

- E. An attempt should be made to allocate costs of higher education to the various sources of revenue in proportion to the benefits which institutions of higher learning have to offer to the individuals, groups, and organizations from which the revenues are derived.

4. The Allocation of Costs

- A. The allocation to society, the philanthropist, and the individual who is the recipient of the educational benefits.
- B. The allocation within the institution among the various schools, faculties, classes, and individuals attending; these costs to be allocated proportionately with the purposes which such education serves.

5. Assumed Results Under Cost Allocation As Above

- A. It would place higher education on a sounder financial basis by balancing costs of certain educational efforts against specific sources of income. This would enable those seeking funds public and private, to give specific reasons for asking for financial support and to point to definite benefits which such a support would produce.
- B. The financial program of higher education should be such as to enable it to receive support commensurate with its importance.
- C. If business methods were used in the handling of educational funds and the support of higher education were sought on a definite basis of what it produces, the necessary funds would be obtainable.
- D. Proper cost allocation would advance the educational aims of institutions by making larger funds available for the carrying on of educational projects, and thereby hasten their realization.
- E. Such cost allocation would mean higher tuition fees, which present a perplexing but not insurmountable problem. Well administered student finance would furnish one way to meet these new demands.

6. The Amount of Money Loaned to a Student Should Depend Upon:

- A. The individual.
- B. The type of education desired.
- C. The institution and its reputation for turning out high grade men.
- D. The known opportunities which present themselves to each group of students after graduation according to type of training.
- E. The extent to which the training will increase the student's earning capacity.