

# THE OAKLAND SAIL

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## Senate forces Board to address Tisch

By Jeanne Helfrick  
and  
Mary Ellen Burke  
Staff Writers

Despite the reluctance of the university administrators and the OU Board of Trustees to take an official stance on the Tisch Amendment, faculty members, University Senate, and University Congress may force the Board's hand at Wednesday's meeting.

University Senate passed a resolution Thursday recommending that the Board of Trustees take a stand against the Tisch Amendment (Proposal D on the ballot).

The recommendation was made at the urging of Edward Heubel, professor, political science, and AAUP president, who made a presentation on the Tisch Amendment to both University Congress and University Senate.

"I see a black cloud on the horizon as I see the possibility of the Tisch Amendment passing and what it would do to Oakland University," Heubel told the Senate.

UNDER NORMAL circumstances, private resolutions, such as Heubel's are referred to the Senate Steering Committee for investigation and recommendations. However, since the Board will meet only once before the

### Urges adoption of public stance against Proposal D

election, a vote was taken requesting unanimous consent to suspend the rules.

A number of other universities and organizations, including Wayne State University, University of Michigan, and the National Organization for Women, have taken a stand against Proposal D.

"I would like to see OU take a stand," Heubel said.

George Matthews, interim president, expressed reluctance to the idea of the university getting involved in a political issue.

David Shantz, associate professor, psychology, disagreed with Matthews saying, "I don't see how our lobbying with the people of the state is any different than what we do every year with the legislature."

Heubel asked that every member of the Senate attend this week's Board of Trustees meeting to discuss the tax amendment and show opposition to it.

ONLY ONE senator, student Mark Caligiuri, was in favor of Proposal D.

"You can't keep asking people to put into a system that doesn't put something out," Caligiuri said. "If you don't do something to help the citizens you'll see something more severe and drastic in the future."

The vote to recommend the university take a stand was nearly unanimous with only one dissenting vote.

Speaking to University Congress Wednesday, Heubel said the combined effects of the Headlee Amendment and the proposed Tisch Amendment would be deadly to public higher education.

He said the Tisch Amendment would cut property taxes (based on 1978 assessments) in half, prohibit the state legislature from increasing income taxes, and eliminate the power of the state legislature to tax by requiring all tax proposals to be submitted to a referendum, which would have to be approved by 60 percent of the voters.

THE RESULT of the Headlee and the Tisch Amendments would be to leave about \$1.2 billion to be distributed from general revenues to state supported institutions and services — including higher education — out of a \$10 billion state budget, Heubel said. The (see TISCH, page 12)

## Trustee defends pro-Tisch position

By Ritu Sehgal  
Managing Editor

With university officials predicting the worst if the Tisch Amendment is passed by voters this November, Trustee Richard Headlee's declaration of support for the proposal is considered by some to be ill-timed, especially in view of his recent appointment as chairman of the OU Board of Trustees.

But Headlee is adamant about his stance. He concedes that the Tisch proposal is "not the way I would (like to) go" but adds that it is the only tax proposal on this year's ballot which reduces government spending, (and) anything that reduces spending in the public sector benefits the majority."

Headlee said the principal

### Complaint filed against OU Board

THE OAKLAND SAIL has filed formal complaint with the Oakland County's Prosecutor's Office against the OU Board of Trustees for violating Michigan's Open Meetings Act.

According to an opinion of the Act recently released by the Attorney General's Office, a public body cannot hold secret meetings under the law by clothing itself as a sham advisory committee or subcommittee of less than a quorum. The new interpretation raises questions about the process the OU Board is using in carrying out its search for a new president.

Edward Heubel, professor, political science, also has filed a similar complaint with the Prosecutor's Office. Heubel had raised questions about the Board's closed sessions at last week's Presidential Colloquium.

reason for his support of Tisch is that the Michigan legislature has failed to carry out the terms of the 1978 Headlee Amendment, of which he is the author.

FAILURE by the legislature to proceed on the mandates of Headlee has resulted in the taxpayer being burdened with unusually high taxes, he said. There has been a dramatic increase in property taxes over the last two years — as high as a 30 percent increase in some areas, according to Headlee. He said the legislature has continued to tax property at 50 percent of its current, inflated value instead of decreasing the assessment to 40 percent and lower over a period of time as the Headlee Amendment could have required.

"Government spending has stripped the ability of the people to pay (their taxes)," Headlee said. He said government must stop spending beyond levels that the people cannot support. The Tisch proposal will succeed in forcing government to use money more wisely, he said.

Headlee said excessive taxation also had deprived Michigan of a healthy economic climate in which businesses could thrive and desire relocation from other states.

"WE'VE GOT a whole new generation of people growing in this state, but we've got no job opportunities (to offer them) in Michigan," he said. The Tisch proposal would open up job opportunities for these young people through stimulating business tax cuts.

Headlee admits, "There are certain dubious aspects of Tisch," such as its anti-business bias and the exemption of anyone over 62 from paying property taxes, but he adds that these are "minor flaws"

(see HEADLEE, page 11)



RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL: This metal-worker is only one of the many folk who inhabit the grounds at Colombiere Center in Clarkston during the Festival, which ends this weekend. See story and pictures, page 16.

### 'On the Road' with Kuralt

## Wandering minstrel visits OU

By Ritu Sehgal  
Managing Editor

The manner in which Charles Kuralt arrived on campus seemed typical of the man himself — quiet, unassuming, and unpretentious. He rented a car at the airport and drove himself to OU, arriving only minutes before a prearranged noon luncheon.

But then Kuralt has had plenty of practice finding his way around strange surroundings. For the past 13 years, he and his camera crew of two have been crisscrossing the highways and backroads of this country in a 25-foot van in search of stories about ordinary people who have done the extraordinary, the amusing, the unique.

Last week, Kuralt's 13 year career with his series "On the Road" came to an end. Hosting the critically landed news show Sunday Morning (not seen in Detroit) and doing "On the Road" had become "very arduous."

IT HAD stopped being fun," Kuralt said, and when he was offered to do a morning news show every weekday, he decided the time had come to put an end to his days as a wandering minstrel.

"It's going to be hard adjusting to the relocation to New York," he said. "I'm gloomy about it. This is the first time I've ever had a set routine."

Kuralt probably is best known for his "On the Road" series on the CBS Television News Network. The show has won such prestigious awards as an Emmy from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences and two George Foster Peabody awards.

But television reporting was not always Kuralt's first love. He traces his roots back to the south — North Carolina where he attended the state university and

was editor of the student owned newspaper, The Daily Tar Heel. Kuralt admits that during his senior year in school, he was more interested in working on the paper than his academic progress.

After graduating from college, Kuralt worked for the Charlotte News (N.C.) before joining CBS News as a writer in 1960. His assignments took him to Latin America where he admits to often "getting to a coup d'etat late and having to ask the AP guy to fill me in."

The idea for the "On the Road" series originated in 1967. Kuralt says he thought it up as "a way of getting out of the office."

ORIGINALLY designed as a three month project, the series caught the audiences' imagination and Kuralt was on his way to being 'on the road' for the next 13 years.

In his years of travelling around the country, Kuralt says he has found "a strain of idealism and hope running through Americans. There is a good deal of neighborliness — people have pressed against us cups of coffee, pieces of pie, and wanted us to stay longer than we could. I, too, have absorbed some of that generosity," he told an audience of about 300 people at a lecture Tuesday.

Kuralt says there has been a definite heightening of public awareness in recent years, and much of this awareness has been outside government. "It's something you notice in small towns and on the back roads," he said. "There isn't anything like a silent majority in America anymore. That's a big change — and irrevocable. I think that's a sign of a healthy society."

(see KURALT, page 10)

## INSIDE

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•OU student sees world 'through a bell jar.' See page 7.

# Tisch Tax Proposal Debate

PRO  
Richard Jacobs  
Spokesperson for  
The Tisch Proposal

CON  
Dr. Sheldon Appleton  
Associate Dean of Advising &  
Professor of Political Science, OU

When: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1980  
12 NOON-1 PM  
Where: FIRESIDE LOUNGE

Admission: FREE  
Co-sponsored by Republik, University  
Congress and Republicans United

## INITIATIVE PETITION, AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ADDING SUBSECTIONS 2(a), 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 3(e), 3(f), 33(a) and 33(b), and by amending sections 1, 2, 3 and 31, such additions and amendments to read as follows: (NEW LANGUAGE CAPITALIZED)

Article IX of the Michigan Constitution is hereby amended by adding Subsections 2(a), 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), 3(e), 3(f), 33(a) and 33(b), and by amending sections 1, 2, 3 and 31, such additions and amendments to read as follows: (NEW LANGUAGE CAPITALIZED)

Section 1. The legislature shall impose taxes sufficient with other resources to pay the expenses of state government. NO NEW TAX SHALL BE IMPOSED AGAINST THE PRINCIPAL HOMESTEAD OF ANY HOUSEHOLDER OR ANY NEW PROPERTY CONSTRUCTION WHICH IS DESIGNED TO BE USED AS A PRINCIPAL HOMESTEAD.

Section 2. The power of taxation IS GRANTED TO THE LEGISLATURE BY THE PEOPLE AND CANNOT be surrendered, suspended or contracted away. THE LEGISLATURE SHALL NOT IMPOSE ANY NEW TAX NOR SHALL THERE BE ANY INCREASE IN THE RATE OF OR ANY BROADENING OF THE BASE OF ANY TAX WHICH WAS IN EFFECT DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1978, UNTIL SUCH PROPOSED TAX OR INCREASED TAX IS FIRST APPROVED BY AFFIRMATION OF THE ELECTORS VOTING ON THE QUESTION AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION FOLLOWING THE PASSAGE OF THE LEGISLATION PROPOSING SUCH TAX OR INCREASED TAX.

Section 2(a). SIXTY (60) PERCENT OF THE VOTES CAST IN FAVOR OF THE QUESTION SHALL CONSTITUTE AFFIRMATION.

Section 3. The legislature shall provide for the uniform ad valorem taxation OF CLASSES OF real and tangible personal property not exempt by SUBSECTIONS 9(a), 9(b), 9(f), 9(h), 9(j), 9(k), 9(n) and 9(p), SECTION 9 OF PUBLIC ACT 206 OF 1893, AS AMENDED. The legislature shall provide for the determination of true cash value of such property; the proportion of true cash value at which such property shall be assessed, which shall not, after DECEMBER 30, 1980, EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE (25) PERCENT OF THE TRUE CASH VALUE ON WHICH THE STATE EQUALIZED VALUE WAS ESTABLISHED AND/OR DETERMINED FOR THE 1978 TAX YEAR; and for a system of equalization of assessments. FOLLOWING RATIFICATION OF THIS AMENDMENT, 1978 IS ESTABLISHED AS THE REAL PROPERTY VALUE BASE YEAR. NO PROPERTY SHALL SIMULTANEOUSLY RECEIVE THE BENEFIT OF THIS CONSTITUTIONAL REDUCTION OF THE PERCENTAGE AT WHICH SUCH PROPERTY SHALL BE UNIFORMLY ASSESSED, AND THE BENEFITS GRANTED BY PUBLIC ACTS 116 AND 198 OF 1974 AND PUBLIC ACT 255 OF 1978.

Section 3(a). THE PRINCIPAL HOMESTEAD OF A HOUSEHOLDER WHOSE TOTAL TAXABLE INCOME IN ANY CALENDAR YEAR IS GREATER THAN \$5,000.00 BUT LESS THAN \$10,500.00, CONTEMPORIZED FROM 1980, SHALL HAVE THE AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR AMOUNT FURTHER REDUCED BY ONE-HALF, AND IF SUCH INCOME IS LESS THAN \$5,000.00, SUCH PRINCIPAL HOMESTEAD SHALL BE TOTALLY EXEMPT FROM ANY PROPERTY TAXATION. THE LEGISLATURE SHALL IMPLEMENT THESE PROVISIONS COMMENCING WITH TAX YEAR 1981 BASED ON 1980 INCOME AND CONTINUING FROM YEAR TO YEAR IN SIMILAR FASHION. THE LEGISLATURE SHALL ENACT LEGISLATION TO GRANT COMPARABLE RELIEF TO RENTERS OF A PRINCIPAL HOMESTEAD.

Section 3(b). THE PRINCIPAL HOMESTEAD OF ANY HOUSEHOLDER SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM THAT PORTION OF THE AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAX WHICH IS SCHOOL DISTRICT OPERATING MILLAGE BEGINNING THE CALENDAR YEAR AFTER THE HOUSEHOLDER'S 62nd BIRTHDAY. THE LEGISLATURE SHALL ENACT LEGISLATION TO GRANT COMPARABLE RELIEF TO RENTERS OF A PRINCIPAL HOMESTEAD.

Section 3(c). THE LEGISLATURE SHALL ENACT LEGISLATION TO REIMBURSE UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAX REVENUES LOST EACH YEAR BECAUSE OF THE EXEMPTIONS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTIONS 3(a) AND 3(b) OF THIS ARTICLE.

Section 3(d). THE LEGISLATURE SHALL APPROPRIATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1982, AND EACH FULL YEAR THEREAFTER A SUM OF STATE MATCHING MONEY EQUAL TO ONE HUNDRED (100) PERCENT OF THE AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXES, EXCEPTING THOSE AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO FUND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS, WHICH ARE LEVIED BY ALL OF THE UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE STATE, AND THE STATE TREASURER SHALL RETURN TO EACH OF THE SEVERAL COUNTY TREASURERS A SUM OF MONEY EQUAL TO ONE HUNDRED (100) PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXES, EXCEPTING THOSE AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO FUND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS, WHICH ARE LEVIED BY ALL OF THE UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT WITHIN EACH SUCH COUNTY, EACH COUNTY TREASURER SHALL DISTRIBUTE TO EACH UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE COUNTY A SUM OF MONEY EQUAL TO ONE HUNDRED (100) PERCENT OF THE AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXES, EXCEPTING THOSE AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO FUND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS, WHICH ARE LEVIED BY EACH SUCH UNIT. UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECEIVING THESE RETURNED PUBLIC TAX MONIES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY CONDITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, REGULATIONS OR RULES OF ANY NATURE WHATSOEVER BY THE STATE, DENYING OR INTERFERING WITH THE RIGHT OF ANY UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO USE THESE RETURNED PUBLIC TAX MONIES AS IF THEY WERE LOCALLY RECEIVED FROM THE LOCAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS AS A RESULT OF A PROPERTY TAX LEVY.

Section 3(e). ALL TAX CREDITS, EXEMPTIONS AND/OR REBATES GRANTED BY THE STATE TO ANY MICHIGAN RESIDENT FOR INCOME TAX REPORTING PURPOSES, AND INCLUDING ANY AND ALL OTHER BENEFITS GRANTED TO RENTERS, VETERANS, ELIGIBLE SERVICEMEN, WIDOWS, SENIOR CITIZENS, DISABLED,

BLIND, LOW INCOME, RETIRED, PARAPLEGIC AND QUADRIPLEGIC PERSONS BY THE LAWS IN EFFECT AT THE TIME THIS AMENDMENT IS RATIFIED, SHALL NOT BE REDUCED OR DIMINISHED UNLESS SUCH PROVISION IS FIRST APPROVED BY ROLL CALL VOTE OF 4/5ths OF THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO AND SERVING IN EACH HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Section 3(f). THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTIONS 3(a), 3(b), 3(c), 3(d), and 3(e) OF THIS ARTICLE SHALL BE LIBERALLY CONSTRUED AND INTERPRETED AS CONFERRING EXEMPTIONS AND/OR BENEFITS ACCRUING TO THE CITIZENS OF MICHIGAN AND ARE NOT PROGRAMS AND SHALL NOT BE FURTHER INTERPRETED NOR CONSTRUED AS MEANING THAT THEY ARE A PROGRAM OR PROGRAMS NOR THAT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUNDING THEM AS A PROGRAM OR PROGRAMS IS TRANSFERRED FROM ONE LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT TO ANOTHER WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF SECTION 26, ARTICLE IX OF THIS CONSTITUTION. THE LEGISLATURE SHALL NOT CHANGE, ADJUST OR ALTER THE STATE SCHOOL AID FORMULA IN EFFECT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980-81, OR ANY FISCAL YEAR THEREAFTER, TO DIMINISH OR REDUCE THE YIELD IN NUMBER OF DOLLARS PER MILL PER CHILD IN ANY SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE STATE WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNOR AND CONSENT, BY ROLL CALL VOTE, OF 4/5ths OF THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO AND SERVING IN EACH HOUSE OF THE LEGISLATURE. PAYMENTS MADE UNDER SUBSECTIONS 3(c) AND 3(d) SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED AS STATE SPENDING PAID TO UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF SECTION 30, ARTICLE IX OF THIS CONSTITUTION.

Section 31. Units of local government are hereby prohibited from levying any tax not authorized by law or charter when this section is ratified or from increasing the rate of an existing tax above that rate authorized by law or charter when this section is ratified, without the approval of a majority of the qualified electors of that unit of local government voting thereon. If the definition of the base of an existing tax is broadened, the maximum authorized rate of taxation on the new base in each unit of local government shall be reduced to yield the same estimated gross revenue as on the prior base. THE ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, AS FINALLY EQUALIZED FOR THE 1978 TAX YEAR PURSUANT TO SECTION 3 OF THIS ARTICLE, MAY REFLECT FROM YEAR TO YEAR COMMENCING DECEMBER 31, 1981, AN INFLATIONARY INCREASE WHICH SHALL NOT EXCEED IN ANY ONE YEAR THE GENERAL PRICE LEVEL FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR EXCEPT THAT ANY INCREASE ON PROPERTY OF THE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES SHALL NOT EXCEED 2.0 PERCENT IN ANY ONE YEAR. ALL NEW PROPERTY CONSTRUCTION AND ADDITIONS TO EXISTING PROPERTY SHALL BE ASSESSED TO REFLECT THE TRUE CASH VALUE EQUAL TO BUT NOT EXCEEDING THE VALUE OF SUCH NEW OR ADDED CONSTRUCTION AS IF THE VALUE HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR THE 1978 TAX YEAR AND AS IF IT HAD BEEN ENTERED UPON THE TAX ROLL FOR THE 1978 TAX YEAR AND SUBJECT TO THE INFLATIONARY INCREASES ALLOWED IN THIS SECTION. The limitations of this section shall not apply to taxes imposed for the payment of principal and interest on bonds or other evidence of indebtedness or for the payment of assessments OR contract obligations in anticipation of which bonds are issued which were authorized prior to the effective date of this amendment.

Section 33(a). DEFINITIONS. THE DEFINITIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION AND THE DEFINITION OF "LOCAL GOVERNMENT" CONTAINED IN SECTION 33 OF THIS ARTICLE SHALL APPLY TO ARTICLE IX OF THIS CONSTITUTION. "PRINCIPAL HOMESTEAD" MEANS A DWELLING, A UNIT IN A MULTIPLE UNIT DWELLING, OR THE STRICTLY RESIDENTIAL PORTIONS OF A MULTIPURPOSE BUILDING OR STRUCTURE, SITUATED ON AND TOGETHER WITH A LAND PARCEL NOT EXCEEDING ONE (1) ACRE IN SIZE THAT IS OCCUPIED BY A MICHIGAN RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDER FOR NOT LESS THAN 183 DAYS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR. "HOUSEHOLDER" MEANS ANY NATURAL PERSON AND/OR HIS OR HER SPOUSE, A RESIDENT OF MICHIGAN, WHO OWNS, RENTS OR LEASES A HOMESTEAD. "CONTEMPORIZED" WHEN REFERRING TO INCOME OR VALUE MEANS A FIXED SUM OF MONEY STATED AS OF THE STIPULATED BASE YEAR AND ADJUSTED ANNUALLY BY THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR THE UNITED STATES AS DEFINED AND OFFICIALLY REPORTED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OR ITS SUCCESSOR AGENCY; AND THE PRODUCT OF SUCH ADJUSTMENTS SHALL RESULT IN A VALUE WHICH SHALL HAVE THE SAME PURCHASING POWER IN EACH SUCCEEDING YEAR. "TOTAL TAXABLE INCOME" SHALL MEAN THE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME AS DEFINED BY THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE CODE. "AGRICULTURAL" MEANS PARCELS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND WITH OR WITHOUT BUILDINGS, THE TILLABLE PORTIONS OF WHICH ARE PRINCIPALLY IN USE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ANY FOOD, FUEL OR FIBER PRODUCT USEFUL FOR HUMAN OR DOMESTIC ANIMAL CONSUMPTION. "TAX" MEANS ANY MONEY COLLECTED BY THE STATE OR ANY UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO PAY FOR ANY SERVICE OR PRODUCT PERFORMED OR PRODUCED BY THE STATE OR ANY UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SHALL BE INTERPRETED AND CONSTRUED AS INCLUDING ANY FEE, LEVY, USER CHARGE, SPECIAL ASSESSMENT, LICENSE, PERMIT, WEIGHT OR VOLUME TAX OR ANY IMPOSITION OF ANY NATURE WHATSOEVER TO INCLUDE APPROPRIATION TO MEET DEFICIENCIES IN STATE FUNDS. "NEW TAX" MEANS ANY TAX NOT DEvised, SPECIFIED, IDENTIFIED OR TITLED AND WHICH IS NOT IN EFFECT WHEN THIS AMENDMENT IS ADOPTED.

Section 33(b). IF ANY SECTION, SUBSECTION OR PART THEREOF IS FOR ANY REASON HELD TO BE INVALID OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL, THE REMAINING SECTIONS AND SUBSECTIONS OR PARTS SHALL NOT BE AFFECTED BUT WILL REMAIN IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT.