

It is in the back of this written testimony. It is done State by State with the grand total at the bottom. The only ones that are not in there are Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and the various territories.

There we had no way to get hold of them. There was no way to get the data in time for this meeting. So I believe I will close here although there is a good deal more said in the written material and see if there are any questions or comments that you care to make.

Mrs. GREEN. I thank you very much, Dr. Morton.

What do you envision as the role of State higher education tomorrow? How far would you go?

Mr. MORTON. Eventually, you mean, in all states?

Mrs. GREEN. Yes.

Mr. MORTON. Well, one of our problems here is, obviously, there are lots of differences in terms of development in each State. What is happening, of course, as you well know, is that there are some 23 or 24 States now that have what is called a coordinating commission or board, or whatever it is called, which has a general coordinating overview of at least public higher education and in many cases, public and private.

For the most part, these are the same people who have been designated as the facilities commissions. We are a case in point of that.

I think the trend, and I think it is a proper trend, although not all my colleagues will agree with me, is toward a planning, coordinating, not a governing, overall board, which is going to attempt at least to see to it that some of these disruptions don't take place within our higher education systems, at least they can point with alarm when something begins to happen and have the right kind of information for the policymakers of the State or the National Government, if that is appropriate, at any given time in order to come up with on-the-scene kinds of information, recommendations, and the like.

I think this is the way of the future, Madam Chairman, I really do. Whether it is good or bad, of course, is a matter of opinion.

I happen, obviously, since I work for one, to think that it is a perfectly appropriate approach.

Mrs. GREEN. In your judgment, which States have moved the furthest in this?

Mr. MORTON. I would suspect that a State like Illinois is one of the outstanding examples of a State which has gone almost to the point where in many respects the board of higher education is a governing board.

That is, they have been delegated the power, the authority, by the State legislature, to make final decisions on new institutions, new programs, and these kinds of matters.

Mrs. GREEN. This is for public and private institutions?

Mr. MORTON. No; you cannot do that for private, of course. This is public.

Mrs. GREEN. This is a problem in higher education when you have so many more non-tax-supported institutions.

Mr. MORTON. I can say from my own personal experience, that this is a very difficult thing to deal with. Now the law that set up the Missouri commission says take account of the private institutions, in effect, and we are doing our best to do that, but I can assure you it is not easy to somehow or other wed them in so that it all makes sense.