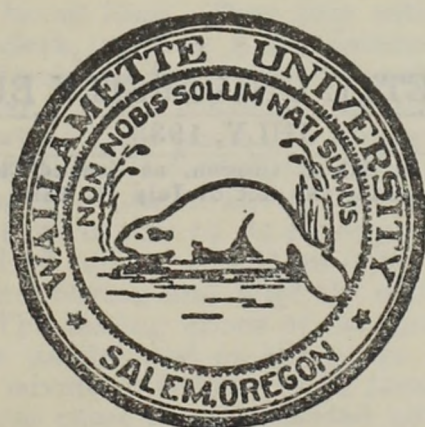


Reports of the President and other Officials



Willamette University
1932-1933
Salem, Oregon

Reports of the President
and other Officials
of the University

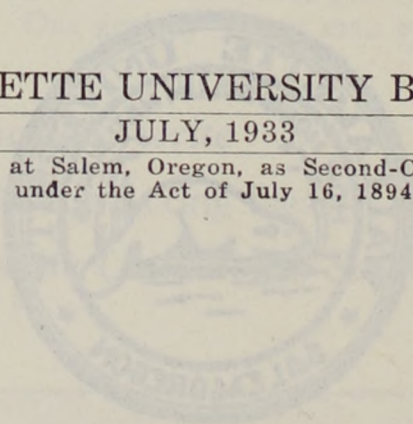
WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

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Willamette University
1933-1934
Salem, Oregon

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Salem, Oregon, June 17, 1933

To the Board of Trustees:

At the close of the academic year 1932-33, I have the honor to submit the annual report, together with reports from other administrative officers. These statements necessarily omit much that would be of interest, but it is thought that a sufficient perspective is presented to allow your actions to be based on a knowledge of all relevant facts.

Willamette University has continued to experience the troubles of a rapidly changing world. The vast confusion in the economic structure of society has affected all the objective ways of living, bringing poverty to many, fewer material comforts to others, and great demands for help from those who have the means to give it. Not so apparent, yet equally real, are the effects on the inner life of men. These effects are not easily appraised nor can they be known until time shall have coined them into tangible results.

I wish however to invite your attention to a change in educational categories which is so fundamental as to be fraught with profound and lasting meaning. Never until the present has the world had a surplus of highly educated men and women; now masters of arts and doctors of philosophy are in the bread lines. They join with the unemployed mechanic, laborer, and clerk, seeking a subsistence but they carry the more tragic disappointment of men whose hopes, ambitions, and life-investments are greater. They confront conditions which their kind never met before and which their plans and preparation were confidently expected to make impossible. It is well to consider the reasons for the extraordinary situation of a people having too many college graduates and to give attention to what may be its consequences.

The popular appeal of college education dates from the World War. The testimony of soldiers during and after the war emphasized the value of higher education. The testing crises of the great struggle separated the educated from the uneducated as sheep are separated from goats. The secret of personal advancement was to be found within college walls, and aspirants for success came in unprecedented numbers, seeking it.

The same proximate years witnessed the marvelous increase of technical and business achievements. Industry was transformed in character, quantity, and rewards; invention research, and bold adventure scrapped the old methods and created a miracle world of power. The new development was born in the highly trained brain and depended on it. Expanding industry became more technical and complex, requiring the super-specialist; and the college trained man. He was a vitamin chemist, a copper, lead, or zinc chemist, a white bread, a brown bread or a cake chemist; he was a torsion and strain physicist, a telephone physicist, a radio physicist; an airplane, a Diesel engine, a light bulb, a ballistic engineer. Business split into segments labeled production, advertising, market analysis, credit, efficiency, marketing. Every field was divided and subdivided into special areas of research and administration, each in charge of a technician. All phases of human endeavor sought the specialist and he was the college graduate.

The colleges themselves became propagandists of the idea that higher education was the open sesame to promotion and wealth. Statistics were compiled to show that every day in college was worth two or three hundred dollars in future riches to the students. The colleges liked to see their halls crowded, they liked to see more and splendid buildings arise upon the campus, they liked to calculate the dollar-indebtedness of society to higher education and to receive payment in endowments. It made a beautiful picture.

The educational resources of the country worked overtime. Within a few years more than a million students were in college and a hundred

and fifty thousand graduates annually were available for positions of importance. The demand exceeded the supply. Seven years ago Dean Donham, of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, stated that on the average there were eight positions open for each of his graduates. The colleges were no less excited than big business. They easily believed in the millennium for they had already crossed its borders.

Then that happened which we all know and which we call by various names. The crusade of the colleges was not given even a three-years' truce by the Saladin of depression; some colleges promptly surrendered and all have suffered the loss of material and intangible values. Though dazed by the bludgeoning, the colleges are becoming aware that somewhere there must have been a miscalculation and, as in business, that there must be a reappraisal of objectives and methods. There has been an overproduction of a certain kind of goods and the way out is either to find a larger market or to turn out a product more suited to the present needs. There seems little hope that the demand can be greatly stimulated; therefore the search is for a product that will be absorbed by a demand that is actually or potentially existent.

There is a growing conviction that there is such a demand and that to meet it, higher education must define its purpose in terms distinctly different from those of commerce and finance. And the new objective will be the reaffirmation of the old objective that the goal of education is a type of intelligence which contains the promise of ripening into wisdom. It looks to a way of living, of just association with other people, of good government, of rewarding thinking; it includes the right use of leisure, the love of lovely things, the friendship of great minds of all the ages, the continual growth of mind and soul after college days are over. This goal was hilariously set aside in the stampede for the quick personal preferment that meant riches and power; education was merely a tool by which to dig gold quickly and in enormous quantities. And education did the job rather successfully for the time, but unhappily there was something associated with the success that has caused it to lose glamour and appeal. It was unstable and unsatisfying. The specialist, fitted for a single task, loses his position and is undone. Money has a hundred wings and flies away, leaving the erstwhile owner tortured by fear, regret, and disappointment. Thrones of power are builded upon shifting sands and opposing forces cast them down. Happiness is not found in their direction; there lies disillusionment and madness. The coward resorts to suicide, the criminal flees, the honest man sees his possessions torn away by conditions he cannot control. "Vanity of vanities," saith the preacher, and millions now say he was a teller of truth.

Education is for intelligence founded upon character and in this is the rooting place of human satisfactions. Primarily it is to be its own reward and the reward can be great. The people and the colleges are seeing it. Learning is first to be an inner wealth, secondarily an adjunct to the daily task. It is to glorify the work we do and be the riches that we most desire. Money, honor, power, tangibles do not make the man and unless the man be made, there lives the mocking semblance of a man.

Some years ago there appeared upon the campus a man who illustrated the thought I am trying to express. He was one of the dozen men plastering the gymnasium. As he plied the trowel, I heard him humming some strains from the Hallelujah Chorus and later he began to whistle the Moonlight Sonata. Modestly he answered my inquiries and to'd me his story. He had the arts and the law degrees from a noted university. For half a dozen years he was a practicing attorney, his income reaching three hundred dollars a month. Reluctantly he came to the conclusion that his work too greatly interfered with his life; the anxiety, competition, constant attention and unending professional study were absorbing too much of his time and energy. Seeking liberty, he chose to be a plasterer. "No," said he, "I am no better plasterer than any of my mates, but I am happier with my thoughts than they are and when five

o'clock comes I am as utterly free as a bird. Should you go with me to my home you would find my wife to be a college graduate; we have two children of eight and ten years. There is a good piano in our living room. upon the table is the Atlantic Monthly, Harpers and other best periodicals. We read and we sing together. Shakespeare, Emerson, and Plato are friends of ours; Mozart, Handel and Bach visit us whenever we ask them. It's a lovely life we have, we four. And we have time to be neighborly, which is an enriching thing. Money? I earn enough for our simple needs and there is insurance for the children when we go. Education is to give us freedom and pleasure, not to drive us into bondage."

Who will say that the philosophy of this man is not the counsel of wisdom? Every person who has experienced the heavy drive of his vocation nurses the dream that some day he will escape to a life of freedom. As the vocational demands increase, the dream appeals more strongly. Educated men either from choice or compulsion are commencing to seek a form of work that will leave them with enough vitality to enjoy the culture they have and wish. Choice or compulsion is taking them to the tract of land, to service stations, to bricklaying, plumbing, carpentry, clerking, factories, to employments where responsibilities do not constantly claim the utmost ounces of strength. The educated man wants a job that does not continue around the entire clock-dial. The glamour is gone from capital-letter-Success; success is being spelled in terms of contentment and joy in the goodness of life.

This pronounced tendency to demand genuine life satisfactions carries with it educational and social implications of vast importance. They will exalt to foremost value the liberal and cultural phases of education. The first duty of a college will be to reveal to the student the trinity of truth, goodness, and beauty. These realities must be the essential content of education. Special training in skills and research may later appear, but the primary obligation of a student is to achieve a great spirit. Woodrow Wilson says that the purpose of the college is to provide leaders. This is true if the leadership of the leader be not so special and narrow as to destroy the leader and make his leadership unsafe.

A second tremendous effect of the present trend is the democratization of culture. Until within less than a hundred years ago it was the universally accepted tradition that the beneficiaries of higher education must enter one of the learned professions, the ministry, law, teaching, or possibly medicine. From time immemorial, learning was kept within a small group, living in a social stratum that had no cultural influence upon other classes. This condition still maintains to great extent in England and upon the Continent. But in America, the development of the natural sciences shattered the tradition enough to increase the number of vocations that might engage the educated man. However his profession still gave him power above other men and he joined a social class that was set apart. He left the rank that reared him and pushed into a higher and more exclusive stratum. Such influence as he had on those outside his class came from his professional accomplishments. Personally he touched only the people who spoke his language. Professional lines created classes, and social statification became a hard fact in spite of democratic attitudes.

Now the lines are broken. The college man becomes a plasterer and shares his culture with the uncultured; he joins the farmer and becomes a cultural center in the community; he runs a service station and guides a score of men to saner judgments; he clerks in a store and points a way to finer pleasures; he works in a factory and coarseness loses standing.

Economic necessity is smashing old traditions and changing horizontal stratifications of society into the perpendicular. Why not? In our sanest moments we have always said,

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's a gaud for a' that."

Now the college trained are seeing that gauds and baubles yield no last-

ing joys or benefits. Wealth and honor and power are not the essentials of success; common toil can be glorified and the educated man going into all the walks of life will make education democratic. He will be a leaven to mingle culture with every class and condition of men. It is thus that higher education will justify itself completely, not by placing the educated in a class apart but by leaving him among those whose need is greatest. It will define success in terms of cultural satisfactions and make such a man respected as being successful in any vocation he may choose.

I have dwelt at length on this subject because it is prophetic of a social revolution and is of importance to a college like Willamette. A college should foresee the social trends and adapt its guidance to them. Happily this institution maintains perspective, it has a tail of wise tradition which prevents the kite from wildly fluttering in every breeze. It must maintain the stability that will allow it to move steadily toward wise objectives; and it will best serve its times by defining success in the age-old terms of living a great life irrespective of vocation or location.

Now I shall speak of matters that pertain more exclusively to Willamette.

The finances of an institution are of major concern to its trustees. The year began with question marks attached to income from endowment and student fees. We knew there could be little income from other sources. The financial report shows that the year closes with all bills paid and with no indebtedness. It should also be recorded that there has been no decrease in the number of instructors and that the library and laboratories have been supported efficiently by the usual appropriations. To most colleges these appear to be incredible statements. That they can be made is due to the wise and indefatigable service of the endowment committee and to the cooperative efforts of the faculty to keep the enrollment up and expenses down. Gifts to permanent funds have been few, the largest being a farm worth \$5000 and \$1000 cash from Mr. John Mason. Approximately \$2000 has been added to the student loan funds.

The enrollment during the first semester in liberal arts was 540 and 508 for the second semester, a total of 566 students for the year. This is a decrease of 66 from the excessive number of the preceding year and represents the approximate efficient capacity of the University. In the Law School the enrollment was 31 for the year, three fewer than last year. Under the new teaching arrangements, the Law School is doing good work and there are prospects that the attendance will be considerably increased next year.

The lack of money was a hardship to many students, but because of the efforts of Dr. Duncan, the faculty and other friends few students were unable to continue. Early this semester it appeared that some students were suffering from insufficient food. A club was organized, largely by the work of Mrs. E. E. Fisher, an alumna, which was supported by gifts of food and money from friends and such payments as the students could make. Next year the cooperative plan should be extended. At your last meeting you appointed a committee on this matter, which will report to you. I recommend that the committee be continued. Needless to say that the administration and faculty will be watchful to prevent hunger among the students.

The present indications are that the enrollment in liberal arts next year will be as large as we wish. Accepted applications now exceed in number those for the corresponding date a year ago. We will however vigorously seek for many applicants until the quota is filled by those having first class qualifications. The services of Dr. Duncan, in this respect, have been fruitful, as has the work of Professors Clark, Jones and others.

The faculty have performed their duties with much acceptability.

Miss Virginie Melton, for nine years in charge of piano instruction, presented her resignation which was accepted by the Executive Committee last month. Mr. Wallace W. Graham, instructor of violin, likewise offers his resignation. Candidates for these positions have not yet been sufficiently investigated to permit recommendations to be made. I recommend that you name a committee authorized to fill the vacancies.

The Philharmonic Choir under the leadership of Professor Marshall, director of the department of music, has won a wide reputation for unusual ability. Many broadcasts and concerts have been given, bringing commendation to the singers and the University. The wish has been cherished that the Choir might be sent to the Chicago Century of Progress, and I trust that you will give every possible assistance to the enterprise. It will have large educational value to thirty students and reflect credit on the University.

The physical training of students and their competitive athletics have been enlarged and moderated. The belief increases that training for health and for a life-interest in play should be stressed. This can best be achieved by those in personal charge and they are making commendable progress toward that end. However all friends of the school may be of help by being content with an athletic program that is less dramatic and more generally participated in by the student body. The new supervision has greatly assisted in the organization and direction of this department.

Student health has remained exceptionally good. Dr. Powers has been attentive and the correctional efforts have been valuable. He needs better facilities and I am hopeful that they may be supplied the coming year.

In our conception of education, the spiritual is integral with the physical and intellectual; to neglect one is to diminish the worth of the others. This is especially significant when the present world debacle is more and more seen to have been caused by insensitiveness to religious verities. To educate persons who are not controlled by Christian principles is to increase the sum of socially destructive forces. It is the purpose of Willamette to be Christian and its sails are set for that objective. The methods and expression of religion have changed, but I think our faculty and students are appreciating and seeking the religious life more than formerly. Personal inquiry, prayer, the practice of ancient virtues, the cultivation of character and good habits, the acceptance of Christ give the campus a religious atmosphere that must eventuate in spiritually directed lives.

Copies of the minutes of the Executive Committee meetings have been mailed to each member of this Board after each meeting. Certain matters await your consideration at this time.

I am aware that this report is in contrast with those of other years. I am making no appeal for new buildings or other costly improvements because the need is known and benefactors must have time to restore their power to help. You are presented with no hard problems because none has arisen. The year has been orderly and successful, the work has been done steadily and without discord. The place which Willamette holds in the affections of alumni, faculty, and students is beautiful, prophetic that they will faithfully guard and promote its interests. I am profoundly grateful to make a report of steady progress in the essential things for which the University stands.

Very respectfully,

CARL G. DONEY.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY

To the President and Trustees:

My annual report is herewith submitted.

The year has passed without notable incident of any kind. Health of faculty and students has been good, and a seriousness of purpose has

been noticeable. Attendance, somewhat lower than last year, was larger than that of two years ago. The natural clientele of the University coupled with a careful policy of selection has given us a very fine group of students.

The most important internal problem of the present year has been that of supplying aid to worthy students in order that they might continue their work at the University. This problem has taken much time and effort which seems justified by the results. Aid has been of two kinds, loans, usually for short periods of time, and employment.

A detailed statement is appended to this report. It is sufficient here to give a summary. The total of such aid amounts to more than one is likely to suppose.

Direct loans or gifts from funds under control of the University have aided 104 students to the amount of \$5,745.64. Loans from outside sources but secured through the University aided 55 students to the amount of \$4,283.00. This includes the fund allotted to the University by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, \$2,450.00, which aided 30 students.

In the aggregate 159 students were aided by loans to the amount of \$10,028.64. In general the policy has been to make only short term loans and not permit a student to pile up a large indebtedness.

Employment furnished directly by the University to students in Lausanne, the library, etc., has aided 109 students to the amount of \$4,296.27, the largest single item has been for help at Lausanne. The aggregate loans and employment have aided 268 students to the total of \$14,324.91. It is true that a little duplication exists in the above numbers of persons aided. On the other hand, dozens of students have been assisted in securing work about town and numerous personal loans have been made of which no record exists.

The management of athletics under the newly created committee consisting of trustees, faculty and students has been very satisfactory. The committee has had frequent meetings; has been fully informed at all times as to the situation. A detailed budget was prepared and followed; the year has been economically and carefully administered by Coach Keene and closes without indebtedness.

Beginning next year the accounting of all student body funds which has, up to this time, been done by the graduate manager will be done in the office of Mr. Savage, the Business Secretary. This is the recommendation of the Methodist Survey Committee and obviously the right procedure since the student body fund in the aggregate amounts to \$20,000.00.

Much interest in intramural athletic games has been in evidence this year. Because of the large number of students participating, additional space is greatly needed and Coach Keene's recommendation in this matter merits careful consideration.

In University work the stress has been on organization. The division into upper and lower divisions, consisting respectively of the two upper classes and the two lower, has been stressed. Students seeking admission to the upper division will be reviewed and none admitted who has failed to make a reasonably good record in the lower years. A beginning has been made in unifying the work of the lower division; more needs to be done.

The program of study for next year and its arrangement is being carefully checked with a view to maximum economy consistent with good work.

The sophomore general culture tests, which are being given each year in a large number of colleges, were given here in May. They indicate a student body at Willamette well above the average in the several lines of general culture: the use of English, familiarity with literature, science, history and music, but clearly lacking acquaintance with the more general aspects of the fine arts, suggesting a needed curriculum adjustment when

it is possible.

The present outlook for attendance next year is satisfactory and we are anticipating a good year in 1933-34.

STUDENT LOANS FOR 1932-33

Loans Through the University—

	No. Aided	Amount	
Booth Loan Fund.....	7	\$ 282.00	
University Scholarship Loan Fund.....	16	1,783.50	
Faculty Loan Fund.....	25	1,188.00	
Special Loan Fund.....	44	1,892.14	
Home Scholarship Loan Fund.....	12	600.00	\$ 5,745.64
	104		

Loans From Outside Sources—

M. E. Board of Education.....	30	\$2,450.00	
Business and Professional Women..	2	75.00	
American Association of University Women	3	193.00	
Faculty Women's Fund.....	4	25.00	
Federated Women Clubs of Oregon	3	280.00	
Masonic Loan Fund	6	685.00	
Personal Loans from Individuals....	6	475.00	
Meier & Frank Scholarship.....	1	100.00	4,283.00
	55		

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

	Employed	Amount	
Library	13	\$ 850.00	
Grounds	5	511.00	
Ass't Janitors	10	100.00	
Lausanne Hall	10	1,309.50	
Offices	3	218.00	
State Basketball Tournament.....	41	613.42	
Athletics	25	426.35	
Swimming Instructors.....	2	268.00	4,296.27
	109		
			\$14,324.91

Many students have secured employment off the campus through the aid of the University.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK M. ERICKSON,
Dean of the University

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

To the President and Trustees of Willamette University:

The number of girls in Lausanne Hall this year is twenty less than the usual number; this has naturally created a financial problem which has, however, in no way required any reduction in the normal scale of good and comfortable living. There has been a considerable number of girls who suffered slight illnesses, due in part doubtless to financial conditions which made them doubtful of their ability to continue in the institution; but with the exception of several cases of influenza and two cases of appendicitis there has been no serious illness. Dr. Powers is greatly appreciated for his skill and for his watchful care over the health of the young women.

A clear and renewed interest in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association is apparent. This group did significant work with their Big Sister organization during the first semester and they are planning to continue their service the coming year.

One sorority, the Alpha Phi Alpha, has exchanged their old home for

one much more desirable and more pleasantly located. The house-mothers in each of the three sororities have been fully cooperative and are much appreciated by the girls.

Lausanne Hall is indebted to the Town and Gown Club for beautiful drapes placed in the parlors and dining room and for new lamps in the parlors. The girls also are indebted to many homes in Salem which have welcomed them to their hospitality; and others have afforded a number of girls an opportunity to render service that enabled them to meet their living expenses. Various women's organizations have created student loan funds from which our young women have been permitted to borrow. Likewise, we are indebted to the business men of Salem who have generously given employment to our students.

Recently the Cap and Gown organization was installed upon the campus; this organization recognizes attainment in scholarship, character, and Christian ideals among the young women. A vocational self-guidance class, offered the past semester, has been added to the curriculum. The Faculty Women's Club has instituted a loan fund which is intended to assist students for short periods. Mrs. Anna Mills has been indefatigable in her service at Lausanne Hall and is highly appreciated. Professor Herman Clark has likewise been especially helpful as a freshman adviser.

OLIVE M. DAHL,
Dean of Women

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

To the President and Trustees:

The enrollment of the College of Law this year is thirty-one, consisting of one graduate student, five seniors, twelve juniors, nine freshmen, and four unclassified students. In view of general conditions and the fact that the College of Law had no acting dean until shortly before the opening of the first semester, the enrollment is an encouragement. The prospects for next year are good. Already twenty-seven are enrolled for the freshman class and probably all of the others will return. The faculty has done commendable work; particularly is this worthy of note since a number of new instructors were added last fall. Approximately one hundred and fifty books have been placed in the library during the year, giving us a total number of about nine thousand volumes. The library rooms are too crowded, especially in the evening when the State Supreme Court Library is closed. We recommend an effort be made to increase the reading room space. We likewise recommend that certain essential books such as the Oregon Citator, duplicates of the Oregon Reports, and recent Oregon Digests, as well as some other books be procured. Next year a series of lectures will be given by prominent jurists, among whom are Judges Belt, Rossman, Brand, Crawford, and Fee; practicing attorneys Goss, McCulloch, Moulton, Mowry, Neuner, Ridgway, Shields, and Tucker. Some of these lectures will be given in the morning and others in the evening, to which the public will be invited.

We are recommending that the Golden Anniversary of the founding of the Law School be fittingly observed next year.

The outlook for the school is pleasing, the morale was probably never better, high entrance requirements and consistent scholarship provide a student group of superior promise.

Very respectfully,

ROY M. LOCKENOUR

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the President and Trustees:

Substantial improvement has been made in the library during the past year. The physical equipment has been increased and a new storage

room on the ground floor has been provided. During the year 1,254 volumes have been accessioned. A particularly fine list of periodicals and society publications are received. Our grateful thanks are extended to Mrs. Claudius Thayer for magazines; to the class of 1915 for the gift of the so-called Oxford Dictionary. The library has also been remembered by Miss Lillian G. Applegate, Mrs. A. N. Bush, the Consulate of Japan, Rev. B. J. Hoadley, Miss Margaret Knapp, Dr. H. C. Kohler, Mr. A. A. Schramm, the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Mrs. Mary W. Whidden, Mrs. W. C. Winslow, Mrs. Rose Huston Yarnes, Hon. W. C. Hawley and Hon. J. W. Mott. The library is greatly indebted to Mr. Dean Pollock, of the class of 1922, for the designing of an attractive book-plate. Through the efforts of Dr. R. M. Gatke, the library has been made a depository of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The library was open daily except Sundays and holidays during last summer and will be likewise open this summer. One of our objectives is to stimulate interest in recreational reading and an attempt to do this was made through a book review contest. This awakened considerable interest. Dr. Parker, Professor Richards and Miss Long, the state librarian, served as judges in the contest. A selected list of books received by the library in 1932 was prepared by the students' library committee and printed.

During the past year cataloging work has proceeded and it is expected that all of our books will soon be made fully available. Last fall I gave one lecture to each of the sections of the class in freshman English on the use of the library and I expect to do the same the coming year. An elementary course in library science is offered the first semester by Miss Westenhause and myself. I desire to thank you for the generosity and consideration with which you have treated the library during these difficult days and likewise to express my gratitude to Dr. Franklin, Miss Westenhause, and the student assistants for their loyal help during the year.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBINSON SPENCER,
Librarian

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

To the President and Trustees:

The objective of the Department of Physical Education is to afford suitable physical exercise to every student on the campus. This goal has almost been attained during the past year. We also seek to develop play aptitudes that will carry over beyond college days.

The health of the student body has been good, except for some cases of influenza during mid-year. The University physician is giving thorough physical examinations to every student in the University at the beginning of the year.

In the absence of Mr. Sparks, who is on leave for the year, the senior students have offered excellent cooperation. Mr. Flesher, a graduate of this department, has likewise served efficiently. Approximately 210 boys and as many girls participated in physical education courses.

Games for the girls have been emphasized more than heretofore. A full program of sports and activities under the direction of Prof. Alida Currey have been available for them every school day. The following activities were scheduled: soccer, tennis, archery, hiking, basketball, volleyball, baseball, and swimming.

The intramural program gives every student an opportunity to participate in some competitive athletic activity. Nearly eighty per cent of the boys and as large a proportion of the girls had part in this activity. In addition to the intramural program, Miss Currey and Mr. Flesher have conducted work intended to prepare students to teach physical

education in high schools. We are gratified in graduating eight qualified seniors from this department, four of whom have already secured good positions.

In intercollegiate athletics, 135 students participated. Willamette placed second in Conference football, baseball and tennis. We were fourth in Conference track and first in basketball. Intercollegiate sports were self-supporting and the year has closed with no deficit. Miss Elizabeth Haselton was very capable in handling the finances in the absence of Graduate Manager Sparks. The State High School Basketball Tournament, held at Willamette, netted \$531.37 which was divided between the University and the State Committee. Despite the agitation to take the tournament elsewhere next year, it is practically assured that it will remain at Willamette University.

It is recommended that a larger playing field be provided for the young women. Certain additions and improvements should be made within the gymnasium.

Respectfully submitted,
R. S. KEENE

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY PHYSICIAN

To the President and Trustees:

The general health of the student body for the past year has been exceptional, there being no severe epidemics, except flu in mid-year.

The physician is extending physical examinations to all four classes at the beginning of the year; with the cooperation of the faculty this has been almost 100 per cent effective.

It is still important, as soon as finances are available, that a regular appropriation for medical care be made and also funds with which to buy more medical equipment. Whether this can be met in any part this year, satisfactory care can still be given the students by using our office facilities, though considerable time is lost by this procedure.

The spread of ring worm, particularly of the feet, has become marked and the construction of an antiseptic wading pool in front of the men's shower room and several metal wading pans for the woman's shower are very essential, if we are to keep this disease at a minimum.

Office hours are kept daily at the University gymnasium. Nearly all cases are successfully treated there but a few have been referred to our down town office for more special examination and treatment.

I am pleased with the growing interest by faculty and students in the protection and maintenance of health. Another generation should find society distinctly advanced in the knowledge and care of the human body.

Respectfully submitted,
KENNETH POWER,
Physician

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS SECRETARY

To the President and Trustees:

The following report is of the financial operations of the University for the year July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933. In certain instances the figures for the preceding year are also presented and all bills for the year are paid:

	1931 - 1932		1932 - 1933	
July 1, Cash in Safe.....	\$ 48.05		\$ 31.84	
Bank Overdraft.....		\$ 7,967.94		\$ 4,206.28
Receipts for the Year.....	185,868.58		168,030.88	
Disbursements		182,123.13		161,453.30
At the close of the year—				
June 30, Overdraft Bank.....	4,206.28			
Net Balance.....				2,099.47
Cash in Safe			31.84	303.67
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$190,122.91	\$190,122.91	\$168,062.72	\$168,062.72

BANK ACCOUNT

	1931 - 1932		1932 - 1933
July 1, Overdraft		\$ 7,967.94	
Deposits	\$185,884.79		\$167,759.05
Checks Issued		182,123.13	
At the close of the year—			161,453.30
June 30, Overdraft	4,206.28		
Net Balance			2,099.47
	\$190,091.07	\$190,091.07	\$167,759.05
			\$167,759.05

CURRENT INCOME

	1931 - 1932		1932 - 1933
TUITION AND FEES—			
College of Liberal Arts.....	\$ 62,238.50	\$	\$ 55,743.45
College of Law.....	3,692.50		3,010.50
School of Music.....	4,380.23		3,341.00
Summer School	124.00		
Laboratory Fees	2,507.00		2,571.50
Health and Library Fees.....	2,286.00		1,992.00
Late Registration Fees.....	162.00		116.00
Diploma Fees.....	510.00		350.00
Breakage Deposit	756.84		726.48
Special Examinations	89.00		107.00
Library Fines	232.03	76,978.10	244.04
			68,201.97
LAUSANNE HALL—			
Room Rent	\$ 3,018.46		\$ 3,040.71
Dining Room	12,650.64	15,669.10	9,885.59
			12,926.30
Total Student Income.....		\$ 92,647.20	\$ 81,128.27
ENDOWMENT INCOME—			
General Fund	\$ 60,000.00	\$	\$ 60,000.00
Home Scholarship Fund.....			500.00
Meier & Frank Scholarship Fund			100.00
Hammar Library Fund.....			30.00
Caroline A. Kamm Library Fund		60,000.00	150.00
			60,780.00
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS—			
Board of Education.....	\$ 573.24	\$	
Sales (Book Store).....	9,509.31		6,248.48
Library Gifts			218.40
Rentals	425.00		455.00
Basketball Tournament Paid in on Home Scholarship Loans	314.75		199.50
Fire Loss	120.25		
Interest Received	12.98		13.90
Philharmonic Choir Fund.....			1,126.25
Sundry	417.49	11,887.46	179.21
			8,440.74
TRUST FUNDS—			
Student Body Fees	\$ 11,270.00	\$	\$ 9,840.00
Faculty Loan Funds.....	955.50		1,318.36
Special Loan Fund.....			2,023.51
Faculty Play	364.42		
International House	608.50	13,198.42	13,181.87
			13,181.87
LOANS		8,135.50	4,500.00
Totals		\$185,868.58	\$168,030.88

CURRENT EXPENSE AND EXPENDITURES

	1931 - 1932		1932 - 1933
ADMINISTRATIVE—			
Salaries	\$ 12,900.00	\$	\$ 10,858.46
Traveling Expense	101.65	13,001.65	172.23
			11,030.69
EDUCATIONAL—			
Salaries College Liberal Arts..	\$ 70,306.00		\$ 60,270.00
Salaries Law	8,934.00		6,929.00
Salaries Music	6,122.75		5,575.25
Salaries Library	3,202.84		4,000.00
Salaries Summer School.....	124.00		
Student Ass'ts C. L. A.....	233.93		524.23
Student Ass'ts Library.....	703.19	89,626.71	939.16
			78,237.64

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—

Library	\$ 3,706.65		\$ 3,660.10	
Chemistry Department	1,322.74		935.63	
Physics Dept.	574.77		722.95	
Biology Dept.	500.63		726.14	
Home Economics Dept.....	109.51		118.28	
Music Dept.	145.97		124.85	
Physical Education	139.60		86.35	
Law Library	1,222.50		2,525.50	
Museum	79.90	7,802.27	36.65	8,936.45

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT—

Business Secretary	\$ 3,000.00		\$ 2,500.00	
Field Secretary	4,791.67		3,150.00	
Student Assistants	213.18		260.57	
Printing and Stationery.....	466.94		424.80	
Advertising	282.76		217.15	
Bulletins	675.80		582.00	
Postage	241.64		319.17	
Publicity	2,156.94		524.63	
Telephone and Telegrams.....	400.65		306.51	
Traveling Exp. Soliciting.....	971.05		614.68	
Insurance	658.90		1,538.20	
Sundry Expense	1,578.89	15,438.42	1,621.46	12,059.17

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—

Janitor Service	\$ 2,666.24		\$ 2,743.43	
Janitor Supplies	298.07		242.17	
Repairs and Replacements....	2,107.26		1,982.03	
Fuel	2,367.23		2,542.86	
Light, Power and Water.....	1,622.29		1,588.95	
Campus Expense	1,818.01	10,879.10	892.28	9,991.72

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—

Health Service	\$ 1,077.80		\$ 965.57	
Book Store Purchases.....	8,351.02		5,854.40	
Home Scholarship Fund.....	719.00		771.00	
Meier & Frank Scholarship.....	200.00		100.00	
Refunds—Tuition and Fees....	547.94		958.90	
Dormitory	18.00		36.00	
Breakage Deposit.....	316.57		349.23	
Student Body Fees.....	11,180.00		9,700.00	
Police School (Hewitt).....			100.00	
Interest	108.00		19.17	
Street Improvement	344.27		2,141.06	
Mrs. A. E. Eaton.....	990.00		990.00	
Loans Repaid	8,135.50		4,500.00	
International House	608.50			
Faculty Fund Loans.....	850.00		1,101.00	
Special Loan Fund.....			1,892.14	
Faculty Play Fund.....	364.42			
Commencement Expense	342.33		277.30	
Philharmonic Choir		34,153.35	1,519.25	31,275.02
Lausanne Hall		11,221.63		9,922.63
		<u>\$182,123.13</u>		<u>\$161,453.30</u>

FORWARD MOVEMENT
COLLECTIONS
1932-1933

July 1, 1932—Cash on hand.....	\$	\$ 20.00
Received on Pledges.....		1,984.92
Received on Interest.....		95.57
Total Deposits	2,070.49	
June 30, 1932—Cash on hand.....	30.00	
	<u>\$2,100.49</u>	<u>\$2,100.49</u>

BANK ACCOUNT

July 1, 1932—Net Balance.....	\$	\$1,033.65
Deposits		2,070.49
Checks Issued	2,750.08	
June 30, 1933—Net Balance.....	354.06	
	<u>\$3,104.14</u>	<u>\$3,104.14</u>
June 30, 1933—Bank Statement Shows Balance of.....		\$ 354.06
(No checks outstanding)		

DISBURSEMENTS

W. U. Endowment Trustees.....	\$2,750.00
Federal Tax08
	\$2,750.08

BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 1933

DEBITS

PERMANENT FUNDS—		
Investment of Endowment Funds.....	\$ 1,523,193.45	
Cash Awaiting Investment.....	34,518.78	
Advances Against Pledges.....	13,250.00	\$ 1,570,962.23
Investment of Annuity Funds.....		104,747.96
Investment of Home Sch. Funds.....		9,000.00
Investment of Meier & Frank Sch. Fund		6,000.00
Investment of Library Endowt. Funds		3,000.00
Investment of Atkinson Student Loan Fund		250.00
Investment of Trust Funds.....		10,000.00
PLANT ASSETS—		
Buildings		383,568.00
Campus		250,000.00
Equipment and Fixtures.....		125,736.00
Unexpired Insurance		1,500.26
Colony Memorial Fund.....		845.89
CURRENT ASSETS—		
Bills Receivable		9,411.57
Cash on Hand and in Bank.....		2,403.14

CREDITS

PERMANENT FUNDS—		
General Endowment		\$ 599,451.95
Forward Movement Endowment.....		966,671.75
Endowment Subject to Annuities.....		104,747.96
Home Scholarship Endowment.....		9,000.00
Meier & Frank Scholarship Endowt...		6,000.00
Library Endowments—		
Caroline A. Kamm.....	\$ 2,500.00	
Hammer Alcove	500.00	3,000.00
Myrtle L. Atkinson Student Loan Fd.		250.00
Profit on Investments.....		4,838.53
Funds Held in Trust—		
For Maria Beard Deaconess Home	5,000.00	
For First M. E. Church, Union, Or.	5,000.00	10,000.00
GENERAL ACCOUNTS—		
Proprietorship		763,337.24
Colony Memorial Fund.....		845.89
Loan Scholarship Notes.....		8,818.75
Loan Funds		455.98
Philharmonic Choir		7.00
	\$ 2,477,425.05	\$ 2,477,425.05

Respectfully submitted,

N. S. SAVAGE
BUSINESS SEC'TY.

