

C O P Y

Law Offices
Tenney, Harding & Sherman

Chicago
January 10th, 1922.

Mr. Wallace Heckman,
Counsel and Business Manager,
University of Chicago,
134 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:-

IN RE LAVERNE NOYES FOUNDATION AND APPLICATION
OF ITS FUNDS TO STUDENTS TAKING CORRESPONDENCE
STUDY COURSES.

Since writing you before on the subject, I have examined it further and with special reference to the Statutes of the University which were not then submitted to me. From this examination I have reached a conclusion different from my first impression, and which is based upon the construction of the terms of the Deed of Gift in connection with the Statutes of the University in existence for a long time prior to the creation of the Trust.

Concretely stated, the question is: Are those who take the Correspondence Study Courses conducted by the University, students within the meaning of the provisions of the Deed of Gift, whose tuition the University is to pay from the income of that fund?

Under the Statutes, the University is divided into four divisions. As the language of this Statute is of importance, I quote it in full:

"1. The University includes four Divisions: the Schools and Colleges; the University Extension; the University Libraries, Laboratories, and Museums; the University Press.

2. The Schools and Colleges include:

(a) The Divinity School, the Graduate School of Arts and Literature, the Ogden Graduate School of Science, the School of Education, the Law School, the School of Commerce and Administration, the Graduate School of Social Service Administration, already organized; the School of Medicine, partly organized.

(b) The College of Arts, the College of Literature, the College of Philosophy, the College of Science, the College of Education, and University College. Each of these colleges (with respect to its work) is divided into a Junior College and a Senior College. The former includes the first half of the curriculum, ordinarily known as the work of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, and the latter the second half, ordinarily known as the work of the Junior and Senior classes.

COPY

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Chicago
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University of Chicago,
134 South LaSalle Street,
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My dear Sir:-
IN RE LAWYERS' WORKS FOUNDATION AND ASSOCIATION
OF ITS FUNDS TO STUDENTS TAKING COURSE IN
STUDY COURSES.

Since writing you before on the subject, I have examined it further and with special reference to the statutes of the University which were not then submitted to me. From this examination I have reached a conclusion different from my first impression, and which is based upon the construction of the terms of the deed of gift in connection with the statutes of the University in existence for a long time prior to the creation of the trust.

Concretely stated, the question is: Are those who take the Correspondence Study Courses conducted by the University, students within the meaning of the provisions of the deed of gift, whose tuition the University is to pay from the income of that fund?

Under the statutes, the University is divided into four divisions. As the language of this statute is of importance, I quote it in full:

1. The University includes four divisions: the Schools and Colleges; the University Extension; the University Libraries, Laboratories, and Museum; the University Press.

2. The Schools and Colleges include:
(a) The Divinity School, the Graduate School of Arts and Letters, the Ogden Graduate School of Science, the School of Education, the Law School, the School of Commerce and Administration, the Graduate School of Social Service Administration, already organized; the School of Medicine, partly organized.

(b) The College of Arts, the College of Literature, the College of Philosophy, the College of Science, the College of Education, and University College. Each of these colleges (with respect to its work) is divided into a Junior College and a Senior College. The former includes the first half of the curriculum, ordinarily known as the work of the freshman and sophomore classes, and the latter the second half, ordinarily known as the work of the junior and senior classes.

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3. The University Extension includes the Correspondence Study Department and the Library and Reading Department. It is the function of the Division to direct work done by students who are unable to attend exercises held at the University."

It will be observed that this Statute makes a formal division and expresses a difference between the Schools and Colleges and the University Extension, assigning to each in general terms their appropriate departmental work. It thus seems clearly to indicate a distinction between those who are students in the Schools and Colleges, which includes the professional and Graduate Schools, and those who are students in the division which is called the University Extension.

The language of the Deed of Gift and the provisions in which Mr. Noyes defined the objects of his bounty, and the purpose which he sought to attain, are as follows:

"All of the above granted property and all other property acquired by purchase with the proceeds thereof or taken in substitution therefor, shall be and be held in perpetuity by the said The University of Chicago under the name and title of the Laverne Noyes Foundation.

The net income received by the University from the Laverne Noyes Foundation shall be used under the direction of the Board of Trustees for the following purposes and for no other, viz:

To pay tuition at not to exceed the ordinary rate in The University of Chicago, whether in its colleges or in its graduate or professional schools, for deserving students without regard to differences in sex, race, religion, or political party, who shall be citizens of the United States and who either

First: Shall themselves have served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the war for liberty into which our republic entered on the sixth day of April, 1917, provided that such service was terminated by an honorable discharge, or

Second: Shall be descendants by blood of anyone in service in the Army or Navy of the United States, who served in said war, or

Third: Shall be descendants by blood of anyone who served in the Army or Navy of the United States in said war, provided that such service was terminated by an honorable death or an honorable discharge.

It is declared to be the purpose of the donor in establishing this Foundation at the same time to express his gratitude to those who ventured the supreme sacrifice of life for their country and for the freedom of mankind in this war, and also by giving them honor, to aid in keeping alive through the generations to come the spirit of unselfish, patriotic devotion without which no free government can long endure or will deserve to endure.

3. The University Extension includes the Correspondence Study Department and the Library and Reading Department. It is the function of the Division to direct work done by students who are unable to attend exercises held at the University.

It will be observed that this Statute makes a formal division and expresses a difference between the Schools and Colleges and the University Extension, assigning to each in general terms their appropriate departmental work. It thus seems clearly to indicate a distinction between those who are students in the Schools and Colleges, which includes the professional and graduate schools, and those who are students in the division which is called the University Extension.

The language of the Deed of Gift and the provisions in which Mr. Joyce defined the objects of his bounty, and the purpose which he sought to attain, are as follows:

"All of the above granted property and all other property acquired by purchase with the proceeds thereof or taken in liquidation thereof, shall be and be held in perpetuity by the said The University of Chicago under the name and title of the Joyce Joyce Foundation.

The net income received by the University from the Joyce Joyce Foundation shall be used under the direction of the Board of Trustees for the following purposes and for no other, viz: To pay tuition at not to exceed the ordinary rate in the University of Chicago, whether in the colleges or in the graduate or professional schools, for deserving students without regard to differences in sex, race, religion, or political party, who shall be citizens of the United States and who either:
First: Shall themselves have served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the war for liberty into which our Republic entered on the sixth day of April, 1917, provided that such service was terminated by an honorable discharge, or
Second: Shall be descendants by blood of anyone in service in the Army or Navy of the United States, who served in said war, or
Third: Shall be descendants by blood of anyone who served in the Army or Navy of the United States in said war, provided that such service was terminated by an honorable death or an honorable discharge.

It is declared to be the purpose of the Joyce Joyce Foundation to give this Foundation at the same time to express the gratitude to those who ventured the extreme sacrifice of life for their country and for the freedom of mankind in this war, and also by giving them honor, to aid in keeping alive through the generations to some the spirit of unselfish, patriotic devotion without which no free government can long endure or will deserve to endure.

Mr. Wallace Heckman.

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January 10th, 1922.

And the Grantor hereby grants to the said The University of Chicago, and to the Trustees thereof, the right and power in aid of said purposes, to use twenty per cent (20%) of the whole of the net income of the above conveyed property for the purpose of paying salaries of members of the University Staff who are engaged in teaching American History or the public duties of citizenship, including courses offered by the Department of Political Economy, Political Science and Sociology."

The donor uses the exact words employed in the University Statutes to make the distinction between the division which includes the Schools and Colleges, and the division which includes the University Extension, and under it the Correspondence Study Department. There is no reason shown in the Deed to assume that this selection of language was accidental, or that the donor intended to use these words with a different significance, or to make a different classification from that which they make in the law governing the University. Indeed, it rather pointedly suggests a knowledge of the Statutes and an intention to conform to its provisions in designating the beneficiaries. Giving to the words the same meaning in the Deed of Gift that they have in the Statutes, it follows that those who are taking the Correspondence Study Courses, while in a general sense students, and perhaps students in the University, - because of the fact that they are getting instruction from one of its departments, - yet are not students in "its Colleges or Graduate or Professional Schools."

The donor evidently intended to provide for what is ordinarily known as college education, as distinguished from that which is obtained in primary, secondary and high schools. It is significant that he does not use the word "School" in a general sense as he does the word "Colleges", but restricts it by the expression "Graduate or Professional Schools." Whatever might be thought of the meaning of the word without this restriction, I regard this use as a limitation, and as excluding all schools which are not Graduate or Professional. A school might however, be a part of a College, and thus be included in the provision which embraces the Colleges. The Deed thus excludes from its benefits students in any school listed in Section 2 (a) of the Statute which is not a Graduate or Professional School, unless it is a School which is part of one or more of the Colleges and is thus of College rank. The School of Education is thus excluded; the School of Commerce and Administration is included or excluded, depending on whether it is a part of one or more of the Colleges, a question of fact about which I am not informed, but which I assume is readily determinable. The other Schools in the list are Graduate or Professional Schools, and thus come within the terms of the deed.

I understand from the information which you have given me that in the practical administration of the University affairs, those who take the Correspondence Study Courses are regarded not as students in the university, but as students who are qualifying themselves for

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Mr. Wallace Heckman.

Page Four (4).

January 10th, 1922.

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I have mentioned the fact that my first impression was that students in the Correspondence Courses might come within the benefits of this Gift, to illustrate that there is a possible uncertainty arising from some general expressions in other parts of the Statutes and in the Annual Register. I would suggest therefore, for the consideration of the Trustees the advisability of amending certain parts of the Statutes for the purpose of eliminating any uncertainty, and declaring a definite interpretation upon questions of this kind.

For the purpose of laying the matter definitely before you, and before the Trustees for their consideration, I have drafted changes in the statutes to this end, and enclose forms of these drafts herewith, with the new wording in italics.

Upon consideration of the whole matter, I am of the opinion that those who take the correspondence study courses of the University, are not, while they are taking such courses, students in the University within the meaning of the Trust Deed and cannot be given the benefit of the fund. Of course those who apply for and are admitted as resident students thereby become students in the University within the meaning of the terms of the Deed, and may be given the benefit of its provisions, while they continue in that status.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Horace Kent Tenney

HKT-L.
Enclosures.

Mr. Wallace Newman,
Page Four (4).
January 10th, 1922.

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Yours very truly,
(Signed) Harold Louis Tenney

HKT-1.
Enclosures.

Officers of the Board

Wallace Buttrick
President

Abraham Flexner
Trevor Arnett
Secretaries

E. C. Sage
Assistant Secretary

L. G. Myers
Treasurer

L. M. Dashiell
Assistant Treasurer

General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

61 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

March 22, 1922.

Members of the Board

Frederick T. Gates
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Albert Shaw
Wallace Buttrick
Edwin A. Alderman
Harry Pratt Judson
Wickliffe Rose
Jerome D. Greene
Anson Phelps Stokes
Abraham Flexner
George E. Vincent
James H. Dillard
Charles P. Howland
Trevor Arnett
James R. Angell
Raymond B. Fosdick

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Judson:

I thank you very much for your telegram of March 14 in response to mine of March 13 regarding the amendments to the by-laws and statutes of the University. I also acknowledge with thanks your letter of March 18 explaining the action taken by the Board at its recent meeting. I appreciate most highly the courtesy shown in response to my request, - first by you in moving to reconsider the action previously taken, and second by the Board in voting to do so, and I gladly take the opportunity afforded me to present my views on the subjects under discussion.

I shall first take up the proposed amendments to the by-laws:

By-law IV, Article 2, at present states specifically that the Secretary "shall see that all bonds required of officers and employees of the University for the faithful performance of their duties are duly filed in his office." The amended by-law states that the Secretary "shall keep a record showing that all bonds required of officers and employees of the University for the faithful performance of their duties are duly filed in his office, and shall take due steps to require each such bond to be filed." In my opinion all that is stated in the amended by-law is implied in the present by-law, for if it is the duty of the Secretary to see that all surety bonds

Chicago, Illinois.
President, University of Chicago,
Dr. Harry Pratt Johnson,

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are filed, the keeping of a record and taking due steps would be incidental to that task. In my judgment, however, it is difficult for the Secretary to know what persons should be bonded, and as By-law VI, Article 6, states that it is the duty of the Business Manager to attend to the matter of furnishing bonds for all parties who, by the by-laws, are required to be bonded, would it not be better to have the by-law relating to the duties of the Secretary read somewhat as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to see that all bonds required of officers and employees of the University for the faithful performance of their duties are duly filed in his office, and it shall be the duty of the Business Manager to furnish the Secretary with a list of the persons who should be bonded and the amounts of their bonds.

The proposed amendment to By-law IV, Article 5, reads as follows:

The Assistant Secretary shall in the absence of the Secretary, or as occasion requires, perform the duties of the Secretary. The statement of the Secretary in writing or of the President of the Board shall be conclusive evidence of the absence of the Secretary or that the occasion exists for the action of the Assistant Secretary from time to time.

I presume the object of this amendment is to furnish evidence that the Assistant Secretary is competent to perform the duties of the Secretary, if such evidence is required. Would it not be better to amend the by-law in such a way that there may be no question about the competency and authority of the Assistant Secretary in the matter? If the by-law were amended to read somewhat as follows:

The Assistant Secretary shall have authority to perform the duties of the Secretary at any time.

it would do away with the need of furnishing a letter by the Secretary or the President of the Board, either of whom might not be accessible at the time the occasion required the services of the Assistant Secretary. Such a by-law

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would give the Assistant Secretary full authority at any and all times to take up at once the duties of the Secretary, or in case of absence from his office for any reason whatsoever, it would enable him to care for the urgent business of the University. In an organization the size of the University of Chicago it is exceedingly important that its business be conducted without unnecessary delay, and the organization should be so perfected that this result may be accomplished.

The proposed amendment to By-law VIII, Article 4, reads:

The said committees shall keep minutes of all their actions, copies of which minutes shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Board.

This amendment is proposed in place of the present article, which says that the said committees shall keep records of all their actions, which shall be reported in writing to the Board at its next regular meeting. I think the plan followed by the University in sending copies of minutes of all standing committees to each member of the Board is a most excellent one and has been quoted by me on many occasions as a good example of efficiency. I do feel, however, that sending the minutes to members of the Board does not take the place of giving the Board an opportunity when assembled together to review the minutes of each committee. With this end in view would it not be better to have at each regular meeting of the Board the minutes of committee meetings held since the last regular meeting presented to the Board for approval and placing on file? This would give an opportunity to the members of the Board to review in the presence of the full Board any action taken by the standing committees. I do not think it would delay the work of the Board, and I feel it would be a rounding out of the excellent plan now in

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The said committees shall keep minutes of all their actions, copies of which minutes shall be sent by the Secretary to every member of the Board and a copy presented to the next regular meeting of the Board of Trustees for approval.

I will now take up the new statutes relating to the Correspondence-Study Department and explain the reasons why I feared that their enactment "would seriously impair, if not entirely destroy the splendid work the Correspondence-Study Department is now doing." Before doing so let me say that I have read very carefully your letter of March 18 and agree with you entirely that the trustees are justified from the wording of the gift in restricting the benefits of the Noyes Fund to students in residence, and excluding Correspondence-Study Department students.

Your definition of the three purposes for which the University was organized is quite clear, viz., "first, for residence work in the Quadrangles; second, for classroom work at afternoon and evening hours for those who were unable to attend the exercises in the Quadrangles; and third, for students who were unable to avail themselves of either form of resident work." But I am not convinced that place of residence is the

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sole cause of inability to attend the Quadrangles or the University College so that on that ground alone persons resident in Chicago should be excluded from the work of the Correspondence-Study Department. In fact my first reason for anxiety was that the new statute defines the functions of the University Extension as follows:

The University Extension directs the educational work of persons not resident in Chicago, and who, therefore, are not able to attend exercises in the Quadrangles or in University College.

in place of the old statute which reads as follows:

The University Extension includes the Correspondence-Study Department and the Library and Reading Department. It is the function of the Division to direct work done by students who are unable to attend exercises held at the University.

It will be noted that the old statute states that the department directs the work of students "unable to attend exercises held at the University" without specifying that residence outside Chicago is the sole cause of inability to attend, whereas the new statute gives non-residence as the sole cause of inability and specifically excludes all residents of Chicago on the assumption that the opposite is true, viz., that residence in Chicago is prima facie evidence of ability to attend the University or the University College. In my opinion neither of these assumptions is fully warranted, because (a) many people not resident in Chicago do attend exercises at the Quadrangles, and (b), many people resident in Chicago are unable to do so because of financial conditions, family considerations, temporary physical disability, etc.

As stated in your letter, over one thousand persons residing in Chicago were enrolled as students in the Correspondence-Study Department in 1920-21. It would seem to me to be most unfortunate to exclude that

sole cause of inability to attend the Graduate or the University College as that on that ground alone persons resident in Chicago should be excluded

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As stated in your letter, over one thousand persons residing in

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in 1930-31. It would seem to me to be most unfortunate to exclude that

large body of persons from participating in the benefits of the Correspondence-Study Department because they live in Chicago, while accepting students from all other places irrespective of the fact that without doubt many of them live in communities supplied with colleges and universities. The work of the Correspondence-Study Department is of the highest grade of any in the country, and it would seem to be unfair to exclude the citizens of our own community, to whom our obligation is probably greater, and compel them to take the work, if they do at all, at schools not conducted on such high standards.

One of the serious difficulties at present confronting colleges and universities is how to care for the increasing numbers of students flocking to them for admission. Many suggestions have been made. To exclude the frivolous minded and take only those animated by an earnest moral purpose is probably one of the best. Since students in the Correspondence-Study Department for the most part are earning their own living and paying their own tuition it may well be assumed that they are persons of high moral purpose, who should be encouraged and helped to obtain that education which fits them to render greater service to others and enables them to use their own leisure in the wisest possible manner.

Many students beginning work in the Correspondence-Study Department later become resident students. Statistics show that the number runs from 15 to 16 per cent of all enrolled in the Department. Since they are of the kind above described, there cannot be much doubt as to their moral earnestness, and therefore, so far as they are concerned, the frivolous are excluded.

It would be most illuminating if the grade of students in residence

large body of persons from participating in the benefits of the Correspondence-Study Department because they live in Chicago, while accepting students from all other places irrespective of the fact that without doubt many of them live in communities equipped with colleges and universities. The work of the Correspondence-Study Department is of the highest grade of any in the country, and it would seem to be unfair to exclude the citizens of our own community, to whom our obligation is probably greater, and compel them to take the work, if they do at all, at schools not conducted on such high standards.

One of the serious difficulties at present confronting colleges and universities is how to care for the increasing numbers of students flocking to them for admission. Many suggestions have been made. To exclude the frivolous minded and take only those animated by an earnest moral purpose is probably one of the best. Since students in the Correspondence-Study Department for the most part are earning their own living and paying their own tuition it may well be assumed that they are persons of high moral purpose, who should be encouraged and helped to obtain that education which lifts them to render greater service to others and enables them to use their own talents in the wisest possible manner. Many students beginning work in the Correspondence-Study Department later become resident students. Statistics show that the number runs from 15 to 18 per cent of all enrolled in the Department. Since they are of the kind above described, there cannot be much doubt as to their moral earnestness, and therefore, so far as they are concerned, the frivolous are excluded.

It would be most illuminating if the grade of students in residence

could be compared, covering a considerable period, placing in one class those who had come in from the Correspondence-Study Department and putting the others in another, to see whether or not the former were as good as the latter. I believe that above five years ago the Recorder made such a comparison of the students in the graduating class and found that the grades of those who had done part of their work by correspondence were the higher.

I do not feel that students living in Chicago, enrolled in the Correspondence-Study Department, are causing "direct competition between the correspondence work and the classroom work of University College" because, as I have stated, many of them may be unable to attend University College for one reason or another, and second, the University College offers a limited number of courses only, and also places a minimum of registration of fifteen before starting a class in any subject:

My second cause for anxiety lest the work of the Department might be impaired was the new statute defining non-resident work, which reads:

No person can become a candidate for a degree until he has been duly admitted and enrolled as a student for resident work. Work done by him not in residence may be accepted towards qualifying him for a degree in connection with his resident work, but only after passing satisfactory examination in residence. Non-resident work done under the direction of the University Extension Division of the University of Chicago when duly completed and reported will be accepted as meeting the requirements for the Bachelor's Degree to the maximum amount of eighteen majors, but such credit will be given only after the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination in residence, and after at least one year of satisfactory work in residence.

As I read this statute two practical difficulties in its operation suggest themselves to me: (a) Many persons, I believe, take work in the Correspondence-Study Department to whom the matter of credit is of great significance, but credit towards a degree in the University of Chicago is of little significance as such, e.g., teachers taking courses for pro-

would be compared, covering a considerable period, placed in one class those who had come in from the Correspondence Study Department and putting the others in another, to see whether or not the latter were as good as the latter. I believe that about five years ago the Department made such a comparison of the students in the Graduate class and found that the greater of those who had done part of their work by correspondence were the higher.

I do not feel that students living in Chicago, enrolled in the Correspondence Study Department, are making "almost negligible" progress the correspondence work and the classroom work of University College. As I have stated, many of them may be made to attend University College for one reason or another, and second, the University College class a limited number of courses only, and after placing a student in a position of fifteen before securing a class in any subject:

My second cause for anxiety over the work of the Department might be implied was the new statute defining non-resident work, which reads:

No person can become a candidate for a degree until he has been duly admitted and enrolled as a student for resident work. When done by him not in residence may be suggested towards qualifying him for a degree in connection with his resident work, but only after passing satisfactory examination in residence. Non-resident work done under the direction of the University Extension Division of the University of Chicago when duly accepted and reported will be accepted as meeting the requirements for the Bachelor's Degree to the maximum amount of fifteen credits, and such credits will be given only after the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination in residence, and after at least one year of satisfactory work in residence.

As I read this statute two practical difficulties in its operation suggest themselves to me: (a) Many persons, I believe, now work in the Correspondence Study Department so when the matter of credits is of great significance, but credit towards a degree in the University of Chicago is of little significance as such, e.g., teachers taking degrees for the

motional purposes in their own cities or states, persons wishing to use the credits at other institutions. In such cases the certificate given by the University of Chicago (if I am correctly informed) must state that the credit would be accepted towards a degree at the University of Chicago. To require such persons to come to Chicago to take examinations and to withhold the credit till after a year in residence would no doubt prevent a majority of these persons from taking the work. Perhaps some other form of examination is intended for such students, but if so I did not infer it from the statute.

(b) A student desiring credit towards a degree in the University of Chicago must take an "examination in Chicago after he is in residence, and after at least one year of satisfactory work in residence." For a student who wished to get the maximum credit of eighteen majors it would seem to mean that to require examinations at the University of Chicago in courses studied some years before would create a condition almost impossible to fulfill.

Whether it is desirable for students in residence at the University of Chicago to take work in the Correspondence-Study Department I am not competent to speak, but if the grade of work done be kept up to standard I feel that the University should try in such cases, as in all others, to render the greatest possible service.

Inasmuch as the Correspondence-Study Department is self-supporting the subject fortunately can be considered strictly on its merits, but there should also be kept in mind the fact that apart from the benefit to the students, the Correspondence-Study Department is the means of augmenting materially the yearly income of many of the younger and

national purposes in their own cities or states, persons wishing to use the credits at other institutions. In such cases the certificate given by the University of Chicago (if I am correctly informed) must state that the credit would be accepted towards a degree at the University of Chicago. To require such persons to come to Chicago to take examinations and to withhold the credits till after a year in residence would no doubt prevent a majority of these persons from taking the work. Perhaps some other form of examination is intended for such students, but if so I do not infer it from the statute.

(c) A student desiring credits towards a degree in the University of Chicago must take an "examination in Chicago" after he is in residence, and after at least one year of satisfactory work in residence. For a student who wished to get the maximum credit of sixteen credits it would seem to mean that to require examinations at the University of Chicago in courses studied some years before would create a condition almost impossible to fulfill.

Whether it is desirable for students in residence at the University of Chicago to take work in the Correspondence-Study Department I am not competent to speak, but if the grade of work done is kept up to standard I feel that the University should try in such cases, as in all others, to render the greatest possible service.

Inasmuch as the Correspondence-Study Department is self-maintaining the subject fortunately can be considered entirely on its merits, but there should also be kept in mind the fact that apart from the credits to the students, the Correspondence-Study Department is the means of augmenting materially the yearly income of many of the younger and

9 - HPJ

lower paid members of the faculty.

I have endeavored to put as briefly as possible the reasons why I think the new statutes will seriously impair the work of the Correspondence-Study Department. As I have said, I think the Board is fully justified in interpreting the language of Mr. Noyes' gift so as to exclude Correspondence-Study students from its benefits, but I trust that in making that fact plain it will be unnecessary to curtail the good work the Correspondence-Study Department is now doing. The high standards of the University must be maintained, but I hope that this can be done and still enable the University to help the earnest minded student wherever he may be to improve his own condition, and thus become a more useful citizen.

Again expressing my appreciation of the courtesy evidenced by you and by the Board in giving me this opportunity to present my views, I am, with cordial regards,

Yours very truly,

TA AM

Trevor Arnett

lowest paid members of the family.

I have endeavored to put as briefly as possible the reasons why

I think the new statutes will seriously injure the work of the Correspondence-

Study Department. As I have said, I think the Board is fully justified in

interpreting the language of Mr. Hayes' gift so as to exclude Correspondence-

Study students from the benefits, but I trust that in making this their plan

it will be unnecessary to curtail the good work the Correspondence-Study

Department is now doing. The high standards of the University must be

maintained, but I hope that this can be done and still enable the University

to help the poorest student who may be so unfortunate as to

be excluded, and thus become a more useful citizen.

Again expressing my appreciation of the warmly extended by you

and to the Board in giving me this opportunity to present my views, I am,

with cordial regards,

Yours very truly,

TA AM

Thos Smith

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

Cor. Jackson & La Salle, Chicago

1922 MAR 13 PM 7 25

E484NY 121 NL 1/70

CO NEWYORK NY 13

DR HARRY PRATT JUDSON

8515

PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CHICAGO ILL

HAVE READ CAREFULLY FEBRUARY FOURTEEN MINUTES REGARDING
AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS AND STATUTES AMENDMENT OF BYLAW FOUR ARTICLE
TWO IN MY JUDGMENT LESSENS POSITIVENESS OF PRESENT ARTICLE AND
AMENDMENT ARTICLE FIVE DESTROYS FLEXIBILITY OF PRESENT ARRANGEMENT
ARTICLE FOUR BYLAW EIGHT SENDING MINUTES TO EACH MEMBER OF BOARD
SHOULD NOT TAKE PLACE OF REPORTING ACTIONS OF COMMITTEES TO
BOARD ITSELF REGARDING AMENDED STATUTES WOULD NOT REQUIRING
STUDENTS TO TAKE EXAMINATIONS IN CHICAGO

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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RECEIVED AT

1922 MAR 13 PM 7 25

E484NY SHEET 2/51

8515

BEFORE CREDIT IS ALLOWED AND EXCLUDING PERSONS RESIDENT IN CHICAGO
SERIOUSLY IMPAIR IF NOT ENTIRELY DESTROY SPLENDID WORK
CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT IS NOW DOING MAY I REQUEST THAT ACTION ON
AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS AND DATE ON WHICH STATUTES RELATING TO
CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT BECOME EFFECTIVE BE POSTPONED UNTIL I
CAN PRESENT MY VIEWS

TREVOR ARNETT

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

ARMY 121 1730

CO NEW YORK NY 13

DR HARRY PRATT JUDSON

PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CHICAGO ILL

HAVE READ CAREFULLY FEBRUARY FOURTEEN MINUTES REGARDING
AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS AND STATUTES AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS FOUR ARTICLE
AND IN MY JUDGMENT LESSONS POSITIVE VIEW OF PRESENT ARTICLE AND
AMENDMENT ARTICLE FIVE DESTROYS FLEXIBILITY OF PRESENT AMENDMENT
ARTICLE FOUR BYLAWS EIGHT BEING MINUTES TO EACH MEMBER OF BOARD
SHOULD NOT TAKE PLACE OR REPORTING ACTIONS OF COMMITTEES TO
BOARD ITSELF REGARDING AMENDED STATUTES WOULD NOT REQUIRE
STUDENTS TO TAKE EXAMINATIONS IN CHICAGO

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

ARMY 121 1730

BEFORE CREDIT IS ALLOWED AND EXCLUDED PERSONS RESIDENT IN CHICAGO
SENTINELLY TRAVELER NOT ENTIRELY DESTROYED PROCEED TO
CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT IS NOW BEING WAY I REQUEST THAT RETURN TO
AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS AND STATUTES WHICH STATUTES RELATING TO
CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT BEING DELETED BE POSTPONED UNTIL
CAN PRESENT MY VIEWS
TREVOR ARNETT

E. D. Burton

The University of Chicago
The Correspondence-Study Department

0038

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

March 10, 1923

President E. D. Burton
Faculty Exchange

My dear President Burton:

The inclosures will interest you, I believe, as much as they do me. Here is:

A professor of chemistry in a college in Pennsylvania who thinks well of correspondence-study work because he has tried it;

A professor of chemistry in Stanford University, California, who thinks well enough of it to recommend it to others; and

Professor Stieglitz--busy man!-- who is not only giving courses, but is willing to discuss with his staff the desirability and feasibility of extending our offerings in the science.

The University's assets are not all in dollars and cents.

Yours truly,

M.J

L. M. Mallery
Secretary.

The University of Chicago
The Department of Chemistry

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

March 10, 1933

President E. B. Burton
Faculty Exchange

My dear President Burton:

The Institute will interest
you, I believe, as much as they do me. Here is

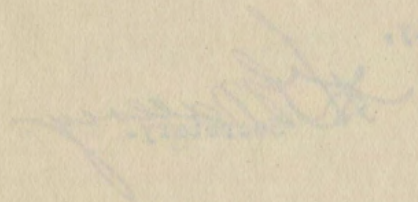
A professor of chemistry in a college in
Pennsylvania who thinks well of course, and who
study work because he has tried it.

A professor of chemistry in Stanford Uni-
versity, California, who thinks well enough of it
to recommend it to others, and

Professor Baggett—very good— who is not
only giving courses, but is willing to discuss with
his staff the desirability and feasibility of ex-
tending our offerings in the sciences.

The University's needs are not
all in dollars and cents.

Yours truly,



R.S.

Albright College
Myerstown, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
W. S. Eisenmenger, M. S.

3/1/23

175

Dept. of Correspondence Study,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:-

I have completed the theoretical Part of Qualitative Analysis, and found it helpful. I have since wondered, if it would be at all possible to make arrangements to get some lessons by correspondence in Physical Chemistry. This subject is not listed, but I believe the theoretical part could be studied thus with advantage. I realize that Chicago ranks high in this specific subject.

Yours truly,
W. S. Eisenmenger

Professor Sieglitz
Is it
practicable
and possible
to arrange
this kind
of work

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. The text appears to be a letter or a report, possibly dated 1862.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, including a signature and a date. The date is written as "1862".

The University of Chicago

Department of Chemistry

March 8, 1923.

Mr. Mallory,

Faculty Exchange.

Dear Mr. Mallory:-

We can not give any Correspondence Study Course in Physical Chemistry to a single individual.

I would be glad to take up with the Departmental Staff, the question whether it is desirable and feasible to ^{organize and} offer such a course.

The difficulty will probably be found in the very expensive apparatus required for the Laboratory Work.

Yours truly,

Julius Stept

JS:ER

The University of Chicago

Department of Chemistry

March 8, 1933

Mr. Mallory,

Faculty Exchange,

Dear Mr. Mallory:-

We can not give any correspondence study

course in Physical Chemistry to a single individual.

I would be glad to take up with you the

mental staff; the question whether it is desirable

and feasible to offer such a course.

The difficulty will probably be found in

the very expensive apparatus required for the

laboratory work.

Yours truly,

12:30

Woodland Sanitarium,
Woodland, Calif.,
March, 6, 1923.

The Correspondence-study Department,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

I thank you very much for your letter with an "Application for Instruction" and for "Announcement".

In your letter you have called me "Miss. Minoru Anazawa", but please remember that I am a Japanese boy who have decided to spend his life on Chemistry-work about one year ago.

Last spring I have enrolled with the Chemical Institute of New York, of 140 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y. I now am studying the Lesson #20. I have two or three lessons more to study.

A few days ago Mr. Lenox, a professor of Chemistry in Stanford University advised me to take a correspondence course in Chemistry from the University of Chicago if I want to study Chemistry by correspondence.

In your letter you have introduced me so many books, but I think you have classes or lessons in Chemistry Course. I want to start from the first lesson or first class.

I understood that your first class or first lesson is "General Organic Chemistry". Please let me know those all that I want for my study in General Organic Chemistry, text books and its cost, tuition for General Organic Chemistry, and deposits for apparatuses.

When I have finished my study in General Organic Chemistry, I shall study "Qualitative Analysis", and then the next.

I shall send you money as soon as I have received your return mail.

Waiting for your return mail I am.

Yours very truly,

Mr

Minoru Anazawa
Minoru Anazawa.

Woodward Seminars
Woodward, J. H.
March 6, 1928

The Correspondence Study Department
Chicago University
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

I thank you very much for your letter with an "Application for Instruction" and for "Announcement".

In your letter you have called me "Miss. Minoro Matsuda", but please remember that I am a Japanese boy who have decided to spend his life on Chemistry-work about one year ago.

Last spring I have enrolled with the Chemical Institute of New York, 140 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y. I now am studying the lesson 200. I have two or three lessons more to study.

A few days ago Mr. Jones, a professor of Chemistry in Chicago University, advised me to take a correspondence course in Chemistry from the University of Chicago if I want to study Chemistry by correspondence.

In your letter you have introduced me so many books, but I think you have classes or lessons in Chemistry course. I want to start from the first lesson or first class.

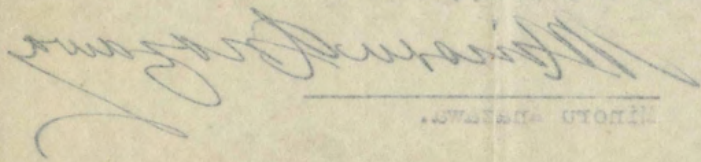
I understood that your first class or first lesson is "General Organic Chemistry". Please let me know those all that I want for my study in General Organic Chemistry, text books and its cost, tuition for General Organic Chemistry, and deposits for apparatus.

When I have finished my study in General Organic Chemistry, I shall study "Qualitative Analysis", and then the next.

I shall send you money as soon as I have received your return mail.

Waiting for your return mail I am.

Yours very truly,


Minoro Matsuda



W 1

The University of Chicago

Department of English

June 26, 1924

President E. D. Burton

Faculty Exchange

My dear Mr. Burton:

Mr. Mallory of the Correspondence-Study Department has asked my opinion on the desirability of changing the appointment of Dr. George L. Marsh from an annual to a permanent one, and has asked me to communicate my opinion to you.

I am familiar with Dr. Marsh's work in the Extension Study Department, and regard it as of exceptionally fine quality. Dr. Marsh has been a member of the University community for many years, and I suppose there is no doubt that he will continue to be with us in his present position during the rest of his active career. It therefore seems to me that it would be entirely proper that he should receive the recognition implied in giving to his appointment a more permanent character.

Yours very truly,

John M. Manly

JMM:JB

The University of Chicago
Department of English

June 28, 1924

President E. D. Burton

Faculty Exchange

My dear Mr. Burton:

Mr. Mallery of the Correspondence-Study Department has asked my opinion on the desirability of changing the appointment of Dr. George L. Marsh from an annual to a permanent one, and has asked me to communicate my opinion to you.

I am familiar with Dr. Marsh's work in the Extension Study Department, and regard it as of exceptionally fine quality. Dr. Marsh has been a member of the University community for many years, and I suppose there is no doubt that he will continue to be with us in his present position during the rest of his active career. It therefore seems to me that it would be entirely proper that he should receive the recognition implied in giving to his appointment a more permanent character.

Yours very truly,

John W. Wainwright

JWW:JB

The University of Chicago
The Correspondence-Study Department

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

March 12, 1923

VALUE OF CORRESPONDENCE STUDY WORK/

A. To the Individual.

1. Makes possible the continuance of a program of study dropped because of ill health, home conditions, marriage, etc. (Anderson, Davenport, Hall)
2. Qualifies for particular vocations and positions, e.g. Law School, Medical School, Teaching, C.P.A., etc. (Ming)
3. Helps individuals to find themselves; e.g. (Alma Brown, Coleman).
4. Makes it possible for those holding responsible positions to become more efficient. (Rhoton, Eisenmenger, R , and missionaries).
5. Furnishes cultural opportunity (e.g. Dr. Marsh, Vondermehden).

B. To the University.

1. By furnishing the best kind of publicity
 - a. through those who have tried her wares.
 - b. through educationists--superintendents and principals and members of sister institutions who are called upon to act as supervisors of our extra-mural tests.
2. By sifting the less from the more competent and thus drawing a higher grade of students.
3. By increasing the body of alumni through enabling them to finish extra-murally degree requirements.
4. By enabling candidates for a higher degree to clear the way for residence study here, and so save both time and expense.
5. Through distinction it gained by introducing this method of work into the academic world and by maintaining it successfully for over thirty years.
6. By developing and perpetuating among us the missionary spirit in education.

C. To Education in General.

1. By maintaining high standards.
2. By making the resources of this University available the world round, and by encouraging other institutions to adopt correspondence study methods. (California, Minnesota, Kansas, Wisconsin, Indiana, Columbia, Michigan).

The University of Chicago
The Correspondence-Sending Department

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

March 15, 1922

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS FROM 1921

A. To the Individual.

1. Make possible the continuance of a program of study through means of all kinds, from conditions, savings, etc. (Anderson, University, Hall)
2. Facilities for particular vocations and positions, e.g. law school, medical school, teaching, U.S.A., etc. (King)
3. Make individuals so that themselves; e.g. (Aime Brown, Orleans)
4. Make it possible for those holding responsible positions to become more efficient. (Roth, Elmwood, B. and C. and C. (unpublished))
5. Various cultural opportunities (e.g. Dr. Kates, Vanderbilt)

B. To the University.

1. By furnishing the best kind of facilities
a. through those who have tried her ways.
b. through education—experience and practice and
members of other institutions who are called upon to act
as supervisors of our extra-curricular work.
c. by giving the best of the work completed and then having a
higher grade of students.
2. By increasing the body of alumni through enabling them to finish
extra-curricular college requirements.
3. By enabling students for a higher degree to clear the way for
advanced study here, and to save both time and expense.
4. Through distinction is gained by introducing this method of work
into the academic world and by maintaining it successfully for
over thirty years.
5. By developing and perpetuating among us the missionary spirit in
education.

C. To Education in General.

1. By establishing high standards.
2. By giving the resources of this University available to the world
round, and by encouraging other institutions to adopt similar
methods. (California, Minnesota, Kansas, Wisconsin,
Illinois, Columbia, Michigan).

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224008

The University of Chicago
The Colleges of Arts, Literature, and Science

September 20, 1923

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Dear President Burton:

Our legislation with regard to the taking of correspondence work by students in residence is as follows, (as stated in the Undergraduate Course Book, page 37):

"A resident student . . . may register for correspondence work only with the approval of his dean."

In years past the deans appear to have been somewhat too free in granting to resident students the privilege of thus taking correspondence courses.

In consequence President Judson made in a letter to Dean Robertson, dated May 20th, 1921, the ruling that an undergraduate student may not carry any correspondence work while in residence.

This ruling seems to Mr. Mallory and to me to involve undue hardship in certain cases.

The new staff of deans, if operating under the legislation quoted above, will be very careful to avoid excessive freedom in granting the privilege in question.

I shall therefore proceed, unless otherwise directed by you, upon the assumption that President Judson's ruling has lapsed, and that we may operate under the legislation quoted above.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest H. Wilkins

Dean of the Colleges.

President E. D. Burton,
The University of Chicago.

EHW:F

The University of Chicago

The College of Arts, Literature, and Science

September 20, 1933

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Dear President Wilson:

Our letter of the 14th instant with regard to the taking of correspondence work by students in residence is as follows. (as stated in the Undergraduate Course Book, page 27):

"A resident student . . . may

register for correspondence work only with the approval of his dean."

In your past the deans appear to have been somewhat reticent in granting to resident students the privilege of thus taking correspondence courses.

In consequence President Johnson made in a letter to Dean Robertson, dated May 20th, 1931, the ruling that an undergraduate student may not carry any correspondence work while in residence.

This ruling seems to Mr. Mallory and to me to involve undue hardship in certain cases.

The new staff of deans is operating under the legislation quoted above, will be very careful to avoid excessive freedom in granting the privilege in question.

I shall therefore proceed, unless otherwise directed by you, upon the assumption that President Johnson's ruling has lapsed, and that we may operate under the legislation quoted above.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest H. Wilson

Dean of the College.

President E. D. Burton,
The University of Chicago.

ENH:V

September 24, 1925

My dear Mr. Wilkins:

Your interpretation of the situation in respect to correspondence work by undergraduates, as stated in your letter of September 20, is correct and hereby approved.

Very truly yours,

Dean E. H. Wilkins
Faculty Exchange

EDB:HP

ED:HE

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The University of Chicago
The Correspondence-Study Department

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

March 20, 1924.

My dear President Burton:

Growing out of our conference yesterday I recommend that the official title of this Department be changed from CORRESPONDENCE-STUDY to HOME STUDY. Some of the reasons in favor of the change are that

- (1) "Home Study" is a shorter title and is more quickly understood;
- (2) it makes a stronger appeal on account of its connotations;
- (3) it is more manageable in our advertising;
- (4) it releases the word "correspondence" for use in letters.

I shall be glad if favorable action can be taken before our circular goes to press in June.

Yours truly,

H. Macey
Secretary.

President Ernest D. Burton
Faculty Exchange

The University of Chicago
The Correspondence Study Department

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

March 20, 1934.

My dear President Burton:

Growing out of our conference yesterday I recommend that the official title of this Department be changed from CORRESPONDENCE-STUDY to HOME STUDY. Some of the reasons in favor of this change are that

- (1) "Home Study" is a shorter title and is more easily understood;
- (2) it makes a stronger appeal on account of its connotations;
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- (4) it releases the word "correspondence" for use in letters.

I shall be glad if favorable action can be taken before our circular goes to press in June.

Yours truly,

Ernest D. Burton
Secretary

President Ernest D. Burton
Faculty Exchange

Uxi

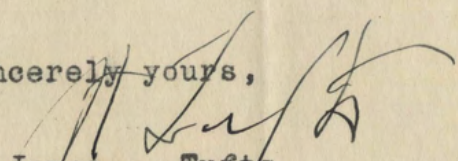
The University of Chicago
Office of the Vice-President and Dean
of Faculties

March 29, 1924

Mr. Mallory,
Faculty Exchange.
Dear Mr. Mallory:

With reference to the proposed change in the
title to "Home Study", what is the usage among other Universities
for similar departments?

Sincerely yours,


James H. Tufts

T:W *Prof Tufts:-*

*Most institutions call it, as we do, Correspondence
Study, but Columbia, as you see, has chosen Home-Study.
I think we're ^{old enough} big enough to make the change regardless if it con-
mines it in other respects. JH Mallory*

Ux1

The University of Chicago
Office of the Vice-President and Dean
of Faculties

March 29, 1934

Mr. Melior,

Faculty Exchange.

Dear Mr. Melior:

With reference to the proposed change in the
title to "Home Study", what is the usage among other Universities
for similar departments?

Sincerely yours,

James W. Telfer

W. W. Telfer

Most institutions call it, as far as I know, "Home Study".
But I am not sure, as you see, that I am sure. I am not
sure, but I am not sure, but I am not sure, but I am not sure.
I think we are, but I am not sure, but I am not sure, but I am not sure.

The University of Chicago
Office of the Vice-President and Dean
of Faculties

April 3, 1924

April 3, 1924
Uxi

Memorandum to the President:

You referred to me Mr. Mallory's suggestion of a change in the title of his Department from Correspondence Study to Home Study. I do not myself think there is very much choice in the matter. As you will see by Mr. Mallory's note, the term Correspondence Study is more widely used. Columbia uses Home Study. I think that there is scarcely enough difference between the implications of the two terms to make one very definitely superior to the other. Any change in title would require the sanction of the Board of Trustees, because the term Correspondence Study Department is used in Paragraphs III, XVII and perhaps in some other sections of the Statutes.

H. C. Tufts

The University of Chicago
Office of the Vice-President and Dean
of Faculties

April 3, 1934

Memorandum to the President:

You referred to me Mr. Malloy's suggestion

of a change in the title of his Department from

Correspondence Study to Home Study. I do not myself

think there is very much choice in the matter. As you

will see by Mr. Malloy's note, the term Correspondence

Study is more widely used. Columbia uses Home Study.

I think that there is scarcely enough difference between

the implications of the two terms to make one very

definitely superior to the other. Any change in title

would require the sanction of the Board of Trustees,

because the term Correspondence Study Department is used

in Paragraphs III, XVII and perhaps in some other sections

of the Statutes.

Handwritten signature

The University of Chicago
The Correspondence-Study Department

La Jolla, Calif.
~~CHICAGO, ILLINOIS~~
May 15, 1924

Professor James H. Tufts
Vice-President, University of Chicago

My dear Mr. Tufts:

Dean Filbey has recently written to me as follows:

"Further conference with Dean Tufts has resulted in authorization of supplementary payment for University College instruction during the Autumn and Winter quarters in accordance with your understanding. Dean Tufts agrees that this whole matter of salary basis for instruction under appointment in the Extension ^{Department} ~~Division~~ of the University should have special consideration, but so far this has not been done. Because of the fact that this adjustment is being made in a very informal fashion it should not be looked upon as establishing a precedent or as determining the University status of appointment in the Extension Department."

This language suggests that now may be a fitting time to lay before you - and through you before the President, if necessary - certain points regarding my University status that have long seemed to me to need attention, but which I have been slow to bring up because I have realized that they may seem small and personal in the midst of so much that is of greater importance to the University.

So far as I see, however, I cannot avoid making my case very personal, because I happen to be the only person engaged in a "full-time job" of giving instruction by correspondence in the University of Chicago; and this has been true, I believe, for more than twenty years. Nearly all who offer correspondence courses also give residence work. Several other persons who are not also on the residence staff offer correspondence courses; but I believe these other persons either are primarily connected with other institutions or give a comparatively small amount of correspondence work as a part-time activity. According to the Correspondence-Study Announcements for 1923-4 I am the only person of rank above assistant professor with the qualifying word "extension" at the beginning of my title.

Since my courses include "English 1," "English 40," and the series numbered 42-48 (courses which are among the most important prerequisites for graduate work in

The University of Chicago

The Correspondence-Study Department

La Jolla, Calif.
May 12, 1934

Professor James H. Tufts
Vice-President, University of Chicago

My dear Mr. Tufts:

Dean Kilbey has recently written to me as follows:

"Further conference with Dean Tufts has resulted in authorization of supplementary program for 'University Extension' during the summer and winter quarters in accordance with your understanding. Dean Tufts agrees that this whole matter of salary made for instruction under appointment in the Extension Department of the University should have special consideration, but so far this has not been done. Because of the fact that this adjustment is being made in a very informal fashion it should not be looked upon as establishing a precedent or as determining the University status of appointment in the Extension Department."

This language suggests that now may be a fitting time to lay before you - and through you before the President, if necessary - certain points regarding my University status that have long seemed to me to need attention, but which I have been slow to bring up because I have realized that they may seem small and personal in the midst of so much that is of greater importance to the University. So far as I see, however, I cannot avoid making my case very personal, because I happen to be the only person engaged in a "full-time job" of giving instruction by correspondence in the University of Chicago; and this has been true, I believe, for more than twenty years. Nearly all who offer correspondence courses also give residence work. Several other persons who are not also on the residence staff offer correspondence courses; but I believe these other persons either are primarily connected with other institutions or give a comparatively small amount of correspondence work as a part-time activity. According to the Correspondence-Study Announcements for 1933-4 I am the only person of rank above assistant professor with the qualifying word "extension" at the beginning of my title.

Since my courses include "English 1," "English 20," and the series numbered 43-48 (courses which are among the most important prerequisites for graduate work in

The University of Chicago
The Correspondence-Study Department

Dean Tufts 2

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

English literature), a very large number of my credits count toward degrees; yet according to the latest printed list I have seen of "Ruling Bodies" of the University I am not a member of any of the "faculties." Since my title was raised to professor last year, my name has appeared in the University Senate list, but that is the only "ruling body" I appear to belong to.

I would therefore raise the question if, in view of the extent to which credits in my courses are accepted toward degrees, it would not be appropriate for me to be recognized as a member of the faculties within whose provinces my courses fall. And inasmuch as nobody (except Mr. Mallory) has had more opportunity to be informed as to correspondence work than I, would it not be appropriate also for me to be a member of whatever "ruling body" has charge of correspondence work?

Returning to Mr. Filbey's letter, I am at a loss to see what fairness there could be in making compensation for University College work depend on academic rank in the case of persons in one division of the University, but not in another division. A distinction of this sort would seem to assume that the University might unworthily bestow its higher academic ranks in some departments of its work.

In general, then, I ask as full and complete recognition as my work entitles me to; but in spite of the fact that my situation is so different from that of others, I do not believe I am asking for purely personal legislation. Academic rank, actual residence, and full-time work by correspondence can, I should think, be made bases of a decision in general terms.

At present I am in California, but I expect to be back in Chicago during most of the summer. If conference on any of these matters should seem desirable, I shall be at your call any time after July 4. Meanwhile, if you should wish to write, please address me at 331 Fairview Avenue, Glendale, California.

Very respectfully yours,

George L. Marsh

The University of Chicago
The Correspondence Study Department

Dean Felt's
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

English literature), a very large number of my credits count toward degrees; yet according to the latest printed list I have seen of "Rising Bodies" of the University I am not a member of any of the "faculties." Since my title was raised to professor last year, my name has appeared in the University Senate list, but that is the only "rising body" I appear to belong to.

I would therefore raise the question as to the extent to which credits in my courses are accepted toward degrees, it would not be appropriate for me to be recognized as a member of the faculties within whose provinces my courses fall. And inasmuch as nobody (except Mr. Malloy) has had more opportunity to be informed as to correspondence work than I, would it not be appropriate also for me to be a member of whatever "rising body" has charge of correspondence work?

Returning to Mr. Wilby's letter, I am at a loss to see what fairness there could be in making compensation for University College work depend on academic rank in the case of persons in one division of the University, but not in another division. A distinction of this sort would seem to assume that the University might unworthily bestow its higher academic rank in some departments of its work.

In general, then, I ask as full and complete recognition as my work entitles me to; but in spite of the fact that my situation is no different from that of

others, I do not believe I am asking for purely personal legislation. Academic rank, actual residence, and full-time work by correspondence can, I should think, be made bases of a decision in general terms.

At present I am in California, but I expect to be back in Chicago during most of the summer. If conference on any of these matters should seem desirable, I shall be at your call any time after July 4. Meanwhile, if you should wish to write, please address me at 381 Tisbury Avenue, Glendale, California.

Very respectfully yours,

Harold A. Wilby

The University of Chicago

Department of English

May 20, 1924

Mr. James H. Tufts
Faculty Exchange.

Dear Mr. Tufts:

Mr. George L. Marsh has written to me in regard to a question which he is discussing with you and Dean Filbey. I should think that as Mr. Marsh's status as professor has been recognized by the inclusion of his name in the list of members of the University Senate he is entitled to receive pay in University College on the basis of that rank. The point that he makes, that any effort to pay him on a lower basis would seem to assume that the University might unworthily bestow its higher academic ranks in some departments of its work, appears to me to be well taken.

Yours very truly,

JMM:IL

John M. Manly

The University of Chicago

Department of English

May 20, 1934

Mr. James H. Tuttle
Faculty Exchange

Dear Mr. Tuttle:

Mr. George L. Marsh has written to me in regard to a question which he is discussing with you and Dean Tibbey. I should think that as Mr. Marsh's status as professor has been recognized by the inclusion of his name in the list of members of the University Senate he is entitled to receive pay in University College on the basis of that rank. The point that he makes, that any effort to pay him on a lower basis would seem to assume that the University might undervalue his higher academic rank in some department of its work, appears to me to be well taken.

Yours very truly,

JHM:II

John M. Marsh

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Board of Trustees

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
ELLIS AVENUE AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET

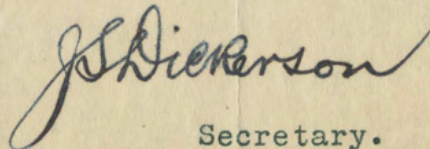
May 21, 1924

Mr. J. H. Tufts,
Faculty Exchange.

Dear Mr. Tufts:

President Burton has asked me to request you to notify Mr. Filbey concerning the action taken in the case of Mr. George L. Marsh. Mr. Marsh, as you will remember, is a Professor in the Extension Department and according to regulations and precedent is not entitled to receive compensation for service done for University College except in accordance with compensation given to non-faculty persons. However, as somebody promised Mr. Marsh compensation for work done during the Autumn and Winter Quarters for University College that he should be paid as if he were a Professor on the University Faculties, the Committee on Instruction and Equipment voted to stand by the promise made to him although unauthorized. It was decided to put on record, however, the fact that Extension Professors are not to be regarded as members of the Faculty in computing their compensation for work done for University College.

Yours very truly,


Secretary.

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Board of Trustees

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
5401 AVENUE AND WEST SEVENTH STREET

May 21, 1924

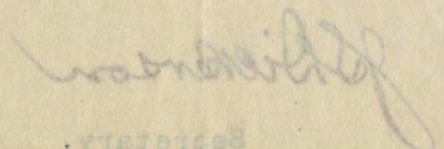
Mr. L. H. Tuttle,

Faculty Exchange.

Dear Mr. Tuttle:

President Burton has asked me to request you to notify Mr. Wilbey concerning the action taken in the case of Mr. George L. Marsh, Mr. Marsh, as you will remember, is a Professor in the Extension Department and according to regulations and precedent is not entitled to receive compensation for service done for University College except in accordance with compensation given to non-faculty persons. However, as somebody promised Mr. Marsh compensation for work done during the Autumn and Winter quarters for University College that he should be paid as if he were a Professor on the University faculties, the Committee on Instruction and Equipment voted to stand by the promise made to him although unauthorized. It was decided to put on record, however, the fact that Extension Professors are not to be regarded as members of the faculty in computing their compensation for work done for University College.

Yours very truly,


Secretary.