

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Annual Report of Graduate-Manager Shows that Penn State's Athletic Finances have Normal Appearance Despite War Conditions and Decreased Interest in Sports

The annual financial statement of the Pennsylvania State College Athletic Association for the year ending August 31, 1918, has been made public by Graduate-Manager of Athletics, Neil M. Fleming. Despite the fact that all athletic affairs were in turmoil on account of the war, and the income therefrom necessarily decreased, the statement, however, shows that Penn State's athletic finances have made a decided gain over those for the year ending August 31, 1917, a year in which college athletics were more near normal conditions.

For that year, the surplus was \$567.11, and when this is compared with the 1918, lows:

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENSES	
General Association Account	\$ 369.22
Student Fees	11,363.19
1917 Football (to net expense)	3,055.36
1918 Baseball (to net expense)	230.08
1918 Track (to net expense)	1,767.87
Minor Sports Appropriation:	
Basketball	\$411.92
Wrestling	458.33
Soccer	6.78
Lacrosse	16.65
Tennis	.71
Gain for 1917-18	1,102.52
Total	\$11,723.32

BALANCE SHEET	
Assets	
Cash in checking account	\$ 218.76
Cash in sinking fund at 3%	2,820.04
Petty cash on hand	35.00
Mileage on hand	19.18
Investments—stocks and bonds	4,514.81
Office furniture and fixtures	268.46
Track house furniture and fixtures	582.97
Athletic field building	900.47
Advanced account of 1918 Football	1,941.72
Total Assets	\$11,448.41
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 37.18
Surplus Sept. 1, 1917	\$10,313.79
Adjustments	35.08
Gain 1917-18	1,102.52
Total Liabilities	\$11,448.41

DR. MARTIN DISCUSSES THE MONROE DOCTRINE

(Continued from first page)

and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire." This same principle is incorporated in the recent Lansing-Ishii agreement. This policy, you will readily see, is merely an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to China.

In Central and South America the hostility to the Monroe Doctrine has been greatly intensified during the past twenty years as a result of the rapid territorial expansion of the United States in the West Indies and Central America during those years. Furthermore, the construction and operation of the Panama Canal, which has indeed been an important factor in that expansion, has rendered inevitable the adoption of a policy of naval supremacy in the Caribbean and the subjugation of our political policies in that region. Our first acquisition of territory in the Caribbean Zone came as a result of the Spanish-American war, at the

close of which Porto Rico was annexed and Cuba was made a protectorate; a little later the Canal Zone was leased on terms that amounted to practical annexation, and the Dominican Republic came under the financial supervision of the United States. During the Wilson administration we have established protectorates over Haiti and Nicaragua, and purchased the Danish West Indies. Furthermore we have secured control of most of the available canal routes, acquiring a number of valuable coaling stations and have undertaken the task of policing and supervising sanitation in disorderly countries over which we have no direct political con-

rol. As a result of this rapid extension of American influence, the countries in that vicinity will be profoundly affected.

As a result of repeated revolutions and the increasing number of disputes resulting from the reckless creation of public debts and loose financial administration we either had to extend our control in this way or permanently abandon the Monroe Doctrine. We could no longer stand quietly by and view the development of a financial situation that would justify and inevitably lead to foreign intervention and then under the protection of the Monroe Doctrine prohibit or limit it. In other words, if we are willing and ready to sacrifice our blood and treasure for the protection of the weak Latin American countries against foreign aggression, we have a right, at least we owe it to our own people, to assume control over questions like their foreign relations and financial administration, the inefficient management of which in the past frequently has invited intervention, sufficient to remove the important reasons for foreign intervention. This policy generally referred to as the Roosevelt Corollary of the Monroe Doctrine adopted during the Roosevelt administration by our government has since become a cardinal principle in our Latin American policy. It was undoubtedly a logical step. The Taft administration endorsed it and the Wilson administration has made it one of its most important policies. It stands to reason that if the United States is to protect Latin American states against foreign aggression the right to intervene and the conditions governing intervention should be clearly defined and made known to the public. In the past action has been taken under the Monroe Doctrine, which has neither legal sanction nor recognition by an international court. The most important reason, therefore, for the establishment of protectorates over the countries above named is to convert the traditional American policy into law. Furthermore it ought to bring both peoples to a better appreciation of their obligations and responsibilities.

"New Americanism"

The cardinal principle in President Wilson's foreign policy has been to cultivate better relations with Latin America. The attitude of the American states toward the Great War bears excellent testimony to the success of his program. His American policy, commonly known as the "New American-

ism," was announced during the first days of his administration. In it he said: "One of the chief objects of my administration will be to cultivate the friendship and deserve the confidence of our sister republics of Central and South America and to promote in every proper and honorable way the interests which are common to the peoples of the two continents."

"The United States has nothing to seek in Central and South America except the lasting interest of the peoples of the two continents, and security of governments intended for the people and for no special group or interests, and the development of personal and trade relationships between the two continents which shall redound to the profit and advantage of both, and interfere with the rights and liberties of neither."

President Wilson has made a special effort to secure and organize permanently a considerable degree of Pan-American co-operation and solidarity. In this work he has been ably assisted by Brazil, Argentina and Chile, the three most prosperous and orderly countries in Latin America. With them we would gladly share the expense and the responsibility of maintaining weak and undeveloped American states in the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.

Another exceedingly important development of the Monroe Doctrine is found in the thirty or more peace treaties signed during the past six years and operative with most of the Great Powers and the leading small powers. By these treaties the United States has agreed to refer differences, even when relating to the Monroe Doctrine, to an arbitration and under certain conditions to settlement by a commission. In other words the Monroe Doctrine is to be interpreted in the light of international standards and judgment which must inevitably alter its purely national or American character. The essential features of the policy have not been altered but in the future instead of limiting their application to the Americas we shall seek to have them applied to the entire world.

A World Power

One of the most important results of

the Spanish-American war was the abandonment of our traditional policy of isolation and the emergence of the United States as a world power interested in everything that concerned the great family of nations. The secure Arcadia, guarded by the great Atlantic and Pacific oceans, of which the Fathers dreamed no longer existed. We have penetrated the Isthmus of Panama, we own outposts in all parts of the Pacific Ocean and govern ten million brown skinned Mongolians at the threshold of Asia. We are a world power and it is neither our desire nor our intention to shirk any of the responsibilities and obligations of our new position. We have outgrown our policy of isolation. Even if we desire it, we could not isolate ourselves. Steam and electricity and the modern means of transportation, the use of machinery in our great factories, the cable and telegraph have drawn the peoples of the world very closely together. Our commercial, financial and social relations are intimate. The popular belief that our interests can be disentangled from those of American and European nations has become untenable and impossible. For years the American public has ignored the changes that had actually taken place in the world and because of this fact our diplomats were forced to labor under a great handicap. For many years close observers of international

affairs have maintained that the European balance of power was destined to be replaced by a world balance in which America would assume a leading place. The Great War has hastened the realization of this ideal. Our growth in international spirit has marched with the progressive interest and participation of this country in the Great War. While the repeated violation of our rights forced us to unsheathe the sword, having once taken this action, we have fought for the establishment of right, justice and human freedom throughout the entire world. To substantiate this contention, I need only mention America's peace program as outlined by President Wilson and approved by the American people. In no reference whatever is made to the United States or to our direct grievances against Germany. We are fighting for the freedom of the world and in any future wars in which that freedom is menaced America will desire and have a place. In the words of Terence, "We will treat

nothing of human import as a foreign question."

(In the issue of the PENN STATE COLLEGIAN for next week Dr. Martin will describe the essential features of the proposed League of Nations and discuss the problems connected with America's active participation in this League.)

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