

Pol. *See*

LAW OFFICE
C.T.B. GOODSPEED.
SECURITY BLDG. MADISON & WELLS STS.
CHICAGO.
PHONE MAIN 3559

Full

Oct. 30, 1924.

Pres. Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago,
58th & Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Burton:

I was much interested in your talk last night and in conversation afterward with Frank J. Lesch, General Counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he spoke highly of the idea that you suggested and seemed to have been interested.

I have been thinking about your name. The trouble with the title "School of Politics" is that to the ordinary American Politics is primarily conceived of in terms of precinct Captaincies and it is necessary to overcome that preconception before your idea can get a hearing. Politics in the sense to which I have referred is already so highly developed in the United States that instruction in the subject isn't required or, if it is, it will be gladly furnished to apt pupils without the need of endowments. How would it do instead of saying "School of Politics" to say "School of Public Service"?

Yours truly,

C.T.B. Goodspeed

Em 11

LAW OFFICE
C.T.B. GOODPASTER
SECURITY BLDG. MADISON & WELLS STS
CHICAGO

Oct. 20, 1934.

Pres. Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago,
58th & Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Burton:

I was much interested in your talk last night and in conversation afterward with Frank J. Leach, General Counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he spoke highly of the idea that you suggested and seemed to have been interested.

I have been thinking about your name. The trouble with the title "School of Politics" is that to the ordinary American Politics is primarily conceived of in terms of pre-arranged positions and it is necessary to overcome that preconception before your idea can get a hearing. Politics in the sense to which I have referred is already so highly developed in the United States that instruction in the subject isn't required or, if it is, it will be gladly furnished to apt pupils without the need of endowments. How would it do in- stead of saying "School of Politics" to say "School of Public Service"?

Yours truly,

C.T.B. Goodpaster

November 12, 1924.

My dear Mr. Goodspeed:

I have given careful thought to your suggestion about the name of the school which I call A SCHOOL OF POLITICS. Perhaps you are right, and there will be time enough to determine what the actual name shall be. But at present I feel that we must redeem the term politics rather than substitute something else for it. However, the point is well worth keeping in mind and perhaps meditation over it for some weeks may suggest a way out.

Very truly yours,

Mr. C.T.B. Goodspeed,
Security Bldg.,
Madison & Wells Sts.
Chicago, Ill.

EDB:CB

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rather than substitute something else for it. However,
the point is well worth keeping in mind and perhaps medi-
tation over it for some weeks may suggest a way out.

Very truly yours,

Mr. C.T.B. Goodspeed,
Security Bldg.,
Madison & Wells Sts.
Chicago, Ill.

EDB:CB

En 11

Bob. Lee

November 5, 1924.

My dear Mr. Hurley:

Following our conversation at the Chicago Club yesterday I am venturing to send you a copy of an address which I recently delivered before the members of the Bar Association.

If you find time to read it you will see that while I have chiefly discussed the project on which I touched in our conversation of a School to prepare men for the profession of politics, I had also in mind the preparation of the ordinary college student for the ordinary political duties of a citizen.

We were all much interested in your suggestions of yesterday and are looking forward to the further conversation on this matter which you were kind enough to suggest would come a little later.

Very truly yours,

Mr. E. N. Hurley,
24 E. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

FV 11

December 2, 1924.

The Honorable Frank O. Lowden,
Sinnissippi Farm,
Oregon, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Lowden:

I greatly appreciate yours of November 26th, with its valuable suggestions respecting the plans of the School of Politics. I quite see the force of your recommendation that the emphasis of the proposal be laid upon appointive rather than elective positions.

You will be interested to know that the movement for the enlargement of the University's resources is going forward interestingly, and on the whole I think prosperously.

With sincere thanks for your courteous letter.

I am

Very sincerely yours,

EDB:CB

December 2, 1924.

The Honorable Frank O. Lowden,
Stanislaus Park,
Oregon, Illinois.

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is going forward interestingly, and on the whole I think
prosperously.

With sincere thanks for your courteous letter,

I am

Very sincerely yours,

EDB:CB

copy to Mr. Merriam
FRANK O. LOWDEN,
SINNISSIPPI FARM,
OREGON, ILLINOIS

November 26, 1924.

My dear Dr. Burton:

Upon my return home after an absence, I find your letter of November 6 with enclosures. I have read both your paper upon the School of Politics and your proposed address before the Chicago Bar Association with great interest. They are excellent.

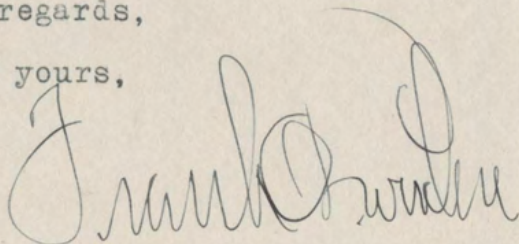
I have but one suggestion to make and that perhaps goes only to the question of expediency. I am wondering if in your discussion you could not stress appointive public offices, assuming, as you well might, that election to office would be likely to follow success in appointive positions. As you say with reference to the public health service, so I think it is becoming true in all appointive positions, that men especially trained are being employed more and more all the time. It is easy to understand how special training for appointive office will be likely to be followed by appointment to such office, but though the need for training for an elective office may be just as urgent, it is going to be pretty difficult to persuade the student that such training

will help him to an election. In other words, isn't the latter so uncertain a thing that the student would not feel it worth his while to take a professional course in the School of Politics upon the chance that he might afterwards be elected to office and might thereby be better qualified to discharge the duties of the office; while, upon the other hand, in federal government, in state government and in municipal government professional ability is more and more recognized in appointments actually made. In time the electorate might come to regard professional training such an advantage that even in elections they would be somewhat influenced by that consideration. I cannot think, however, at the present time people would be inclined to elect a man to the city council or the state legislature or congress for the reason that he has had a university course in politics. I do think, however, that a man who had been trained in the School of Politics would be very likely to so demonstrate his superiority in an appointive position that for that very reason he might well be preferred later by the electorate. Even if I am right, however, it would not mean any change in the curriculum. It is simply a question of the best method of presenting the thing.

FRANK O. LOWDEN,
SINNISSIPPI FARM,
OREGON, ILLINOIS

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Frank O. Lowden". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "F" and a long, sweeping underline.

President Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO LONDON

ATLANTA DALLAS COLUMBUS SAN FRANCISCO

G. A. PLIMPTON
LEWIS PARKHURST
HENRY H. HILTON
C. H. THURBER
T. B. LAWLER
DANA W. HALL
SELDEN C. SMITH
O. J. LAYLANDER
F. C. HODGDON
E. A. DEWITT



L. B. ROBESON
MARK R. JOUETT, Jr.
J. W. SWARTZ
LEROY J. WEED
H. P. CONWAY
NORMAN C. MILLER
E. H. KENERSON
A. L. PRIDY
MILLARD H. JENCKS

GINN AND COMPANY : PUBLISHERS

FOUNDED IN 1867 BY EDWIN GINN

Dictated by HHH

2301-2311 Prairie Avenue, Chicago
December 8, 1924

*Swift
Hutchinson
Dewitt*

Dear Dr. Burton:

You got away Saturday without my having an opportunity to say a word to you after the completion of your speech. I wish to commend enthusiastically your idea of a department of politics at the University. It is my belief that it would be a very easy matter to raise the money for such a department right here in Chicago. I hope this may be brought about and that the University of Chicago may set the pace for other institutions to follow in this regard. I think I should agree that, much as we need high-grade seminaries, this other need is equally urgent.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton

President Ernest D. Burton

University of Chicago

L. E. ROBERTSON
MARK A. HUBERT
J. W. SWARTZ
LEROY J. WARD
H. B. CONWAY
NORMAN C. MILLER
E. H. KERRISON
A. J. REIDY
MILWARD H. JONES



G. A. HILTON
LEWIS PARKHURST
HENRY H. HILTON
C. H. THORNER
T. E. LAWLER
DANA W. HALL
SILVER C. SMITH
G. J. LAYLAND
R. C. HODGSON
R. A. DEWITT

GINN AND COMPANY : PUBLISHERS

FOUNDED IN 1837 BY EDWIN GINN

220-221 Prairie Avenue Chicago
December 8, 1924

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urgent.

President Ernest O. Burton

University of Chicago

December 15, 1924.

My dear Mr. Hilton:

Accept my hearty thanks for your letter of December 8th. I have found in various quarters lively interest in this proposal for a School of Politics. It is not perhaps one of our most urgent needs, since our first duty must be to strengthen what we have rather than to add things that we have not. But the need of research and education in Politics seems to me so pressing that I have ventured to talk about it here and there, hoping that a sentiment would be gradually developed that would give us such a school at an early day.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Henry H. Hilton,
Ginn and Company,
2301 Prairie Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

EDB:CB

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Cordially yours,

Mr. Henry H. Hilton,
Ginn and Company,
2801 Prairie Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

EDB:CB

Pol *Sci* *11*
December 22, 1924.

My dear Mr. Merriam:

Am I right in understanding that you will go over the proposal for the School of Politics and see whether it calls for any ~~modification~~ before being sent to Mr. Fosdick? If you will do this and let me know your suggestions I shall then prepare a covering letter to be sent to him on which in turn I shall ask your advice.

Very truly yours,

Mr. C. E. Merriam,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB

Very truly yours,
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Mr. G. E. Merriam,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB

December 23, 1924. *Dec 11*

My dear Mr. Merriam:

I think there is danger that there may grow up in the Rockefeller group in New York a feeling that the University is approaching them at every point in their circumference.

It was recently necessary to have a conference with the representatives of their several Boards to make sure that there was a perfect understanding between the University and these Boards.

With this in mind, may I raise the question whether it would not be wise when we have framed an entirely satisfactory proposal concerning the School of Politics, for you to write to Mr. Fosdick as a member of your committee and raise the question with him whether there is some proper way in which the University can bring this matter before your committee or its financial supporters? This strikes me as a perfectly proper question for you to ask him, and a wise preliminary to avoid the impression I have referred to above.

Very truly yours,

Mr. C. E. Merriam,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB

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Very truly yours,

Mr. C. R. Merriam,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB

The University of Chicago

Office of the Vice-President and Business Manager

ROOM 1838, 230 S. CLARK ST.
TELEPHONE DEARBORN 9312

January Seventeen
1 9 2 5

My dear President Burton:

I shall be glad, in conjunction with Mr. Merriam, to discuss with Mr. Fosdick the School of Politics when I am in New York, if Mr. Merriam will let me know definitely if he can meet me there. I presume it would not be advisable to take it up unless Mr. Merriam is present, because he has been on previous conferences with Mr. Fosdick and with other committees with which they are both associated.

I am not informed of the desire of the General Education Board to get a statement of what we want from the Rockefeller Boards. When I am in New York, I shall inquire about this matter also about the way and time when we should present it.

Very truly yours,

Trevor Arnett
Trevor Arnett

President Ernest D. Burton
The University of Chicago

TA:EVB

The University of Chicago

Office of the Vice-President and Business Manager

ROOM 1220, 520 S. CLARK ST.
TELEPHONE DEARBORN 3412

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1 2 3

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Very truly yours,

Trevor Arnett

President Ernest D. Burton
The University of Chicago

TA:WVB

*Copy to
HHS
Merriman*

EDWARD N. HURLEY
CHICAGO

Sci

Pol.

Jan 11

January
Nineteen,
1925.

Dear Doctor Burton:

I am making progress with the Course, and hope to have it completed within two weeks.

May I suggest that you address a letter, asking for the registration, primary and election laws of each State in the Union? I presume the Secretary of State would be the proper man to address. It would be well to request two copies of each.

I would also suggest that you write to the Minister of Education of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany for copies of their election laws and their method of registration, or you might write to Secretary Hoover, who has representatives in all of these countries. You could depend upon him to get this information promptly.

Sincerely yours,

Edward N. Hurley

Dr. Ernest D. Burton,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

See 11

January 23, 1925

My dear Professor Merriam:

In President Burton's absence would
you care to make the requests that Mr. Hurley
suggests in this letter?

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

Professor Charles E. Merriam
The University of Chicago

WES/R

11
The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

January 23, 1925

My dear Professor Merriam:

In President Burton's absence would
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Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

Professor Charles E. Merriam
The University of Chicago

WES/R

Jan 11

January 24, 1925

My dear Mr. Hurley:

In President Burton's absence from the city I have referred your letter of January 19th to Professor Charles E. Merriam, who will be glad to communicate with you in regard to your suggestions.

Cordially yours,

Secretary to the President.

Mr. Edward W. Hurley
24 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

R

11
Jan 11

January 24, 1925

My dear Mr. Hurley:

In President Burton's absence
from the city I have referred your letter
of January 15th to Professor Charles E.
Herrman, who will be glad to communicate
with you in regard to your suggestions.
Cordially yours,

Secretary to the President.

Mr. Edward W. Hurley
24 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

Harold H. Swift
Union Stock Yards
Chicago

January 26, 1925. *See 1*

Mr. W. E. Scott,
President's Office,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you for copy of letter from Mr. Hurley
and your letter to Mr. Merriam of January 23.

I think it is important that we should
try reasonably to satisfy Mr. Hurley in this matter, and
suggest you follow Mr. Merriam to see that something is
accomplished. I think Merriam may be in New York this
week, which is an additional reason to be sure the matter
will not be overlooked.

Yours cordially,

Harold H. Swift

Handwritten notes in the top right corner, possibly a date or reference.

January 28, 1918

Dear Mr. [Name],
I have just received your letter of January 25, and am sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your [subject]. I think it is important that you should get this matter settled as soon as possible. I have been thinking about this for some time, and I believe that the best way to handle this is to [action]. I have been thinking about this for some time, and I believe that the best way to handle this is to [action]. I have been thinking about this for some time, and I believe that the best way to handle this is to [action].

Yours very truly,

Handwritten signature or name at the bottom left.

Jan 11

January 27, 1925.

My dear Mr. Swift:

I have your letter of January 26th in which you refer to the Hurley matter.

Upon receiving my note, Mr. Merriam telephoned me that he already had some of the information that Mr. Hurley was looking for, and that he would communicate with Mr. Hurley at once. I should be glad to keep in touch with Mr. Merriam and inform you of developments.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Harold H. Swift,
Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Illinois.

WES:S

January 27, 1922.

My dear Mr. Wells:

I have your letter of January 25th in

which you refer to the Hurley matter.

Upon receiving my note, Mr. Harrison

telephoned me that he already had some of the information

that Mr. Hurley was looking for, and that he

would communicate with Mr. Hurley at once. I should be

glad to keep in touch with Mr. Harrison and inform you

of developments.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Harold W. Wells,
United States Senate,
Chicago, Illinois.

WHL:G

February 5, 1925.

My dear Mr. Merriam:

I presume that you have been in touch with Mr. Hurley in the matter of which I wrote you on January 23rd. Would you care to advise me of the present situation and of anything further that develops, in order that I might turn over a complete file to President Burton upon his return?

Very truly yours,

W. E. Scott

Mr. Charles E. Merriam.

WES:S

February 21, 1900

My dear Mr. Garrison,

I have just received your letter of the 19th inst. and am glad to hear that you are still so active in the cause of the oppressed. I have no objection to your using my name in any way you may think proper, and I am sure that your efforts will be successful. I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

Very truly yours,

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

The University of Chicago

Department of Political Science

February 12, 1925.

file ✓
Mr. William E. Scott,
Secretary to the President.

Dear Mr. Scott:

The following points have developed
in re the School of Politics:

1. Correspondence with Mr. Hurley in regard to a collection of election laws which we are getting together for him. Mr. Hurley in the meantime has been out of the city.
2. My interview with Mr. Fosdick on February 3 regarding which I have already written the President.
3. A further memorandum from Mr. Fairweather regarding the local situation, a copy of which I believe you have received.
4. I am engaged in the preparation of a memorandum on political research requested by Mr. Fosdick.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles E. Merriam

Charles E. Merriam

J

The University of Chicago

Department of Political Science

February 11, 1911

Mr. William L. Wood
Secretary to the President

Dear Mr. Wood:

The following points have developed
in the School of Politics:

1. Correspondence with Mr. Bailey in regard
to a collection of election laws which we
are getting together for him. Mr. Bailey
in the meantime has been out of town only.
2. My interview with Mr. Poston on February 3.
Regarding which I have already written the
President.
3. A letter to Mr. Bailey in regard to a copy of
regarding the local situation, a copy of
which I believe you have received.
4. I am engaged in the preparation of a
report on the political situation in
the State of Illinois.

Very respectfully,
C. C. Johnson

C. C. Johnson

Chicago, Ill.

III
April 19, 1919.

Pol. Sci.
Mr. Leonard D. White,
Hanover, N. H.

My dear Mr. White:

You wrote me in February that you had decided to remain in Dartmouth for at least another year, and I am afraid you will find the teaching duties there too absorbing for a vigorous prosecution of advanced work.

It has occurred to me that I might suggest to President Judson that instead of getting you here for a fellowship as we planned last year, we offer you an instructorship equal to the one you would hold at Dartmouth with a view to your continuing connection with our Department of Political Science after you have taken your degree.

I am much attracted by your apparent interest in that phase of political science which has to do with processes of legislation and administration rather than with the more strictly legal subjects which I believe can be handled most successfully in connection with the study of law. I should like to hear from you in what direction you expect to do your main work. I realize that a young man is not in a position to make binding statements in that respect, for development may mean change. But if your inclinations are now markedly different from what I suppose them to be I should like to know what they are.

Professor Dodd has resigned in order to devote himself to work in connection with the coming Constitutional Convention, and there should be a good chance for advancement in the Department for a man who makes good.

April 19, 1919.

Mr. Leonard B. White,

Hanover, N. H.

My dear Mr. White:

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in connection with the coming Constitutional Convention, and there should
be a good chance for advancement in the Department for a man who makes good.

Please consider this unofficial, but let me know whether I
may pursue the matter further.

Yours sincerely,

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may pursue the matter further.

Yours sincerely,

The University of Chicago

Office of the President

The Recorder's Office considers Mr. Canning white. Miss Carter tells me he has an appointment here in Political Economy for next year. Mr. H. G. Moulton and Mr. Hoxie probably know him best personally.

I know Canning well.
W.A.K.

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The University of Chicago

Office of the President

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Carter's wife. Miss Carter tells me he
has an appointment here in political
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and Mr. Hoxie probably know him best
personally.

Very truly yours,
The President

Pol Econ 7
Denver, Colo., June 30, 1914.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Pres. University of Chicago.
Dear Sir:--

A Mr. J. B. Canning is attending your school as a post graduate student, and is also, I understand, a member of the faculty, or employed in some capacity by the university. My sister, Miss Dorothy Plumb, who is a member of the senior class, is engaged to this man.

I am informed that Canning has some negro blood in his veins, and it appears possible that the report is true. If so, the marriage must not take place, as you will understand. I have written to my parents about the matter, and they tell me that his appearance might indicate that he is of mixed blood, but that they have been unable to get any reliable information as to his ancestry.

You will understand the position in which I am placed. I ask that you furnish me with what information you can as to his parentage, so that I can investigate the matter thoroughly. I dislike to make inquiry about the man in this manner, but the circumstances are such that I am forced to do so. I believe that you will appreciate this, and that it is better to investigate now, and settle matters without the notoriety that is inevitable if the discovery is made at a later date.

Thanking you in advance for the courtesy of your reply, I am

Yours very truly

Francis M. Plumb

1437 Glenarm Place

Denver, Colo.

Mr. Francis M. Plumb,
1437 Glenarm Place,
Denver, Colorado.

Box 7
Denver, Colo., June 30, 1914.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Pres. University of Chicago.
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Thanking you in advance for the courtesy of your reply, I am

Yours very truly

Thomas M. Plumb

1437 Glenarm Place
Denver, Colo.

Chicago, July 6, 1914

My dear Sir:-

In the absence of President Judson I write to reply to your favor of June 30th concerning Mr. J. B. Canning.

The question which you raise is naturally one upon which the University is not able to throw conclusive light. We have no reason to suppose that your suspicions have any foundation. So far as the record of Mr. Canning is concerned we know nothing which is not highly to his credit. Indeed, so well do we think of him that he is under appointment in the Department of Political Economy, to give instruction next year. Regretting that I cannot be of greater service to you in the matter, I am,

Yours very truly,

Acting Vice-President

J.R.A. - L.

Mr. Francis M. Plumb,
1437 Glenarm Place,
Denver, Colorado.

Denver, Colo., June 30, 1914

Chicago, July 6, 1914

Mr. Harry Pratt Hudson

Pres. University of Chicago

Dear Sir:-

Mr. J. B. Canning is attending your school as a post-graduate student, and is also a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. He is a very capable and energetic man, and is a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago.

In the absence of President Hudson I write

to reply to your favor of June 30th concerning Mr. J. B. Canning. I have written to my friends, and they tell me that his performance might indicate that he is a very capable and energetic man, and is a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago.

The question which you raise is naturally one upon

which the University is not able to throw conclusive light. We have no reason to suppose that your aspirations are such as to require the University to do so. We have any foundation. So far as the record of Mr. Canning's work is concerned we know nothing which is not highly to his credit.

Indeed, so well do we think of him that he is

under appointment in the Department of Political Economy.

Regretting that I cannot

be of greater service to you in the matter, I am,

Yours very truly,

Acting Vice-President

J. R. A. - L.

Mr. Francis M. Ryan,
1437 Glenway Place,
Denver, Colorado.

MANUSCRIPT IDENTIFICATION SLIP
DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Box No.	Folder No. or Name	Item Identification	Date	No. of Pages	Date Out	Init.
		REMOVED FOR POSSIBLE USE HARPER EXHIBIT 3-73				
		CEM ghw LD white la EF Apr 22, 1919				

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
DEPARTMENT OF ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO: THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM: THE CHIEF OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

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[Illegible text]

Gridley, Calif..

Feb. 18, 1911.

To the Head of the Department of Political Science,
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

Will you please explain to me briefly the plan for minority representation in the Illinois legislature? I have the impression that three representatives are elected, at large, from each county, but that each voter votes for only two candidates - the third representative thus coming from the minority party. But this does not seem to me quite accurate, and I have no material at hand from which to get the exact facts.

27
1891
H

Spokane, Calif.

Feb. 18, 1891

With kind regards to the Department of Political Science,
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Will you please explain to me

briefly the plan for minority representation
in the Illinois legislature? I have the
impression that these representatives are
elected at large, from each county, but
that each voter for only two candidates
the third representative thus coming from
the minority party. But this has not
seem to me quite accurate, and I have no
material at hand from which to get the
exact facts.

If minority representation is employed in the election of state legislators, is the plan found in the state constitution, or in a statute, and of what date? And if I am mistaken as to its being so employed, will you give me one or two instances of its use elsewhere? Is it very widely used in the United States; and is it proving satisfactory?

A debater in the high school in which I am teaching wishes to use minority representation along with the initiative and referendum, practical popular election of President, etc., as illustrating the modern political movement toward direct popular government - apropos of direct election of senators - and it is in his behalf that I am asking

Yours from
Franklin

questions.

Thanking you heartily for any help
you may give, I remain

Very respectfully,

Laura M. Kingsburg.

If it were not trespassing too greatly
upon your time, I should like to ask, on my
own account, your opinion as to whether the
movement toward direct popular government, or
the more recent reactionary movement away from it
(as shown by the spread of the commission form of
city government, the demand for the "short ballot," and the
discontent with the lack of coöperation between state
governors and their independently elected assistants - also
with elected, short-term state judiciaries) is at
present stronger, and which is likely to
prevail in the near future. The apparent
contradiction puzzles me. I wonder what it means.

these questions
Thanking you heartily for my self
your most give, & remain
yours respectfully
James M. Kingdon

Of it were not the appearance too great
upon your time, I should like to ask, or my
own account, your opinion as to whether the
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(as shown by the spread of the conservative form
of government, the demand for the short ballot, and the
discontent with the lack of cooperation between state
governors and their independent elected assistants - also
with elected short-term state judges) is
likely to prevail at large, and which is likely to
prevail in the near future. The opponent
of the latter would be a good deal better than the

February 23, 1911

Dear Miss Kingsbury:-

Your note of the 18th inst. is at hand. You will find the provisions for minority representation in the Illinois Constitution of 1870, which I presume you can find in any good law library. In its practical workings the state is divided into fifty-one senatorial districts. In each district one senator is elected and three members of the lower house. Each voter has three votes for representatives. He may cast one each for three candidates, one and a half each for two candidates, two for one candidate and one for a second candidate, or he may cast all three votes

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three candidates, one and a half each for two

candidates, two for one candidate and one for a

second candidate, or he may cast all three votes

for one candidate. The purpose is to make sure that the minority shall have at least one representative in each senatorial district. I may add that the practical working of the system is extremely unsatisfactory. It is customary for the majority party in a district to nominate two candidates, and for the minority party to nominate one candidate. Nominations therefore are practically equivalent to election. A similar provision was at one time made in Pennsylvania, but was abandoned. I do not think that this system is employed in any other state than Illinois, and there are few thoughtful people in Illinois who would recommend it.

In answer to your second suggestion I beg to say that in my opinion the election of a multiplicity of candidates is by no means to be considered a feature of direct popular government, and is in reality a kind of device for destroying direct popular government. No voter can vote intelligently for a great number of people about

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that the minority shall have at least one
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may add that the practical working of the system
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and is in reality a kind of device for destroying
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intelligently for a great number of people about

whom he cannot from the nature of the case know very much. The short ballot is in my judgment distinctly in the interest of the people. I cannot undertake to be a prophet and attempt to indicate the tendency which is likely to prevail in the future. I am quite sure, however, that democracy unless it means efficiency will not be very successful.

Very truly yours,

H.C.G.
H. C. G.

Miss Laura M. Kingsbury,
Gridley, California.

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		CEM E. L. L. L. D. S. Jordan to H. P. J. Oct 19, 1907 + reply				

copy
1-12-25.

PROPOSAL

For a Form of Developing An

INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

at the

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A. A Reorganization of Existing Units.

1. Department of Political Science and allied departments.
2. School of Commerce and Administration.
3. Law School.
4. Harris Foundation.
5. Committee for local community research.
6. Public lectures.
7. Affiliation with a Council of Civic Agencies (to be created).
8. Publication - - - - a new Journal of Government and bulletins.
9. A library grouping of materials on politics and government and similar matters.
10. Associate memberships in the Institute by organizations and by individuals.

IN GENERAL

The University of Chicago's participation in the proposed Institute is justified as:

- a. Research.
- b. General training in the field of politics (Department of Political Science).
- c. Special training for government employment.

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For a form of developing an

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A. A. Association of Political Science

1. Department of Political Science and allied departments.
2. School of Commerce and Administration.
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4. Harris Foundation.
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7. Affiliation with a Council of Civic Agencies (to be created).
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IN GENERAL

The University of Chicago's participation in the proposed

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- a. Research.
- b. General training in the field of politics (Department of Political Science).
- c. Special training for government employment.

Research is to be intensified by

I. Relation to definite problems, mainly of a city, county, or a state character. Such problems would be of a general character such as:

1. Organization of government as reducing the number of municipalities in a given area.
2. Election improvement, as ballot reform.
3. Constitutional changes, as in the Revenue Clause.

Or such problems might be of a special character such as

1. Administrative efficiency by the use of a budget.
2. Taxation improvement, as better methods for fair valuation.
3. Municipal programs, as survey of sanitary district objectives.

II. Research is also to be intensified by coordinating the research findings and conclusions of civic organizations by:

1. A cooperative organization including conferences, library service, etc., in the proposed Council of Civic Agencies.
2. Publication and distribution of findings by a journal of government and an annual year book of governmental agencies, budgets, activities, etc.
3. Extension of contracts with and service to public bodies.

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 2. Publication and distribution of findings by a Journal of Government and an annual year book of Governmental agencies, budgets, activities, etc.
 3. Extension of contacts with and service to public bodies.

4. By increased financial resources, by:

- a. Removing duplication and waste of effort and getting more efficiency from present revenues in the coordinated group.
- b. Adapting existing resources to the solution of important questions as represented by the University equipment involved in the plan, -- the Spellman Fund equipment, etc.
- c. Developing new resources from present organizations, from other organizations not now effective, from individuals by virtue of associate membership in the Institute, by special endowment gifts.

The general training now given in the Department of Political Science and allied departments would of course be continued and developed as at present in its undergraduate and graduate work and would supply investigators and writers for the new intensified research work above described.

The new emphasis of the particular training for government service would be created and would utilize the research capacity, especially as related to the current problems in which the Council of Civic Agencies would be concerned.

The organizations which might be expected to respond on an agreeable basis to the organization of the proposed council of Civic Agencies include the following:

1. Bureau of Public Efficiency.

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1. Bureau of Public Efficiency.

2. Civic Federation.
3. Citizens' Association.
4. Committee of One Hundred.
5. Rotary Club.
6. Kiwanis Club.
7. Lyons Club.
8. Association of Commerce.
9. Industrial Club.
10. Commercial Club.
11. All Chicago Council.
12. Chicago Bankers' Club.
13. Cook County Bankers' Club.
14. Building Owners and Managers Association.
15. Illinois Federation of Labor.
16. Chicago Federation of Labor.
17. Illinois Chamber of Commerce.
18. Illinois Bankers' Association.
19. Illinois Agricultural Association.
20. Chicago Federation of Women's Clubs.
21. State Teachers Association.
22. Chicago Teachers Federation.
23. Illinois League of Women Voters.
24. Chicago Woman's Club.
25. Chicago Woman's Aid.
26. Woman's City Club.
27. City Club of Chicago.
28. Council of Social Agencies.

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23. Illinois League of Women Voters.
24. Chicago Woman's Club.
25. Chicago Woman's Aid.
26. Woman's City Club.
27. City Club of Chicago.
28. Council of Social Agencies.

29. Chicago Crime Commission.
30. Union League Club.
31. Hamilton Club.
32. Iroquois Club.
33. Many neighborhood improvements and business men's associations, etc.

METHOD OF ORGANIZATION

- I. A conference for general discussion by a selection of the faculty groups concerned.
- II. The University to set aside say \$ X for a preliminary canvass involving a rapid survey of civic organizations and their activities, and to defray the expenses of conferences, luncheons, publications, and the salary of the staff necessary to explore and develop the plan.
- III. Such a survey above referred to would produce the following statements.
 1. A short definite statement of the need for organizing and extending the political intelligence of the community.
 2. A short definite statement of the ability of the University of Chicago to lead and direct such a movement and of the appropriateness of such service from it.
 3. A statement of the objective and expected results

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 - 3. A statement of the objective and expected results

of such a movement and comparison with similar activities elsewhere and of the precise means for bringing such objectives to pass, i. e., the proposed Institute of Politics in cooperation with the proposed Council of Civic Agencies.

4. A statement of what the University would give in this cooperative plan and of what it would receive for the service rendered, and similarly with respect to the members of the Council of Civic Agencies and the individual members of the Institute, and of the benefits to the community at large.
5. A statement of the budget implications for a five year service and of the sources of revenue.

The mechanics of the development of the proposed organization might be something as follows:

1. A meeting, say, of 50 selected civic leaders interested in this type of thing at a dinner to be given by the President in which carefully prepared syllabi of the above statements might be available for discussion at that time and later. This meeting would discuss in general the following matters:
 - a. The general plan of the proposed Institute.
 - b. The coordination of civic organizations and the proposed Council, and the cooperation of the Council with the

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1. A meeting, say, of 30 selected civic leaders interested in this type of thing at a dinner to be given by the President in which carefully prepared syllabi of the above statements might be available for discussion at that time and later. This meeting would discuss in general the following matters:

- a. The general plan of the proposed Institute.
- b. The coordination of civic organizations and the proposed Council, and the cooperation of the Council with the

University in the affairs of the
Institute.

c. The Budget requirements.

It would be expected that some specially selected leaders might be consulted in advance to develop points of view and advise at such a meeting, and that the guests would in the meeting contribute to the further development of the plan and be asked to consider the question preliminary to a second dinner to be held, say, within two weeks, at which time the following steps might be taken.

1. A review of comments.
2. A re-statement of the plan as revised .
3. The announcement by the University of its willingness to undertake the plan and to set up its share of the plans and requirements contingent upon the cooperative expressions from organizations and individuals. At that time the University should be prepared with material in the form of cooperative contractual agreements between the Institute and organizations which in their entirety would form the nucleus of the Council of Civic Organizations. This Council of Civic Organizations would be related to the University and its Institute of Politics only as a research and educational service by the latter. It is probable that the Council would

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at least at the beginning exist only for such purpose in order to promote the interchange of problems, the coordination of work, the exchange of results, and other matters of a research and educational character including publication, but would not be related to the propaganda services of any one of the constituent members of the Council or of individual members of the Institute. The University at this time would have to be prepared with a thought out plan of action expecting the the backing of the leaders of the several important groups which it would expect to develop at the series of dinners given by the Président.

The staff organization might be thought of as follows:

(The personnel does not imply the naming of a new individual, necessarily, but in part at least the utilization of existing members of the University staffs).

1. A general director of the Institute (probably a member of the Department of Political Science).
2. An assistant director in charge of research.
3. An assistant director in charge of the regular teaching work in Political Science.
4. An assistant director in charge of the special work for public administration.
5. An executive secretary of the Institute organization, covering:
 - a. The Council of Civic organizations.

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covering:

- a. The Council of Civic Organizations.

b. Individual memberships.

This secretary would be in charge of matters of extension and promotion ~~liaison~~^{plans}, meetings, conferences, collection of payments set up in the financial plan, branch study centers, etc.

6. A librarian and editor of publications.

The Institute would have a definite organization and statutory plan providing for management by the University ~~by either~~^{plans} some representative and advisory control by members of the Institute elected or appointed thereto from time to time from the organization members as well as from the individual members. There should probably be appropriate dues or fees in each class of membership.

M E E T I N G S

The Institute might meet as a whole quarterly in Mandel Hall. This might be in the nature of an organized conference. The advisory committee, composed of selected individuals from members of the Council of Civic Agencies and from individual members of the Institute, might meet monthly. The executive committee of the Advisory Council composed of say five to ten of the leading and best informed members of the Advisory Council might meet weekly.

The contacts thus provided for would be further aided through a monthly publication to be called say, "A Journal of Government" and by additional bulletins as desired.

D. Individual memberships.

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membership.

MEETINGS

The Institute might meet as a whole quarterly in Mandal Hall. This might be in the nature of an organized conference. The advisory committee, composed of selected individuals from members of the Council of State Agencies and from individual members of the Institute, might meet monthly. The executive committee of the Advisory Council composed of say five to ten of the leading and best informed members of the Advisory Council might meet weekly.

The contacts thus provided for would be further aided through a monthly publication to be called say, "A Journal of Government" and by additional collection as desired.

It can conserve and utilize in its general educational work and in its proposed training school for public service the information and technique thus gained for the benefit of the community, and also promote proper civic training in school curricula and enable the student graduating into citizenship to have a much better chance than now available of applying this training and idealism upon the ascertained and published facts of public concern.

It can see a given project through to disposition with respect to investigation, analysis, and record of conclusions, together with the necessary recommendations for current legislative action where such might be desirable.

Its service would be especially strong in the fundamental questions of the causes of disease in the political organism and functioning and for remedy thereof instead of merely repressive^{ing} symptoms which so frequently engage the activity of isolated civic groups.

It could periodically check and record the functions, policies, and achievements of public bodies, and ~~to~~ prevent the abuse of government by watching and recording the long run performances thereof as well as current activities.

It would consolidate the moral effect of citizen interest and watchfulness on government and its administrators.

It would expect to secure the sympathetic cooperation of public

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It would consolidate the moral effect of citizen interest and watchfulness on government and its administrators.

It would expect to secure the sympathetic cooperation of public

officials then as in the past in furthering the best political administration.

It could act as such a center of influence without ^{creating} allowing the natural prejudice or hostile attitude, which any one of several of the civic bodies might do even though unjustifiedly, were such civic bodies to assume such leadership.

It would invite the full support of civic organizations and their staffs since it has so much to give, and desires to give as much as possible and at no profit except the public welfare.

It involves for the University in the main only a re-classification of its existing forces to provide the fundamentals of this service together with the fusion of the civic organization to aid in the natural education ^{al} and dissemination of knowledge processes for which the University was organized.

The University is now serving in such a cooperative way for organizations interested in commercial research and education just as it proposes to do in this case in the field of political organization and research.

It could correlate through and with such a fusion of civic agencies the many parallel and interwoven questions which it would consider with the Council of Social Agencies and with the cooperation of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration.

It could even attempt and probably with marked success, direct

officials whom as in the past in furnishing the best political administration.

It could not be such a center of influence without affecting the natural pretenses or hostile attitude, which any one of several of the civic bodies might be even though unaffiliated, were such civic bodies to assume such leadership.

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educational service for officers and employees of government, such as it now does for officers and employees of organized business.

It would stimulate and provide a center or clearing house for information, comments, and criticism of methods of government to use in improving government, just as a great medical school clears information in a similar way to improve the health of persons.

It could organize the entire field of political concerns, and by agreement with the Council of Civic Agencies see that none were without the intelligent civic observation and study, thus avoiding duplication and waste.

The fusion and stimulation of this citizen interest would enhance citizenship as well as official morale and would discover the intellectual ^{agent} and high minded citizens for service in furthering the best possible political system, and for cooperating in developing the use of the materials discovered by the Institute through any one or more of the organizations composing the Council.

It would aim through its publicity department to encourage the use of current factual matter in the press and thus enhance the press as an educational service to the citizen in the cause of good government and the mutual service of the University and the press to each other in connection with the public welfare.

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It would stimulate and provide a center or clearing house for
information, comments, and criticism of methods of government
to use in improving government, just as a great medical school
clears information in a similar way to improve the health of
persons.

It could organize the entire field of political concerns, and
by agreement with the Council of Civic Agencies see that none
were without the intelligent civic observation and study, thus
avoiding duplication and waste.

The fusion and stimulation of this citizen interest would
enhance citizenship as well as official morale and would discover
the intellectual and high minded citizens for service in
furthering the best possible political system, and for cooperating
in developing the use of the materials discovered by the
Institute through any one or more of the organizations comprising
the Council.

It would aim through its publicity department to encourage the
use of current factual matter in the press and thus enhance
the press as an educational service to the citizen in the cause
of good government and the mutual service of the University
and the press to each other in connection with the public welfare.

It can contribute to problems in the field of business organization and administration, which is a large part of public affairs, through the facilities offered by the staff in the School of Commerce and Administration.

It could edit annually a proposed handbook on the current organization of local municipalities, including budgets, programs, personnel, results, etc.

The promotion of sound public opinion must be based upon correct facts, and the gathering of facts and their interpretation is a definite part of the function of a University.

EFFECT OF THIS PROPOSED SERVICE ON THE

UNIVERSITY

A. In General.

I. A large opportunity for service in research and education as it affects currently all people in this city, county, and state primarily in their relations as citizens, but also almost as greatly in their social, economic and moral relations, since public affairs cross most other relations.

II. The University would have a large laboratory school for training in public service, whether for general or for special training.

III. It would provide an extension in the directness of contact and application of the Department of Political Science.

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B. In Particular.

I. The development program ought to be expanded to include such additional financial provision for this work as the financial contribution from the University to the budget of the proposed Institute might require, both for the sake of the vital character of the service to be rendered and because it will do a great deal to identify the University with this community and to draw to it the attention of many financial and other leaders who are now and have been for a long time concerned about these matters, but ^{do} ~~did~~ not know where to look for that leadership which the University of Chicago is apparently so able to give.

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