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GRAPEVINE

Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

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"It is my hope that you will carefully consider all proposals in the area of higher education, and that students not be required to bear a disproportionately heavy load of increasing operating costs."

-- Governor Otis R. Bowen of Indiana, to the Indiana General Assembly in Joint Session, January 24, 1973.

Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on page 1126 (reverse hereof).

"All evidence indicates that millions of students not in higher education are basically as bright and able as those who are. Clearly, simple morality urges the opening of opportunities to these people as fast as possible. Education should not be shut off on the pretext that too many people have too much of it."

THE BEST ESSAY ON HIGHER EDUCATION PUBLISHED WITHIN TEN YEARS

We reserve this page to express our admiration for "Manpower Management and Higher Education," a ten-page article by Howard R. Bowen, published in the current Winter 1973 number of the Educational Record, the quarterly issued by the American Council on Education at One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Howard R. Bowen, now 64, had a distinguished career as an economist in two Big Ten universities; in the U. S. Department of Commerce and for the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation; and with a large trust company in New York City. He was for four years a member of the Federal Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, and for five years a member of the Brookings Institution's National Committee on Government Finance. He has executed high-level specialized foreign missions in Japan, Thailand, and Yugoslavia.

He was president of Grinnell College nine years, and president of the University of Iowa five years. Since 1969 he is professor of economics in the Claremont Graduate School and chancellor of the Claremont University Center in California.

Every paragraph of "Manpower Management and Higher Education" is full of wisdom, expressed with precision and grace.

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IDAHO. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses fiscal year 1973-74, in thousands of dollars.

Table 6. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Idaho, fiscal year 1973-74, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
University of Idaho	\$12,900
Agricultural Research	1,879
Agricultural Extension	1,200
Subtotal, U of I -	\$15,979
Idaho State University	9,513
Boise State College	7,620
Lewis-Clark State College	1,195
State Board of Education	257
WICHE	760
Forestry Research	75
Short-term Applied Research	50
Subtotal, SBE -	\$1,142
Edn Commission of States	10
State Aid to Jr Colleges	1,801
Voc-Tech Schools*	2,906
Contingency Fund	400
Total	40,566

* Estimated.

The total for fiscal year 1973-74 appears to be a gain of 18 3/4 per cent over the comparable figure two years earlier.

NEW YORK. Bearing date of November 1, 1972, Education Beyond High School: The Regents' Statewide Plan for the Development of Post-Secondary Education, 1972, is a lithoprinted document of 541 pages--no less-- the third of the quadrennial publications which the Regents are mandated to produce by Section 237, Subdivision 5 of the Education Law.

Different in scope and approach from its two predecessors, this document encompasses every sort of education beyond high school, including the training provided by business and industrial firms, private proprietary schools, "trade

(Continued in next column)

NEW YORK (Cont'd from preceding column) schools" and the like, as well as other newer forms of "non-collegiate post-secondary education."

The plan addresses itself in large part to eleven "priority concerns": (1) economics and finance, (2) student aids, (3) lifetime education, (4) humanistic values, (5) vertical and lateral mobility in the education continuum, (6) governance, (7) regionalism, (8) delivery systems, (9) research, (10) manpower shortages and surpluses, and (11) community services.

Projecting the financial resources needed for operating expenses in 1980-81 (using gross operating income, including, in addition to state tax funds appropriated, moneys derived from other sources) the Regents say the gross contribution from all sources for the State University of New York will rise from \$585 million in 1972-73 to \$1,066 million in 1980-81. For the City University of New York, the change will be from \$283 million to \$503 million; and for the community colleges, \$246 million to \$450 million. The private colleges and universities are expected to go from \$1,271 million to \$1,902 million, continuing to be derived about 90 per cent from non-state-tax sources.

One observation made by the Regents regarding graduate enrollments and programs from 1970 to 1980 is that this decade is one of great bulge in the population aged 22-35, illustrated in the graph appearing on the reverse of this page. From 1965 to 1970 this age-group in New York State grew from 2.63 million to 2.84 million, a gain of 8 per cent; but 1970 to 1980 it will grow from 2.84 million to 4.05 million, a gain of 43 per cent.

This spurt of numbers in the age-group from which most graduate students come, considered in connection with the growing numbers completing undergraduate education, is sure to have an expansive effect on the needs and demands for graduate education.

* * * * *

UPWARD WAVE OF POPULATION AGED 22 - 35 FROM 1970 TO 1980 AND BEYOND TENDS TO SUPPORT
EXPANSION OF GRADUATE ENROLLMENTS AND PROGRAMS

The figure below, based on the population trend in New York State, is more or less representative of nationwide trends. The ensuing decade will be marked by steep increase in the numbers of persons aged 22 - 35, the age group for graduate study.

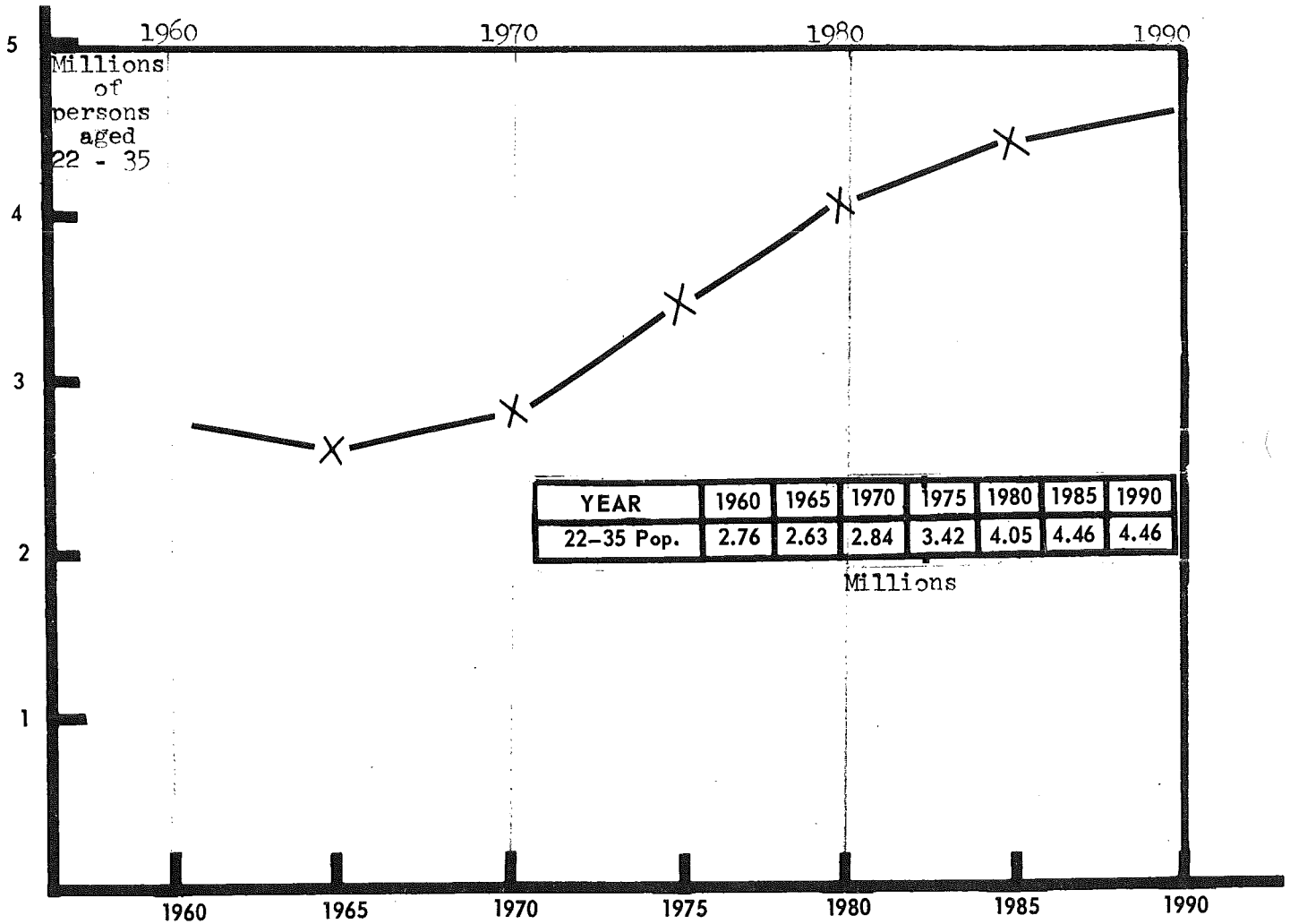


FIGURE 1, POPULATION AGES IN NEW YORK STATE BETWEEN 22-35, 1960-1990 (IN MILLIONS)

SOURCE: Page 51 of Education Beyond High School: The Regents Statewide Plan for the Development of Post-Secondary Education, 1972. Albany 12210: The University of the State of New York and State Education Department, November 1, 1972. 541 pp. litho.

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SOUTH CAROLINA. Act No. 1206 of 1972 permits male students who are residents of the state to enroll in Winthrop College summer sessions. During the regular academic year male students may not enroll at Winthrop unless they have previously completed two years of college. They are not permitted to live on the campus.

At the general election of November 1976 a statewide referendum will determine whether Winthrop College is to continue as an all-female institution, or become coeducational.

It will be recalled that on March 8, 1971 the United States Supreme Court affirmed the decision of a special three-judge federal court in South Carolina, to the effect that the state's exclusion of men from a state college with a long tradition of operation exclusively for women, supported by at least a respectable minority of expert educational opinion, does not constitute unconstitutional discrimination under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. (Williams v. McNair, (U.S.D.C., N.C.), 316 F. Supp. 134 (1970); affirmed by U. S. Supreme Court March 8, 1971.)

The Annual Report of the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education (January 1973) is a 64-page document, half text and half statistical appendices, briefly describing the organization and activities of the Commission during the preceding year, and including something of a picture of statewide education above the high school. One quotation:

"Full-time student enrollment at all South Carolina colleges and universities increased by 3.2 per cent in fall 1972, as compared to the previous year's totals. Enrollment in the public sector was up by 6.6 per cent, to nearly 37,000 students. The corresponding increase from 1970 to 1971 was 14 per cent. Full-time enrollment in the private sector decreased by 2.5 per cent to less than 21,000 students, compared to an increase of about 2 per cent in the previous year."

VIRGINIA. The Virginia Revised Constitution of 1971 includes, in Article VIII, an added Section 11:

"The General Assembly may provide for loans to students attending non-profit 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."

The same section also authorizes state assistance in borrowing money for the construction of buildings at such institutions, without the creation of any state debt.

The 1972 legislature enacted two acts: One providing for "tuition assistance" in the form of so-called loans to students; and the other providing grants or loans to students in nonsectarian private institutions, and loans to students in sectarian institutions.

Under both acts the so-called "loans" would be payable either in money or in "academic work" as represented by successful completion of the term in college. Thus the "loans," so far as successful students are concerned, would not be loans at all, but conditional grants.

The supreme court of Virginia, in a unanimous opinion written by Justice Harman and delivered September 1, 1972, looked through this transparency and declared both acts in violation of Sections 10 and 11 of Article VIII of the Virginia Constitution.

Article 10 prohibits appropriations of public funds "to any school or institution of learning not owned or exclusively controlled by the State or some political subdivision thereof," and provides for some exceptions; but the court believes that neither of the two acts of 1972 falls within the authorized exceptions.

The court thought the portion of the second act authorizing grants to students in nonsectarian institutions might have been upheld, but decided that since the act contained no severability clause, it was the legislative intent that the act should be a single indivisible unit and hence the whole was invalid. Miller v. Ayres, (Va.), 191 S. E. 2d 261 (September 1, 1972).

REGARD US CRITICALLY: WE ARE NOT INFALLIBLE

GRAPEVINE is primarily a reporter of appropriations of state tax funds for annual operating expenses of higher education. Its main reason for existence is that it circulates these reports promptly (generally near the beginning of the second quarter of the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made); which, to our knowledge, no other publication or agency attempts to do.

As we reiterate at intervals, this practice carries some built-in limitations. It means that GRAPEVINE's figures, when considered as segments of a long-term statistical enterprise, are necessarily preliminary figures, subject to some subsequent rectification. Thus occasionally we include a correction or a complete revision of the current tabulation for a particular state when data more recently received indicate that our original figures were somewhat in error.

Fortunately such errors are few, and usually so small as to be of not much consequence in the context of nationwide totals for the fifty states, although sometimes they may be painful when viewed from the standpoint of a single institution or even of a single small state. All GRAPEVINE can do in such cases is circulate the correction if it is more than negligible, and see that it goes into future segments of our fifty-state summary tables (published usually in November by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges) 1/, and into our summaries of longer periods, two of which have been published by the Interstate Printers and Publishers, of Danville, Illinois 61832, covering respectively periods of ten years (1960-1969) and three years (1970-1972 inclusive). 2/

In all of these publications, as well as in our requests for data that go out to the fifty states annually, we reprint our one-page statement of "What the Figures Are Intended to Mean"; and we can generally compliment our sources on their accurate adherence to the detailed requests embodied. An example of one of these details is our insistence that income from student fees must be separated from appropriations of state tax funds. This one matter has caused grotesque distortions and practically destroyed interstate and interinstitutional comparability, and continues to do so, in many publications emanating from state and federal official sources, thus giving GRAPEVINE another good reason for existence.

We believe GRAPEVINE and its progeny are of value on the front line of the public financing of higher education, and of this we are proud; but we regret that we are sometimes taken too literally, and relied upon too religiously. Let us repeat that "Neat statistical tabulations unavoidably tend to foster exaggerated impressions of uniformity, symmetry, and comparability. All the states have different economic and social settings. Every institution of higher education is in important respects at variance from any other. It would be a serious error to assume that they are alike and precisely comparable."

1/ The most recent edition is Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1972-73. Washington: Office of Research and Information, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036. 30 pp. offset.

2/ A Record of Progress, 1959-1960 through 1968-1969, and A Record of Progress, 1969-70 through 1971-72. Danville, Illinois: Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Jackson at Van Buren, Danville, Illinois 61832. Large format (14" x 17") 45 pp. and 62 pp. offset.