

TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

SINCE SEVENTEENTH
1958 YEAR
Number 209 ----- December 1975 ----- Page 1337

GRAPEVINE
* * * * *

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

IN THIS ISSUE

SEVENTEEN MEGAVERSITIES.1338
FORTY-THREE MAJOR CAMPUSES1339
CORRECTIONS for pages 1328 and 1336 in recent issues . .1340
Massachusetts raises sales and income taxes for an
additional \$364 million1341
New York legislature enacts a new tax "package" for
New York City; temporary federal guarantee of
City's bonds now seems likely, to ease the 8-
month fiscal impasse; future of the City Uni-
versity's financing not yet settled1342

* * * * *

"We must dream of an aristocracy of achievement arising out of a democ-
racy of opportunity."
-- Thomas Jefferson

"The original rationale for government subsidization of higher education
was, and continues to be, sound: an educated citizenry contributes to the
common good."
--Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., president of Michigan State University.

"Scratch the green rind of a sapling repeatedly or wantonly twist it in
the soil, and a scarred or crooked oak will tell of the act for years to come.
So it is with the youngster: treat him unsympathetically or shut to his face
all the doors of educational institutions, and an uneducated or half-educated
youth may live a useless life to proclaim what men wantonly did by refusing
him all opportunities for college education."
-- Judge B. N. Banerjee of the High Court at Calcutta, India.

* * * * *

Table 87. SEVENTEEN MEGIVERSITIES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF STATE TAX FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975-76, WITH PERCENTAGES OF GAIN OVER TWO YEARS AND OVER TEN YEARS. (In thousands of dollars)

Megaversity	Year 1965-66	Year 1973-74	Year 1975-76	2-yr gain per cent	10-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State U of New York	149,946	547,781	707,188	29	372
U of California	203,770	452,114	584,585	29	187
U of Texas system	55,534	183,777	300,499	64	441
U of Wisconsin system	78,451	248,760	279,801	12	257
U of N C system	61,737	202,277	268,482	32	335
U of Illinois	98,182	185,405	218,841	18	123
(City U of N Y)*	(40,000)	(144,600)	(190,150)*	44	375
U of Minnesota	49,251	114,620	149,205	30	203
Ohio State U**	45,008	97,192	122,486	26	172
U of Michigan	50,355	97,328	120,635	24	140
U of Missouri	40,565	104,751	119,445	14	194
U of Maryland	33,678	96,610	119,323	24	254
Indiana U	39,839	94,226	117,397	25	195
Michigan State U	46,254	89,582	103,342	15	123
Penn State U	34,142	87,159	102,708	18	201
U of Washington	43,174	82,654	102,282	24	137
U of Florida	32,231	89,827	101,729	13	216
Totals	1,102,117	2,918,663	3,708,098		
Weighted average percentage of gain				27	236

*A municipal institution which receives support from the state. Due to uncertainty and extraordinary delays, this year's figure may or may not be reduced.

**Estimated by including \$1 million for fiscal year 1965-66, \$4½ million for fiscal year 1973-74, and \$5 million for fiscal year 1975-76 for the four branch campuses at Lima, Marion, Mansfield, and Newark.

In GRAPEVINE parlance a "megaversity" is an institution which receives at least \$100 million in state tax-funds for operating expenses. Of the 17 megaversities listed above in Table 87, 10 have one or more campuses which receive at least \$50 million. These major campuses of megaversities are listed in section one of Table 88 on page 1339. The University of California has three campuses which receive at least \$50 million; State University of New York, U of Illinois, and U of North Carolina each have two campuses in the list; while U of Texas, U of Wisconsin, U of Michigan, Ohio State U, U of Missouri and Indiana U are represented there by one major campus.

Of the 17 megaversities listed above, three have only one campus and that campus receives at least \$100 million. They are: Michigan State U, U of Washington, and U of Florida.

For the remaining four megaversities (CUNY, U of Minnesota, U of Maryland, and Penn State U) the information is incomplete. Reports from the states do not include breakdowns by campuses. There exists the possibility that one or more campuses of these institutions may receive \$50 million or more, thus qualifying that campus to be listed in section 1 of Table 88.

GRAPEVINE is not a publication of any institution or association. Responsibility for any errors in the data, or for opinions expressed, is not to be attributed to any organization or person other than M. M. Chambers. GRAPEVINE is circulated to numerous key persons in each of the fifty states.

Address communications to M. M. Chambers, Department of Educational Administration
Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761.

M. M. Chambers, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761

Table 88. FORTY-THREE MAJOR CAMPUSES AND MULTI-CAMPUS UNIVERSITIES WHICH RECEIVE MORE THAN \$50 MILLION OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975-76. (In thousands of dollars)

State Universities	Year 1973-74	Year 1974-75	Year 1975-76	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Major campuses of multi-campus universities				
U of California (Los Angeles)	99,481	121,421	136,792	38
Ohio State U (Columbus)	92,692	100,322	117,486	27
U of Illinois (Urbana)	95,416	96,993	109,862	15
U of Michigan (Ann Arbor)	88,326	105,507	108,833	23
U of California (Berkeley)	83,105	98,389	107,842	30
U of Wisconsin (Madison)	91,293	99,529	105,885	16
Indiana U (Bloom-Indianapolis)	75,709	79,341	92,021	22
U of N C (Chapel Hill)	64,123	80,169	85,696	34
U of California (Davis)	61,871	76,190	85,153	38
S U N Y (Buffalo)	68,911	73,751	80,932	17
U of Texas (Austin)	53,127	56,116	78,333	47
Prudue U (West Lafayette)	54,635	56,569	64,608	18
U of Missouri (Columbia)	55,653	60,858	64,233	15
U of Illinois (Med Center)	48,116	52,998	60,797	26
U of Massachusetts (Amherst)	(not reported)		59,132	
S U N Y (Stony Brook)	44,224	49,655	57,448	30
N C State U (Raleigh)	43,319	50,073	56,417	30
Subtotals	1,120,001	1,257,881	1,471,470	
Multi-campus universities as a whole				
Louisiana State U	74,010	87,515	98,212	33
Texas A & M system	62,216	63,800	97,476	57
U of Massachusetts	75,516	84,807	90,717	20
Southern Illinois U	80,307	86,790	87,739	9
U of Tennessee	71,893	83,123	85,048	18
U of Hawaii	57,295	58,740	83,255	45
Rutgers State U of N J	72,318	81,019	80,289	11
U of Kentucky	67,464	74,265	79,464	18
Purdue U	65,442	67,812	78,015	19
U of Nebraska	51,167	63,797	76,253	49
U of Connecticut	60,776	67,798	70,100	15
U of Arkansas	47,889	53,647	65,467	37
Temple U*	52,581	59,296	63,688	21
U of Pittsburgh*	47,919	51,790	58,271	22
U of Colorado	40,037	51,035	52,265	31
U of South Carolina	36,068	45,683	51,115	42
U of Houston	28,482	28,574	50,270	76
Subtotals	991,380	1,109,491	1,267,644	
Single-campus universities				
U of Iowa	58,650	61,089	77,172	32
U of Georgia	64,649	69,733	74,850	16
U of Arizona	66,167	72,732	74,237	12
Wayne State U (Detroit)	61,476	67,867	71,887	17
U of Kansas	40,084	49,167	60,614	51
Iowa State U	41,401	42,117	55,088	33
Washington State U	42,117	42,117	51,527	22
Texas Tech U	29,478	30,787	51,149	74
West Virginia U	41,217	42,435	50,124	22
Subtotals	445,239	478,044	566,648	
Totals	2,556,620	2,845,416	3,305,762	

(Footnotes and comments are on page 1340)

Footnote to Table 88 (page 1339)

*The U of Pittsburgh and Temple U are not in fact state universities, but heavily state-subsidized private non-profit corporations.

COMMENTS ON TABLE 88 (page 1339)

The diversity of the picture of the nation's top public universities, as measured by net state tax funds appropriated for their annual operating expenses in fiscal year 1975-76, appears in Tables 87 and 88.

Taken together, these two tables seem to say that 60 universities get more than \$50 million each (Column 4); but there are 12 duplications in the lists, because 10 of the "megaversities" (more than \$100 million each) have from 1 to 3 major campuses (more than \$50 million) which are listed separately in Table 88. Thus the precise caption of Table 88 is "FORTY-THREE MAJOR CAMPUSES AND MULTI-CAMPUS UNIVERSITIES."

Deducting the apparent 12 duplications from the total of 60 produces an apparent total of 48 multi-campus institutions and major campuses. This number may be a little scant, because there are a few multi-campus entries for which only the aggregate figure has yet been reported, and in some instances these may include a major campus above the \$50 million cut-off point, but not yet reported as such.

Hence, for practical purposes, it may be said that the nation has about 50 public universities and major campuses (give or take one or two) above the \$50 million mark. If all the major campuses and the conglomerates to which they respectively belong were separately named, the aggregate would be probably a little more than 60.

Some Features of the Scene

The approximately 50 major centers of higher learning listed in Tables 87 and 88 are located in thirty-one states:

(Continued in the next column)

Texas has 4, at Austin, College Station, Houston, and Lubbock.

California has 3, at Berkeley, Los Angeles, and Davis.

New York has 3, at Buffalo, Stony Brook, and New York City (state-subsidized municipal university).

Michigan has 3, at Ann Arbor, East Lansing, and Detroit.

Pennsylvania has 3, at University Park, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia (the last two being state-subsidized private universities).

Illinois has 3, at Urbana, Chicago, and Carbondale-Edwardsville.

Indiana has 2 at Bloomington and West Lafayette.

Iowa has 2, at Iowa City and Ames.

North Carolina has 2, at Chapel Hill and Raleigh.

Washington has 2 at Seattle and Pullman.

These ten states have 27 of the major public centers of higher learning. All but one are on seacoasts or the Great Lakes. The other twenty-one states of the thirty-one have one center each above the \$50 million magnitude. Ten of these twenty-one states also have seacoasts or Great Lakes shores.

CORRECTIONS. GRAPEVINE (October 1975)

Page 1328, Table 74, Michigan:

	(in \$1,000)
Michigan State U should be	73,135
Subtotal, MSU - \$103,342	
Total	565,285*

* Subsequent last-minute legislation reduced the total by 1½% to 556,806

GRAPEVINE (November 1975), page 1336, Table 86 (50-state summary):

State	Col (3)	Col (4)	Col (5)	Col (6)
Mass		207,875	18	549
Mich		556,806	20	215
N D				205
Texas	500,095		66	
Total	9,821,293	12,583,016	28	312

The changes in Table 86 are all minor in comparison with the magnitude of the total scene, and make only negligible modifications of the bottom line.

M. M. Chambers, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761

MASSACHUSETTS. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1975-76:

Table 89. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Massachusetts, fiscal year 1975-76, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Massachusetts -	
Amherst	59,132
Boston	15,543
Worcester	13,092
Central admin	2,950
Subtotal, U of M -	\$90,717
State colleges -	
Salem	7,314
Boston	7,254
Bridgewater	6,226
Worcester	5,096
Fitchburg	5,060
Westfield	4,300
Framingham	4,113
Mass Maritime Academy	2,913
North Adams	2,893
Mass Coll of Art	1,861
Board of Trustees	2,477
Subtotal, s c -	\$49,507
Technological institutions -	
Lowell University*	14,065
Southeastern Mass U	8,386
Subtotal, t i's -	\$22,451
Regional community colleges -	
Springfield	3,269
Holyoke	2,913
Northern Essex	2,615
Bunker Hill	2,289
North Shore	2,286
Bristol	2,168
Quinsigamond	2,119
Massachusetts Bay	2,099
Cape Cod	1,994
Massasoit	1,897
Berkshire	1,762
Greenfield	1,722
Mt Wachusett	1,690
Roxbury	1,235
Middlesex	1,128
Board of Reg Comm Coll	1,068
Subtotal, r c c's -	\$32,254
Board of Higher Education	12,946
Total	207,875

MASSACHUSETTS (Cont from previous column)

Footnote:

*Lowell Technological Institute and Lowell State College have merged.

The total for fiscal year 1975-76 appears to be a gain of 18 per cent over the comparable figure for two years earlier.

Early in November the legislature ("the Great and General Court of the Commonwealth") enacted fiscal measures to provide for the current fiscal year, and the acts were signed by Governor Dukakis.

The new acts add \$364 million in tax increases, including the raising of the general sales tax to 5 per cent, effective immediately. The former rate was 3 per cent. The exemption of restaurant meals costing less than \$1 was removed.

Other tax increases include a 7½ per cent surtax added to state income taxes; a 10 per cent surtax (for the current year) on businesses; and a rise in corporation taxes to 9½ per cent from the former 8½ per cent.

The \$32 million added to business taxes were said to be more than offset by a new provision that persons who leave their jobs voluntarily after January 4, 1976, will not be entitled to unemployment compensation. It is estimated that this will save about \$65 million for business firms in the state.

Governor Dukakis took a hard line against increased funding for social services, especially welfare; and stood on his campaign pledge of "no new taxes" until threats from bankers that the state might soon go into default forced him to abandon that pledge and end the protracted struggle with the legislature over this year's revenue and appropriation measures.

NEW YORK. GRAPEVINE does not have space for the voluminous and never-ending arguments about the fiscal problems of New York City; but is impressed by the fact that in recent decades the city has received huge influxes of financially and educationally disadvantaged in-migrants from the Southeastern states, Puerto Rico, and Latin America. The city has maintained excellent social services, including a tuition-free municipal university which adopted "open admissions" in 1970.

It seems a little vacuous to suppose that these public services could be provided without increased support from the federal and state governments; and to imagine that the city's fiscal problem is wholly the result of some sort of moral dereliction. It is probably true that there is bloated and over-expensive bureaucratic administration of the city's numerous health, welfare, and related services; but the answer is to improve the administration--not to cut off the funds.

New Taxes for 1976

As of late November 1975 the state legislature enacted a "package" of tax increases to become effective January 1, 1976, in the city, and it was generally thought likely that this gesture would be followed by federal legislation to provide for federal guarantees of city bonds and enough conversion of short-term city debts into longer-term obligations bearing lower rates of interest, to exorcise the imminent danger of default. The situation had already caused a loss of confidence in municipal bonds throughout the nation that had cost cities and other public borrowers billions of dollars in higher interest rates on their new issues.

The City University

State authorities, including the Regents and the Commissioner of Education, had advocated that the City University

should charge tuition fees to all students; but its Board of Higher Education and Chancellor held for the historic policy of free tuition for full-time undergraduates. However, it was probable, unless the state abandoned its threat to withhold matching funds in proportion to cuts imposed in the city budget, that the City University would have to reduce its operations by about one-fifth; and this the Chancellor proposed to do by a partial limiting of enrollments and by refusing further service to marginal students failing to achieve reasonable improvement in their progress.

Meantime an alliance of 36 private colleges and universities in the city proposed a plan whereby they pleaded that they would fill their vacant places and relieve the City University of a substantial fraction of its enrollment, in exchange, of course, for a diversion of tax funds to their coffers.

There was no apparent prospect of any disposition of the numerous issues until after they become the subject of deliberation in the 1976 session of the legislature, and until the President and Congress decide what, if anything, the federal government will do to solve the city's fiscal impasse. Until then, control of the city's affairs is largely at the whim of investment bankers, the state government, and the federal authorities.

GRAPEVINE believes the long-drawn agonies of New York City are threatening to the entire nation and to the entire Western World; that prompt fiscal support from the state and federal governments is already long overdue. This should include the means of enabling the City University of New York to continue its expansion and its policies of free tuition and open admissions, all of which make it a beacon for the advancement of higher education nationwide and worldwide.