

T H E S I S

on

**THE HOUSING AND OPERATING OF SORORITIES
AT OREGON STATE COLLEGE**

submitted to the

OREGON STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the
Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

by

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APPROVED:

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INTRODUCTION

The housing of students has been considered an integral part of their education, because the physical and social conditions under which they live are important in the college environment. This is a potent factor within the control of educators in modifying the problems concerning college students.

The Oregon State College has recognized the value of proper housing of students by providing three large resident halls for women and by sanctioning the existence of sorority families living in houses. The halls of residence are directly under the control of the college with a director and her staff. The sorority houses have been under the supervision of a faculty financial advisor for the past six years.

This study concerns only the sororities; their housing and operating.

Previous to the year 1923-24 the actual management of these houses was totally without supervision. During that year a group of girls who were enrolled in a class in family budget making realized the value of budgeting for sorority families. They conferred with the Dean of Women, Dr. Kate W. Jameson, and it was upon her recommendation to the President of the College, Dr. William Jasper Kerr,

that a system of financial advising in budgeting for sororities was undertaken.

The administration asked the Head of the Department of Household Administration, who taught the course in family budgeting, to act as financial advisor to the sororities. After one year of trial the system proved to be satisfactory and there was marked improvement in the financial conditions of the sororities. The results were so favorable that the service has been continued and it is now a permanent part of sorority managing.

This study attempts to show housing and operating conditions as they have existed in the past six years. It will show the differences between the standards set up in houses built especially for sorority purposes and in those houses which have been remodelled to accomodate groups of girls.

Most of the data for this study was collected from the reports and budgets which have been made by the managers over the past six years. In some cases the groups do not have complete reports. These have been excluded in making comparisons in order that the statistical material used might be as accurate as possible.

Other material was obtained by interview with the sorority managers, by visits to the sorority houses, and by conferences with members of the various committees concerned with the housing and operating problems of these

groups.

It is hoped that the groups who intend to build in the future will find this material of help in making their plans.

In the making of budgets and in the planning for new houses it is necessary to consider the sorority mortality. The figures on page four show the sorority mortality and school mortality over a five-year period. This material was obtained through the office of the Dean of Women.

SORORITY INITIATION AND MORTALITY
STATISTICS

For the five-year period 1924 to 1929

Number pledged during the period		1229
Number initiated without delay	797 or 65%	
Delayed initiation because:		
Failed to make grades	247 or 20%	
Pledge broken	67 or 05%	
Lack of finances	106 or 09%	
Reason unobtainable	12 or 01%	
	TOTAL	100%

SCHOOL MORTALITY

Number cases reported not returning after
pledging 373

Causes

Financial	145 or 30%
Married	70 or 19+
Left for other schools	50 or 13%
Illness of student or in family	38 or 10%
Lack of interest	14 or 04%
Miscellaneous (including those discouraged because of low grades)	53 or 14%
Graduated	3 or 00.9%

Information obtained from interview with house presidents.

KEY

The groups studied are all national sororities and they are referred to by numbers. This avoids any comparison as regards groups themselves. The following key is given for the benefit of those who wish to refer to the specific groups studied.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Group Name</u>
I	Alpha Chi Omega
II	Alpha Delta Pi
III	Alpha Gamma Delta
IV	Alpha Omicron Pi
V	Alpha Xi Delta
VI	Beta Phi Alpha
VII	Chi Omega
VIII	Delta Delta Delta
IX	Delta Zeta
X	Gamma Phi Beta
XI	Kappa Alpha Theta
XII	Kappa Delta
XIII	Kappa Kappa Gamma
XIV	Pi Beta Phi
XV	Sigma Kappa
XVI	Zeta Tau Alpha

CHAPTER I
THE MANAGING AND FINANCING OF SORORITIES
AT OREGON STATE COLLEGE

CHAPTER I
MANAGING AND FINANCING OF SORORITIES AT
OREGON STATE COLLEGE

Management

The managers are members of the sororities. They are chosen by the groups, the qualities of business ability and knowledge of foods being considered in the cases of financial and food managers respectively.

The system of supervised management provides for monthly meetings of these managers. At these meetings matters of general interest are discussed and suggestions are made by the advisor. A set of directions is given to each manager and forms for monthly reports, annual reports, and budgets are provided. These forms with explanations will be found beginning on page seven.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE
General Information
for Sorority House Managers

Division of Funds

The amount of money paid for the operation of the house (\$37.00 per month per regular resident and \$3.00 per month per pledge and towns member) must be kept in a separate bank account from the social and chapter funds.

Budget

A budget for the year has been worked out and must be followed. Amounts of money planned for a specific purpose must not be spent for any other. The budget figures are based upon spending habits of the group for the previous year, and while liberal, thus allowing for an efficiency standard of living, do not allow for extravagances. In every case the budget allows for a margin of safety, (a year's receipts from one student) to care for an emergency caused by a student leaving college at a time when additional girls can not be moved into the house.

Who Spends

The spending of this money has been entrusted to one member of the group (usually called the manager). No other person in the group has authority to spend any amount of the house funds.

Bookkeeping Equipment

(a) All receipts and expenditures must be recorded in the O.S.C. Sorority Budget and Account Book. Books and sheets on sale at O.S.C. Bookstore.

(b) A record of the standing of each individual member must be kept. A card file would be the most efficient device for these records.

(c) A bank deposit book. This record should be kept in duplicate and should indicate amount of check, name of girl and bank on which drawn.

(d) Check book. The large institutional variety should be used and all deposits and balances should be watched as carefully as the item "to whom issued" "date" and "purpose."

Reports

Monthly reports are due on each of the following dates:

Summer and September report due on October 10.

October report due on November 10.

November report due on December 10.

December report due on January 10.

January report due on February 10.

February report due on March 10.

March report due on April 10.

April report due on May 10.

May report due on June 10.

June report due on July 1.

These reports are to be filed in Budget-Advisor's Office and duplicate copies kept in the house so that each member may know the financial status of her group.

STANDARD SORORITY RATES

1929-30.

These rates are to be observed by all organizations. No deviation from them can be allowed. These rates apply to money used for house purpose only. No part of this amount is to be used for social or chapter expenses.

Board and Room

Rate \$37.00 per month or \$333.00 per school year.

Time of Payment

\$18.50 for September

\$37.00 for October, Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar.

Apr. and May and

\$18.50 for June

All due on first day of month except September--payable upon arrival.

Room Only

\$11.00 per month. The difference in cost of living paid in Home Management House and sorority should be paid by each girl while a resident in the Home Management House.

Meals only \$26.00 per month

Room, lunch, dinner \$34.00 per month

Room, breakfast and dinner \$34.00 per month

Room, breakfast, lunch \$30.00 per month

Guest meals: Breakfast \$.25

Lunch .25

Dinner .40

House Guests must pay board and room at the rate of \$1.00 per day.

Note: Reductions from these rates cannot be made for less than one week's absence. Such reductions are made at the rate of \$5.00 per week. No reductions are made for Thanksgiving, Christmas, or spring vacations, etc.

Rates for pledges and towns members:

\$3.00 per month must be paid by all pledges and towns members. Three meals per week should be the limit of meals taken by these members. All of this amount is to go into fund for house upkeep. No part of it is to be used for chapter or social expenses.

Girls living in Home Management House:

When two girls live in the Home Management House during any one term, the sorority may have one girl enter the house to take their place.

House Mothers' Salaries:

Since it has been decided to increase the salary of housemothers it will be best to avoid misunderstandings by making the salary due on definite dates--\$25 must be paid on the first day of October to June inclusive.

SORORITY BUDGET FOR
19 19

Org. _____
Date _____
Mgr. _____

RECEIPTS

	19	19		19	19
Bal. on Hand	\$			\$	
Board and Room					
Other Sources not pers.					
Total	\$			\$	

AVERAGE NO. GIRLS PAYING
AVERAGE NO. PERSONS EATING

EXPENDITURES

	Actual 19	19		Proposed 19	19
DEBTS					
(Should have been paid					
19 19)				(19 19)	

SHELTER

Rent	\$			\$	
Mo. Pyts					
Insurance					
Taxes					
Notes					
Interest					
Repairs					

FOOD	\$		\$	
COOK				
HOUSEMOTHER				
FUEL				
LIGHT				
WATER				
GARBAGE				
SUPPLIES				
LAUNDRY				
TELEPHONE				
OTHER OPERATIONS				
FURNITURE				
TOTAL	\$		\$	
SAVINGS				
TOTAL	\$		\$	
BALANCE ON HAND	\$		\$	

SORORITY FINANCIAL REPORT
House

GIRLS paying
Persons eating

Organization _____ Report No. _____
Date of filing _____ For month of _____
Manager _____ Telephone No. _____
Address _____

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
Balance on Hand _____	Savings--Signify Type _____
For Board and Room _____	_____
For Personal Expense _____	_____
Telephone, laundry, _____	_____
finances, etc. _____	Food _____
Co-op Refunds _____	meat _____
Miscellaneous Receipts _____	milk _____
	bread _____
	groceries _____
	other foods _____
Total _____	
SUMMARY	Shelter _____
Balance on Hand _____	Mo. pyts. _____
Total Receipts _____	rent _____
	insurance _____
Total _____	taxes _____
	repairs _____
	notes _____
	interest _____
Total Expenses _____	Operating Expenses _____
Balance on Hand _____	Fuel _____
	Lights _____
	water _____
	garbage _____
	supplies _____
	an laundry-house _____
	laundry-personal _____
	telephone-house _____
	telephone-personal _____
	other operating _____
	Furniture _____
	large _____
	small _____
	Salaries _____
	housemother _____
	cook _____
	TOTAL _____

Note: The money reported on this sheet is to be kept in an account entirely distinct from all money used for social and chapter purposes.

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Sources of funds

In order to show the sources from which receipts come the following outline is given:

I Balance from previous year.

II Board and Room

a - \$37.00 per month or \$333.00 per school year
per person

(1) room only \$11.00 per month

(2) meals only \$26.00 per month

b - Guest meals and house guests

III Pledges and towns members

a - \$3.00 per month per person

(1) Entitles each one to take three meals
per week at the house.

IV Personal Expenses

a - Telephone, laundry, fines, etc.

V Co-op Refunds

a - No. of payments vary

(1) based upon amount of purchases.

VI Miscellaneous receipts

Rates

The term "standard board and room rate" will be used when speaking of the \$37.00 which each resident pays each month. In some cases the girls work during the meal hour and thus are allowed to take meals elsewhere and are

charged \$11.00 for room only. Girls living in town but eating at the house pay the \$26.00 rate. This standard board and room rate is comparatively lower than the rates on other college campuses. This is no doubt due to the fact that materials are purchased from the Co-operative Managers Association. A description of this organization is given later.

The standard board and room rate cannot be changed without the sanction of the advisor and the President of the College. One change has been made in the past six years. This was made at the same time the halls of residence increased their board rates.

Refunds

The refunds from the Co-operative Managers Association are based upon the amount of certain purchases each group makes.

During the year 1929-30 six payments were made to each house. The totals ranged from \$227.47 in one case to \$374.73 in another. The median refund for that year was \$298.70.

CHAPTER II
THE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES

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THE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES

To determine the distribution of the expenditures of the sororities the completed annual reports of seven houses were used. Averages taken from the other reports showed the figures in the tables following to be typical.

The average per cent of the total expenditures going for food was found to be 33.4 per cent. This is 1 per cent above the minimum allowance for the food item.

"Food" includes expenditures for meat, milk, bread, groceries, and other foods. A chart on page following shows the relative percentages spent for each of these items.

Twenty-eight and six-tenths per cent went for shelter which includes monthly payments on houses being purchased, rent for houses not owned by the groups, insurance, taxes, repairs, notes, and interest.

Operating expenses took 14.7 per cent of the total. These expenses covered cost of fuel,¹ light, water, garbage, supplies, house laundry, house telephone and miscellaneous operating items.

¹In cases where the house boys receive pay this item is included in the fuel expense.

The salaries of housemothers and cooks were figured under the heading "salaries"--which amounted to 15.8 per cent of the total.

Furniture for both large and small pieces made up the final 7.5 per cent.

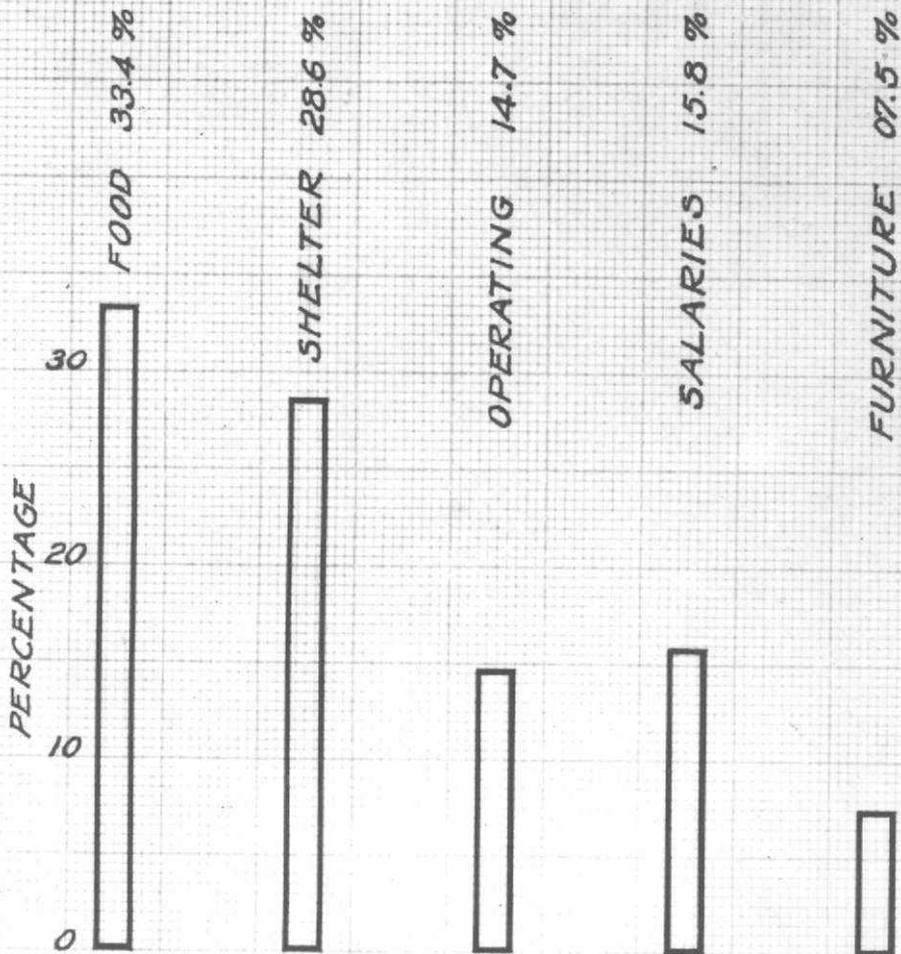
Note: The items considered in this study do not include personal telephone calls, personal laundry bills, nor does it include any of the sorority chapter expenditures.

Neither house guests nor absentees have been considered in figuring food expenditures because it so happens that these items very nearly cancel one another.

The advisor in no way controls the expenditures for organization dues, social affairs, etc.

**CHART SHOWING
DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES**

*THESE FIGURES WERE OBTAINED FROM
THE COMPLETED REPORTS MADE IN THE
SIX YEAR PERIOD BY SEVEN SORORITIES*



FOOD

Little consideration is made of the food consumption of these groups due to the fact that a thesis study "The Consumption and Cost of Food for College Women at Oregon State College" was made in 1929 by Mrs. Minerva V. Grace M.S.

Cost of Food

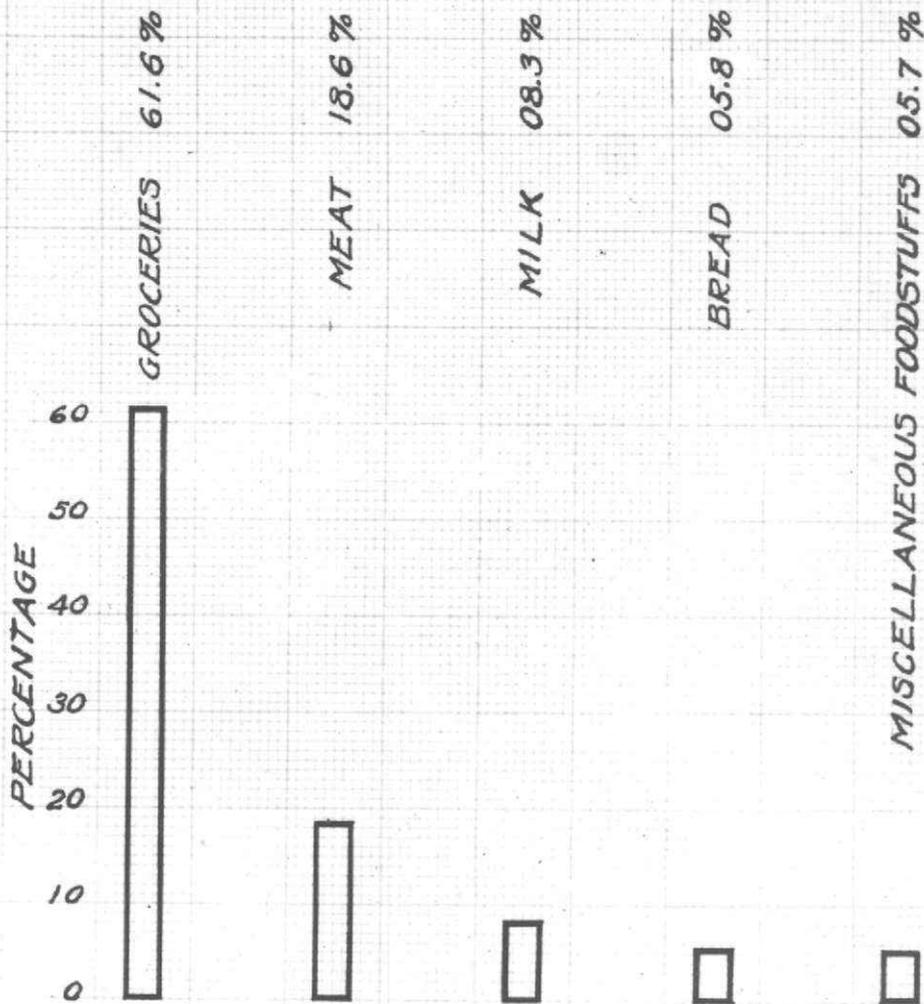
The table on page 19 shows the average food cost per capita in sororities to be \$103.12 in nine cases reported. This is equivalent to \$11.48 per capita per month and is the average figure taken from the six year period. The usual drop in food costs accompanies rises in shelter costs as will be shown in the graphs.

Table showing average per capita cost of food over a six year period.

House No.	Av. cost per yr.	Av. cost per month.
I	\$107.01	\$11.89
III	89.01	9.89
IV	95.68	10.63
V	97.17	10.69
IX	108.12	12.01
X	108.05	12.00
XI	105.21	11.69
XII	108.88	12.09
XIV	108.01	12.00
Av. of these houses	\$103.12	\$11.48

CHART SHOWING DIVISION OF FOOD EXPENDITURES

AVERAGE OF TWELVE HOUSES
OVER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD
1924-1929 INCLUSIVE



Purchase of Food

Most food is purchased from the Cooperative Managers' Association. "This organization is made up of the sixteen sororities and the thirty-five fraternities. The business belongs to these students and each manager is the official representative in the administration and operation of affairs. This Association supplies its members superior living commodities with an equally substantial saving in time and money.

"Besides staple groceries, the Association carries meat, operating supplies, equipment and furniture. In addition, it contracts for other foods, fuel, flowers and special services."

The above material was taken from a bulletin, "Cooperative Managers Association" by Zelta Feike Rodenwold.

Planning of Menus

The planning of the menus is done by the food manager who is in almost every case a Home Economics major and is thus able to plan well balanced meals. At frequent intervals sample menus are checked by the advisor. The form on page 21 shows the general scheme used in planning meals.

SORORITY MENU SHEETS

Day						
Breakfast						
Lunch						
Dinner						

Manager _____

Month _____ Days _____ 19 _____

Relation of Food to Shelter Costs

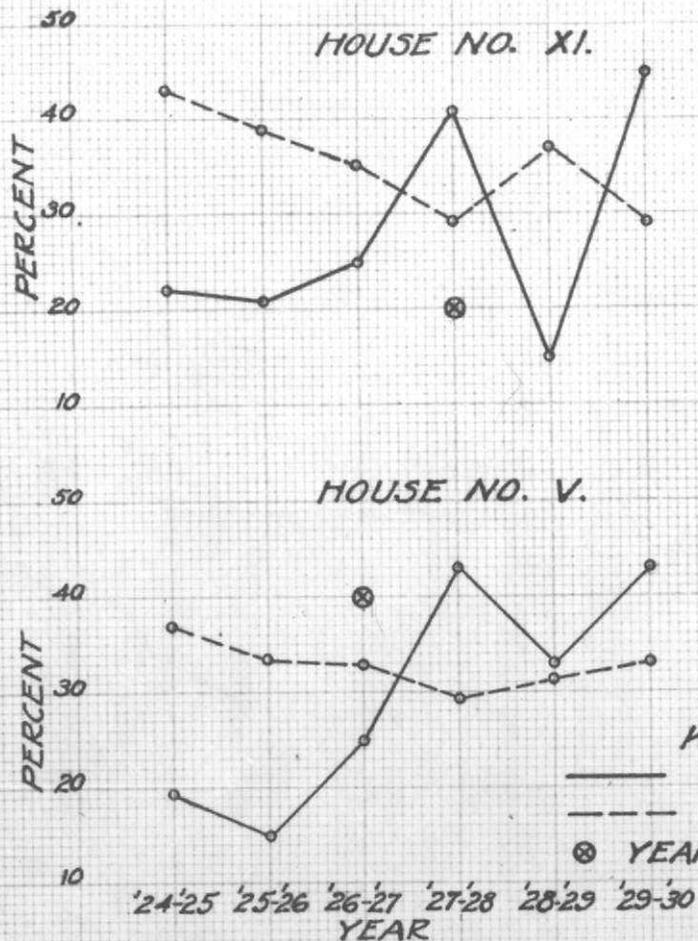
The graphs on the two following pages show the relation of food costs to shelter costs. Invariably when shelter costs are high the food costs are low. This does not mean that inferior food has been used but it does mean that more careful planning was necessary on the part of the managers. The checking of monthly reports and of menu sheets prevents any deficiencies in the food allowances.

SHELTER

The shelter costs, which include payments on a house or rent for a house, insurance, taxes, and repairs average \$93.92 per year per person or \$10.43 per month per person.

Of the groups having a higher per capita cost for shelter we find House No. I with a new structure; House No. IV with an old house accomodating less than twenty girls who share the expenses; House No. V, a new house, House No. X, an old house with only a few girls; House No. VII showing the results when a group is purchasing an old house. Mortgage is being paid off, never before on principle--interest only.

GRAPHS SHOWING COMPARATIVE LOW EXPENDITURE FOR FOOD
WHEN SHELTER COSTS ARE HIGH



KEY
 — SHELTER
 - - - FOOD
 ⊗ YEAR HOUSE WAS BUILT

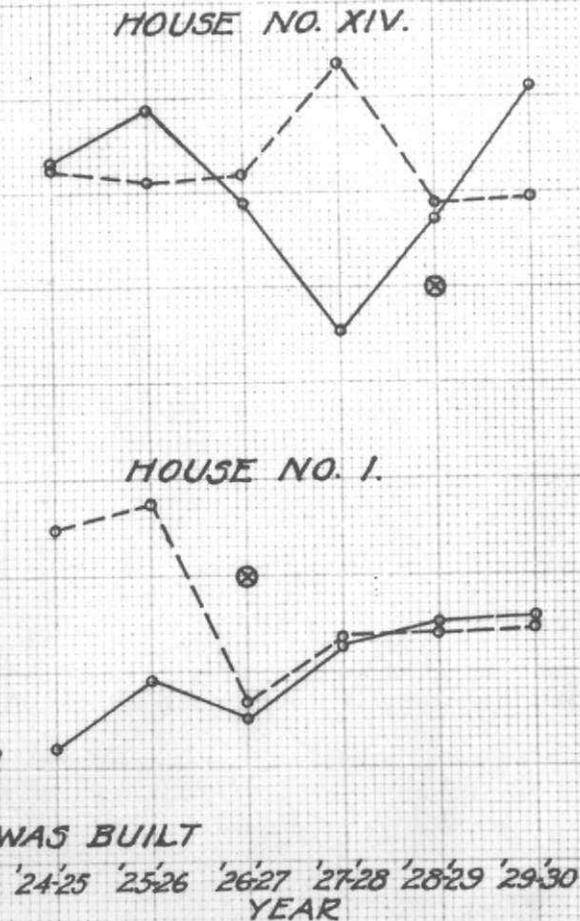


Table showing shelter costs per person

House No.	Cost per Year	Cost per Month
I	\$97.46	\$10.82
III	74.13	8.23
IV	124.18	13.79
V	102.41	11.37
VII	116.83	12.98
IX	60.64	6.73
X	105.89	11.76
XI	93.84	10.43
XII	69.98	7.77
<u>Average</u>	<u>\$93.92</u>	<u>\$10.43</u>

FUEL

The table on page 25 shows the average cost of fuel per year. The large figure for fuel expenditures shown in House No. I may be explained by the fact that the house requires more fuel to heat because it is built on the courtyard plan, thus having many sides exposed.

House No. XIV has an oil burner which while expensive to operate is most satisfactory to convenience, uniformity of heat and cleanliness.

A difference of \$227.10 was noted in the annual cost of fuel for one group which moved from a small rented house to a large house which was built to accommodate a sorority group.

The two largest figures in annual fuel expenditures for old houses are found in one old frame house which is hard to heat and in a cement house, which is equally hard to heat.

The averages in fuel costs in houses built for sorority purposes was found to be \$61.29 per year--higher than in houses built for private use. The increase in costs is due to the sizes of the houses.

Table showing cost of fuel used to heat the houses which were built for
Sorority purposes.

House No.	Dates	Average cost of fuel per yr.
I	'26-'30 inclusive	\$600.79 *
V	'26-'30 "	328.68
VIII	'24-'30 "	373.45
XI	'27-'30 "	366.16
XIV	'28-'30 "	436.75 *
XV	'24-'30 "	341.25
Average of these six houses		\$407.84

* House No. I, courtyard plan, requires more fuel; House No. XIV, large brick house, has oil burner.

Table showing cost of fuel used to heat old houses over a two year period. (See foot note.)

House No.	Dates	Average annual cost of fuel
II	'28-'30 inclusive	\$289.68
IV	'28-'30 "	246.84
VII	'28-'30 "	413.08 *
IX	'28-'30 "	311.63
X	'28-'30 "	265.94
XIII	'28-'30 "	432.16 *
Average of these six houses		\$346.55

* VII, old house, requires more fuel; XIII, cement house, requires more fuel.

¹The two year period is typical for this group of houses.

LIGHTS AND POWER

The tables on pages 28 and 29 show the annual cost of lights and power in houses built for sorority purposes and in those which are of the private home type.

A difference of \$40.67 was found between the average annual cost of light and power in houses built for sorority purposes over that for houses planned for private families.

In one specific case a group paid \$372.22 for light and power in its own large house in comparison with \$194.46 in a small house which was not built for sorority purposes.

The increase in cost of light and power is attributed to better lighting of the new houses, and to the larger pieces of electrical equipment such as the ranges, etc.

Table showing the average annual cost of light and power in houses
 built for sorority purposes.

House No.	Dates	Average annual cost of lights
I	'26-'30 inclusive	\$193.44
V	'26-'30 "	220.41
VIII	'24-'30 "	155.17
XI	'27-'30 "	166.61
XIV	'28-'30 "	209.91
XV	'24-'30 "	205.90
Average for these six houses		\$191.90

Table showing the average annual cost of light and power over a 2 year period in houses not built for sorority purposes.

House No.	Dates	Average annual cost of lights
II	'28-'30 inclusive	\$156.21
IV	'28-'30 "	173.81
VII	'28-'30 "	183.99
IX	'28-'30 "	105.18
X	'28-'30 "	140.01
XIII	'28-'30 "	148.22
Average for these six houses		\$151.23

WATER

The tables on pages 31 and 32 show the costs of water in houses built for sorority purposes and in those remodelled for groups.

The cost of water used in remodelled houses was \$16.86 less than in houses built for sorority purposes. This is largely due to the relatively small number of plumbing fixtures.

A specific case showed an increase of \$62.80 in one year when occupying a large house. The house originally used provided only one bath room.

Table showing the average annual cost of water in houses built for
 serenity purposes.

House No.	Dates	Average annual cost of water
I	'26-'30 inclusive	\$91.32 *
V	'26-'30 "	77.95
VIII	'24-'30 "	64.23
XI	'27-'30 "	55.41
XIV	'28-'30 "	68.72
XV	'24-'30 "	76.69
Average of these six houses		\$72.38

Table showing the average annual cost of water in houses not built for sorority purposes.

House No.	Dates	Annual cost of water
II	'28-'30 inclusive	\$48.92
IV	'28-'30 "	60.77
VII	'28-'30 "	54.90
VIII	'28-'30 "	50.73
X	'28-'30 "	53.49
XIII	'28-'30 "	64.35
Average for these six houses		\$55.52

TELEPHONE

That the telephone item is a big one is evident by referring to the tables on pages 34 and 35. The figures used here do not include personal calls.

A difference of \$33.47 was noted in one case where a group moved from a small rented house to a large house built for sorority purposes. The increase in cost is probably due to the extra service of extension telephones.

Telephone booths have been built in the new houses.

Table showing cost of telephone in houses built for sorority purposes.

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Average cost of telephone per year</u>
I	'26-'30 inclusive	\$85.71
V	'26-'30 "	90.87
VIII	'24-'30 "	57.55
XI	'27-'30 "	64.99
XIV	'28-'30 "	67.93
XV	'24-'30 "	72.10
Average of these six houses		\$73.19

Table showing cost of telephone over a 2 year period in houses not built for sorority purposes.

House No.	Dates	Average annual cost of telephone
II	'28-'30 inclusive	\$40.75
IV	'28-'30 "	67.67
VII	'28-'30 "	66.43
IX	'28-'30 "	66.45
X	'28-'30 "	74.86
XIII	'28-'30 "	54.47
Average for these six houses		\$53.24

SUPPLIES

Supplies such as floor wax, soap, and other cleaning agents are purchased through the Cooperative Managers Association. These items vary so much with the individual houses that it was impossible to make a cost study in this connection. They are considered in the miscellaneous operating expenditures.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

The Cooperative Managers Association contracts for garbage disposal. Trucks call for the garbage at regular intervals and a fixed rate of \$24.00 per year is charged for this service. Cans for the garbage are kept in no definite place, although all are outside of the building.

LAUNDRY

The laundry for the houses is handled by the Cooperative Managers Association. Contracts are made with the laundry companies and in this way the groups profit through discounts. Personal laundry is taken care of by the individuals themselves. Each house has a laundry room equipped with tubs and drying lines for the use of the girls in the house. Some of the house linens are laundered here.

EMPLOYMENT OF COOKS

The cooking is done by women who are hired by the organizations. In almost every case the duties include all the preparation of the food and the care of the kitchen.

A few houses employ boys or girls to assist in vegetable peeling, setting up of salads, and the like. Pledges and underclassmen set the tables, wait on tables and clear away the dishes. There is no pay given for these duties.

Assistance given to cooks.

Furnace boys assist the cooks by washing the dinner dishes in three cases, and by washing both the dinner and lunch dishes in eleven cases. Information could not be obtained from two groups.

Types of women

The cooks are of a very high type and are not the usual sort of person employed in cook's positions. In many cases these women are mothers of college students and they are doing this work to assist in the financial needs of their children. No men cooks are employed by the sorority groups.

Methods of paying cooks.

The manner of paying cooks varies with the individual groups. They receive monthly salaries in addition to board. In thirteen of the cases reported the salaries are paid in nine installments. One group makes eight and one-half payments and one group makes eight payments with the balance on the "per day" plan.

The annual salaries vary from \$618.00 to \$810.00. The monthly payments vary from \$70.00 to \$90.00. This makes an average of \$714.00 per year.

Housing of cooks

Five houses provide rooms for the cooks. Three of these groups pay salaries slightly under the average. One group provides a room and pays the maximum salary. This is due to the fact that the cook has been with the group a number of years and has been very satisfactory.

The cooks who do not live in the sorority houses live either in their own homes or rent rooms in the neighborhood of the group for which they work.

Number fed

The number fed varies from 19 to 32. This makes the average number served 25.5.

Hours of work

The hours for work vary with the individual cases. Most cooks start their duties at 5:30 A.M. and work through the lunch hour. A few hours are taken off in the afternoon and the job of preparing dinner starts about 4:30 P.M. The day's duties are completed with the serving of the evening meal.

Table showing cost of cooks, their housing and the assistance given them.

<u>House No.</u>	<u>No. salary</u>	<u>Pyts.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. fed</u>	<u>Board</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Assistance</u>
I	\$77.50	9	\$697.50	29	yes	no	dishes
II	75.00	8 1/2	618.00	24	"	yes	"
III	75.00	9	675.00	30	"	no	"
IV	80.00	9	720.00	22	"	yes	dishes
V	75.00	9	675.00	25	"	no	"
VI	75.00	9	675.00	24	"	no	"
VII	80.00	9	720.00	26	"	yes	"
VIII	90.00	9	810.00	22	"	no	"
IX	80.00	9	720.00	19	"	no	"
X	90.00	9	810.00	23	"	no	"
XI	75.00	8	600.00	25	"	no	\$250 per day for part time
XII	70.00	9	630.00	23	"	no	dishes
XIII	85.00	9	765.00	27	"	no	"
XIV	75.00	8 1/2	638.00	26	"	yes	"
XV	80.00	9	720.00	32	"	yes	"
XVI	75.00	9	625.00	21	"	no	"

HOUSE MOTHERS

The sororities select their house mothers from a number of candidates recommended by the office of the Dean of Women. A high standard is set in the selection of these women and only after careful consideration of the qualities of the candidates are these people presented to the organizations. These women sign contracts and though employed by the sororities are under the supervision of the college. A set salary of \$25.00 per month plus room and maintenance is provided. Certain additional social provisions are made as will be shown by the following table.

The house mothers are under the direction of the Dean ✓ of Women and hold regular meetings with her. A copy of the letter sent to each house mother will be found on a later page.

In a few cases the house mother has been with the group for a long period of years. These groups are increasing the monthly salary of the house mother to \$30.00 for the year 1930-31. On page 41^A will be found a table showing the salaries of house mothers in other states. The average is slightly higher than that paid at Oregon State College. This can be explained when it is noted that living expenses are lower in Oregon than in other states.

Table showing "extras" provided for house mothers.

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Misc.</u>	<u>Plays Concerts</u>	<u>Gen'l. Enter.</u>	<u>Gifts</u>	<u>Teas, etc.</u>
II		\$13.20 yr.	\$18.00	\$11.75	3 teas
IV		\$5.00 per mo.			yes
V	\$10.00	18.25 per yr.		15.00	
VI		59.80 includes way of escort			
VII		18.75		13.18	\$15.00
XI		45.00			
XII	13.20	17.65		7.00	8.50
XIV	23.80	6.70		8.45	25.00
XV		15.50		21.00	7.50
XVI	10.35	36.25			

Letter to House Mothers each Year

This letter is written for the purpose of setting forth clearly the specific duties and responsibilities of the housemother and her relations to the president of her house. Above all, housemother, house-president and members of a house are reminded of the fact that the housemother is the official representative of the college and is directly responsible to the dean of women for the enforcement of all college rules.

In detail, the following rules are to be observed.

I. The housemother will:

1. See that students observe the campus rules and regulations, carrying the greater part of the responsibility herself, reporting students to the president of the house when they deliberately or repeatedly do not conform to the rules, and if the matter is not satisfactorily settled between the housemother and house president, referring such cases to the dean of women.

2. Keep watch on fire precautions and be responsible for fire drill according to the law of the State of Oregon.

3. In case of sickness call in the health physician when necessary, and see that the patient receives the best possible care. If the student so desires, an outside physician may be called.

4. Report all cases of serious illness to the dean

of women at once. In cases of emergency operations this is very imperative. If the dean of women or assistant dean cannot be reached, the college health officer will serve in her stead, giving permission to the physician only after trying to reach her parents.

5. Each woman student is expected to attend classes punctually and regularly, but in case of illness, the housemother fills in excuse blanks for instructors. If the student is seriously ill, if she is taken to the hospital or has undergone an operation which necessitates her absence from classes for a longer period of time, the housemother will inform the dean of women, who will send notices immediately to the instructors concerned.

II.

1. The housemother is directly and alone responsible for the checking of all permissions both permanent and occasional week-end or other absences.

2. In cases of emergency the housemother may use her judgment in granting permission to leave the campus. Duplicate cards signed by the housemother are required in any arrangement of absences.

III.

1. Women students desiring to change their residence will apply at the office of the dean of women for permit blanks. The housemother will permit no one to move from her house until one of these blanks, properly filled out

and signed, shall be in her hands.

2. The housemother or preceptress will grant permission to girls to spend the night either at the residence hall or sorority house. It is expected that this privilege will be carefully guarded. Students will not spend the night in any other place than the residence hall or sorority during the time that college is in session.

IV. Guests

1. All guests are subject to the rules of the house, the member of the house who is hostess being held responsible for her guest's deportment.

2. The housemother should be informed in advance when guests are expected.

V. Hours

1. At 10 o'clock on week nights, 11:30 Friday and Saturday nights, and 9:30 Sundays the housemother shall lock the doors and turn out the porch lights.

2. All lights are to be out at the closing time, 10:30, except for occasional special permission for extended time of study. Arrangements may be made with the president or proctor for the observance of this rule.

3. The house should be quiet daily from 7:30 P.M. to 6:30 A.M., from 1 to 4 during the week and always after 7:30 on study nights. Quiet shall be observed on Sundays until noon. Loud and noisy playing at any time gives a bad tone to the house.

4. Men may call from 4 to 6 on week days, but are not expected to stay to dinner. In very special emergencies an exception to this rule may be made. In such cases the housemother will issue the invitation.

VI. The housemother shall answer the telephone from 7:30 until 10 and any special call that may come in after 10:30.

VII. Each house will have its own plans for enforcing various rules and regulations such as:

1. Housekeeping standards.
2. Quiet on the sleeping porch.
3. Quiet during study period.
4. Standards of scholarship.
5. Attendance at regular college meetings for women.

The above duties have been set forth explicitly to avoid any misunderstanding as to the responsibility of the various groups for the maintenance of the high standards for which this college is noted. Sorority houses represent portions of the campus and the ideals of Oregon State College.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.)

Dean of Women

KWJ:W

FURNACE BOYS

The groups employ college boys to care for the heating of the houses. These boys assist in the kitchen by washing the dinner dishes. In all but three cases they also wash the lunch dishes. Services such as caring for the lawns and doing general outside work are considered as extra duties and the boys are paid in accordance.

Two of the groups employ two boys who work together. In one case both boys help with the dinner dishes.

These boys receive their board in payment for their services. Two groups pay \$10.00 per month in addition to board and two groups pay \$15.00 in addition to board.

In two cases the boys have rooms in the sorority houses. It has been recommended that the boys live elsewhere because the rooms provided are very often undesirable due to the fact that they are located in the basements. The social problem in this connection needs no discussion.

The table on page 47 shows the duties and costs of house boys.

Table showing services and costs of furnace boys.

House No.	No. salary	No. Pyts.	Board	Rm.	Furnace dishes	Dinner dishes	Lunch dishes	Other duties
I	no		yes	no	yes	yes	yes	Lawn, wood, odd jobs
II	"		"	"	"	"	"	"--paid overtime
III	"		"	"	no	"	"	floors extras
IV	"		"	"	yes	"	"	Lawn
V	"		"	"	"	"	"	Extra work
VI	\$10.00	9	"	"	"	"	"	" "
VII	15.00	9	"	"	"	"	"	Lawn
VIII	no		"	"	"	"	"	"
IX	"		"	"	"	"	"	" extra work
X	15.00	9	"	"	"	"	"	Yard
XI	no		"	yes	"	"	"	Kitchen help
XII	"		"	"	"	"	"	Lawn extras
XIII	10.00	9	"	no	"	"	no	" "
XIV	no		1 all	"	no	"	"	2 boys work for
XV	"		1 part	"	yes	"	yes	2 boys work
XVI	"		"	"	"	"	no	Pay for extra

CHAPTER III
STUDENT ROOMS

CHAPTER III

STUDENT ROOMS

Student rooms are used for dressing and study purposes. None of the girls sleeps in these rooms. Very few houses provide rooms which accommodate only one girl. Five out of the sixteen groups have only one single room each. Double rooms are found in twelve of the sixteen houses. The number of double rooms in each house ranges from 1 to 9. The house providing 9 double rooms is one of the new houses on the campus. Rooms with three girls in each are found in twelve of the houses. Three houses have one room each for three while the others vary, two having 8 rooms for 3 girls each. Seven houses have 4 girls sharing student rooms. Three groups indicated that they had rooms with five girls.

Closets

In ten houses it was found that each room had only one closet. This would mean from two to five girls per closet. Occasional extra closets or exceptionally large closets relieved this situation in some cases.

Three groups provided individual closets and three have two closets per room.

The newer houses are equipped with the wardrobe type of closet and in most cases each girl has her private wardrobe.

Some of the newer houses have cedar lined closets

for storing winter coats, party dresses and the like.

Sleeping quarters

The newer houses have large dormitory porches with cross ventilation. Windows are used instead of screens in order to protect the students from severe weather. A few of the houses have the attic type of sleeping room.

The older houses provide the ordinary sleeping porch with screen and canvasses rather than windows.

Beds

The double deck beds made of angle iron are the most commonly used beds in the sorority houses. Eight of the sixteen houses use all single double deck beds. A few of the houses have double double deck beds although two groups have this type only. One house has two triple deck beds. Other types of beds used are single cot beds and two deck bunks. Two houses use only the single cot bed which is the ideal arrangement.

Bedding

Bedding is not generally furnished by the houses. Each girl provides herself with blankets, pillows and bed linen in most cases.

Table showing number of girls to room and number girls to closet.

House No.	Rm. with 1 girl	2 girls	3 girls	4 girls	5 girls	Closets
I		6	8			1 wardrobe in each room 2 rooms have closets too.
II		3	4			1 closet per room
III	1	3	8			3 closets each room
IV			3	1	2	1 closet each room
V		3	5			12 single closets 4 double
VI			3	5		1 large per room
VII	1	3	3	1		2 per room
VIII		6	2			1 closet per room
IX	1	6				2 closets per room
X		1		4		1 in each room
XI	1	9				2 per room
XII		6	1		1 large	1 wardrobe per person
XIII		3	8			1 large per room
XIV	1 small			4	1	1 large per room 1 room has individual closets
XV			1	7		double closets in each room
XVI			1	4		1 closet per room

Fire Escapes

In nine of the sixteen cases it was found that the usual iron fire escape was provided. Three houses have wooden fire escapes, one has a rope and three do not have escapes. In the latter cases the houses are of the two story type and they provide good stairways which answer the purpose.

Table showing provisions for fire escape in sorority houses

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Material Used</u>	<u>Location</u>
I		
II	Iron	back
III	"	"
IV	"	"
V	"	"
VI	Wood	"
VII	Rope	from sleeping porch
VIII	Iron	from attic
IX	"	back
X	"	2 from attic and 2nd
XI		
XII		
XIII	Wood	from sleeping porch
XIV	Iron	from porch
XV	"	back
XVI	Wood	side porch

BATH ROOM FACILITIES

The plumbing accommodations vary in the sorority houses. Those houses which were built for private family use have very inadequate bath room facilities while the newer houses more nearly come up to the ideal standard for number of persons per unit.

Showers

The houses built for sorority purposes provide on an average one shower for every 13.9 girls. In the houses not built for sorority purposes we find only two cases where showers are available.

Bath tubs

The number of girls to each bath is large even in the newer houses. This seems to be due to the preference for shower baths. The average number of girls to each tub is 28.2. The average in the older houses is 17 girls to each tub. It will be remembered, however, that showers are provided in only two of the older houses.

Washbasins

One basin for each seven girls is the average arrangement in the newer houses. The older houses have only one basin to each 13.5 girls.

Toilets

The houses built for sorority purposes have an average of one toilet for every 9.8 girls. The average in the older houses is 13.8 girls to each toilet.

Bath room facilities for house mothers have not been considered here. Reference to this is found in the section in regard to housing of house mothers. Other lavatory accommodations not used by the students have not been listed. Most houses have a downstairs lavatory for the convenience of the kitchen help.

From a study¹ made of college residences for students throughout the United States it was found that the average number of persons to one bath tub was from 7-23; for one shower it was from 8-19 and for one toilet it was 5-12.

A table showing the comparison of the accommodations in sororities at Oregon State College with those mentioned above will be found on page 55.

¹From a report presented to the Institution Economic section of the American Home Economics Association, Asheville, North Carolina, June, 1927.

Table showing average number of students to bath room fixtures.

Fixture	College residences in general ¹	Houses built for sorority O.S.C.	Houses not built for sorority O.S.C.
Bath tub	7-23	28.2 *	17
Shower	8-19	13.7	13.5
Toilet	5-12	9.8	13.8

* This number is comparatively large, due to the fact that the use of shower baths is becoming extremely popular.

¹ From the report cited on page 54.

Table showing plumbing accommodations in houses built for sorority purposes

House No.	No. girls per shower	No. girls per bath tub	No. girls per wash basin	No. girls per toilet
I	9.3	28	4.6	9.3
III	15	30	7.7	7.7
V	14	28	7	9.3
VIII	9.3	28	9.3	9.3
XI	11.5	23	5.7	7.6
XIV	7.5	30	5	10
XV	31	31	10.3	15.5
Average	13.9	28.2	7.0	9.8

Note: Some of the new houses are installing tooth brushing fountains and drinking fountains.

Table showing plumbing accommodations in houses not built for sorority purposes.

House No.	No. girls per shower	No. girls per bath tub	No. girls per wash basin	No. girls per toilet
II		20	10	10
IV		14	14	14
VI		6.6	6.6	6.6
VII	26	13	13	6.6
IX		10.5	7	10.5
X		24	24	12
XII	12	24	6	24
XIII		22	22	22
XVI		19	19	19
Average		17.0	13.5	13.8

CHAPTER IV
DISCRIPTION OF HOUSES

CHAPTER IV

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE HOUSES

Brief descriptions of the sorority houses are given here to give the reader an idea of the types used at Oregon State College.

House No. I An Italian Villa plan of stucco construction. This house is built with the patio or courtyard idea and is very attractive. It is located at 33 Twenty-sixth Street, just one block from the college campus.

House No. II A wooden structure originally planned for family use. Rented by the sorority. It is located at 8 Park Terrace and directly adjoins the college property.

House No. III A brick and stucco house of combination types. It is built in L shape and features a huge fireplace chimney and an interesting porch at the side. Located at 26th and Harrison Streets, three blocks from the college.

House No. IV A wooden building of Southern Colonial plan. This house was built for private use. Located at 560 Madison, eight blocks from the college buildings.

House No. V This house is of red brick and is of the Southern type. A feature of the building is a salarium at one side. Located at 330 Twenty-third Street, four blocks from the campus.

House No. VI A remodelled wooden structure located at

27 Park Terrace. A rented house one-half block from the college.

House No. VII A wooden house built for family use. Located at 659 Adams Street, ten blocks from the college.

House No. VIII This building is an English shingle house. It is located at 340 North 26th Street, two and one-half blocks from the college.

*House No. IX A wooden structure planned for private family use. Located at 3 Park Terrace, directly adjoining the college campus.

House No. X A Southern Colonial type built of wood. Located at 238 South Eighth Street, six blocks from the college.

House No. XI Built of white shakes. English Colonial plan featuring green shutters. Located at 145 North Twenty-first Street, one and one-half blocks from the campus.

House No. XII A wooden house originally meant for private use. Located at Twenty-first and Monroe Streets, one block from the campus.

House No. XIII This house is built of cement. Built for family use. Located at 242 North Tenth Street, six blocks from the college.

House No. XIV A large beige brick house featuring an elegant stairway window. Located at Thirtieth and Harrison Streets, five blocks from the edge of the campus.

House No. XV An English stucco and shingle combination. Located at 231 North Twenty-sixth Street, two blocks from the college.

*House No. XVI A wooden house built for family use located at 28 Park Terrace, one-half block from the campus.

* The houses starred are building new houses which will be completed by the opening of the college year, October, 1930.

Living Quarters for House Mothers The houses which have been built for sorority purposes provide very comfortable living quarters for the house mothers. Four of the houses have apartment suites with private baths. One house provides a large room with private bath and the others which are old houses have separate rooms for the house mothers but do not provide private baths.

Heating Systems Seven groups have steam heating systems. The other houses are all equipped with hot air furnaces. Two of the newer houses have oil burners. All of the other groups use wood as the furnace fuel. Wood is generally used in Oregon and is comparatively easy to obtain and rather inexpensive.

Table showing types of living quarters provided for house mothers

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>
Suite	4
Living room	
Bed room	
Private bath	
One large room	4
private bath	
One room	
Shares bath with girls	8

Table showing types of heating and fuel used in houses.

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Type of heating</u>	<u>Fuel used.</u>
I	Steam	Wood
II	Hot air	Wood
III	Steam	Oil
IV	Hot air	Wood
V	Hot air	Wood
VI	Hot air	Wood
VII	Hot air	Wood
VIII	Steam	Wood
IX	Hot air	Wood
X	Hot air	Wood
XI	Steam	Wood
XII	Steam	Wood
XIII	Hot air	Wood
XIV	Steam	Oil
XV	Steam	Wood
XVI	Hot air	Wood

CHAPTER V
THE HOUSING COMMITTEE

CHAPTER V

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE

Housing to us seems to be a problem of education as well as a problem of architecture. Sorority houses "offer suitable size for intimate fellowship and give students opportunities to exercise initiative and administrative ability."¹ The Oregon State College has a committee on housing which functions in the supervision of and recommendations for proper houses.

This committee consists of:

Professor H. T. Vance, Prof. Sec. Training, Advertising and Selling. (Chairman)

Professor G. V. Copson, Prof. Bacteriology.

Professor E. B. Beaty, Prof. Mathematics.

Miss A. Grace Johnson, Prof. Household Administration

Miss Melissa Hunter, Prof. Institution Economics

Mrs. Lorna Jessup, Assistant Dean of Women

Professor A. L. Peck, Prof. Landscape Architecture
and Floriculture

¹From the recommendations by the American Association of University Women.

History of Houses and Development of the Committee.

Immediately following the close of the World War in 1918 the organizations were forming more rapidly and more houses were needed. The only houses available were those which were built for private family use. These houses were inadequate in nearly every respect. Living rooms were made larger, kitchens were built on, sleeping porches were provided and the students moved into the houses. In many cases the sleeping porches were so much exposed that students were in danger of contracting serious illnesses. The placing of the beds showed crowded conditions and the air spaces provided were inadequate. Small dark bathrooms failed to provide good sanitary conditions and in many cases 25 students were using fixtures which would ordinarily accommodate 6 people. The heating of the houses was a problem and the basements were very often found to be hazardous as regards fire.

As the organizations grew and prospered they began to make plans for building houses which provided much more comfortable living quarters for the sorority people.

With the housing of sororities becoming a real problem the need for a supervising committee was evident. This committee was formed as an appointment by the President of the college.

"The committee on student Housing is chiefly concerned in seeing that all students are properly lodged. It endeavors to aid students

in obtaining suitable rooms in private homes at reasonable rental; attempts to standardize such rooms in respect to equipment, sanitation, etc.; aids organized groups of students in locating suitable building lots, confers with them regarding their plans for building or buying houses; and aids them in their arrangements for financing such projects. All leases of realty, all contracts for the purchase of lots or houses, all financial arrangements for the building of houses are, before execution, subject to inspection, revision, and approval by the Committee on Student Housing, but the supervision of the discharge of the financial obligations entered into by these students' organizations incidental to the lease or purchase of property as outlined above, shall not be considered a duty of the committee."

From a bulletin, "Faculty Organizations and Committees," published by the college administration.

Duties of Committee

The Committee on Housing checks carefully upon other things--sanitary conditions, and in some cases houses have been condemned for group living purposes.

Meetings

The Housing Committee meets only on call. Figures showing the group assets are presented to this committee before the group is allowed to build. A more detailed discussion of this is given later. Plans for the houses are presented to this committee and suggestions are made.

Before a group is allowed to begin making building plans it must show that it has one-third of the total cost of the complete project in cash. This is determined by listing the assets as follows:

- (1) Valuation of lot owned
- (2) Valuation of furniture owned.
- (3) Actual cash on hand.

These assets are set up beside the future liabilities as shown below.

- (1) Cost of lot
- (2) Cost of house
- (3) Fees of architect
- (4) Cost of furniture
- (5) Fees of financing

When the groups can show their assets to total a figure equal to one-third the future building liabilities they are allowed to continue with actual building plans.

Lot. The choice in the location of the lot is left almost entirely to the individual groups. The selection must be approved, however, and certain requirements are made. The Office of the Dean of Women has set up the following recommendations:

- (1) The lots for sorority houses cannot join lots owned by fraternities.
- (2) There must be a 100 ft. space between the houses.
- (3) Sorority houses cannot be built back to back with

fraternity houses.

The building plans are usually made with supervision of alumni boards. Architects are employed and plans drawn up.

When the plans are "in the rough" they are checked with the housing committee. Items such as arrangement, size, plumbing, room space, closet space etc. are carefully checked.

Committee on Sanitation

A Committee on Sanitation is co-operating by making investigations of the conditions and by condemning those houses unfit for group living. The committee consists of the following members:

C. V. Langton (Chairman) Director of Health and Physical Education

G. V. Copson, Prof. of Bacteriology

C. A. Mockmore, Associate Prof. of Civil Engineering

Dr. Reynolds, Director of Health Service

Dr. Edith Sappington, College Physician

One member of the above committee serves on the housing committee as well and works with them in their recommendations to the groups.

The form used by this committee in compiling data is shown on pages 68 and 69.

Date _____ Building _____

A Size	Rating	I Toilet Facilities Rating
1 Students in house _____	_____	1 Number toilets _____
2 Capacity of house _____	_____	2 Showers _____
3 _____	_____	Not Students _____
		4 Cleanliness _____
B Construction		5 Ventilation _____
1 Date built _____	_____	6 Screened _____
2 Floors _____	_____	7 _____
3 Walls _____	_____	J Washing Facilities
4 Plumbing _____	_____	1 Washbowls _____
5 Drainage _____	_____	2 Type _____
6 _____	_____	3 Hot and cold water _____
C Provision for Light		4 Towels _____
1 10% of floor space _____	_____	5 _____
2 Shutters, drapes _____	_____	K Water
3 Sunlight _____	_____	1 Drinking fount. _____
4 Electric light, study desk lights _____	_____	2 Common cup _____
5 _____	_____	3 Location _____
D Ventilation		4 _____
1 Natural vent. _____	_____	L Cleanliness
2 Forced vent. _____	_____	1 Rugs _____
3 Ample or not _____	_____	2 Linoleum _____
4 _____	_____	3 Oil on floors _____
E Heating		4 Wash floors _____
1 Hot air _____	_____	5 How cleaned _____
2 Steam _____	_____	6 Insects _____
3 Hot water _____	_____	7 _____
4 _____	_____	M Fire Hazards
F Study Rooms		1 Fire escapes _____
1 Number _____	_____	2 Stairways _____
2 Students per rm. _____	_____	3 Wiring _____
3 _____	_____	4 Rubbish _____
Guest Room		5 Exit lights _____
1 Location _____	_____	6 Chimneys _____
2 Separate toilet _____	_____	7 Fire drill _____
3 Bed _____	_____	8 _____
4 _____	_____	Remarks
H Sleeping Quarters		
1 Beds type spacing _____	_____	
linen _____	_____	
2 Air space _____	_____	
3 Dressing room _____	_____	

Date _____ Eating Rooms _____

<u>A Cleanliness</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>F Facilities for Food Handlers</u>	<u>Rating</u>
1 Floor	_____	1 Separate washroom	_____
2 Walls	_____	2 Separate toilet	_____
3 Ceilings and ledges	_____	3 Separate dressing room	_____
4 Windows	_____	4	_____
5 Screens	_____		
6 Odors	_____		
7	_____	<u>Remarks</u>	

B Apparatus, Utensils etc.

1 Care	_____
Washed	_____
Sterilized	_____
Protection	_____
2 Tables	_____
3 Sinks	_____
4 Refrigerator	_____
5	_____

C Employees

1 Cleanliness	_____
2 Clothing	_____
3 Physical exam.	_____
4	_____

D Food

1 Free of exposure	_____
2 Inspected	_____
3 Storage	_____
4 Cleanliness	_____
5 Milk	_____
Pasteurized	_____
Fresh	_____
Containers	_____
6	_____

E Garbage

1 Location of receptacles	_____
2 Promptness of handling	_____
3 Covered	_____
4 Screens	_____
5 Cleanliness	_____
6	_____

Inspected by _____

Interests and Recommendations of the Housing Committee.

In the book "A Study in Social Psychology" by L. L. Bernard we find this statement: "an adequate control of social progress and of social and individual welfare lies mainly through the analysis and organization of the environment." Surely with the best type of housing possible the social progress of the sorority students will be rated in the future.

Those concerned with the housing of students should consider the previous history, background, present needs, and interests of the students as well as the physical features of the buildings. It is with this motive that the Housing Committee is working. They wish to have groups make provisions for a reasonable amount of quiet and privacy. They do not condemn the use of double rooms because the art of living with people is to be mastered as well as the class room subjects. The committee does, however, recommend that girls not be crowded into study and dressing rooms to the extent that they do not have ample quiet and privacy.

The housing plan should include adequate sanitary plumbing; direct sunlight; some form of a small laundry; adequate closet and drawer space; a provision for caring for the sick; sufficient light without glare in the study rooms; simple wood work and furniture; plenty of cleaning

closets; good provision for disposal of waste; a plentiful supply of hot water; and heat which can be regulated and kept at 68° Fahrenheit; The construction of the dining room, kitchen and pantry should be of the kind and arrangement to allow for efficiency in good preparation and service.

Ample dormitory rooms with cross ventilation and comfortable beds, one girl to a bed, are most necessary.

Halls, stairways, and fire escapes should be adequate and convenient.

No set rules regarding living rooms are being made. They should be attractive and well arranged however.

Chapter rooms, storage rooms, libraries, and the like can be left to the choice of individual groups.

It is recommended that the house mother's suite be as comfortable as possible and that it be located in a rather central part of the house. This is to allow for a reasonable amount of observation which it is necessary for the house mother to make in connection with her duties.

The exterior of the house is a case of individual choice although it is suggested that the houses be planned to fit in this particular geographical area. The climate greatly influences the type of structure chosen for it must protect its occupants from the elements.

CHAPTER VI
HOME OWNERSHIP FINANCING SCHEMES

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Three types of financing schemes are used by the sororities; namely, by mortgage, by amortization, or by a combination of these two. The newer houses are using the amortization plan and are taking care of the financing largely through a bond issue.

The table following shows the values of property and methods of financing. The first five houses were old buildings purchased by the sororities. Their values ranged from \$14,000 to \$19,400. All but one house held mortgages and paid from 6 to 8 per cent interest on these loans.

Bonds and notes combined ranging from \$10,500 to \$16,400 are being cleared by the amortization plan. The number of years required to clear this indebtedness varies from ten to twenty with the number of installments ranging from ninety to one hundred and eighty. The size of the installments ranged from \$116.67 to \$173.77.

The newer houses value their property at much higher figures. These figures range from \$20,700 to \$40,000. The total bond issues range from \$9,000 to \$41,250. Four of these houses hold mortgages in addition to the bonds and notes. The interest rates range from 6 1/2 to 8 per cent. One house is making 225 payments of \$175.73 each to cover a period of 25 years. In case this plan continues

the total interest paid would approximate the total value of the property. One house is paying 150 installments at \$275.00 per month for 15 years. The other houses are paying from \$145.59 per month to \$400.00 per month for a period of 10 years. In these cases a refinancing scheme will be used to take care of the balances due.

These figures show the long period of payment increasing the total cost of property because of the large amount of interest paid. The groups may choose this method to their advantage in order to make the annual payments less or they may choose the larger monthly payments and thus shorten the period of indebtedness.

It will be noted that the houses which have been built within the past three or four years are making monthly payments approximately twice as large as those in the older houses.

Note: It is suggested by those people who are working with sorority financing that the monthly payments shall not exceed \$300. for nine months.

Table showing financing schemes

No.	Value	Mortgages	Inter.	Bond-Note	No. yr.	Installments	Interest	No. Pys.
IV	19,400	\$3,000	6-8%	\$16,400	20	180	14,084	169.36
VII	16,500	6,000	7-8%	10,500	10	90	3,500	116.67
X	19,000	6,400	8 %	14,000	15	135	7,016.80	155.68
XIII	14,500			14,500	15	135	8,959	173.77
XIV	14,000	5,000	8 %	12,000	15	135	4,149.40	133.84
XIV	33,100			28,325	10 (refinance)			400.00
I	31,500			41,250	15	150		275.00
III	40,000	7,000	6 1/2-8%	32,000	10 (refinance)			375.00
V	24,330	several	7-8%	15,000				180.00
VIII	20,700	11,000	7-8%	9,000	10	90	4,103.10	145.59
IX*	30,940			22,500	10 (refinance)			335.00
XI	30,331							350.00
XV	22,000	4,000	8 %	18,000	25	225	21,539.25	175.73
XVI*	28,505.80			20,000	10 (refinance)			320.00

* These houses were being built at the time this study was made.

CONCLUSIONS

From the foregoing study these conclusions have been reached.

(1) Students should take advantage of the opportunities offered by college committees which aid in planning for building, upkeep and operating of the sorority houses.

(2) The success or failure of the financial status of an organization depends upon the ability of the group to keep the numbers in the houses up to the numbers provided in the budgets of those groups.

(3) There has been marked improvement in the financial conditions of the groups since the system of financial advising was put into practice.

(4) There is less dissatisfaction on the part of the members of the houses since the standard board and room rate was set by the college.