

Next Autumn's College Freshmen Will Pay Highest Price in History for Education

Washington — (U.P.) — For about 700,000 high school seniors and their families, the next three weeks will be a period of fingernailbiting and floor-pacing.

The seniors are waiting for word on whether they've been accepted for admission to college. Most schools mail out notices during late April and early May.

The U.S. Office of Education estimates that slightly more than half of this year's 1,358,000 high school graduates have applied for enrollment in college. The vast majority will get in somewhere, eventually. But many will have to settle for their second, third or even fourth choice of institutions.

To Pay Highest Prices

Whenever they enroll, next fall's freshmen will pay the highest price in history for their crack at higher education. A government survey recently showed that the cost of attending college has approximately doubled since 1940.

Undergraduates at state universities and other public institutions will pay an average of about \$1,500 each next year for tuition, books, room, board, clothes, travel, recreation and incidental expenses. In private colleges, the average outlay will run close to \$2,000 a year.

Future Dim

The one confident prediction that can be made about this situation is that it will get worse before it gets better.

College enrollment, already at an all-time high of three million, is expected to climb from five to ten per cent a year until it reaches about six million by 1970.

The current pressure on facilities for higher education is larger percentage of American youths are seeking college degrees than in the past. The pro-

portion of youths in the 18 to 21 age group who enroll in college has increased from 1.7 per cent in 1870 to about 33 per cent this year.

The sharp rise in the U.S. birth rate after World War II, which has swamped public schools with students, has not yet affected college enrollments. This year's high school graduating class consists mainly of youths born in 1939, a year in which total U.S. births were 2,466,000.

Starting about 1960, freshman classes will come from the substantially larger baby crops of World War II. And by 1966, the 3,637,000 babies born in 1948 will be of college age. Thereafter the trend is steadily up.

Costs To Rise

Barring a reversal of long-term economic trends, the cost of going to college is likely to keep on rising, along with enrollments. Even the higher tuition rates recently put into effect by many institutions do not begin to cover the actual cost of educating a student.

In many cases, the tuition represents less than half of the actual cost, with the rest coming from endowments, alumni contributions, or in the case of public institutions, tax funds.

The Education Policies Commission, after a four-year study of American colleges, reported recently that faculty salaries will have to be increased to approximately double the present level over the next decade if higher education hopes to hold onto its most vital resource — good teachers. With the average college teaching salary now slightly more than \$5,000 a year, professors are deserting the campuses in droves for better-paying jobs in business and industry.

Faculty pay raises, even on a

more modest scale than the commission proposed, will mean higher costs for colleges and more pressure for tuition boosts.

Ugly Shock

Families who hope to solve the financial problem by having their children live at home while attending a local college may be in for an ugly shock, according to Dr. Ernest V. Hollis of the U.S. Office of Education.

Hollis said a survey showed that it often costs more to feed and house a student at home than to send him away to live in a dormitory and dine in a student union.

The same survey by the Office of Education showed where

the money is coming from. Families supply about 41 per cent of it from their current income; another 29 per cent comes from savings which the family and the student accumulated before enrollment; Students earn about 17 per cent of it after entering college. Scholarships, loans and veterans benefit programs account for the rest.

In an effort to stimulate long-term savings for the costs of college education, some banks are now starting "college club" accounts. These are periodic-deposit saving accounts similar to the familiar Christmas club plan, but extended over several years.

Mental Institutions Free of Politics

Salem — (U.P.) — Oregon Mental Institutions have been "remarkably free of political influence and their progress in a 17-year period shows great strides in public education," Secretary of State Mark Hatfield said Saturday.

"Mental health has no place for partisan politics," Hatfield said in a statement concerning Mental Health week, "and it is to Oregon's credit that a change in two of the three members of the Board of Control has not resulted in undesirable uprooting of programs of progress."

Oregon's state institutions now are under the direction of the Board of Control, made up of the governor, secretary of state



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Ex-Medford Man Author of Mexican Government Book

A copy of the recent publication, "The Mexican Government Today," by William P. Tucker Jr., a former Medford resident, has been presented to the Medford Public Library by the author's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Tucker.

In his book Dr. Tucker describes important aspects of the

Mexican national government's structure and functions and shows how it differs from those of our own government. He also discusses the government of the Mexican states and the federal district.

There are sections on public utilities and public works, agriculture, and social services, as well as a section outlining the background of the land and its people. According to the publishers there has been until now no general treatise available on the government and politics of our nearest Latin American neighbor.

Graduate of MHS

Dr. Tucker is a graduate of Medford High school and of Southern Oregon college. He received his master's degree at the University of Washington and his doctorate at the University of Minnesota. Now a professor of political science at Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn., Dr. Tucker is on leave for the current year, serving as visiting professor of political science at the University of Puerto Rico. He has traveled and studied in Mexico over a period of many years.

Carpenters Confab Ends in Ontario

Ontario — (U.P.) — The annual convention of the Oregon State Council of Carpenters was concluded here Saturday after delegates accepted an affiliation with the entire Rocky Mountain district of Idaho. Previously, the only local of the Rocky Mountain district affiliated with the Oregon council was the Payette local.

Delegates reelected Ivor T. Jones as executive secretary of the council. He has just completed his ninth year in that capacity.

Leo M. Neal of Portland was elevated from second to first vice president and Robert J. Caley of Roseburg was elected second vice president.

President is E. B. Weber of Portland. The presidency will be up for election at next year's convention scheduled to be held in Astoria.

Lack of Low Cost Power Takes Blame

Portland — (U.P.) — The lack of low cost power is to be blamed for the scarcity of new industries in Oregon and not the state's tax structure, Sen. Richard L. Neuberger said Friday in a speech before the City club.

The senator outlined what he terms as an economic crisis for Oregon and accused misguided leaders and politicians from keeping Oregon from 3-cent power.

He also attacked the newspapers in Oregon for failure to take note of the state's sliding per capita income in relation to the national average.

The high personal income tax rate of New York and its low power cost was used by the senator as an example of the possibility of attracting industries in spite of unattractive tax structure.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

San Antonio, Tex. — (U.P.) — A mass meeting of citizens called to protest poor drainage that last week caused flash floods had to be postponed Sunday. The reason: More flash floods.

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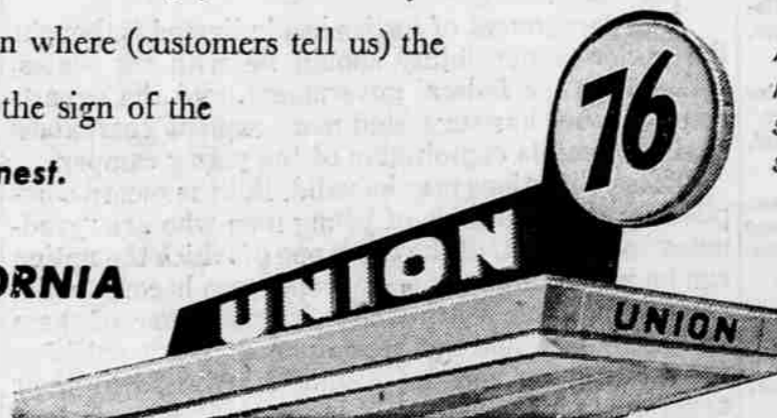
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