

Higher Education: More Money from the State House

For the past 8 years the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges has been checking the performance of the states with respect to their support of higher education. The findings from the association's latest survey,* released on 15 October, suggest that, while there is

no reason for jubilation, neither is there cause for pessimism.

For the year 1967-68, the report says, the states have appropriated \$4.4 billion in tax funds for the operating expenses of their institutions of higher learning—more than three times as much as they appropriated in 1959-60. This achievement is impressive, even though part of the money goes for hospitals, experiment stations, and various other facilities run under university auspices. The states' performance "discomforts and dumbfounds the

* Entitled "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1967-68," the report is available in limited number from the Office of Institutional Research, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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 2 YEARS AND OVER 8 YEARS

States	Fiscal years ending in even numbers				1966-68		1960-68	
	1959-60	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	2-yr. gain	%	8yr. gain	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ala	\$ 21,283	\$ 29,133	\$ 40,327	\$ 58,192	\$ 17,865	44½	\$ 36,909	173½
Alaska	2,111	4,817	6,108	8,619	2,511	41	6,508	308
Ariz	14,042	25,683	35,459	46,281	10,822	30½	32,239	229½
Ark	13,551	20,369	28,722	38,985	10,263	35-3/4	25,434	187-3/4
Cal	188,604	301,304	413,103	534,075	120,972	29½	345,471	183
Colo	17,271	35,279	44,073	61,856	17,783	40½	44,585	258
Conn	12,273	18,585	31,060	53,655	22,595	72½	41,382	337
Del	3,731	5,831	7,390	11,313	3,923	53	7,582	203
Fla	40,392	68,143	95,476	128,109	32,633	34	87,717	217
Ga	24,058	35,270	50,859	87,369	36,510	71-3/4	63,311	263
Hawaii	4,958	10,867	17,006	26,320	9,314	55	21,362	431
Idaho	8,799	11,203	15,490	20,101	4,611	30	11,302	128½
Ill	90,289	148,170	204,403	301,136	96,733	47½	210,847	233½
Ind	45,463	70,866	90,105	132,628	42,523	47	87,165	191-3/4
Iowa	34,630	48,275	61,284	85,773	24,489	40	51,143	147½
Kansas	25,036	38,390	48,598	59,003	10,405	21½	33,967	135½
Ky	14,954	32,164	49,507	74,371	24,864	50½	59,417	397½
La	40,062	55,847	72,318	93,123	20,805	29	53,061	132½
Maine	3,356	9,099	12,771	18,167	5,396	42½	14,811	441½
Md	23,818	34,812	48,275	67,700	19,425	40½	43,882	184-3/4
Mass	12,167	19,874	32,022	57,667	25,645	80	45,500	374
Mich	95,599	115,604	176,380	231,567	55,187	31½	135,968	142½
Minn	36,173	49,710	65,211	95,034	29,823	45½	58,861	162½
Miss	15,118	19,873	25,931	36,720	10,789	41½	21,602	143
Mo	24,744	44,526	62,168	92,934	30,766	49½	68,190	275
Mont	11,230	12,177	14,749	21,375	6,626	45	10,145	90½
Nebr	15,217	18,820	21,894	33,248	11,354	52	18,031	118½
Nev	3,682	6,042	7,114	11,773	4,659	65½	8,091	220
N H	3,973	5,146	7,335	9,201	1,866	25½	5,228	131½
N J	21,982	40,020	50,826	83,758	32,932	65	61,776	281
N M	11,165	15,960	21,649	28,954	7,305	33-3/4	17,789	159½
N Y	78,546	182,918	283,722	431,212	147,490	52	352,666	449
N C	28,419	46,768	76,323	106,550	30,227	39½	78,131	275
N D	9,368	12,079	13,989	19,888	5,899	42	10,520	112½
Ohio	43,331	60,670	85,045	150,527	65,482	77	107,196	247½
Okla	27,014	33,505	41,867	46,858	4,991	12	19,844	73½
Ore	28,719	39,923	49,252	67,305	18,053	36½	38,586	134½
Pa	43,471	66,064	102,611	150,000*	47,389*	46½*	106,529*245*	
R I	4,477	7,963	12,868	18,401	5,533	43	13,924	311
S C	12,113	17,360	21,403	35,148	13,745	64½	23,035	190
S D	8,128	10,133	15,987	16,992	1,005	6½	8,864	109
Tenn	17,022	28,324	41,106	64,472	23,366	57	47,450	279
Texas	71,021	114,924	165,301	234,109	68,808	41½	163,088	229½
Utah	13,139	19,154	24,891	33,695	8,804	35½	20,556	156½
Vt	3,264	4,986	6,395	10,304	3,909	61	7,040	215½
Va	25,544	35,858	40,830	74,335	33,505	83	48,791	191
Wash	46,909	69,913	94,979	137,051	42,072	44½	90,142	192
W Va	16,919	21,875	32,294	44,448	12,154	37-3/4	27,529	163
Wis	37,834	51,490	78,451	131,505	53,054	67½	93,671	247½
Wyo	4,935	6,707	8,771	11,123	2,352	26-3/4	6,188	125½
Totals	1,399,904	2,182,473	3,053,698	4,392,930	1,339,232	44	2,993,026	214
Weighted averages	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Estimated. Report not available when this tabulation was completed Sept. 30, 1967

Table prepared by the Office of Institutional Research, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

many who were saying in 1957-58 that the unprecedented appropriations of that year were . . . the absolute all-time maximum that the states could afford," says M. M. Chambers, professor of education at Indiana University, who prepared the report for the association's Office of Institutional Research.

A fast-rising gross national product, increasing from \$441 billion in 1957 to an estimated \$783 billion this year, has made the affluent society more affluent than ever. It has thus contributed to the growing public demands on university education, the high church of middle-class culture. But, at the same time, the increasing gross national product has made it easier for the states to accommodate these demands by enlarging their tax base.

Chambers predicts that further substantial increases in state support of college and university budgets are to be expected. "They will continue through the 1970's, without hardship," he says, "because some of the gains come automatically from economic growth without changes in taxation. The state revenue systems are susceptible of almost constant improvement to make them more productive and more equitable, and can become thrice as productive as they now are."

Former Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina, who has been making a "Study of the American States" sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation, agrees that a large potential exists for growth of state revenues. In his book *Storm over the States*, published recently by McGraw-Hill, Sanford points out that seven states still have no broad-based general sales tax, 13 are without an individual income tax, and 11 have no corporate income tax. Moreover, he says, "Several of the states that do have these taxes limit their effectiveness as revenue producers by exemptions of various types."

Sanford proposes that Congress enact a tax-credit plan whereby taxpayers would deduct all or part of their state income tax payments from their federal tax obligation. The purpose would be not to give relief to taxpayers, but to encourage all states to have an income tax with rates appropriate to their needs. Sanford also favors adoption of a modest "tax-sharing" program, with perhaps 2 percent of federal income tax revenues returned to the states for unrestricted use. But this,

he says, should follow action by the states to put their tax houses in order, enactment of a tax-credit plan, and consolidation of the numerous federal grants to the states into fewer, broader grant-in-aid programs.

As the Chambers report underscored, the tapping of the potential for increased state tax support of higher education must not be long delayed, for student enrollments and operating costs at the state colleges and universities continue to climb rapidly. And, great as they have been, the increases in state support have not enabled the public institutions either to avoid tuition increases or to meet the quality standards set by the private institutions. The tuition increases have fallen most heavily, of course, on students from low-income families, who make up a large part of the student body at most public institutions.

By some criteria, the quality gap between public and private institutions has been widening. For example, in the private colleges and universities the student-faculty ratio fell by 18 percent during the decade 1953-63, while in the public institutions the ratio increased by 10 percent. Also, the public universities still have not caught up with the private universities in raising faculty salaries. For instance, on the average, a full professor at a state university got \$15,028 in 1966; his counterpart at a private university got \$17,390.

When financial resources are limited, the private schools can protect their standards by refusing to admit more students—an option often not open to a public institution. Indeed, according to the Chambers report, since 1951 total college and university enrollment has increased from about 2 million to 6½ million, and three out of every four of the additional students have entered a public institution. Such pressure puts the public higher-education establishment under great strain, especially in states (such as Massachusetts) which once depended heavily on private institutions, and in those (such as Mississippi) which have had to build up from a very low base of support.

In short, most states recently have been making a strong effort to support their institutions, but the states can do, and will have to do, still better. The needs of the state colleges and universities are such that substantial increases in support from both state and federal sources seem necessary.

—LUTHER J. CARTER

APPOINTMENTS

James B. Campbell, research professor of neurosurgery, New York University School of Medicine, to director of the newly established Milbank Research Laboratories, a joint endeavor of the New York University School of Medicine and the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled. . . . **L. R. Christensen**, New York University School of Medicine, to director of animal facilities, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto. . . . **Kenneth Shulman**, director of neurosurgery, Children's Hospital and associate professor of neurological surgery, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, to director of the newly established division of pediatrics, Albert Einstein College of Medicine. . . . **John N. Couch**, Kenan professor, University of North Carolina, will retire after 45 years at the university. . . . **Harold Barnes**, senior principal scientific officer, Scottish Marine Biological Association, and editor of the *Annual Review of Oceanography and Marine Biology*, to visiting professor in the biology department and the Institute for Marine Science, Adelphi University, Garden City, New York, for the fall semester. . . . **Lord Penney**, head of the British Atomic Energy Authority, to rector, Imperial College, London. He will be succeeded by **John M. Hill**, who has been in charge of production for the authority since 1964. . . . **Thomas P. Almy**, professor of medicine, Cornell University College of Medicine, and director, second (Cornell) medical division of Bellevue Hospital, to chairman of the department of medicine, Dartmouth Medical School; and **James C. Strickler**, assistant to the president, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, and assistant professor of medicine, Cornell University College of Medicine, to associate dean and associate professor of medicine, Dartmouth Medical School. . . . **Paul Greengard**, director, department of biochemistry, Geigy Research Laboratories, Ardsley, N.Y., to director, department of neuropharmacology in the newly established Institute for Basic Research in Mental Retardation, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, Staten Island. . . . **F. Lyth Hudson**, member of the department of polymer and fiber science, University of Manchester, England, to the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin, on a National Science Foundation fellowship.

RECENT DEATHS

Gordon W. Allport, 69; professor of psychology, and former chairman of the psychology department, Harvard University; 9 October.

Lela V. Barton, 65; retired plant physiologist, Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, N.Y.; 31 July.

Francis T. Coleman, 58; former medical director of Catholic University; 15 October.

George F. Dick, 87; former chairman of the department of medicine, University of Chicago, and co-developer of a vaccine for scarlet fever; 11 October.

Lewis K. Downing, 71; dean emeritus of the School of Engineering and Architecture, Howard University; 19 October.

Howard E. Higbie, 57; director of strategic analysis, Center for Navy Analyses; 3 October.

Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, 70; Nobel prize winner in chemistry, retired professor of chemistry, Balliol College, Oxford, and former president of the Royal Society; 9 October.

Clearhos G. Logothetis, 53; head of the Middle East-South Asian section, Office of the Foreign Secretary, National Academy of Sciences; 16 October.

Charles R. Niffenegger, 44; supervisory research chemistry, underwater explosions division, Naval Ordnance Laboratory; 29 September.

A. Nelson Sayre, 66; retired chief of Ground Water Branch, and staff scientist, Water Resources Division, U.S. Geological Survey; 12 October.

Hugo H. Schaefer, 75; dean emeritus of Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Long Island University; 27 September.

Waldemar T. Schaller, 85; former chief mineralogist of the U.S. Geological Survey; 28 September.

Frederick W. Schwartz, 84; professor emeritus of analytical chemistry, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; 25 September.

William V. Silverberg, 70; one of the founders of the Academy of Psychoanalysis and first president of the Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis; 10 October.

Robert C. Tyron, 66; former chairman of the department of psychology, University of California, Berkeley; 27 September.

Bertram Vogel, 49; head of the psychology department, Newark State College; 28 September.