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TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

SINCE SIXTEENTH  
1958 YEAR  
Number 197 ----- December 1974 ----- Page 1259

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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"Literary institutions are founded for the common good, not for the private advantage of those who resort to them for education. It is not that they may be able to pass through life in an easy or reputable manner, but that their mental power may be cultivated and improved for the benefit of society."  
--President Joseph McKeen of Bowdoin College, in a speech in the year 1802.

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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on page 1260 (reverse hereof).

Table 26. FOURTEEN MULTI-CAMPUS MEGIVERSITIES, IN DESCENDING ORDER OF STATE TAX FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1974-75, WITH PERCENTAGES OF GAIN OVER TWO YEARS AND OVER TEN YEARS.

(In thousands of dollars)

Megaversity	Year 1964-65	Year 1972-73	Year 1974-75	2-yr gain per cent	10-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State U of New York	124,141	484,011	652,550	35	426
U of California	180,964	384,305	511,102	33	182
U of Wisconsin system	60,410	226,769	265,959	17	340
U of N C system	50,305	159,476	239,176	50	375
U of Illinois	76,792	167,432	204,094	22	166
U of Texas system	37,488	166,282	193,031	16	415
(City U of N Y)*	(31,500)	(104,200)	(167,700)	61	432
U of Minnesota	43,149	105,493	118,883	13	176
U of Michigan	44,086	87,680	116,596	33	164
U of Missouri	31,449	95,000	113,152	19	260
U of Florida	29,959	74,734	105,530	41	252
Ohio State U	38,503	86,891**	104,822**	21	172
U of Maryland	27,293	88,632	103,353	17	279
Indiana U	34,756	86,337	99,761	16	187
Totals	810,795	2,314,242	2,995,709		
Weighted average percentage of gain				29	371

\* Municipal university drawing support approximately equally from state and city.

\*\* Estimated by including \$4 million for fiscal year 1972-73 and \$4½ million for fiscal year 1974-75 for the four branch campuses at Lima, Marion, Mansfield, and Newark.

Using state tax moneys as the measure, and setting the cut-off point at approximately \$100 million for annual operating expenses, we arrive at Table 26, with 14 megaversities. All except one (U of Florida) are multi-campus, ranging 3 to 34 institutions in one system. Most of them do not include two-year colleges.

Table 27 shows 35 institutions, of which 13 are major campuses within the megaversities. The main campuses of the U of Maryland and the U of Minnesota do not appear here only because at the moment GRAPEVINE does not have the figures for them alone. Thus the number of major campuses within megaversities is at least 15. All the states involved have coastlines either on an Ocean, the Great Lakes, or the Gulf.

Next are 16 of what might be called middle-sized multi-campus universities. Two of these (Temple and Pitt) are state-related private universities, heavily subsidized. No separate campus of the City U of N Y is included, because GRAPEVINE does not have separate campus figures. It is possible that one or more of the major campuses would belong in the class above \$50 million of state tax funds for annual operating expenses.

Last are listed 6 of the largest single-campus state universities. The foregoing explains why it is necessary to speak somewhat imprecisely of "35 to 40 institutions getting more than \$50 million each."

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Table 27. THIRTY-FIVE CAMPUSES WHICH RECEIVE MORE THAN \$50 MILLION OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1974-75, INCLUDING (1) MAJOR CAMPUSES OF MEGAVERSITIES, (2) MULTI-CAMPUS UNIVERSITIES, AND (3) SINGLE-CAMPUS UNIVERSITIES.

(In thousands of dollars)				
State Universities	Year 1972-73	Year 1973-74	Year 1974-75	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Major campuses of Megaversities -	-	-	-	25
U of California (Los Angeles)	81,288	89,081	121,421	49
U of Michigan (Ann Arbor)	79,822	88,326	105,507	32
Ohio State U (Columbus)	82,891	92,692	100,322	21
U of Wisconsin (Madison)	77,870	91,293	99,529	28
U of California (Berkeley)	76,939	83,105	98,389	28
U of Illinois (Urbana)	88,194	95,416	96,993	10
U of N C (Chapel Hill)	52,631	64,123	80,169	52
Indiana U (Bloom-Indianapolis)	72,399	75,709	79,341	10
U of California (Davis)	51,574	61,871	76,190	48
S U N Y (Buffalo)	62,717	68,911	73,751	18
U of Missouri (Columbia)	52,847	55,653	60,858	15
U of Texas (Austin)	57,985	53,127	56,116	- 3
U of Illinois (Med Center)	44,236	48,116	52,998	20
Multi-campus universities -	-	-	-	23
Pennsylvania State U	75,819	86,829	94,132	24
Louisiana State U	67,485	74,010	87,515	30
Southern Illinois U	74,640	80,307	86,790	16
U of Massachusetts	67,485	75,516	84,807	26
U of Tennessee	62,538	71,893	83,123	33
Rutgers St U of N J	64,859	72,318	81,019	25
U of Kentucky	64,835	67,464	74,265	15
U of Hawaii	64,192	57,295	68,057	6
Purdue U	63,061	65,442	67,812	8
U of Connecticut	58,050	60,776	67,798	17
Texas A & M system	60,488	62,216	63,800	5
U of Nebraska	47,020	51,167	63,797	36
Temple U*	49,711	52,197	59,296	19
U of Arkansas	32,834	47,889	53,647	63
U of Pittsburgh*	45,582	47,919	51,790	14
U of Colorado	29,758	40,037	51,035	72
Single-campus universities -	-	-	-	23
Michigan State U	82,119	89,582	98,982	21
U of Arizona	54,980	66,167	72,732	32
U of Washington	61,548	72,161	72,161	17
U of Georgia	54,957	64,649	69,733	27
Wayne State U (Detroit)	56,395	61,476	67,867	20
U of Iowa	52,550	58,650	61,089	16
Totals	2,172,299	2,393,383	2,682,831	
Weighted average percentage of gain				24

\* Private university subsidized by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

*Amherst Campus should be listed separately - if we can get information.*

CALIFORNIA. Proposition 4, on the ballot November 5, 1974 as a proposed amendment to the state constitution, was approved by 55 per cent of the vote as against 45 per cent. It provides:

(1) The terms of members of the Board of Regents of the University of California will be changed from 16 years to 12 years. (Present members will be allowed to serve out their current 16-year terms.)

(2) Two of the 8 ex officio members, being the president of the State Board of Agriculture and the president of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, will be permanently removed from the Board, reducing the number of ex officio members to 6 instead of 8.

(3) After 1976 the governor and senate are authorized to appoint 2 additional appointive members, raising their number from 16 to 18.

(4) A second representative of the Alumni Association will be added; and the Board is authorized, at its own discretion, to coopt one student and one faculty representative if it so chooses.

This apparently means that after early 1977, when the governor will appoint 2 members as indicated in (3) above, the Board will have a total of 25 or 27 members, depending on whether or not it coopts a student and a faculty member.

Three other propositions touching the higher education structure were defeated at the polls:

(1) Proposition 3 would have exempted from civil service three top jobs on the staff of the recently-created California Postsecondary Education Commission, a coordinating and planning body. It was beaten by a ratio of 57 to 43.

(2) Proposition 14 would have added the president pro tem of the senate as an ex officio member of the Board of Trustees of the California State University and Colleges. It was narrowly defeated by a ratio of 51 to 49.

(3) Most significant of all, another Proposition which would have shifted the authority to fix student fees at

CALIFORNIA (Cont from preceding column)

the University of California from the Regents to the legislature, was soundly beaten, 58 to 42. This would have been a serious invasion of the historic constitutional independence of the University of California system.

(The legislature fixes fees for the State University and Colleges System, whose Trustees have no constitutional autonomy.)

FLORIDA. By a vote of 793,375 to 421,740, the electorate approved a constitutional amendment extending and expanding the authority of the State Board of Education to issue bonds to finance construction and renovation of educational buildings at the state universities, the public community colleges, the vocational-technical centers, and in the regular public school districts.

This is an approval and extension of a plan adopted some 11 years ago, in 1963, whereby the proceeds of an earmarked gross receipts tax are accumulated for the purpose of retiring the bonds, and no additional taxes are required. Some years ago the annual receipts were estimated at about \$75 million, and are probably considerably larger now.

Senator Robert Graham, touring the state to publicize the amendment prior to the election, stated his belief that if the amendment were adopted, during the first two years of the extended bonding authority the bulk of the funds should go to the institutions of higher education because they have projects under construction or in final stages of planning.

After the first two years the K-12 public schools would come in for larger shares, he thought. Actual allocation of the bond proceeds is a prerogative of the legislature.

(Continued in next column)

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GEORGIA. Breaking our long-standing custom of not reporting enrollments (except projections thereof for planning purposes) GRAPEVINE happily reports a gain of 6.6 per cent of Fall 1974 over Fall 1973 in the 31-campus University System of Georgia, by reproducing herewith a part of the cover page of the October 1974 number of the SYSTEM SUMMARY, the periodical publication of the Board of Regents. We do this to counteract widely circulated and irresponsible rumors of declining enrollments.



# THE System Summary

A PUBLICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

VOL. 10, NO. 10—OCTOBER, 1974

## Enrollment Increase Best in Three Falls

REGULAR ENROLLMENT in the 31 universities, senior colleges, and junior colleges of the University System of Georgia is 115,893 students for the 1974 fall quarter.

This number includes an increase of 7,188 students—6.6 percent—over the 1973 fall quarter Regular enrollment of 108,705 students in 30 institutions. This increase in the number of students enrolled in the Regular category is more than double the increase for each of the last two years—in the 1973 fall quarter and in the 1972 fall quarter—over preceding fall quarters.

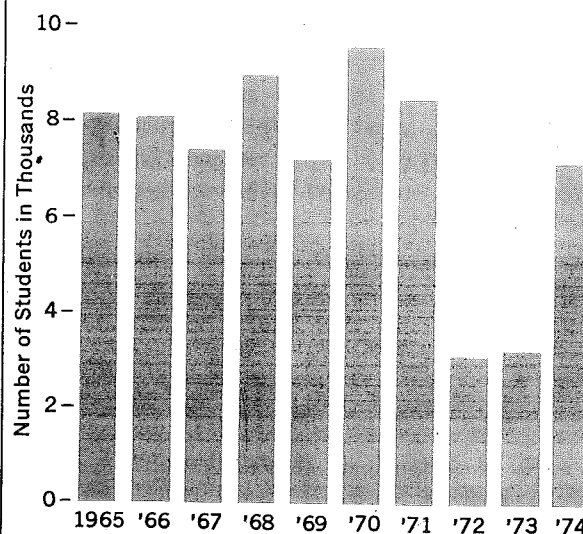
A new junior college—Atlanta Junior College—has been added to the University System since the 1973 fall quarter. The institution opened in the 1974 fall quarter with a Regular enrollment of 503 students.

Regular enrollment reflects the number of students registered at the institutions, without regard for workloads.

The numbers of students counted in the various categories of Regular enrollment in the 1974 fall quarter, with comparisons for the 1973 fall quarter, are as follows:

Freshmen—31,885 in the 1974 fall quarter, up from 31,219 in the 1973 fall quarter; Sophomores—20,847, down from 21,148; Juniors—15,746, up from 15,349; Seniors—15,280, up from 14,936; Graduate Students—20,219, up from 16,913; Professional Students—2,172, up from 2,162; Transient Students—639, down from 652; Special Studies Students—5,378, up from 3,387; and Other Students—3,727, up from 2,939.

University System of Georgia  
ANNUAL INCREASES IN REGULAR ENROLLMENT  
Fall Quarters, 1965-1974



Annual increases in Regular enrollment in the University System for the fall quarters of the last 10 years have been: 8,149 students, 18.1 percent, in 1965; 8,114 students, 15.3 percent, in 1966; 7,394 students, 12.1 percent, in 1967; 8,872 students, 12.9 percent, in 1968; 7,217 students, 9.3 percent, in 1969; 9,570 students, 11.3 percent, in 1970; 8,455 students, 9.0 percent, in 1971; 3,137 students, 3.1 percent, in 1972; 3,233 students, 3.1 percent, in 1973; and 7,188 students, 6.6 percent, in 1974.

ILLINOIS. In mid-November 1974 the State Board of Higher Education issued a report indicating the over-all statewide change in enrollments from Fall 1973 to Fall 1974, in universities, colleges, and community colleges, was an increase of 9.4 per cent. The total reported from 1974 is 593,631. This includes institutions of all types, public and private. Largest rate of growth is in the public two-year colleges. Students in these community colleges have increased 70 per cent since 1970. While we do not ordinarily report enrollments, we add this item to three others recently circulated.

Increases in enrollment, 1973 to 1974, statewide and in large state systems.

State	Per cent gain
Illinois (statewide, all types)	9.4
Georgia (State U System)*	6.6
Florida (State U System)**	10.9
New York (State U of N Y)***	5.6

\* Includes state two-year colleges.

\*\* Excludes community colleges

\*\*\* Includes state-local 2-year colleges.

The National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges has recently estimated that the over-all increase in enrollments among its considerably more than 100 institutional members, most of which are comparatively large state universities which in recent years have grown more slowly than smaller types, especially community colleges, will apparently be about 4 per cent.

NEW YORK.

State University of New York



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# the News

THE UNIVERSITY

TOTAL ENROLLMENT in the State University of New York increased by 5.6 percent this fall to more than 405,000 students, the University's *Office of Institutional Research* has reported. Full-time enrollment at the University's 72 campuses climbed to 256,863 and part-time to 149,718 for a combined total of 406,581. This represents a gain of more than 21,500 students over last fall's University-wide student body of 384,899. Enrollment at the 34 State campuses of the University grew by 6.1 percent, from 178,811 to 189,732. Full-time enrollment at the state campuses is 139,710 and part-time 50,022. The 38 locally-sponsored community colleges which operate under the program of State University reported an overall gain of 5.2 percent, from 206,088 to 216,849. Full-time community college enrollment is 117,153 and part-time 99,696. With a gain of more than 13,500 full-time students, State University of New York continues to be one of the nation's most important growth universities, as well as its largest system of public higher education.

REPORTING ENROLLMENT GAINS

GRAPEVINE has used pages 1263 and 1264 (this issue) for reports of substantial gains in enrollment (Fall 1974 over Fall 1973) from populous states and large state university systems. Nationwide figures may not be available for several weeks; but it is highly probable that they will show continued gains. GRAPEVINE is exercising an almost evangelical urge to contrast the facts as they appear with the literally scores of books, monographs, and articles in the literature of higher education in the 1970's which begin with the phrase "in a time of declining enrollments," and go on and on to press the spirit and techniques of stark survivalism. This is no time of declining enrollments, save in exceptional instances. It is a time of continued growth. Why not recognize the facts and act accordingly, with confidence? Higher education in the United States has a huge task ahead. Whining will not help!