



should play a major role in educating people to the arts, as it does in educating young people to sports in school athletic programs. A state arts agency, the report said, should not be responsive only to a few people in established organizations. The committee's council of 15 members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, would administer six programs at a cost to the state of \$4.5 million over the next year and a half. The programs were designed to get arts funding out of the hands of the few. As set forth in Gregorio's SB 484, they were:

- **An arts touring program**, to transport non-profit arts organizations based in California to outlying communities; the cost would be shared 50-50 between the state and the local sponsors.
- **A pilot ticket-voucher program**, called the Audience Development Fund, through which individuals could buy vouchers at some minimal cost and redeem them for a higher amount for tickets to presentations by non-profit performing-arts organizations.
- **Commissions to artists** on a matching-grant basis with counties, cities, art centers, and museums; the art works would be turned over to the local group for public exhibition.
- **A project grants program** that would specify what kinds of projects could be funded; panels selecting projects to be funded would have at least seven members, no more than two of whom could be affiliated with any grant applicant.
- **A technical assistance program** offering an ombudsman and technical consultants to arts organizations on a one-to-one matching basis.
- **An artists-in-education program** to fund contracts negotiated through local schools to purchase the services of artists and arts organizations for their schools.

People power

Gregorio's staff consultant, Peter Herman, described the committee's approach in these terms: "We don't want a state agency responsible to the arts industry. We want an agency responsible to the people of the state. The way to build a foundation for future state arts support is to involve all kinds of people in dispersed, diverse activities at the local level. Just giving grants doesn't involve the people out there."

The joint committee report was signed by all four

members, but Zenovich warned that he did not think the bill would be acceptable either to the Governor or to the arts community. In the end, each member of the committee introduced bills, but when the Legislature recessed in July only two were left — Zenovich's SB 1024 to appropriate \$1.5 million to the new California Arts Council and keep the program running much as before, and Assemblyman Julian Dixon's AB 1660, carrying a \$700,000 start-up appropriation for administration of the new council and whatever other purposes the council saw fit. Both measures have cleared their houses of origin. As for Gregorio's bill, it died in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

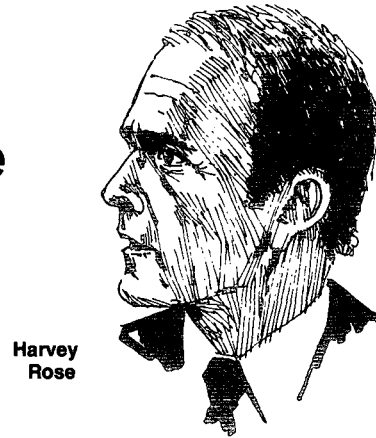
During the maneuvering for the four rival bills, Brown remained silent. Only in early June — five months after introduction of the budget — did Brown endorse a scaled-down version of the Dixon bill. Had Brown acted earlier, it might have been possible for the Legislature to agree on a plan that would have prevented the current lapse in state development of the arts. Gregorio thinks the battle is still far from over, however, because the Senate may insist on major changes in the Dixon bill, which was drafted in Brown's executive suite.

Legislative skepticism

Support of the arts sounds like a relatively simple issue for the Legislature to tackle. But many lawmakers are skeptical about any proposals for the funding of the arts. The attention given the issue in the Legislature is far greater than the public interest, because some of the state's wealthiest and most influential citizens (such as the Ahmanson and Chandler families) are especially interested in the subject. There is also the problem of who will run the commissions — performing artists, patrons, ordinary public members or some combination. Brown favors a board controlled by performing artists. The arts community opposed the Gregorio bill because of its "populist" thrust. Those who backed the senator will now probably attempt to kill the Brown plan as carried by Dixon. And there are those, like Senator Donald Grunsky, who are against any state support for the arts. "Individual tastes are hardly the place for government," he said, sounding not a little like the Governor on other issues.

If the Legislature fails to enact a program, the state stands to lose about \$500,000 next year from the National Endowment for the Arts. Perhaps that is the price to pay to avoid adopting a program that really satisfies no one. In the next few months, there may well be a rebirth of state support for the arts. But if the 1975 Legislature fails to solve the issue, it won't be for a lack of aspiring legislative authors.

The clipping of a thorny rose



Harvey
Rose

Gertrude Stein was wrong: A rose is *not necessarily* a rose is a rose. The Harvey Rose of Sacramento is not the Harvey Rose of San Francisco. Harvey Rose of Sacramento was the Legislature's auditor general, and he's a man without a friend under the golden dome across the street from the office from which the staff of 60 keeps an eye on how government spends the money the lawmakers appropriate. Harvey Rose of San Francisco, on the other hand, is the darling of the Board of Supervisors, which has just hired him back to be the city's budget analyst, the job he left in October 1973 to accept the state job. [See "Coming on strong: state's new auditor general," *CJ*, May 1974.]

At the press conference at City Hall July 15th announcing Rose's rehiring, effective September 1st, there was much quipping about how Sacramento was not yet ready for a nonpartisan, independent auditor — all the things Rose maintained after his firing in June that he was. Rose may be right. On the other hand, if that were entirely the case, one might expect to find a lot of regret in the auditor general's office at the loss of such a hard-hitting, independent leader. But there's not a wet eye in the house.

Rose's forte is auditing, not administering, apparently. And it may be that management of the big state office eluded him, in the sense that good management equates with good staff morale. Staff morale has been a problem in the office almost from the day Rose moved in, even though his arrival coincided with an increased budget and staff. His administration was placed under a cloud from the outset, when his chief deputy at the time, Walter Quinn, resigned with ominous statements about incipient revolution among the staff. Quinn's resignation was something less than a symbolic protest, however, since he had already applied for (and got) Rose's former job, which, incidentally, he abruptly resigned last month making room for Rose's return. In any case, Rose found himself called before his employer, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, in March 1974 to undergo reappraisal, though he emerged from that ordeal smelling like a, well, Rose.

Now, with two months to go in his two-year contract, that same committee (reconstituted and enlarged, however, from the one that hired him) gave Rose a unanimous vote of no-confidence. Why?

Rose's view

To Rose, the answer is summed up in terms reflected in the quips that sprung up around him at the San Francisco press conference: partisan interference.

The committee's chairman, Assemblyman Bob Wilson of San Diego, who has senatorial aspirations, was seeking to use Rose's staff for his own political gain, Rose charged; Wilson infringed on Rose's independence in June by holding up a report reflecting on the estimated 1975-76 budget surplus (Wilson said he did so because of the critical nature of the budget discussions then in progress); Wilson fired Rose's chief legal counsel, Jerry Bassett, over Rose's protest (Bassett subsequently landed a better-

paying job with the Legislative Counsel); Wilson ordered Rose to hire Linda Huffman, who had worked on the Assemblyman's reelection campaign, at higher than normal starting wages. "The real story here is not Harvey Rose," Harvey Rose told the press. "The real story is what Bob Wilson is trying to do with the office of Auditor General."

Rose went on to limn his position in the bold tones that characterized the many audit reports that flowed from his office during his brief tenure: "I've been told I'm naïve. Well, if being naïve is reporting the facts regardless of where the chips may fall, then you're damned right I'm naïve. They don't want a problem up here, and I've been a problem to a lot of people, Democrats and Republicans alike. I don't win many friends on my job, and I don't think it's my job to win friends. All I ask is that they let me do my job. . . ."

Wilson's view

Wilson countered by charging Rose with producing "sensationalized" reports and basing staff pay on the press coverage their audits generated. "I've never heard of anything like that before," Wilson said. He also charged Rose with granting himself "unauthorized" pay increases, which Wilson technically approved in signing the pay documents that crossed his desk but claims he didn't notice. The latest was a 30 percent raise for Rose, and it followed "exorbitant raises" of 41 percent to his chief deputy, 40 percent to two staff members, 30 percent to 13 others and 20 percent to another 37.

Wilson's view carried the day June 27th, when the committee, convened at Rose's request, voted to terminate the Auditor General's employment. That action followed by two days the committee's \$419,000 cut in Rose's proposed budget of \$1.7 million — that sum representing primarily the pay increases.

Just what an independent audit of the charges would turn up is debatable. What is certain is that the Auditor General's office did become far more aggressive under Rose's direction and its reports were cost-oriented and brief to the point of terseness. And Rose himself does not shy from press coverage, which put him in competition with his bosses, politicians all. His mistake was not in his reporting, but in his likening of himself and his office to A. Alan Post and the office Post has held with such nonpartisan distinction, that of Legislative Analyst.

The irreconcilable differences between Rose and Wilson's committee are thus less of substance than of temperament, less of competence than of personality. Whatever triggered them, though, is something San Francisco's politicians apparently love.

BRUCE KEPPEL

The end of growth - - -

A new era is dawning for California's institutions of higher learning. The era of rapid growth is over, and the so-called steady-state environment is upon us. In such a state, how should the major elements of higher education in California react? The following two articles — one written by an analyst outside the higher-education system, the other by a student member of the state's Postsecondary Education Commission — examine possible answers to that question.

the universities' new challenge

By JOHN A. WOODS

Without a break, most college students of the 1960s enrolled right out of high school. And they signed on in droves. Enrollment in California's two major segments of higher education — the University of California and the California State University and Colleges — more than doubled during the decade. Despite the addition of three new UC campuses and seven new CSUC campuses, construction could scarcely keep pace. New studies, however, indicate that the era of ever-increasing enrollment is near an end. The annual number of high-school graduates will soon decline and the percentage of graduates going on to college has begun to stabilize. In fact, recent estimates indicate that, after a period of very slow growth until 1980, enrollment in both UC and CSUC will begin to decline and not return to current levels until the mid-1990s.

But these estimates ignore one factor: As the traditional clientele of the state's colleges and universities — youth — diminishes, both UC and CSUC are reaching out to a new clientele — the adult, usually employed, frequently female and with family, and often living at some distance from a college campus. Older persons have always comprised a portion of college student bodies (principally in CSUC), but never before have they been so actively sought.

This recent surge of interest in broadening the representation in higher education stems largely from a growing awareness, nationwide, that college is not necessarily a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, nor an exclusive privilege of the young, but a right of all, regardless of age.

Importance of growth

But there may be another motive involved, too, especially in public institutions like UC and CSUC. They want to grow, and to grow they need new students. And growth is important because it generates additional resources, and the greater the available resources the more a campus can offer. Examples:

- **Faculty.** All campuses want an influx of new faculty each year, making it possible to staff new programs and expand existing ones.

- **Administrators.** If campuses want more deans, academic planners and program coordinators, they must demonstrate increasing student enrollment.

- **Library books.** One measure of a library's quality is the size of its holdings. In CSUC, the Legislature has set a goal of 40 volumes per full-time student. As long as enrollments increase, the number of library volumes will rise.

Growth also makes management a less perilous task in reducing the need to say no. Many campus presidents, for instance, want to guard against a tenure-heavy faculty in order to preserve academic flexibility.

New programs

The traditional college structure evolved to serve a basically homogeneous client — the student able to attend school full-time during normal working hours. The needs of the new, adult clientele are different and varied. This student requires evening and Saturday classes and short, intensive courses, among other innovations. Often, the school must move off campus, bringing higher education to the students, for if these new students have a common trait, it is their reduced mobility. Family, employment or geographical considerations often preclude the typical commute to campus. Here is what is being done:

University. At the University of California, part-time attendance was discouraged prior to initiation of the UC extended-university program in 1972. Few classes were scheduled in the evening or on Saturday, and all students were charged the same fees, regardless of the number of classes taken. Today, these obstacles are being removed. About half of the extended-university programs are offered on campus, usually evenings and afternoons, but the remaining programs — those offered off campus — have attracted most of the attention. One especially interesting program is a joint venture with CSUC in Ventura — one that we shall return to — but numerous others are available. UC Santa Barbara offers a masters of electrical engineering at Point Mugu Naval Base and UC Berkeley offers a masters in engineering in the San Francisco offices of Pacific Gas & Electric. While these programs are open to any qualified applicant, most of the students are employed on the site. Students enrolled in the extended university pay one-half of the regis-

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