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

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

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<u>In the United States</u> there are thirty public agencies of higher learning, each supported by more than \$50 million of state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses, 1972-73	1094-1096
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"A college truly thrives only when it fosters open debate and principled dissent to the conventional wisdom of the day."

-- Justice Roger O. De Bruler of the Indiana Supreme Court, in Grody v. State of Indiana, 278 N. E. 2d 280 (1972).

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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on page 1094 (reverse hereof).

Table 98. THIRTEEN MULTI-CAMPUS MEGIVERSITIES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF STATE TAX FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972-73, AND COMPARISONS WITH EARLIER YEARS.

Megaversities	Year 1962-63	Year 1970-71	Year 1972-73	2-year % gain	10-year % gain
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State U of N Y	75,922	458,639	484,011	5 1/2	537 1/2
U of California	148,965	337,167	384,305	14	158
U of Illinois	64,936	167,053	167,432	1/4	157 3/4
U of Texas System	29,520	114,258	166,282	45 1/2	463 1/4
U of Wisconsin	32,765	107,162	144,268	34 1/2	340 1/4
U of N C (Consolid)	25,307	90,722	113,567	25 1/4	348 3/4
U of Minnesota	36,242	89,922	105,493	17 1/4	191
(City U of N Y)*	(25,515)	(95,125)	(104,200)	(9 1/2)	(308 1/2)
U of Missouri	21,366	80,702	95,000	17 3/4	344 1/2
U of Maryland	22,344	72,009	88,632	23	296 1/2
U of Michigan	36,667	73,505	87,680	19 1/4	139
Ohio State U	32,901	74,713**	86,891***	16 1/4	164
Indiana U	27,218	71,475	86,337	20 3/4	217 1/4
Totals	579,668	1,832,452	2,114,098	-	-
Weighted average percentage of gain				15 1/2	264 3/4

* Municipal university with approximately half of its state and local tax support derived from state sources. The figure for state appropriations is probably slightly understated because not all the smaller channels of state support are included.

** Estimated by adding \$3 million for four branch campuses at Lima, Marion, Mansfield, and Newark.

*** Estimated by adding \$4 million for the same branch campuses.

In this issue tables 98 and 99 exhibit thirty centers of higher learning which, from the standpoint of state tax support for annual operating expenses, may be said to constitute the "top strata" of public higher education in the United States. Table 98 lists thirteen of the largest multi-campus universities. The diversity among them is great. For example, the State University of New York, with nearly thirty scattered campuses, including four "university centers," as yet has only one institution (the university center at Buffalo) whose annual state tax support for operating expenses exceeds \$50 million. The University of California, with nine campuses, has three (Berkeley, Los Angeles, Davis) above the \$50 million mark. Space does not

permit pointing out (Continued on page 1096)

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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 99. TWENTY-EIGHT STATE UNIVERSITIES FOR WHICH \$50 TO \$88 1/2 MILLION OF STATE TAX FUNDS WERE APPROPRIATED FOR OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972-73.

State Universities	Year 1970-71	Year 1971-72	Year 1972-73	2-year % gain
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U of Maryland **	72,009	81,101	88,632	23
U of Illinois (Urbana)*	89,966	84,147	88,194	2
Ohio State U (Columbus)*	71,713	80,946	82,891	15 1/2
Michigan State U	70,061	75,943	82,119	17 1/4
U of Cal (Los Angeles)*	76,483	76,366	81,288	6 1/4
U of Michigan (Ann Arbor)*	69,295	72,733	79,822	15 1/4
U of Wisconsin (Madison)*	59,898	70,704	77,870	30
U of Cal (Berkeley)*	73,835	73,621	76,939	4 1/4
Pennsylvania State U**	69,163	75,819	75,819	9 1/2
Univ of Florida	69,521	67,073	74,734	7 1/2
Southern Illinois U**	79,032	71,780	74,640	-5 1/2
Indiana U (Blmgtn & Indnpls)*	61,918	74,069	72,399	17
Louisiana State U	58,790	63,840	67,485	14 3/4
Rutgers, St U of N J	52,999	61,922	64,859	22 1/4
Univ of Kentucky**	57,430	61,590	64,835	13
University of Hawaii**	55,019	59,634	64,192	16 3/4
Purdue University**	57,105	60,122	63,061	10 1/2
S U N Y at Buffalo*	61,307	67,142	62,717	2 1/4
U of Washington	71,772	61,548	61,548	-14 1/4
U of Connecticut**	49,157	57,891	58,050	18
U Texas at Austin*	43,842	54,360	57,985	32 1/4
Wayne St U (Detroit)	45,050	51,253	56,395	25 1/4
Univ of Arizona	38,132	47,054	54,980	44 1/4
Univ of Georgia	48,605	50,746	54,957	13
U of Missouri (Columbia)*	46,854	50,567	52,847	12 3/4
U of N C (Chapel Hill)*	42,733	52,631	52,631	23 1/4
Univ of Iowa	46,906	50,687	52,550	12
U of California (Davis)*	47,421	47,421	51,574	8 3/4
Totals	1,695,573	1,813,544	1,909,951	-
Weighted average percentage gain over 2 years			-	12 1/2

* A main or major campus of multi-campus megaversity already entered above in Table 98 GRAPEVINE page 1094.

** Includes branch campuses.

NOTE: The University of Minnesota main complex at Minneapolis and St. Paul should be fitted into this tabulation, but is omitted from this version because separate figures for the main complex, minus outlying branch campuses, are not immediately at hand. Purdue University at West Lafayette, Indiana (Main campus \$54,307 in 1972-73), and Pennsylvania State University (main campus figure not at hand) could also be fitted here. Thirteen of the above-named universities (including the University of Maryland and 12 others marked with a single asterisk *) are also included in the preceding table of "Thirteen Multi-campus Megaversities." Eliminating the 11 duplications from the two tables produces a total of 30 public universities receiving appropriations of state tax funds exceeding \$50 million in 1972-73.

Comments on Tables 98 and 99 (Continued from page 1094).

the many other variations among the "megaversities" in Table 98. Some have only a small number of campuses, each of which is large. Some have only four-year and graduate branch campuses, while others have outlying branches of both two-year and four-year levels. Only a one-by-one detailed treatment of each would serve to show the differences.

Geographically, seven of the megaversities are in seven contiguous mid-western states, from Ohio to Minnesota and Missouri. Three are in the Middle Atlantic states of New York and Maryland. Two are in the South-- North Carolina and Texas. One is on the west coast-- California.

The "Main Campuses"

There can be some argument as to whether the sprawling multi-campus complexes can properly be called universities in the sense of a "center of higher learning" envisioned as a "city of intellect" -- a place of abode in the midst of immensely varied facilities for study, teaching, and research, with the stimulation that is generated in a large and advanced academic community.

This picture is better approximated on the "main campuses" of the megaversities. Accordingly Table 99, listing 28 state universities that are above the \$50 million mark in state tax support of annual operating expenses, includes 13 "main or major campuses" which are the high spots of the megaversities named in Table 98. (Also, the University of Maryland is a duplicate entry in both tables because figures for its main campus are not immediately at hand).

Table 99 also includes some universities that have one campus only, and others that are multi-campus but not large enough to be listed with the giants

(Continued in next column)

in Table 98. Thus the diversity among the institutions in Table 99 is also wide.

Taking Table 99 as it is, eleven of these universities are in the midwest, five are in the northeastern and middle Atlantic states, six are in the South, six on the Pacific coast (and Arizona and Hawaii). The only large region having no centers of higher learning of this magnitude is the Mountain and high plains area from the Dakotas to Idaho and southward to New Mexico and Oklahoma, including also Oregon and Nevada.

Let it not be forgotten that every state has at least one state university, though it may be too small to be among the top thirty. And remember, too, that the picture is moving. This year's top thirty may be supplanted by next year's top thirty-five.

There is another substantial group of state universities whose state tax support for annual operating expenses is already approaching the \$50 million mark. Everywhere the trend is upward, as it must be for the next ten years.

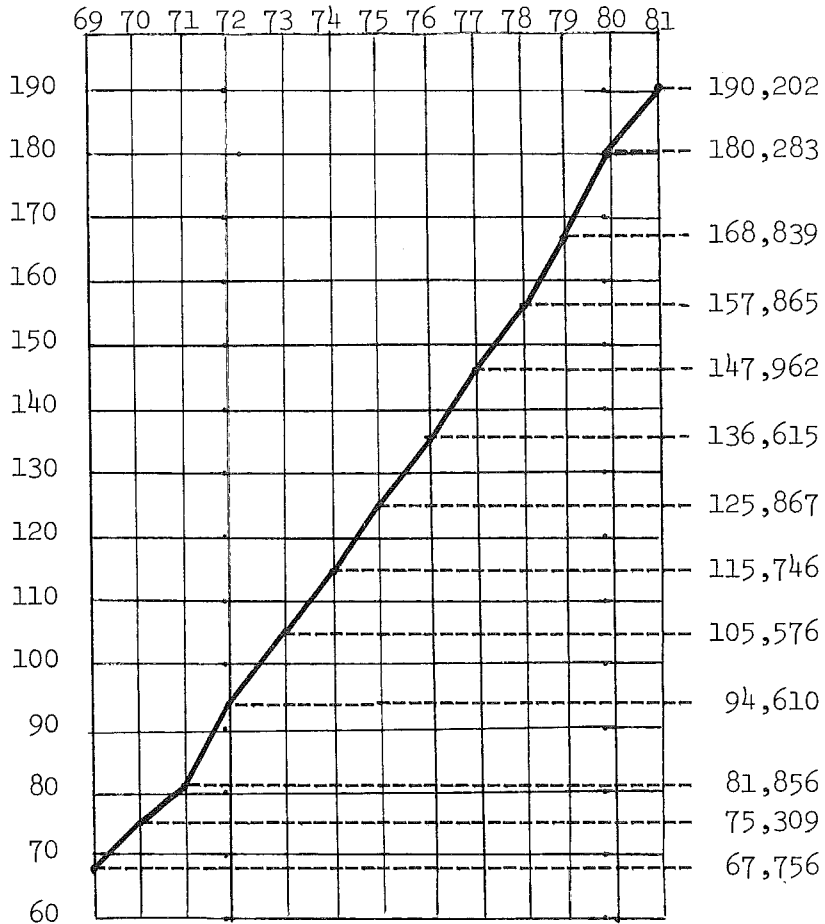
Bigness Is Not Bad

There is no implication in this story that a small university can not be of good quality; nor that a big university is necessarily better than a smaller one; but in the realm of higher learning there is an undoubted stimulus generated in the large academic community with full panoply of the arts and sciences, professional schools at different levels, and advanced graduate studies. As civilization advances, more of such great centers are being developed, becoming more diversified, and better supported.

We may expect to have more and larger and better state universities. If this were not happening, there would be cause for alarm.

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

ON CAMPUS HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
ACTUAL (1969) AND PROJECTED (1970-1981)
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM



SOURCE: ON CAMPUS HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL, BY INSTITUTION, ACTUAL (1969) AND PROJECTED (1970-1981) STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM (Revised 3/11/70). Tallahassee: Florida Board of Regents. 3 pp., mimeo.

Somewhat similar graphs have appeared in GRAPEVINE for Indiana, page 858; New York, 866; Minnesota, 872; Pennsylvania, 936; Georgia, 960; Wisconsin, 967; South Carolina, 1045. The graphs are not strictly comparable, because some include private institutions and some not; but they all illustrate the main point-- that rapid increases will continue.

SOUTH CAROLINA. In 1969 the long-established Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston was renamed the Medical University of South Carolina. It now embraces the operation of teaching hospitals and clinics, schools of nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, and allied health sciences; and it is definitely one of the three principal state institutions of higher education.

Bills were introduced in the 1972 session to establish a second medical school at Columbia as a unit of the University of South Carolina, but the result was only a concurrent resolution setting up a committee to study the question, including the "total health care delivery system."

Bills to provide medical scholarships and dental scholarships to students who would contract to practice in needy rural communities got no farther than the House Ways and Means Committee. However, a concurrent resolution was adopted requesting the governor to do what he might think necessary and feasible to help South Carolina students pursue degrees in veterinary medicine in out-of-state institutions.

Stopped in committee were several bills to provide free tuition at the state universities and colleges for public school teachers who are required to earn summer-school credits to hold their jobs or continue their certification.

Three New State Colleges

In 1970 Marion State College began operation, and the former private College of Charleston was added to the state complement. The third addition is Lander College, a four-year institution at Greenwood, hitherto largely supported by the county, with a small state subsidy. It will become a state institution July 1, 1973. These three new state colleges are all to be governed by a recently created board of trustees of state colleges.

A new act of 1972 created a State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education to have jurisdiction over all two-year post-secondary institutions now operating or which may be established in the future, except the regional campuses of the U of South Carolina and of Clemson U.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont'd fr preced'g col.)

The respective Boards of Trustees of the two principal universities are authorized to install at their two-year regional campuses third-year courses when the full-time-equivalent enrollment at any such campus reaches 700, and fourth-year courses when it reaches 1,000 students.

The new Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education will be concerned chiefly with the federally-subsidized vocational-technical schools, to which the state is now contributing substantial support. (State appropriations for operating expenses for fiscal year 1972-73 aggregate \$11,187,000; for the preceding two years they were respectively \$8,660,000 and \$9,291,000). Insertion of the word "Comprehensive" in the name seems to indicate a possible expectation that some of these schools may become comprehensive junior colleges.

State Scholarships for Private School Students?

The state supreme court having held that it is unconstitutional to make tuition grants to students in private sectarian colleges, the 1972 legislature proposed an amendment to Article XI of the South Carolina Constitution to remove that barrier. It was on the ballot at the general election in November, but the outcome was still unknown when this document went to press.

Governance

The president of the student body at each institution is made a non-voting member of the governing board of his institution. Another new law stipulates that the number of members of the Commission on Higher Education who are appointed by the governor must always exceed the number of members ex officio by one. (At present, the governor appoints seven, and the others are chairman of the board of trustees of state colleges and the chairmen of each of the governing boards of the six older institutions. This produces an even division-- 7 appointed and 7 ex officio.) The Commission is also directed to establish an advisory board of private college presidents.