

It should be borne in mind on the other hand that the \$4,000,000 which it is proposed eventually to invest in residence buildings should yield a reasonable income above the cost of maintenance and depreciation, with the result that this sum would for many years at least have the value of endowment. This endowment will be required as soon as provided for various needs of the University listed in this paper.

4. Athletics.

Physical development is an essential accompaniment of the intellectual life, and sport is a natural companion of study. This is especially true of the life of undergraduates, although the present generation is recognizing as previous generations in America have not that play belongs to all periods of life. College athletics have their difficulties and intercollegiate contests have been by no means an unmixed good. Yet the remedy is not the abolition of either intramural or intercollegiate athletics, but the cultivations of both in due proportion and relationship and under proper regulations and supervision. Many a student of the University of Chicago has looked back on his college days with the feeling that athletics and Mr. Stagg did more for him than any other influence of his whole course.

If then we are determined to bring into the colleges the best possible influence and educational methods, this carries with it the decision to retain athletics as a part of the educational equipment of the University and to administer them from the point of view of their educational value to the student body and the public.

With Bartlett Gymnasium already built on Stagg Field, and with the demand for land in the vicinity for University and other purposes rapidly increasing the University finds it necessary now to decide what its course shall be for some years to come.

With these facts in view and with the hearty concurrence of Mr. Stagg, the following policy has been adopted by the Board of Trustees.

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With these facts in view and with the hearty concurrence of Mr. Stagg, the following policy has been adopted by the Board of

Trustees.

1. The field house. Careful study has convinced Director Stagg and others concerned that the first undertaking should be the erection of the field house. This building is an immediate need in order that indoor sports and intramural athletics may continue to develop. The capacity of Bartlett Gymnasium has been repeatedly overtaxed. Interest in intramural athletics is growing at the university, and the encouragement of them is considered essential to the better development of the colleges. Director Stagg has for a long time urged the erection of a field house. The plans for it are founded upon a personal inspection he recently made of the best structures of the kind in the country.

Many details remain to be worked out, but the decision has been reached that the field house shall stand between Bartlett Gymnasium and 56th street, practically filling the space there available. By vote of the trustees, immediate steps are to be taken looking toward the erection of this building. While built primarily for the department of athletics, it will ^{also} serve the purpose ^(when needed) ~~(on occasion)~~ of a large assembly hall and as a banquet room for alumni gatherings.

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X

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2. Increase in seating capacity of Stagg Field. In dealing with this question, the Committee on Football Seating, Director Stagg and others have examined various proposals with a view to the general educational policy of the university, present and future. Projects involving removal of the field to an entirely new location have been among suggestions offered. The decision reached is that further development of athletics shall be on and about Stagg Field. The reasons for this decision are; the necessity of reserving land already owned by the university for the carrying into effect of its educational policy, and the desirability of having the athletic field in close proximity to the educational and residence buildings.

The definite plan adopted for improvement is that the football field shall be turned about so that the gridiron will be at right angles with its present status. The main axis of the field will then extend from east to west, instead of from north to south. A permanent grand stand will be erected along 56th street. The present temporary stands along the east and south sides of the field may continue in use, but the former will eventually be replaced by permanent stands in front of Bartlett Gymnasium and the field house. When the present west stand is linked up with those on the north and east sides of the field, there will result a U-shaped stand, which will have a total seating capacity estimated at 51,490 seats, as compared with the present capacity of 31,000. *with the additional use of*

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Temporary stands (may be) at the south end of the field. Will increase the total capacity to over 80,000.

Whatever the form of this construction along 57th street, it is considered that it should be low enough to leave open a view to the south.

The cost, both of the field house and of the improvements on Stagg field can be met from athletic funds. No appeal is to be made to the alumni or public for the financing of either project.

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Part III. RELIGIOUS AND THE FINE ARTS.1. 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 \$1,500,000 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 scarcely less distinguished American architects. 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 Gothic Cathedral

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with a nave 42 feet wide, a chancel, an east and west transept, above one of which will rise a tower 200 feet high. Including the nave, transept and chancel it will be 262 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 supreme place which religion fills in life and which the University accords to, 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. Here in a building scarcely surpassed in dignity and charm by any old world cathedral, The University Community will gather on week days and on Sunday, to join in dignified and inspiring worship, to be uplifted by the great religious music of the ages, and to listen to the messages of the great living preachers. One cannot easily overestimate the contribution which this building will make to the higher life of the University. It will be the vital throbbing heart of our whole University community.

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2. The Fine Arts *at the University*

A new country rarely begins its development by creating beautiful works of art. Farms, warehouse 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 many 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 places in 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 emotions. 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 which we once gained culture and cultivated appreciation, our education become poorer instead of richer, we need to supplement science and the scientific study of all branches

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Part IV. ^{y's} The Universities Larger Outreach X1. 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 down-town 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 down-town 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 in a

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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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2. The University Extension.

Of purpose similar to that of University College, but appealing to a still wider public is the Home Study Division of the University Extension. 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.

Of like purpose with the Home Study Division, but working wholly in the sphere of Religion, and employing somewhat more popular methods, is the Institute of Sacred Literature, founded by President Harper in 1889, incorporated in the University in 1905, and conducted with an increasing number of students and a growing body of instructional literature since that time. It has an endowment fund of \$10,000, which might profitably be increased several fold.

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3. The University Press

In the founding of the University, President Harper emphasized as complementary functions of a university, discovery, education, and dissemination. It is the business of a university not only to instruct its students, but on the one hand to discover new truth by research and, on the other, 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 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, and by its maintenance of the University's twelve scientific periodicals, has been almost incalculable. It is happily no longer necessary to ask for money to support it or to draw upon general funds to meet deficits. But it still offers an admirable opportunity for those who would promote the publication of financially unprofitable but scientifically valuable books to contribute to the University subsidy fund to make such publications possible. Such funds will always be needed and will always be useful.

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PART V. SERVICE BUILDINGS

Although the University is over thirty years old, it has never had a General Administration Building. The various administrative offices have been scattered in various buildings, and frequently moved from place to place. A permanent Administration Building would both release space in Harper Memorial Library, the Press Building and elsewhere, which is much needed for the purposes for which these buildings were erected, but would greatly facilitate the work of administration itself. The need of such a building, long felt, has now become urgent. Its erection would probably cost \$1,000,000.

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~~ ^{for these buildings} buildings ought not to be ~~built~~ ^{placed} too near to the educational buildings. It will therefore be necessary in the near future to build a new heating plant, 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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PART VI. 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 \$6,000,000

b. Buildings for Instruction and Research

Modern Language

Building

\$1,000,000 ²⁵

Social Science

1,000,000 ²⁵

Chemistry

✓800,000 ⁵

Mathematics, Astronomy and Physics

✓800,000 ⁵

School College of Education

1,000,000 ^{✓30} 4,600,000

c. The better development of the Colleges:

The Central Teaching

Building

1,000,000 ^{✓3}

The Residence Buildings

2,000,000 ^{✓43}

Endowment of Administration

500,000 ^{✓43} 3,500,000

d. Service Buildings:

General Administration

Building

1,000,000 ⁵⁷

Gymnasium and Refectory for the School of

Education

400,000 ³⁰

Heating Plant

2,000,000 ⁵⁷ 3,400,000

Total

\$17,500,000

2. The Divinity School:

a. For endowment

500,000

b. For equipment

60,000

560,000

Total

\$18,060,000

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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	1,000,000
Chemistry	800,000
Mathematics, Astronomy and Physics	800,000
College of Education	1,000,000
Total	\$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	500,000
Total	\$3,500,000

d. Service Buildings:

General Administration Building	1,000,000
Gymnasium and Rectory for the School of Education	400,000
Heating Plant	2,000,000
Total	\$3,400,000

Total \$17,500,000

2. The Divinity School:

a. For endowment	500,000
b. For equipment	50,000
Total	\$550,000

Total \$18,050,000

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:

a. Buildings	\$5,100,000	
b. Endowment	<u>15,150,000</u>	\$20,250,000

10

2. The College Program:

a. Additional educational buildings	1,000,000	43
b. Additional residence buildings	<u>2,000,000</u>	43 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	33
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	30
5. Museum (Oriental Institute)	800,000	
6. Psychology Building	400,000	
7. Home Economics Building	600,000	
8. General Service Building	400,000	
9. A building in the Loop District (see page 45)	<u>2,000,000</u>	8,200,000

part of
see through II. 4. on page 25

400,000 on page 25
54. no figure given there

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:

a. Buildings	\$5,100,000
b. Endowment	<u>15,150,000</u>
	\$20,250,000

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 High School	1,000,000
5. Museum (Oriental Institute)	800,000
6. Psychology Building	400,000
7. Home Economics Building	600,000
8. General Service Building	400,000
9. A building in the Loop District (see page 45)	<u>2,000,000</u>
	8,200,000

b. Endowment:

1. Ogden Graduate School	\$1,600,000
2. Graduate School of Arts and Literature	1,500,000
3. The Associated Schools of Education, Commerce and Administration, Social Service Administration, Politics, Library Science	4,875,000
4. Endowment of Library	2,000,000
5. Equipment	<u>400,000</u>

figure not included in pages 12-14
1000000 (30)

\$10,375,000

25

4. The Fine Arts:

A. Building	1,000,000	<i>52</i>
B. Endowment	<u>1,000,000</u>	<i>52</i> <u>2,000,000</u>

Total

4225
\$43,825,000

Total of I and II

2285000
\$61,885,000

*Original in
University of
California*

b. Endowment:

1. Ogden Graduate School \$1,600,000
2. Graduate School of
Arts and Literature 1,500,000
3. The Associated Schools
of Education, Commerce
and Administration,
Social Service Adminis-
tration, Politics, Li-
brary Science 1,875,000
4. Endowment of Library 2,000,000
5. Equipment 400,000

\$10,375,000

4. The Fine Arts:

- A. Building 1,000,000
- B. Endowment 1,000,000

\$2,000,000

\$43,885,000

\$61,885,000

Total
Total of I and II

PART VI. 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. 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

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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 been built. An Administration Building housing all the general administrative activities of the University will have been built, perhaps at the west end of this field, and, if so, at the opposite end of the field at 58th Street and University Avenue will stand 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 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 beau-

then the Graduate School of Arts and Literature, with its associated Schools of Commerce, of Social Service, of Politics, and Library Science, will also be thronged with men and women eagerly investigating the many problems that grow out of the relations of man in society and of nations and races in the world. Separate space will have been provided for the libraries in these buildings, or if this has proved impracticable, a new library building will have been built. An Administration Building housing the general administrative activities of the University will have been built, perhaps at the west end of this field, and, if at the opposite end of the field at 58th Street and University Avenue will stand 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 so beautiful by its cover of ivy. The faculty, reinforced by hundreds of strong young men, will be carrying forward the work of research and teaching and publication in which it has been so earnestly engaged since the days when it felt the stimulating influence of Dr. Harper's fertile mind.

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To the west of Ellis Avenue on the nine acre Medical Quadrangle, the Albert Einstein Billings Hospital with its two

tiful 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, with its various departments and affiliated schools.

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 at a suitable point. The other unsightly buildings on the power 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.

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.

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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 the world now possesses in the way of educational buildings, and it is doubtful whether then any university will have been able to equal it. 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 Harper Library Group, stretching from Ellis Avenue to University Avenue; 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, and that will constitute 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. West 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

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1940 so that by that time it will be well 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 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.

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