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Final Report of the
SPECIAL SELECT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
to the
SIXTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
of the
STATE OF IOWA

Submitted January, 1971

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The Special Select Legislative Committee was created by the joint action of Lieutenant Governor Roger Jepsen and Speaker of the House William Harbor. The following legislators were chosen to serve as members of the Committee:

Senator Arthur Neu, Chairman
Senator S. J. Brownlee
Senator Eugene Hill
Senator Edward Nicholson
Representative Vernon Bennett
Representative Harold O. Fischer
Representative Charles Pelton
Representative Dale Tieden

The Committee was charged with the responsibility of determining the cause of student unrest on campuses in Iowa. Because of a time limitation, the Committee restricted its activity for the most part to The University of Iowa, Iowa State University, and the University of Northern Iowa. After holding an organizational meeting, the Committee met in Des Moines with student government leaders representing the three Regents' universities, and Grinnell College and Drake University. Later, the Committee held a two-day meeting in Des Moines with representatives of campus groups. Specific groups which have a political orientation or are involved in certain issues were invited, and a general invitation was extended to other groups that might wish to appear. It became obvious to the Committee after the meetings in Des Moines that it would be necessary to visit campuses to meet with a cross section of students. This decision was made with some reluctance because the Committee did not desire to undermine the position of the university administration. As a result it was made clear to students who appeared at meetings in Des Moines that the Committee would visit campuses if invited. The Committee received invitations from the student body president at each of the Regents' universities and spent one day at each university. After these meetings tentative recommendations were made, and submitted and reviewed with the members of the Board of Regents and university presidents or their representatives before the final report was prepared and issued.

The Special Select Legislative Committee wishes to thank student government leaders at The University of Iowa, Iowa State University and the University of Northern Iowa for the courtesy extended the Committee and for the excellent events scheduled for the Committee during its visits to the campuses. The Committee also wishes to thank the Board of Regents and the administration of the three universities for providing requested information and assistance and also for their comments on this report.

This report has been divided into areas of complaints raised by students. The Committee discussed the issues and, in some instances, made recommendations. The activities and responsibilities of the Committee were directed solely to the three Regent universities.

R. O. T. C.

At virtually every meeting held with students, objections were raised to Reserve Officers Training Corps on campus. Students raising these complaints stated that it was not in the nature of a university to train men to kill and conduct war. Furthermore, that the level of instruction in R.O.T.C. was not comparable to the level of instruction in other departments and that it should be abolished. Students objecting to R.O.T.C. conceded generally that they were opposed to the war in Indochina and that R.O.T.C. was a visible symbol which is close at hand and accessible for students to make their views known and felt. If R.O.T.C. could not be abolished some students contended that, at least, no uniforms should be permitted on campus; no drill permitted on campus; courses should be transferred to regular departments within the university; credit should not be given for R.O.T.C. courses; and, at The University of Iowa, the loyalty oath should be eliminated as a condition to entering R.O.T.C.

The Committee decided to restrict its inquiry into those complaints that the Iowa Legislature can control. It was made clear at Committee meetings that students may talk about the war and the draft but that because the Committee has no control over these problems, it would be preferable if students would restrict themselves to issues within the Committee's sphere of influence. This request was adhered to generally.

The most persuasive reason given for some type of officer training on university campuses is that the graduating officer will be imbued with the benefits of a university education. The Committee believes this training is desirable. In addition, the Committee further believes that students at The University of Iowa and Iowa State University who desire R.O.T.C. as an integral part of their higher education should have this opportunity, the same as other students may choose from any of the other curriculum choices. In addition, there is a certain intangible benefit to having an officer corps which is in large part made up of officers who received their training at a university. The Committee is of the opinion that while a large military organization may be undesirable, that because of the present world condition the failure to maintain a substantial military force would be as absurd as supporting unilateral disarmament without any assurance that those generally opposed to our system of government would do likewise. The support of R.O.T.C. on campuses should not be taken, in any way, as approving or disapproving of the war or the draft.

The Committee has no objection to members of R.O.T.C. units wearing their uniforms on campus. The Committee finds this objection incongruous because it is voiced by some who say they are unfairly treated, as in some cases they are, because of their dress and lifestyle. In addition, the Committee does not object to drill on campus or a moderate use of university facilities by R.O.T.C. However, the Committee believes that the academic attainments of instructors in R.O.T.C. may not be the same level as faculty in other departments. Therefore, instructors in R.O.T.C. should not be given academic titles that they have not attained and should be addressed by their military title. The universities should review the credit given students for R.O.T.C. courses to insure they are equitable when compared to other courses at the university. The Committee notes that at The University of Iowa a comparison has apparently been made because the credits given for R.O.T.C. courses have been reduced.

UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

Many students expressed concern about the attitude of university administrations and the Board of Regents toward the role of undergraduate education at each academic community. Some felt that graduate schools and the many other functions of our universities are, at times, using funds that could better be devoted to staff and facilities for the undergraduate colleges--particularly in the areas of classroom instructional staff and the counseling and advising of students.

The Committee recognizes that the quality of our faculties, the reputation of our universities, and the granting of federal funds are greatly influenced by research, publication, and graduate programs, but emphasizes its conviction that undergraduate programs are of primary concern to the people of Iowa.

STUDENT GOVERNANCE

Students desire more voice in the administration of the university and in the making of university rules, and the Committee is of the opinion that the students are entitled to a greater voice. The Committee believes that the Regents should provide a means whereby student representatives of the three student senates attend Regents' meetings and have an opportunity to discuss problems with the Regents. By this the Committee does not simply mean making a formal presentation; the representatives should enter into the discussion with the Regents. In addition, faculty, university personnel, and students, particularly student government officials, should have the opportunity to submit proposed subjects for the agenda of Regents' meetings without having these proposals vetoed by university officials before being considered by the Regents. The Committee understands that members of the Board of Regents are meeting with students in individual discussion sessions on the campuses and believes that this is a healthy policy. The Committee has

purposefully left the exact relationship between the Regents and the students open since the relationship can best be constructed by trial and error.

It is the Committee's recommendation that departmental boards provide a means whereby student representatives can participate in policy determination relative to curriculum and class scheduling. It is further recommended that student representatives be chosen by majors in each department.

TEXTBOOKS

Students complained about the cost of textbooks, particularly in Iowa City. The Committee visited with the managers of bookstores in Iowa City and Ames and compared the prices of standard texts at privately-owned bookstores in Ames and Iowa City with the University Bookstore in Ames. On new textbooks there is no price competition. Bookstores take a standard 20% markup over the publisher's price. All privately-owned bookstores tended to be slightly higher on used texts than the University Bookstore in Ames, though the impression was that most students at Iowa State University were not aware of this. The University Bookstore pays 5% more for a used text and sells it for 5% less than the privately-owned bookstores. Supplies at the University Bookstore at Iowa State are considerably below supplies at privately-owned bookstores but here again the students did not seem to be aware of the difference. There is a University Bookstore in the Memorial Union at The University of Iowa. However, it is new and for the most part sells only pocketbooks. The Committee understands that very few of the faculty place textbooks orders there and therefore, recommends that in the future orders should be placed at the University Bookstore as well as at the privately-owned stores. The privately-owned stores give faculty who place their orders for texts with them a 10% discount on the purchase of books which may account for this practice. It is recommended that the student governments within each university provide as a service a cooperative book exchange. The Committee further recommends that the faculty endeavor to place timely textbook orders of sufficient size to insure the availability of textbooks to all students registered in each course early in the semester.

The Committee concludes that much of the student concern in this area is due to their lack of familiarity with the publishing businesses and would suggest a liaison, at least in Iowa City, between the student government and the bookstores.

STUDENT HOUSING

Complaints were raised by students on all three campuses about student housing. The complaints varied only in degree from campus to campus. There are no vacancies in the dormitories at Iowa State University and there is a waiting list

of students who desire rooms. At the University of Northern Iowa there are openings in the dormitories for single students. At The University of Iowa there are nearly one thousand vacant beds. Chart I shows the capacity at each university for unmarried-student housing and married-student housing and the number of students occupying the housing. From the chart it is obvious that the problem is most acute at The University of Iowa where as a result of the lack of occupancy in 1970-71 the residency hall system will receive approximately \$665,000.00 from University nonappropriated funds to meet revenue bond obligations. In the fall of 1969 the occupancy in the dormitories was 5,121. The occupancy in the fall of 1970 was down to 4,556, as can be seen by the chart, indicating a disturbing trend accounted for in part by the change in lifestyles of the present day students. As can be seen from the chart, married-student housing is generally full at all three universities.

CHART I

	<u>Single*</u>		<u>Married**</u>		<u>Enrollment</u>
	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>	
UNI	4,785	4,548	247***	full	9,741
ISU	8,161	8,135	1,364	full	19,620
UI	5,563	4,556	1,097	full	20,604

* number of beds

** number of units

*** 268 units under construction

In considering student housing, the Committee also investigated the cost. Chart II contains rates for a typical double room in single student housing. ISU, on a quarter system, costs \$290.00 per quarter. The figure on the chart is for three quarters. The figures on the chart for UNI and UI are for two semesters. The UI rates include 20 meals per week and telephone. Room cleaning and linen service are optional and not reflected in the rates. At UNI rent includes 20 meals per week, a telephone and maid service every two weeks. The terms are essentially the same at ISU. Since the University of Iowa rates are higher, Chart III provides a rating with other Big Ten universities with regard to rent.

CHART II

Rental Comparison at 3
Regent Universities

UNI	\$ 840.00
ISU	870.00
UI	1,040.00

CHART III

Comparison of Student Housing Rent for
Typical Double at Big Ten Universities

Wisconsin	\$1,195.00	Purdue	\$1,060.00
Ohio	1,149.00	Minnesota	1,056.00
Michigan	1,135.00	Iowa	1,040.00
Northwestern	1,123.00	Illinois	1,035.00
Michigan State	1,080.00	Indiana	995.00

The reason for higher rates at The University of Iowa concerns revenue bonding and the timing of the issuance of the bonds. Insofar as the Committee could determine, this is the only reason for the higher rates. The rent for married-student housing ranges from the quonset housing at all three universities at about \$40.00 per month to newer married-student housing which rents for \$70.00 to \$80.00 per month. Generally, utilities are extra and paid by the students. The dilemma is that the quonsets are inadequate in many ways but many married students contend they cannot pay more and would have to drop out if forced to live in newer married-student housing. We see no simple solution to the problems of married students. Gradually, the quonsets should be retired and replaced by new married-student housing as funds become available. Although the quonsets cannot be remodeled to make them adequate, they should be more adequately maintained while used for student housing. The quonsets visited by the Committee at Iowa State University and the University of Northern Iowa had only one entrance that could easily be blocked by a fire in the kitchen or in the heater, which is generally in the area between the bedrooms and the living room. Some of the more recent housing for married students visited by the Committee at The University of Iowa, specifically Hawkeye Courts, are poorly planned and constructed. The Committee fails to understand why the Board of Regents cannot retain an architect who can design student housing with good taste and provide adequate storage and a pleasant surrounding.

The most depressing aspect of student housing is the off-campus housing in which some students live. In both Ames and Iowa City the Committee viewed accommodations that should have been closed down years ago. In Ames the dormitories are full; in Iowa City, as indicated above, there are many dormitory vacancies. Still students prefer off-campus accommodations. Apart from this however, because there is usually university housing available for about fifty percent of the students, it is necessary to take notice of off-campus housing in university towns. In Iowa City the Committee visited off-campus housing without window panes, with open light sockets in hallways and bathrooms, inadequate sanitary facilities, and no fire exits. The Committee strongly recommends that the legislature authorize an interim study committee to consider the preparation of a state housing code, and related financing and enforcement.

Apart from the cost of room and board, students contend that one of the reasons for living in off-campus housing is the greater freedom afforded. The Committee suspects that this reason is more important than cost, for in many instances rent paid for off-campus facilities exceeds that for university housing and the latter is usually of superior construction and safe. Particularly at The University of Iowa, and to a lesser extent at ISU and UNI, university housing should be made more attractive to get students back into student housing. Some of the older dorms can be rehabilitated tastefully as has been done at ISU and UNI. Examples of improvements are carpet in the halls to cut noise, more frequent maintenance of rooms and gradually replacing furniture in the dorms. As witnessed at Iowa State University, some of the refurbished dorms had rooms that were just as pleasant as the newest dormitory facilities.

Some students indicated to the Committee that they would be more inclined to move back into university housing if the dormitory rules were relaxed. Some contended that there should be no rules in the dormitories and that they be simply a conventional landlord-tenant relationship. At UNI the maximum hours for visitation by guests of the opposite sex are 12:00 noon to midnight except that on Friday and Saturday night, the hours are extended to 1:00 a.m. At ISU the maximum hours are 12:00 noon through 10:00 p.m. except that hours on Friday and Saturday are 12:00 noon to 1:00 a.m. At both institutions these hours may be reduced, as they frequently are, by the residents of each dormitory; therefore, dormitory hours do vary from dormitory to dormitory. The University of Iowa is the same as UNI except that on Friday and Saturday the hour is 2:00 a.m. The Committee believes the policies at all three universities are sufficiently liberal, and that there should be some period of time at which the dormitories should be cleared of those of the opposite sex. The Committee distinguishes between dormitories with a concentrated population, and where there are common

rest rooms where one must walk down a common hall to utilize, to that of the off-campus housing where rest room facilities are generally available in each apartment unit and even where not, the number of people is not so great. There have been some coeducational dormitories where women are in certain areas and men in others. The Committee believes that this is an area for the university administration to consider in other housing to make dormitory living more attractive.

Another objection of students is the requirement that some students live in university housing. Many students objected to the loco parentis relationship between the university and the student and contend that the university should simply provide the student with educational facilities and have no concern with the student outside the classroom. At The University of Iowa a rule recently announced requires all freshmen and incoming sophomores under 21 years of age to live in university-approved housing. At UNI freshmen and sophomore women and freshmen men under 21 must live in university dormitories. At ISU all women under 21 must live in dormitories unless the resident director waives the requirement after receiving approval of students' parents. Perhaps the trend is away from any such requirements, but at this point, the Committee is not ready to recommend the abolition of rules in this area. Rules must be made for all students and while there can be no doubt that many freshmen students are sufficiently mature that rules which require them to live in university dormitories are not needed; many other students are not. Particularly at The University of Iowa, there is an additional reason for the rule and that is to pay off the revenue bonds issued to construct the dormitories. In this regard an attempt might be made to remodel some dormitory facilities to make them similar to off-campus apartments.

TUITION AND STUDENT FEES

Students contend that resident tuition at the three Regents' universities is too high. When comparing the tuition at the three universities with other state universities in the Midwest, in Chart IV, the Committee found Iowa tuition rates very high. It is strongly recommended that sufficient appropriations be insured so that no tuition increase is necessary during the next biennium. All state universities are under financial pressure just as is the State of Iowa. The tuition at other state universities can be expected to increase to the level of Iowa's. The Committee believes that the tuition increase in 1969 by the Regents was necessary because of increased enrollment and costs. The only alternatives open to the Regents at that time, given all circumstances, were to either raise tuition or alternatively permit the quality of the universities to deteriorate dramatically over the biennium. The Committee highly recommends that faculties and administrators of each state university and the Board of Regents establish priorities and maintain strict economy measures to provide quality of education at a minimum cost to the taxpayer.

CHART IV

Comparison of Tuition and Fees, 1969-70

<u>Resident</u>		<u>Nonresident</u>	
UNI	\$600	Wisconsin (8)	\$1,286-1,346
Indiana (2)	512-540	Indiana (2)	1,024-1,080
South Dakota (4)	392-448	Michigan (2 of 3)	1,000-1,020
Minnesota (4 of 5)	394-444	UNI	1,000
Michigan (2 of 3)	420-430	Illinois (4 of 5)	607- 863
North Dakota (3 of 4)	369-396	Minnesota (4 of 5)	765- 837
Illinois (4 of 5)	328-396	South Dakota (4)	792- 832
Wisconsin (8)	352-412	North Dakota (3 of 4)	750- 777
Nebraska (3)	350-370	Nebraska (3)	630- 670
Kansas (2)	242-244	Kansas (2)	507- 509
Missouri (2 of 5)	180-220	Missouri (2 of 5)	440- 500

Iowa State University

Purdue University	\$700	U. of Wisconsin	\$1,756.58
Iowa State	600	Purdue University	1,600
Michigan State U.	585	Michigan State U.	1,395
U. of Minnesota	525	U. of Minnesota	1,266
U. of Wisconsin	480.50	U. of Missouri	1,240
South Dakota State U.	466.90	Iowa State	1,230
U. of Nebraska	458	South Dakota State U.	1,010.90
U. of Missouri	440	U. of Illinois	997
North Dakota State U.	435	North Dakota State U.	990
U. of Illinois	391	U. of Nebraska	958
Kansas State U.	342	Kansas State U.	802

The University of Iowa

Indiana University	\$675	U. of Wisconsin	\$1,756.50
U. of Iowa	620	U. of Michigan	1,554
U. of Minnesota	525	Indiana University	1,515
U. of Michigan	494	U. of Minnesota	1,266
U. of Wisconsin	480.50	U. of Iowa	1,250
U. of South Dakota	464	U. of Missouri	1,240
U. of Nebraska	458	U. of Illinois	997
U. of Missouri	440	U. of North Dakota	990
U. of North Dakota	436	U. of South Dakota	976
U. of Illinois	391	U. of Nebraska	958
U. of Kansas	341	U. of Kansas	801

(UNI is compared with midwestern colleges and universities which were formerly teachers' colleges. The numbers following each state indicate the number of universities reporting out of the number queried. The range of fees is indicated where there are differences within a state. Due to these differences, the order of the states is approximate.)

The figures in Chart IV include student fees. Student fees are generally not understood by the public or, to a large extent, the students. At UNI the student fee for three quarters is \$72.00; at ISU, \$72.00; and at The University of Iowa, \$60.00. At UNI student fees are estimated to bring in \$677,524.00 for the present academic year; \$1,435,645.50 at ISU; and, \$1,249,570.00 at The University of Iowa. At each university the students through their student government have the power to allocate a certain portion of the revenue resulting from student fees. By far the largest portion of the fees go to maintain certain essential university functions, such as the health service at UNI. Attached to this report as appendixes A, B and C are summations of the budget for the three universities for student fees allocation.

DAY CARE FACILITIES

With the increased number of married students, there are small children which must be cared for while their parents attend class. There are only private day care facilities in Ames and the cost renders them prohibitive to most students. At Iowa City there are a number of cooperative day care centers and while they are adequate, they are far from ideal. Most of them are operated by the parents themselves in church facilities. The Dum-dum Day Care Center in Iowa City was recently threatened by the Department of Social Services with revocation of its license for providing care for children under two years of age which is not provided for by the law or departmental regulations. The Department personnel indicated to the Committee that the rationale behind this rule is that some studies indicate a harmful effect of communal living on children under two years of age. While the Committee does not wish to substitute its judgment for that of the Department, it appears that since the day care facility in question is a cooperative venture where the parents spend considerable time, it is not completely analogous to communal living. It is also our understanding that the Department personnel are attempting to work out some alternative for caring for children under two years of age which will not violate its regulations. A review of the Department rationale behind the policy covering care for children under two years is suggested. The universities should provide some assistance in establishing day care facilities. One example would be to take one of the apartments in Hawkeye Courts and make a center out of it for residents of that area. The Committee realizes that space is at a premium on all campuses but, nevertheless, recommends that the administration provide space where available for these facilities. Staffing and responsibility should be by the students, subject to supervision by university officials, with no liability accruing to the state. It is recognized that the primary function of the university is that of an educational institution and not baby sitting; but with the increased number of students with young children, some assistance by the universities in this area is necessary.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

One issue that arose at most meetings was the use of narcotic drugs by students. The members of the Committee listened to a great variety of views by students and do not pretend to have any solution to the present narcotic drug problem, if indeed there is any simple solution. It was nevertheless the consensus of opinion of the Committee that the use of narcotic drugs is wrong without medical supervision. Another legislative study committee is investigating this problem and will undoubtedly have recommendations for the next General Assembly. The Committee does believe, however, that the penalty for possession of narcotic drugs should vary with the type of drug involved. The penalty for possession of marijuana for example should not be as severe as that for the possession of heroin. More emphasis should be placed on educational programs and treatment facilities than in instituting harsh laws in an illusory hope at solving the problem. The Committee did learn that there is a paucity of information as to the effects of prolonged use of marijuana. There seems to be general agreement that no immediate harmful effect can be observed from marijuana. However, significant numbers of physicians agree that there might be long-term effects; and the Committee feels that this is sufficient justification for making possession a crime. The Committee noted an article in the November 5, 1970, issue of The New England Journal of Medicine which associated necrotizing angitis with drug abuse. The drug users studied used a variety of narcotic drugs but all used methamphetamine among others. The death rate after prolonged use was high. It was contended by some students that marijuana should be legalized because evidence indicates that it is not addictive or harmful and that if it could be purchased legally the pushers could not lace or mix it with more harmful drugs that would "hook" the user. The last argument might have some logic to recommend it, but this should not be done until more research has been completed. Another argument put forth by students is that marijuana is not as harmful as alcohol, certainly not as addictive. Again, acknowledging the limited information available on marijuana, this is possibly correct. The difference is that alcohol has been socially acceptable in one form or another in virtually all cultures for centuries. As prohibition demonstrated, legislation to prohibit alcoholic consumption is useless. Marijuana use is not so widespread that the same argument can be made for legalizing its use. The Board of Regents and administrators of the universities should concern themselves with the use of narcotic drugs on campuses and should encourage students to take advantage of treatment facilities. The Committee is desirous of seeing the administration of the universities cooperate fully with the Division of Drug Law Enforcement of the Department of Public Safety in the apprehension of those persons illegally selling narcotic drugs.

MISCELLANEOUS

A number of issues were raised by students for which the Committee could not obtain satisfactory information to enable it to arrive at a conclusion. Students from The University of Iowa were of the opinion that merchants in Iowa City arbitrarily charge more for the same item than is charged in other communities. The Committee did not have time to make the exhaustive type of survey that would be required to arrive at a conclusion. The Committee did attempt to obtain cost of living indexes from the Department of Labor in both Des Moines and Kansas City but these indexes only list Cedar Rapids.

Some students complained that the Governor's Youth Advisory Committee did not spend sufficient time on campuses. It was learned that this official is paid with funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity and his prime responsibility is to work with underprivileged youth.

A number of women attending meetings contended that there was discrimination against them in the hiring policies at the universities, in admission to graduate school and in dormitory hours. The Committee does understand that there are far fewer women on the faculty than men and far fewer women admitted to graduate school than men. Whether this is due to discrimination or to the traditional differences in careers between men and women over past years is beyond the ability of the Committee to determine with the staff and time available. If certain departments have no women the Committee is inclined to think there may be some latent discrimination and deplors such discrimination, if it exists, particularly at an academic institution. The argument against hours for women is that they are equal to and should be treated the same as men. The argument for hours for women is that if the administration can get the women into dorms by a certain hour then the men will return to their rooms as well. The Committee believes that if hours exist, they should be the same for women as for men. With most students living off-campus and the gradual deterioration of the traditional parental role of the university, the Committee thinks such a policy is in keeping with the trend.

The problems confronting the black students are in a large part unique from those considered in this report. Any statement by the Committee would be superficial and, therefore, it is recommended that the standing Committees on Higher Education of the Senate and of the House, or preferably a joint subcommittee, should seek out and visit at length with the black students on the three Regents' campuses.

Complaints were raised over the recent Regents' rules. These complaints came almost entirely from students at The University of Iowa and were directed at the procedure to enforce these rules

rather than at the rules per se. Students contend their civil rights are violated by the rules because there is no hearing provision set out in the rules. The administrators at The University of Iowa contend that a board made up of students and university personnel was established to hear all disciplinary cases but that in the 1969-70 school year the students withdrew all their representatives from the board and since that time the board has ceased to function and the disciplinary procedure has been ad hoc. The Committee is aware of some legal precedent that requires a hearing before a student is discharged from the university on disciplinary grounds. In Dixon v. Alabama State Board of Education, 1961, 294 Federal Reporter 2d 150, the Court of Appeals provided that at the hearing specific charges against the student must be made and proven. More than an informal interview with the student is required and the hearing should give both sides an opportunity to present their evidence. This decision does not require a full-dress judicial hearing with the right to cross-examine witnesses or that the hearing be public. There are other decisions the Committee did not have time to research but there are articles in 70 Harvard Law Review by Warren A. Seavey and another in 58 A.L.R. 2d 903. The Committee was assured that the procedure at Iowa State University and the University of Northern Iowa conforms to these precedents and that the procedure at The University of Iowa before it was dismantled met these standards. It is recommended that the Student Senate at The University of Iowa make necessary appointments to permit hearings to be reinstated. The Committee also suggests that the Board of Regents review the procedures at all three universities to insure that they do conform to the present case law and also that there be some attempt to create a uniform procedure at all three universities.

The Committee also toured Gilchrist Hall at UNI. Many classes are held in this building. There are open wires in the building and wooden floors and stairs that slope. It is urged that the Board of Regents replace this structure.

CONCLUSION

The Committee believes that its meetings have been beneficial to all concerned and particularly to the Committee members themselves. There is much to be gained from continuing contact with students. Therefore, it is recommended that the standing Higher Education Committee of the Senate and of the House or a subcommittee thereof, establish regular on-campus meetings with students at each Regents' university at least twice during the next session of the General Assembly. The Committee also recommends that one member of the Higher Education Committee of the Senate and of the House be appointed as liaison with a student government representative from each university.

When matters that particularly concern students are to be considered by the legislature, hearings should be scheduled by the particular committee or legislators involved at which time students could either formally or informally present their views. Such a system must of necessity be informal and depend on the goodwill of all participants to be effective. However from the Committee's experience in preparing this report, such a procedure is very possible and must be implemented when the General Assembly convenes in 1971.

APPENDIX A

UNI

- A. The attached is based on an average full-time enrollment of 8,417 for the two semesters of 1970-71, and 3,250 for the 1971 summer session

8,417 @ \$72 = \$606,024
3,250 @ \$22 = 71,500

Total \$677,524

Use \$20,000 from balance forward to make a total budget of \$697,524.

- B. Following the understanding with the students, the activities have been divided into three groups:

1. Class A - Long-range commitments by University

Health Service	Subsidy \$ 85,859
Union Building Fund	" 122,421
Special Building Fund	" 93,920
Men's Intercollegiate Athletics	" 119,100
Operation of the Union	" <u>155,405</u>
Total	\$576,705

2. Class B - Instruction Related and Student Recommended

Student Publications
KYTC-Campus Radio
Theatre
Public Speaking Activities
Musical Organizations
CIRUNA (Model UN)
Women's Intercollegiate Athletics

Total 1969-70 subsidy for all above (plus Family Theatre which has been discontinued) was \$54,969.

Total allocations for 1970-71 for Class B activities should probably not exceed \$59,000.

3. Class C - Primarily Student Controlled

Student Senate
AWS
MRA
Men's Intramurals
Controversial Speakers
Artist Series
Pops Concert
Union Concert
Homecoming
Off-Campus Men
Married Student Organization

Total subsidy for above for 1969-70 was \$48,339 and should probably not exceed \$56,000 for 1970-71.

C. This provides for a miscellaneous account of at least \$7,007.

D. Summary

Class A	\$576,705
Class B	59,000
Class C	56,000
Miscellaneous	<u>7,007</u>
Total	\$698,712

APPENDIX B

ISU

Tuition-Fee Distribution--Effective September 1970

	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Nonresident</u>
Student Activity Fee	\$ 27.00	\$ 27.00
Student Organizations \$16.50*		
Intercollegiate		
Athletics 10.50		
Memorial Union Fee	18.00	18.00
Memorial Union Building Fee	6.00	6.00
Special Building Fund	21.00	21.00
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 72.00</u>	<u>\$ 72.00</u>
Portion of Fee to Iowa State		
University General Fund	<u>528.00</u>	<u>1158.00</u>
	<u>\$600.00</u>	<u>\$1230.00</u>

*Breakdown of Student Organizations allocation in total figures.

Iowa Engineer	\$ 12,182.75
Sketch	5,901.00
Outlook	3,270.00
Ethos	1,680.00
Iowa Agriculturist	3,290.00
The Bomb	4,900.00
Iowa State Daily	97,065.00
Alumni Association	6,408.00
AVMA	504.80
Engr. Council	326.50
Model UN	1,311.00
Cosmopolitan Club	995.00
Kazoo Club	83.00
ISU Veterans Club	160.00
MARS	195.50
Radio Workshop	470.00
WISA	4,248.10
Ag. Council	100.00
YWCA	483.75
SPAN	1,575.00
Sports Club	19,100.00
Dress Blues	368.60
Pershing Rifle	1,209.50
Pep Council	5,140.00
GSB	13,684.66
ISU Players	7,000.00
Music Council	30,000.00
World Affairs	4,925.00
National Affairs	4,700.00
Lectures	31,071.00
Summer Culture	3,200.00
TOTAL	<u>\$ 265,548.16</u>

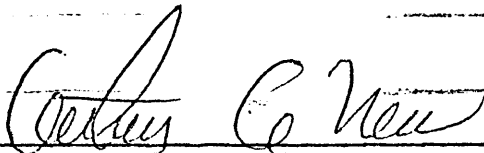
APPENDIX C

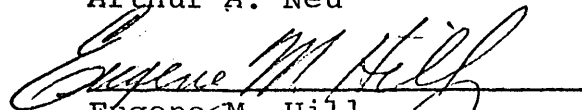
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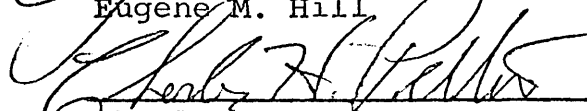
Tuition-Fee Distribution--Effective September 1969

	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Nonresident</u>
Student Publications	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.40
Athletic Building	10.00	10.00
Memorial Union Activities	3.00	3.00
Memorial Union Building	14.00	14.00
Auditorium Building	20.00	20.00
Lecture Course	.56	.56
Dramatic Arts Lab	-1.30	1.30
Summer Opera	.04	.04
Senior Class Memorial	.30	.30
Student Allocation Board	2.70	2.70
College Associations	.90	.90
Student Infirmary	1.40	1.40
Band and Highlanders	.30	.30
Contingency	.10	.10
Sub-Total	<u>\$ 60.00</u>	<u>\$ 60.00</u>
Portion of Fee received by Univ.	560.00	1190.00
TOTAL	<u>\$620.00</u>	<u>\$1250.00</u>

We disagree with the last sentence of the first paragraph on page 9. We are satisfied that there is a need for a state housing code setting forth minimum standards for all rental housing in the state. The interim study should not be directed to determine if there is a need but only to draft a housing code or delegate authority to a state department, such as the Department of Health, to issue a housing code in the form of departmental rules. Students are living in miserable off campus accommodations in Iowa City and Ames despite the fact that Iowa City has a housing code. A Housing code is also needed to protect many other citizens living in substandard housing. An interim study must also give consideration to provide for adequate inspection to enforce a housing code and to the means to finance enforcement of the code.


Arthur A. Neu


Eugene M. Hill


Charles H. Pelton

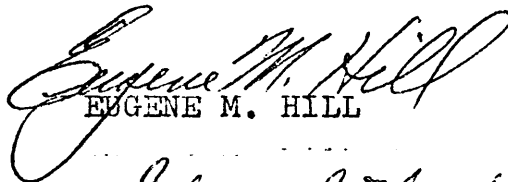
Report of the Special Select Legislative Committee,
December 1970.


MINORITY REPORT

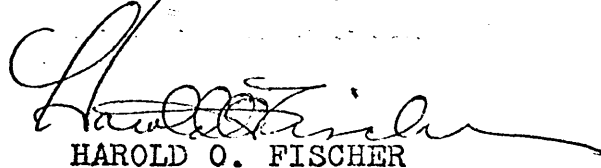
On page 10 of the report appears the following statement:

"The Committee believes that the tuition increase in 1969 by the Regents was necessary because of increased enrollment and costs. The only alternatives open to the Regents at that time, given all circumstances, were to either raise tuition or alternatively permit the quality of education to deteriorate dramatically over the biennium."

We the undersigned do not agree with this statement. It seemed to us that the circumstances provided a rare opportunity for the Regents to clear out dead wood from staff and faculty, and to eliminate courses of questionable value from the curriculums of our three universities. Had this been done no tuition increase would have been needed.


EUGENE M. HILL


EDWARD E. NICHOLSON


HAROLD O. FISCHER



Report of the Special Select Legislative Committee

December 1970

MINORITY REPORT

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Handwritten signatures and names:
- EUGENE M. HILL
- RICHARD H. NICHOLSON
- HAROLD O. FISCHER