

of the field, increasing by 12,000 or 13,000 the total capacity of the field.

6. This general program will be inaugurated by taking immediate steps looking toward the erection of a field house and carried forward at such a rate of progress as financial consideration and the general interests of the University make possible.
7. The cost of the field may properly be financed by the use of athletic funds. A similar plan may be followed with respect to the seating development.
8. For tennis and other similar sports space should be provided north and west and north-west of Stagg Field and on unoccupied land south of the Midway. Water sports may eventually be possible on the Midway, and baseball perhaps in Washington Park. Intramural sports should undoubtedly receive further development.

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XIII. University College.

It has always been a part of the policy of the University of Chicago to extend its opportunities of education as widely as possible. At its founding this spirit found expression in what was then known as the University Extension Division, in the Lecture Study Division in which the lamented Richard Green Moulton took a leading and effective part. Later it found a new outlet in the establishment of University College, which since has offered courses of instruction by members of the University faculty in the downtown district in the late afternoon and evening when persons obliged to spend most of their day in earning a living can have opportunity for regular university work. The Dean of the School is instructed to conduct all its work with the same quality of instruction and the same requirements for credit which are maintained in the other colleges and schools of the University. In the year 1923-4, 108 instructors were employed in this college, 197½ major courses were offered, and elected, and 2887 different students were registered.

The opportunity for service of the city through University College is much greater than the University is now meeting. Subject to the provisions that instructors shall not be encouraged or permitted to take on an amount of work which will prevent their doing their work at the University or downtown thoroughly, there should be a great increase in the number of courses offered and of students taking them. It is to be desired that work of University College now conducted in rented rooms at 116 S. Michigan Avenue, should be carried on

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in a building to be owned by the University, bearing its name and housing all its down-town activities of all kinds, including its business offices. To the work of the University College might well be added popular lectures on science, literature, history and art. Such a building would undoubtedly materially increase the influence of the University upon the City. How much the Art Institute and the Field Museum gain in this respect by being at the front door, so to speak, of the City, is well known.

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XIV. The Home Study Division

Of purpose similar to that of University College, but appealing to a still wider public is the Home Study Division. It dates from the founding of the University and for thirty-two years has been given to people in all parts of the world who could not come to the University, opportunity for University instruction by correspondence. Its students last year numbered 6912. It is self-supporting except for the space it occupies and heat, light and janitor service. It is at present housed in Ellis Hall. Before that building is torn down as it must be soon, the Home Study Division should have permanent quarters in a permanent building.

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XV. THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

In the founding of the University President Harper emphasized as complementary functions of a university discovery and education dissemination. It was the business of a university not only to instruct its students, but on the one hand to discover new truth by research and to give it to the world by publication.

This conception demanded the creation of a University Press; for publishing houses conducted for pecuniary profit cannot be relied upon or even expected to publish the results of research, many of the most valuable of which will never pay the cost of publication, still less yield a profit.

The University Press had a long period of struggle and difficulty, but it is now, we are happy to say, firmly established, the largest and most successful University Press in America, not yet equal to those of Oxford and Cambridge, but on the way to rival them. Its contribution to the effectiveness of the University by furnishing an outlet for publication of the scholarly studies of the faculty, by its maintenance of the University's twelve scientific periodicals, has been almost incalculable. The University's investment in the press at the present time amounts to \$298,460. Its expenses for the year 1923-4 were \$933,412 and its receipts \$1,003,575. It is happily no longer necessary to ask for money to support it or to draw upon general funds for its maintenance.

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XVI. The University Chapel.

When in 1910 Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., pledged to the University his final gift of \$10,000,000 to be paid in ten annual instalments, he stipulated that not less than \$1,500,00 should be spent for the erection and furnishing of a University Chapel, and added, "As the spirit of religion should penetrate and control the University, so that building which represents religion ought to be the central and dominant feature of the University group."

With the purpose of carrying out this stipulation both in letter and spirit, the University some years ago commissioned Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue of New York, accounted by competent judges the greatest master of Gothic architecture which this generation has produced in either England or America. Just before his sudden death in May 1924, Mr. Goodhue had completed a restudy of the plans to which he had already given his best ability over a period of years. Since his death these plans have received the approval in their essential features of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of the great Liverpool Cathedral, and of a scarcely less distinguished American architect. It is hoped that after some further study of certain details of the plans contracts may be let and construction be begun early in 1925. The Chapel will stand on the block between Woodlawn and University Avenues, and extending from 58th to 59th Streets and from this block eventually all of the existing buildings will be removed. It will be architecturally a

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Gothic Cathedral with a nave 42 feet wide, a chancel, an east and west transept, above one of which will rise a tower 192 feet high. Including the nave, transept and chancel it will be 235 feet long. Unlike practically all the English cathedrals, it will be so constructed that the speaker can be seen and heard from every seat in the church.

The erection of this beautiful and lofty building "the central and dominant feature of the University group" of buildings will not only afford the University a much needed place of worship and typify impressively the place which the University accords to religion, but will be a contribution to the architectural development of the country not unworthy to be compared with that which was made by the World's Fair in 1893.

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XVII. The Fine Arts.

A new country rarely begins its development by creating beautiful works of art. Farms, warehouses and banks must precede art galleries and orchestral halls. A new University rarely gives first place to the fine arts. Mathematics, history, and the physical sciences come before music and painting. Chicago, despite all impressions of our untravelled eastern friends to the contrary, has long ago outlived its first materialistic period. Idealism flourishes on the shore of Lake Michigan as in few other cities of America. The Art Institute, the Field Museum, the great downtown libraries and the University itself all bear testimony to this idealistic spirit in Chicago. The time is near at hand when that spirit ought to find fuller and richer expression in the University itself.

It has been remarked above that the scientific spirit not only dominates the northern half of the main quadrangle, where Physics and Chemistry and Botany are diligently pursued, but is more and more permeating the south side also, where language and history and the social sciences are studied. This is well. It must be increasingly so. But it calls for a compensating development of the fine arts. Science is severe, exact and exacting. It deals in facts and exact measurements. It makes little provision for appreciations and questions. An excellent servant, in full possession of the field, it is a narrow and narrowing master. It must grow and extend, but lest, as it dominates the historical and literary studies through

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which we once gained culture and cultivated appreciation, our education becomes poorer instead of richer, we need to supplement science and the scientific study of all branches of knowledge with the finer arts of music and painting and sculpture and architecture.

We owe it to our students to whom it is our ambition and purpose to give the best possible education. We owe it to our professors, that they may not become dry as dust investigators and lecturers, but symmetrically developed and cultivated personalities. We owe it to our community who naturally look to the University for a rounded out and balanced interpretation of life.

It is to be hoped that long before the year 1940 comes around, the University will have built at least one beautiful building devoted wholly to the fine arts, and established in it skilled interpreters of these arts to our University community. Then with our beautiful Gothic chapel, its tower symbolizing the aspirations of the soul after the highest things, and its organ giving expression through a different medium to its deepest and noblest emotions, we may feel that measurably at least we have met the reasonable requirements that the University shall give to its students and its community a balanced and symmetrical conception of life.

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XVIII. Service Building

There is a very materialistic side to every educational institution. Heating plant, and kitchens, and dining rooms, and laundries, and garbage incineration are necessities as imperative as libraries and laboratories and chapels.

The great heating plant of the University is out of date no longer adequate and will become rapidly more so as new buildings are erected.

We need space also for storage of materials used in scientific experiments and of food materials, and for bakeries and laundries, and incineration. Such buildings ought not to be built near to the educational buildings. The time moreover has gone by for erecting temporary buildings at or near the centre of the University. We should classify our land as first and second class or first, second and third, and hereafter build only first class buildings on first class land and remand all second and third class buildings to second and third class land. This policy will involve the eventual removal from the block between Ellis and Ingleside Avenues and 57th and 58th Streets - or at least the east half of it - of all the buildings now standing on it, except the Press Building. But before this comes about it will be necessary to build a new heating plant with new tunnels, and to erect in connection with it or separately a general service building for all the non-educational but necessary uses named above. These buildings will probably cost from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

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XIX. A Summary and Forecast

What then do we look forward to as the University of 1940? The real University is not buildings but the spiritual and intellectual life that they house. Yet by its very nature this life is difficult to visualize. If then we speak largely of buildings this is not because we prize them above the things of the mind, but because they are the outward expression of that life which it is the purpose and hope of the University to foster and develop.

Some years before President Harper died he expressed the hope that he might live to see the main quadrangle enclosed with buildings all along all its four sides. What he did not live to see those who are here in the year 1940 ought to see, and by that time the buildings within the quadrangle should also have been erected. There will then be within the main quadrangle seven courts, three on the south with Harper court in the middle, and three on the north with Hull in the middle, and a great central field between. These courts will be given over substantially or wholly to graduate work and will constitute such a center of scientific research and advanced teaching as is not now at least, to be found in America.

In the enlarged space provided for the various departments of the Ogden Graduate School of Science research and teaching will be going vigorously forward. Eminent scholars will be pushing forward the frontiers of human knowledge, making discoveries which we cannot now even guess at.

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Groups of earnest students will be working at their several problems, stimulating one another by their contact and their mutual emulation.

The three southern courts will have been completed and in them the Graduate School of Arts and Literature, with its associated Schools of Commerce, of Social Service, of Politics, and of Library Science, will also be thronged with men and women eagerly investigating the many problems that grow out of the relations of men in society and of nations and races in the world. Adequate space will have been provided for the Libraries in these buildings, or if this has proved impracticable a new Library Building will have risen in the central field. At the west end of this field, will be an Administration Building housing all the general administrative activities of the University, and at the opposite end of the field at 58th Street and University Avenue will be a Memorial Arch constituting the main entrance to the main quadrangle.

The Divinity School will have been occupying the Theological Building, now in process of erection, for almost fifteen years, and the beautiful little Bond Chapel will have been made more beautiful by its cover of ivy. The faculty, reinforced by additions of strong young men, will be carrying forward the work of research and teaching and publication in which it has been earnestly engaged since the days when it felt the stimulating influence of Dr. Harper's fertile mind.

The Law School in its present building, or if this is claimed by the expansion of the Libraries, in another equally good and well located building, will be not only

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educating lawyers for the Bar, but vigorously prosecuting that work of research of which the active participation of Dean Hall and Professor Mechem in the American Institute of Law is a happy forecast.

To the west of Ellis Avenue on the nine acre Medical Quadrangle, the Albert Merritt Billings Hospital with its two beautiful towers, matching but not eclipsing those of the Harper Memorial Library, will already have been for a decade a familiar sight to passers-by on the Midway. In it and the associated buildings for Pediatrics and Obstetrics, for Pathology, Physiology, and Pharmacology, there will be carried on the beneficent work of the University School of Medical Science.

Near-by, perhaps in the block north of 58th Street, will be the School of Public Health, investigating the problems of Preventive Medicine and training men for public service in the field of Hygiene and community health. As a part of the School of Public Health there will be a department of Mental Hygiene carrying on studies which will contribute to the preservation of mental health.

The present Power House having served its day and generation for the full period justified by its lack of architectural beauty, will have been removed, and a new building, in architecture suitable to its utilitarian purpose, will have been built probably on the block further west. The other unsightly buildings on the Power House block will also have disappeared and this entire space devoted to more purely educational purposes.

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The present Tower House having served its day and generation for the full period justified by its lack of architectural beauty, will have been removed, and a new building, in architecture suitable to its utilitarian purpose, will have been built probably on the block further west. The other unspatially buildings on the Tower House block will also have disappeared and this entire space devoted to more purely educational purposes.

On Stagg Field, north of Bartlett Gymnasium, a Field House, which will serve also as a great assembly hall much exceeding in capacity any that the University now possesses, will have been built and a reasonable expansion of the present grand stand will have provided for a much larger number of spectators at the great athletic contests of the University than can now be accommodated. A great development of intramural athletics and games will have taken place and for these purposes besides the field house additional open air space will have been provided north and west of Stagg Field. It will not be surprising if the University will also have availed itself of its city location and be using the open spaces in Washington Park for sports of various kinds.

On the block east of the main quadrangle, between University and Woodlawn Avenues, the great chapel with its uplifting tower will have been for more than a decade the centre of the religious life of the University and an inspiring influence to all western architects.

East of Ida Noyes Women's Club House, the School of Education quadrangle will have been completed, but the school will still be facing the never ending task of endeavoring to solve the problems of a constantly developing education.

The line of gray stone, Gothic buildings which will then confront the visitor as he drives down the Midway from Washington Park to Jackson, will surpass anything that

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the world now possesses in the way of educational buildings, and it is doubtful whether then any university will have been able to equal. First on his left hand will be the buildings of the Medical School covering a block of 600 feet frontage; then along the front of the original main quadrangle, will be the Library Group, including Classics, Modern Languages, Harper Memorial, Social Sciences and Foster -adoubtless replaced by a new Foster across the Midway and rebuilt for teaching or library purposes; then in the next block, the University Chapel, beginning to lose its look of newness, but thereby becoming more beautiful; next Ida Noyes Women's Club House; then Emmons Blaine Hall of the School of Education and the additional buildings for the graduate work and the colleges; and finally, perhaps between Kenwood and Dorchester Avenues, a building for the Fine Arts.

Quite different from this great series of buildings on the north side of the Midway will be those that face them from across this great boulevard, the center of undergraduate life. To the east of them and probably reaching to Kenwood Avenue, will be a group of Women's Colleges or Halls, perpetuating the best tradition of Foster and Green, but surpassing them in advantages for the undergraduate women. Most of the central buildings will be Halls or Colleges for men, extending probably to Drexel Avenue. In these buildings it is our dream and hope that there shall have been developed long enough before 1940 so that by that time it will be well

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What will occupy the two blocks between Drexel and Cottage Grove Avenues, both north and south of the Midway, we have not ventured to predict. For we are sure that great as our hope may be today for the next sixteen years and great as may be the achievements of this period, one other product of them will be new plans and expectations, and for the expression of these we must leave some room also.

established, a kind of college and of college life that shall be adapted to make students ready for the higher work that will await them north of the Midway, or without further residence in college walls, to go out to play well their part in the life of the country and the world. We shall have embodied not only all the features of Oxford and Cambridge, of Harvard and Dartmouth, that have proved themselves adapted to our purpose but all those also that our own experience in a new environment untrammelled by tradition shall have commended to us.

What will occupy the two blocks between Brexel and Cottage Grove Avenues, both north and south of the Midway, we have not ventured to predict. For we are sure that great as our hope may be today for the next sixteen years and great as may be the achievements of this period, one other product of them will be new plans and expectations, and for the expression of these we must leave some room also.

XX. Financial Needs

In addition to its present resources in buildings and endowment, and the money in hand for the Theology Building, the University Chapel, the Bond Chapel and the Medical School and Hospitals, the moneys needed for further advance steps set forth in the previous pages may be summed up as follows:

I. Advance steps for which money should be raised in 1924-5:

1. The University in General:

a. Endowment of Instruction and Research - *Salaries of professors* \$6,000,000

b. Buildings for Instruction and Research

Modern Language Building	\$1,000,000	✓	
Social Science	1,000,000	✓	
Chemistry	800,000	✓	
Mathematics, Astronomy, and Physics	800,000	✓	
College of Education	<u>1,000,000</u>	✓	4,600,000

✓ c. The better development of the Colleges:

The Central Teaching Building	1,000,000	✓	
The Residence Buildings	2,000,000	✓	
Endowment of Administration	<u>500,000</u>	✓	3,500,000

✓ d. Service Buildings:

General Administration Building	1,000,000	✓	
Gymnasium and Refectory for the School of Education	400,000	✓	
Heating Plant	<u>2,000,000</u>	✓	3,400,000

Total \$17,500,000

2. The Divinity School:

a. For endowment	500,000		
b. For equipment	<u>60,000</u>		560,000
			<u>\$18,060,000</u>

XX. Financial Needs

In addition to its present resources in buildings and endowment, and the money in hand for the Theology Building, the University Chapel, the Band Chapel and the Medical School and Hospital, the monies needed for further advance steps set forth in the previous pages may be summed up as follows:

I. Advance steps for which money should be raised in 1924-5:

1. The University in General:

a. Endowment of Instruction and Research - \$6,000,000
 b. Buildings for Instruction and Research

Modern Language Building \$1,000,000 ✓
 Social Science Building 1,000,000 ✓
 Chemistry Building 800,000 ✓
 Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy 800,000 ✓
 College of Education 1,000,000 ✓
 Total 4,600,000

c. The better development of the Colleges:

The General Teaching Building 1,000,000 ✓
 The Residence Building 2,000,000 ✓
 Endowment of Administration 800,000
 Total 3,800,000

d. Service Buildings:

General Administration Building 1,000,000 ✓
 Gymnasium and Recreation 400,000 ✓
 School of Education 2,000,000 ✓
 Heating Plant 2,400,000
 Total 5,800,000

Total

2. The Divinity School:

a. For endowment 500,000
 b. For equipment 60,000
 Total 560,000

II. Further advance steps for which money should be raised as rapidly as may be - in any case before 1940.

1. The Medical School Program as outlined above on pages 7 - 13.

a. Buildings	\$5,100,000	
b. Endowment	<u>15,100,000</u>	\$20,200,000

2. The College Program:

a. Additional educational buildings	1,000,000	
b. Additional residence buildings	<u>2,000,000</u>	3,000,000

3. The Graduate Schools of Arts, Literature and Science, and the associated schools of Education, Commerce and Administration, Social Service Administration, Politics and Library Science:

- a. Buildings:

1. A Building for the Law School, to release the present Law School for Library and Social Science	1,000,000	
2. Removal of Haskell to north side of Harper Court and erection of new building to replace	1,500,000	
3. Rebuilding of Foster Hall and its replacement	500,000	
4. School of Education High School	1,000,000	
5. Museum (Oriental Institute)	800,000	
6. Psychology Building	400,000	
7. Home Economics Building	400,000	
8. General Service Building	400,000	
9. A building in the Loop District (see page 45)	<u>2,000,000</u>	8,200,000

1. For the further development of the libraries 300,000

II. Further advance steps for which money should be raised

as rapidly as may be - in any case before 1940.

1. The Medical School Program as outlined above on pages 7 - 13.

a. Buildings	\$5,100,000
b. Endowment	<u>15,100,000</u>
	\$20,200,000

2. The College Program:

a. Additional educational buildings	1,000,000
b. Additional residence buildings	<u>2,000,000</u>
	3,000,000

3. The Graduate Schools of Arts, Literature and Science, and the associated schools of Education, Commerce and Administration, Social Service Administration, Political Science and Library Science:

a. Buildings:

1. A Building for the Law School, to replace the present Law School for Library and Social Science	1,000,000
2. Removal of Haskell to north side of Harper Court and erection of new building to replace	1,500,000
3. Rebuilding of Foster Hall and its replacement	500,000
4. School of Education	1,000,000
5. Museum (Oriental Institute)	800,000
6. Psychology Building	400,000
7. Home Economics Building	400,000
8. General Service Building	400,000
9. A building in the Loop District (see page 45)	<u>2,000,000</u>
	8,200,000

1. For the further expansion of the library

b. Endowment:

1. Ogden Graduate School	1,600,000	
2. Graduate School of Arts and Literature	1,500,000	
3. The Associated School of Education Commerce and Administration, Social Service Administration, Politics, Library Science	5,275,000	
4. Endowment of Library	1,000,000	
5. Equipment	<u>400,000</u>	\$9,375,000

4. The Fine Arts:

A. Building	1,000,000	
B. Endowment	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>

Total \$42,775,000

Total of I and II \$60,835,000

Deduct for Buildings yielding income: 5,000,000

Net Total \$55,835,000

61.035

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO IN 1940

Estimate made October 21, 1924

Schools	Endowment needs <i>Feb 1927</i>	Figures prepared for May 1924	Scheme of May 1924 & of Pro- gram of Oct. 1924	Total for 15 yrs. Claims for de- of Departments	Balance for de- ferred period	Revised Balance
University at large	10 profs. @10,000	2,000,000	2,000,000			
except Medicine and Theology	40 " incr. 1,000	800,000)				
	25 " " 1,000	500,000)	1,500,000			
	50 " " 500	500,000)				
	50 insts. incr. 300	300,000)				
	New Appointments	2,000,000	1,700,000			
	Equipment	400,000		400,000	400,000	400,000
		<u>6,500,000</u>	<u>5,200,000</u>			
	Deduct--released by 10,000 appointments		800,000			
			<u>4,400,000</u>			
Distributed						
A. L. & S.			2,900,000 -	6,000,000	3,100,000	3,100,000
Law			150,000	150,000	000,000	
Education			650,000	1,000,000	350,000	350,000)
C. & A.			400,000	2,250,000	1,850,000	1,000,000)
S.S.A.			300,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	700,000)
			<u>4,400,000</u>			
Retiring allowances			500,000 -	500,000		
Libraries			500,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Summer Quarter			600,000 -	600,000		
Total for instruction & research)			<u>6,000,000</u>			
in 1924-5 campaign						
School of Politics				3,400,000	3,400,000	2,000,000)
Library Science				825,000	825,000	825,000)
Domestic Economy						
				<u>17,125,000</u>	<u>17,125,000</u>	<u>10,375,000</u>

2,050,000

2,825,000

4,875,000

	Programme of 1925	After 1925	Total
Research and Instruction in Ogden Graduate School of Science	1550.000	1.500.000	
Equipment	300	300.000	
Retiring Allowance	250.		
Summer Quarter	300.		
	2150.000 2.100.000	1.800.000	4.000.000
Graduate School of Arts & Lit.			
Salaries	1.350.000	1500.000	
Equipment	400.000	100.000	
Retiring Allowances	250.000		
Summer Quarter	300.000		
	2.000.000 1.900.000	1.500.000 1.600.000	3,500.000
Commerce & Administration	400.000	1.000.000	1.400.000
Social Science Administration	300.000	700.000	1.000.000
School of Politics		2.000.000	2.000.000
Library Science		825.000	825.000
	700.000	4.525.000	5.225.000
Education	650.000	350.000	1.000.000
Law School	150.000		150.000
		4,875.000	
Libraries	500.000	2.000.000	2.500.000
Arts & Lit., C.A., S.S.A., Pol. Sci. & Lib. Sc.			11,225.000

(over)

In this table the amt. set down in the 17,500 000 programme
for the three items, ^{Equipment} Retiring allowance, summer quarters,
are divided between Ogden Inst. Sch. & Sc. and Inst.

Arts Lit & Sc. - no part being charged to
the professional schools. This is not strictly
equitable of course, and only justifiable for
all other things that these figures are in
round hundreds of thousands

1,250,000	1,000,000	250,000
1,000,000	800,000	200,000
250,000	200,000	50,000
300,000	250,000	50,000
3,200,000	2,500,000	700,000
1,400,000	1,000,000	400,000
1,000,000	700,000	300,000
2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000
800,000	600,000	200,000
2,550,000	1,950,000	600,000
1,000,000	750,000	250,000
2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000
11,250,000	8,750,000	2,500,000

Salaries
Equipment
Retiring allowance
Summer quarters
General Administration
Plant & Maintenance
Schools & Faculties
Library & Finance
Extension
Fundraising
Miscellaneous
Total 17,500,000