

WRITES ABOUT U.-O. HANDICAP

PRESIDENT DELVES INTO STUDENT TUITION

Imposes Too Heavy

Trys To Make Clear on Questions Regarding Costs of the State University at Eugene.

(By President Hall)

Owing to the act that the suggestion has been made that the state institutions of higher learning might meet their pressing immediate needs by an increase in student fees, it seems desirable that a complete statement of the fee system as it exists at the University of Oregon should be made. I have attempted a short statement to the press, which, however, seems to have been misunderstood. I am attempting, therefore, to give a full and detailed statement in order that the public and the legislature may have the facts exactly as they are.

The actual fee system at the University of Oregon is quite complicated. This is due to the fact that the University of Oregon has been laboring under financial pressure of the intensest kind for several years. The university authorities have seized every opportunity that presented itself to increase student fees in every way and at every opportunity that was possible. The result is that a large number of different kinds of fees have been levied at different points which the administration regarded as strategic. This has been done not because the university believed in the policy that higher education should finance itself, but because of the extreme necessities of the case which have extended over several years.

The fees at the University of Oregon may be for convenience classed into four groups: Regular fees, paid by every student; school or major fees paid in addition to the general fees by students in certain schools; course fees charged by certain courses; and non-resident tuition fees. A summary of these fees follows:

General fees paid by everybody:
 General regis. fee per yr \$10.50
 Infirmary fee, per year 9.00
 Phy. Edu. fee, per year 6.00
 Building fee, per year 15.00
 Student Ac. fee, per year 15.75
 Class taxes, per year 2.50

Total, per year \$58.75
 School or major fee:
 Anyone majoring in the four following schools, in addition to the general fees, pays each year the fee below indicated:

School of Architecture and Allied Arts, per year \$60.00
 School of Business Administration, per year 15.00
 School of Journalism, per yr 9.00
 School of Law, per year 30.00

Course fees: In addition to the fees enumerated in the above two groups, the university has established a large number of course fees. Fifty-eight per cent of the courses offered by the University of Oregon have course fees which range from \$1.50 a year to \$30 a year. There is such a long list of these that it does not seem wise to print the list here. It must be remembered that these fees are in addition to all the fees already mentioned.

Non-resident fees. All students domiciled outside of the state of Oregon who are taking work at the university of Oregon pay in addition to all other fees, \$150 per year.

Summer session fees. The summer session fees at the university of Oregon are being rapidly advanced. In 1924 the summer session fee was \$10 for the summer. Since then it has been \$15 for the summer. This coming year the summer session fee will be \$25 for non-resident and \$20 for residents with an additional fee of \$10 for those who attend the post summer session. The \$10 fee for the post session was charged last year. Course fees are also charged during the summer.

The above fees do not, of course, include returnable deposits for military uniforms, keys, breakage, charges for medicine at the dispens-

y, library fines and similar items. These items total about \$25,000 annually.

Average fees paid annually by students: In order to get at the average amount of fees extracted from each student by the university, we have added together the total amount of the fees paid under the above schedule (with the exception of the student activities fee which some people might regard as not proper to include, although it is exacted of every student the same as other fees) and divided by the actual number of students in actual attendance on the campus during the year. We get an average of \$91.21. This means that the average student pays to the university of Oregon each year \$91.21 in fees, not including the student activities fee. The student activities fee is for the support of athletics, the student paper, and similar student interests. If these are added, it means that the average student pays to the university every year \$109.46. It must be remembered that this is the average which means that some students who are registered in the schools that do not have a school fee and who happens to be taking courses that do not charge course fees may pay considerably less, while others registered in certain schools and taking certain courses pay very much more.

Comparison with other institutions on the Pacific coast and in the Northwest: When it is remembered that over sixty per cent of our students are wholly or in part self-supporting, the administration feels that it is unwise to further increase the fees paid by students. This particularly is true when our fees are compared with those charged by other state universities on the Pacific coast and in the Northwest. The following table shows a comparison in the percentage of the total income that comes from student fees and in the actual average payment per student of student fees in the other state universities on the Pacific coast and in the Northwest. These averages have to be determined upon a slightly different basis, because the figures from other schools are not obtainable except from the U. S. bureau of education and the bureau only has information covering total fees collected by the university including summer session and extension fees. These fees have then been compared with the total income of the institutions in order to determine the percentage of income that is received from fees and have been divided by the total registration for the year in order to determine the average contribution per person. In calculating the fees from the University of Oregon the student activities fee was not included because similar fees were not included in the statements from other universities. That explains the different average of the University of Oregon in these tables from that already given above. These tables follow:

Institution	Total Income	Total Fees	Fees as a percent of total income
University of Oregon	\$ 1,182,000	\$ 285,063*	24.11
University of Wash	2,065,057	210,000	10.07
University of Cal.	9,268,833	1,152,564	12.43
University of Idaho	1,068,496	58,000	5.42
University of Montana	453,600	65,000	14.32
University of Nevada	520,189	50,000	9.61
University of Arizona	1,412,774	74,125	5.24
39 State Universities	\$4,508,564	10,494,217	12.41

(*Including building tax from student body not included in our last report to the bureau of education.)

Institution	Enrollment	Total Fees	Fees per student
University of Oregon	1925-26	1925-26	enrollment
University of Oregon	3,001	\$ 285,063	\$83.10
University of Wash	7,119	210,000	29.49*
University of Cal.	18,101	1,152,584	63.67
University of Idaho	1,925	58,000	30.12
University of Montana	1,500	65,000	41.93
University of Nevada	150	50,000	52.63
University of Arizona	1,775	74,125	41.76
39 State universities	148,445	10,494,217	71.71**

*Fees must be underestimated as figures for the year 1923-24 show Washington to charge \$81.99 per student.

**Average for all schools high as compared to Western schools, as fees in the east amount to over \$100 per student.

The proportion of total income derived from student charges at the University of Oregon is high partly because the fees themselves are high and partly because the income from the state is relatively low as compared with that of other institutions, and it has no federal income or spe-

cial appropriation whatever and only a very small fund from endowments.

Extension fees: The extension work carried on by the university is all done on the fee basis and the fees received cover over 75 per cent of the total expense involved. It is hoped that this percentage will be gradually and consistently increased.

Restriction of out of state students in the vigorous efforts that have been made by the administration in years past in enforcing the out-of-state tuition fee, and in raising the standards of the university, and also in relieving the tremendous pressure of attendance by excluding all non-residents, excepting the better class, we have reduced our non-resident attendance to 63 at present. It has been estimated that in the last four years we have prevented each year from two to four hundred non-resident students from registering at the university. We have done this by two methods: By rigorous efforts to enforce the tuition and by the enforcement of the following rules: "No student shall be admitted to the university of Oregon as a transfer from another institution of college rank (above high school rank) who is ineligible to return to or continue in that institution." The university of California has recently been raising its entrance requirements with the result that many high school graduates from California were ineligible for entrance. These began to present their credentials in large numbers to the university of Oregon, but the above rule has been effective in keeping most of them out.

Suggested legislation regarding non-resident fees and special requirements of non-resident students: In view of the fact that there seems to be much misunderstanding and some difficulty in enforcing non-resident requirements, it is suggested that the legislature might appropriately pass a law fixing the non-resident tuition for undergraduate students for all institutions of higher learning, providing some system of state supervision or rules for the collection of such fees, and prescribing that no student should be admitted to the institutions of higher learning from outside the state except those who are eligible to return to or to continue in the institutions of higher learning of the state from which they come. This latter provision would help raise the standard of all of our institutions and greatly reduce the pressure of increasing numbers, and yet not keep out the really desirable students who might help increase the actual standard of student performance.

It seems quite clear that there should be an exception in non-resident tuition in the case of graduate students and students from foreign countries. In any constructive program of research the presence of the best graduate students possible will be essential. We should encourage rather than hamper the attendance of such students. In regard to

foreign students, it ought to be the policy of the state to encourage cor-

dial and friendly relations and contacts with all the different peoples of the Pacific. Both the peace and prosperity of the Pacific coast depend upon the cultivation of these contacts. The further development of Oregon is inextricably tied up with the growth of trade upon the Pacific. Therefore, it is very desirable that every possible contact, and the friendliest good feeling should be established between the people of Oregon and the peoples of the Pacific Ocean.

Danger of relying upon increase

in student fees to meet the needs of the university: It has been argued that a small addition to the student fees will not keep away worthy or desirable students. The answer to this argument is that while that may have been true while our fees were around forty or fifty dollars a year, it is very doubtful if it is true now that we have, by this same process of argument brought them up to \$109. The danger is that two years from now, if the pressure continues to increase, the same argument will be made again, and so on, with the result that the principle of democracy in education will gradually be eliminated. When comparing these charges with those of other institutions in this section of the country, it seems that the university of Oregon has already been forced to impose too heavy a burden on its students, and that we should seek ways to cut it down, rather than to increase it. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University of Oregon.

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Bedtime Story.

One day Mother Skunk and her three little Skunks, were walking in the woods, when a ferocious lion appeared directly before them. "Oh, mother," said little Violet Skunk, "the lion will surely devour us." No, Violet said her mother, "just leave the lion to me." So they moved forward a little. "Oh, mother," said little Hyacinth Skunk, surely the terrible lion will eat us." "No, Hyacinth," said her mother we will find a way out." So they moved just a little further. "Mother," said little Rosebud Skunk, "the lion is going to destroy us." "Rosebud," answered her mother, "you must have faith." By this time they were quite close to the lion, so mother Skunk stopped and said, "now children, let us spray, so they did it and it was answered.

Power Project Planned.

Extensive power development in the Illinois and Rogue river sections of Josephine county is contemplated by the interests represented by Charles H. Lee, consulting hydraulic engineer of Berkeley, Cal., and Romair W. Meyers, consulting engineer of Oakland, who filed for a reservoir site on the Illinois river, according to a special dispatch to the Grants Pass Courier from Berkeley. Lee and Meyers have refused to disclose whom they represent.

Four sites in the Illinois valley and five in the Rogue valley have been filed upon by the engineers as a preliminary step in a huge power development project. Preliminary work has been under way for a year on the engineering feasibility of the project.

How the Banker Won.

A prominent California banker while talking to a friend the other day about one of his many angling expeditions told the following story: "It is remarkable," he said, "how mean some people are. On my last fishing trip I had with me two chaps from Los Angeles who evidently were familiar with my reputation for landing fish. Before starting one of them made the suggestion that the first one who caught a fish must treat the crowd.

"I agreed to this, and we started. Now, don't you know, both those fellows had a bite right off the reel, but they were both too mean to pull up."

"I suppose you lost then," remarked the friend.
 "Oh, no," replied the banker. "I didn't have any bait on my hook."

Budding Salesmanship.

The manager of a factory was giving instructions to the young sales-

man who was starting on his initial trip. As the young man picked up his bag the chief said:

"Good luck to you; write us important news."

The following day this message was received at the office:

"Reached here safely. Good room with bath; feeling fine."

The manager wired back:
 "So glad; love and kisses; good-by."

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