCKY. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1968-70:

Table 11. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Kentucky, <u>biennium 1968-70</u>, by separate fiscal years, in thousands of dollars.

- <u> </u>		
Institutions	1968-69	1969-70
組入性 (1)	(2)	(3).
U of Kentucky *	\$47,287	\$51,706
Western Kentucky U	9,0 5 6	11,703
Eastern Kentucky U	8,547	10,578
Murray State U	6,214	8 ,15 2
Morehead State U	5,540	7,29 0
Kentucky State Coll	2,170	2,586
U of Louisville **	3,1 00	3,100
Council on Pub H Edn	435	<u>363</u>
Totals	82,350	95,478

- The sums include the Medical School and the Ag Experiment Station and the Ag Extension Service, and also an appropriation of \$330,000 for the biennium for a "community college" (branch of the U of Kentucky) at Madisonville in western Kentucky.
- ** This university is a state-subsidized municipal institution. House Resolution 91, adopted by the 1968 legislature, authorizes it to become a state institution and requests the Board of Trustees of the U of Louisville and the Board of Trustees of the U of Kentucky to develop a plan of affiliation for the two universities.

The total for fiscal year 1968-69 appears to be a gain of $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1966-67, two years earlier. The 8-year gain since 1960-61 seems to be $318\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

An act of 1968 establishes Northern Kentucky State College in the three populous counties of the northern enclave containing Covington, Fort Thomas, and other cities; and directs the governor to appoint its Board of Regents with terms beginning July 1, 1968.

MARYLAND. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, <u>fiscal year 1968-69</u>:

Table 12. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Maryland, fiscal year 1968-69, in thousands of dollars.

09, in thousands of do	TTST	('8',
Institutions S	ums	appropriated
(1)		(2)
U of Maryland (incl medi	cal	\$52,173
units, Ag Exp Sta, Ag	Exte	en
Service, branch campus	es)	
State colleges -		
Towson State College		5,134
Morgan State College		3,963
Frostburg State Coll		2,718
Salisbury State Coll		1,329
Bowie State College		1,490
Coppin State College		1,171
St. Mary's Coll of Md		<u>7</u> 88
Subtotal, st c's - \$16,5	93	
State Scholarship Board		3,086
Higher Edn Loan Corp		1,365
Bd of Trustees of St Col		1,104
Advisory Council for H E	dn_	185
State aid for junior col	ls	5,236
Total		79,742

The total for fiscal year 1968-69 appears to be a gain of $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1966-67, two years earlier. The 8-year gain since 1960 seems to be 217 per cent, not far from the nationwide average among the fifty states.

No appropriations to private colleges, either denominational or non-sectarian, have been reported for fiscal year 1968-69. For the preceding fiscal year (1967-68), small sums for operating expenses were appropriated to thirteen private institutions, including the Johns Hopkins University, St. Johns College, and various church-related colleges. If the state has discontinued this practice, the change is probably a result of the Maryland Court of Appeals decision of 1966 in Horace Mann League v. Board of Public Works, holding appropriations to denominationally-dominated colleges to be in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN DESCENDING ORDER OF APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967-68

Table 13. \$2 million to \$1.5 million

Table 14. \$1.5 million to \$1.2 million

Institutions Sums Appropriated	Institutions Sums Appropriated
(1)	(1)
Grand Valley St Coll (Mich) \$1,985	N Mex Inst Mining & Technol \$1,476
Concord Coll (W Va) 1,978	N D School of Science 1,449
Lock Haven St Coll (Pa) 1,964	Arkansas A&M Coll 1,436
Kentucky State College 1,900	Rhode Island Junior College 1,436
Gorham St Tchrs Coll (Me) 1,848	Farmington St T C (Me) 1,351
Continue of Tolles Soul (110)	The second secon
Western State Coll (Colo) 1,831	U of Miami Med Sch (Fla) + 1,343
Adams St Coll (Colo) 1,817	East Central St Coll (Okla) 1,330
J Connally Tech Inst (Tex) 1,793	Georgia Southwestern Coll 1,329
Southwestern St C (Okla) 1,774	Savannah St Coll (Ga) 1,329
Salem St Coll (Mass) 1,770	Alcorn A&M Coll (Miss) 1,327
, and the second of the second	
Dominguez Hills St C (Cal) 1,759	Delta State Coll (Miss) 1,326
Fort Valley St Coll (Ga) 1,698	Glenville St Coll (W Va) 1,324
Madison College (Va) 1,696	Western New Mexico U 1,320
Black Hills St C (S D) 1,677	Wayne St Coll (Nebr) 1,315
Virginia Military Inst 1,673	Winston-Salem St C (N C) 1,313
Huntsville Br, U of Ala 1,666	Salisbury St Coll (Md) 1,290
Miss State Coll for Women 1,661	Albany St Coll (Ga) 1,285
Eastern Conn St Coll 1,648	Miss Valley St Coll (Miss) 1,284
Valdosta St Coll (Ga) 1,637	Shepherd St Coll (W Va)
Jackson St Coll (Miss) 1,636	Philadelphia Coll Osteopathy + 1,275
THE	
New Mexico Highlands U 1,623	Longwood Coll (Va) 1,266
Arkansas Polytechnic Coll 1,622	Pembroke St Coll (N C)
Southern St Coll (Ark) 1,605	Radford College (Va) 1,262
Bridgewater St Coll (Mass) 1,579	Women's Coll of Georgia 1,246
Alabama College 1,567	Coll of So Utah
Azabana Jorzogo	and the control of the control of the
Minot St Coll (N D) 1,537	Northern Va Technical Coll 1,220
Tarleton St Coll (Texas) 1,522	Northern Montana College 1,210
Hahnemann Med Coll & Hosp + 1,503	Augusta College (Ga) 1,206
	The control of the Angel of the
+ Private medical college, state-	+ Private medical college, state-
subsidized.	subsidized.

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