

New York, Monday, January 12th 1920.

ADDITIONAL \$30,000,000 ENDOWMENT REQUESTED IN BUTLER REPORT OF COLUMBIA CONDITIONS; IMMEDIATE ERECTION OF NEW BUILDINGS ADVOCATED

**President Declares Enormous Additional Sum Necessary to Run
University Properly and Pay Sufficient Salaries;
Financial Situation Explained at Length**

**TERMS WHOLLY OR PARTLY SELF-SUPPORTING
STUDENT THE UNIVERSITY'S GREATEST GLORY**

**Construction Plans Include New Dormitories, Business Building,
Activities Hall and Faculty Club—Praise Given
Graduate Schools—1919 Gifts Total \$2,381,336**

\$30,000,000 in additional income-producing capital must be had if Columbia is to do its work as it should be done and pay its teachers and other officers as they should be paid, according to the annual report of President Nicholas Murray Butler, made public last night. President Butler states that before a university is justified in making public appeal for aid, it must have convinced itself and the public that it makes no wasteful expenditures and that it is earning as much as possible from tuition fees and other sources. "The one way," he says, "in which to lay bare every item of expenditure and to provide essential information, is by the use of a carefully classified budget. In Columbia University a complete budget system was introduced nearly twenty years ago, and it has been developed to a point where an itemized statement of appropriations and an itemized statement of income are at hand for the most minute and searching examination."

THE INCREASE IN TUITION

President Butler goes on to declare that higher education has always been provided at a fraction of its cost, but unfortunately as its cost has increased the tuition charge has too often stood still or been increased in much smaller proportion. Where tuition fees have not been sharply raised, a university is not justified in appealing to the public for support.

"It is a fallacy," he states, "to suppose that deserving students will be deprived of a university education if tuition fees are increased. What is important in such cases is that ample provision be made to care for those students who, having proved their fitness, would be deprived of a

college education unless financial aid were forthcoming. The glory of the Columbia University of today is the large number of students who by their own efforts are earning all or part of the money needed to keep them in university residence. The burden of any such student should not be increased."

FINANCES ARE SOUND

Regarding the finances of the University, President Butler reports that a careful analysis of the accounts, recently made by auditors, shows the forecast made by the Finance Committee in 1907 to have been fully justified; for during the twelve years from 1907 to 1919 the income of the University has sufficed to meet the cost of its operation, and to provide for nine payments of \$100,000 each in reduction of the principle of the funded debt, while the cost of annual maintenance and the total appropriations have more than doubled.

This favorable result is due to the rigid economies of the budget system, and the generous stream of gifts that has flowed into the Treasury. The unfavorable result of the University operations for the year ending June, 1918, was offset by the generous fund provided by the Alumni. "Columbia," President Butler says, "is now at a point where, with its present great enrollment and a moderate increase in fees, it will be able to support the work in progress, and meet the cost of increasing the salaries of the teaching staff."

Writing of conditioned gifts President Butler emphatically asserts university freedom to be necessary, stating that under no circumstances should any self-respecting university accept a gift upon conditions which hamper complete freedom in the control of its own educational policies and activities. "Indeed," he contin-