

The University of Chicago

OFFICE OF THE HEALTH OFFICER

7 152
April 23, 1918.

Chicago, April 25, 1918
President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:-

Dear Dr. Reed:
This morning I visited Scrinevas, the Hindu student who has been in the Presbyterian Hospital since October. I found him considerably worse than when I saw him last. I then talked with Dr. Sippy who now has charge of his case and was told that they had been completely puzzled by it and still had no definite idea of what the trouble was although stereoscopic plates made recently indicate some abnormality in the lungs which is similar to a miliary form of tuberculosis. When he was first ill there was no evidence of tuberculosis nor do they have anything that would definitely establish such a diagnosis now. Dr. Sippy tells me there is no hope of his recovery.

Respectfully yours,

Dudley B. Reed.

DER-B

The University of Chicago

OFFICE OF THE HEALTH OFFICER

April 23, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:-

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Hindu student who has been in the Presbyterian
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ably worse than when I saw him last. I then
talked with Dr. Shippey who now has charge of his
case and was told that they had been completely
puzzled by it and still had no definite idea of
what the trouble was although stereoscopic
plates made recently indicate some abnormality
in the lungs which is similar to a military form
of tuberculosis. When he was first ill there
was no evidence of tuberculosis nor do they have
anything that would definitely establish such a
diagnosis now. Dr. Shippey tells me there is no
hope of his recovery.

Respectfully yours,

Frederick B. Cook

DBR-B

Chicago, April 25, 1918

Dear Dr. Reed:

Thanks for your note of the 23d inst.
relating to the Hindu student. I am greatly distressed
about the matter.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Dudley B. Reed
The University of Chicago

Chicago, April 28, 1918

Dear Dr. Reed:

Thanks for your note of the 25th inst.
relating to the Hindu student. I am greatly distressed
about the matter.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Dudley B. Reed
The University of Chicago

J Sippy

Chicago, May 9, 1918

Dear Dr. Billings:

We have a Hindu student who has been in the Presbyterian Hospital since, I think, last September. B. W. He is in charge of Dr. Sippy, who of course has been able to give little time to the case, owing to excessive war work. Apparently it has not been possible to diagnose the case as yet. The best they can say is recently that they think he has miliary tuberculosis of the lungs: this in addition to whatever else was the cause of the very serious condition. There seems to be little hope of any successful turn of the disease, whatever it may be. His Indian friends are wondering whether, inasmuch as the present staff have admitted their inability to diagnose the case, it would not be well to transfer the patient to some other physician. If you are coming back to Chicago pretty soon, as I hear a rumor may be the case, I am wondering whether you would

J. S. Sippy

Chicago, May 9, 1918

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consent to take up the matter and give me your advice.
The University feels responsible for the young man, as he
is one of our students who is here on leave from the govern-
ment of his own country in India.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Frank Billings
Surgeon General's Office
Washington, D. C.

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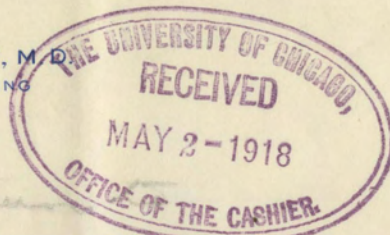
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Dr. Frank Billings
Surgeon General's Office
Washington, D. C.

BERTRAM W. SIPPY, M.D.
PEOPLES GAS BUILDING
CHICAGO



April 29, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Information
noted by
J. J. M. 5/2/18

Dear President Judson:

Because of the very great increase in my work at the Hospital during the past several months, it is now only exceptional that I am able to go to my office. The receipt of your very kind letter regarding the Hindu student was thereby delayed. I tried to reach you by telephone Saturday afternoon. I trust you may pardon me if I write you a brief summary of the case.

When he first entered the hospital the disorder appeared to be a straightforward general infection following a slight wound on the palmar surface of his hand. Numerous blood cultures have been made without revealing an invading microorganism. However, it is not unusual for blood cultures to be negative under such conditions. Cultures both aerobic and anaerobic from various foci where infection had become localized have shown no growth of microorganisms. In low grade general infections negative results are not unusual. Syphilitic and malarial infections were early excluded.

For many weeks the negative physical and bacteriologic findings, together with his apparently good resisting powers, made us hopeful that he would overcome the infection. You undoubtedly know that as yet exceedingly few specific remedies are at our disposal for the control of general infections subsequent to the systemic invasion of the infective agent. Diphtheria and Malaria are striking examples of systemic infections that may be eradicated by specific remedies.

As time went on and he did not recover from his general infection the fact that he was a Hindu raised anew the question as to whether he might not have some peculiar tropical disorder, the manifestations of which were unfamiliar to us. Such a possibility was freely discussed shortly after he entered the hospital. The long period of time that he had been in this country prior to the first manifestation of illness would exclude nearly all of the tropical diseases. It was rather improbable that any one of the few remaining tropical diseases thus not excluded was present. Notwithstanding the negative cultural results, it was much more probable that he had a general systemic infection from some common variety of microorganism of such low activity as to render its growth on artificial media impossible.

April 29, 1918.



HERBAM W. SIPPY, M.D.
RECEIVED
MAY 2-1918
OFFICE OF THE CASHIER
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO

President Harry Pratt Johnson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

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BERTRAM W. SIPPY, M.D.
PEOPLES GAS BUILDING
CHICAGO

During the past two months evidence of a gradual invasion of the lungs by a miliary process has developed. The most common miliary process invading lung tissue is tuberculosis. The development of such miliary process as is clearly present in the lungs very materially lessens his chances of recovery. Until recently sputum has been scanty. In miliary tuberculosis, if the tubercle bacilli invade the lung tissue through the medium of the circulating blood, tubercle bacilli in the sputum may be absent until the process breaks down. Despite diligent search, as yet none has been found.

While he has been on my service at the hospital, my associates Drs. Brown, Drennan, and my brother, Dr. A.F. Sippy, have had the case under daily supervision. However, I have examined him many times and we have all discussed the case so frequently that I am informed as to the progress of the disease. At all times it has been apparent that the poor fellow had a general or systemic infection. As time went on it became apparent that the type of organism was not demonstrable by approved cultural methods. In addition to blood cultures repeatedly made by the men on my service, two experts on blood culture, Drs. Gaarde and Mc Bride, on several occasions employed their time and the most careful cultural methods failed to reveal the organism. As previously stated, it is not unusual for blood and other cultures to fail to show the microorganism causing a systemic general infection.

You state in your letter: " The disease seems very obscure in its nature". I trust the obscurity lies in details of lesser importance from the standpoint of rendering efficient service in eradicating the disease. It would seem that there can be little or no obscurity attending the essential character of the disorder. It has been recognized that the nature of his disorder is one of general or systemic infection. It has been believed that primarily the infection was a wound infection. It would seem that the obscurity regarding the nature of the case is confined largely to our lack of knowledge relative to the exact type of microorganism that is causing the general infection. In the present state of medical science only relatively few systemic infections are directly, or to any considerable degree indirectly, controllable by specific remedies. It is not likely that the disorder of the Hindu is one amenable to specific measures. It is therefore exceedingly probable that with full knowledge of the type of microorganism causing the infection we would be no more able to eradicate the disease than we have been.

During the past two months evidence of a gradual invasion of the lungs by a military process has developed. The most common military process invading lung tissue is tuberculosis. The development of such military process as is clearly present in the lungs very materially lessens his chances of recovery. Until recently sputum has been scanty. In military tuberculosis, if the tubercle bacilli invade the lung tissue through the medium of the circulating blood, tubercle bacilli in the sputum may be absent until the process breaks down. Despite diligent search, as yet none has been found.

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BERTRAM W. SIPPY, M.D.
PEOPLES GAS BUILDING
CHICAGO

A few weeks ago Dr. Herrick went over the case and we again discussed it at some length Saturday. Together we studied the recent X-Ray plates of the lungs. Recently I have directed my internes to a renewed study of the sputum, which has become more abundant. Of late the development of physical findings has rendered it possible that systemic infection from Blastomycetes may be present. Dr. Ormsby has had, perhaps, the greatest experience in the diagnosis of that disorder of any one in this country or elsewhere. I shall have him see the case with me. The negative cultures at all times has heretofore rendered such diagnosis improbable. For some time we have felt that it was improbable that anyone would be able to unearth anything that could be of practical value in the treatment of the case. The gradual invasion of the lungs has rendered the outlook exceedingly gloomy for the poor fellow. Dr. Herrick has been unable to do much more than concur in our interpretation of the case: namely, that he has a general or systemic infection. Dr. Herrick is also of the opinion that a miliary process exists in the lungs and that such process is most likely tuberculosis.

It may be that we have overlooked something of importance. If we have I shall not plead extenuating circumstances. Perhaps I might, however, be entitled to do so. Since last July the following well-trained medical men, who were then devoting their entire time to my medical work at the Presbyterian and Washington Boulevard Hospitals and my private office on Michigan Avenue, have voluntarily entered the medical service of our Government: Drs. Ralph Brown, L.C. Gatewood, Wm. Stutsman, Gilbert Brereton, and James Hunter. None of these full-time men had been with me for a period of less than two years. Dr. Ralph Brown had been with me full time for eight years; Dr. L.C. Gatewood for four years. Their places have been filled by ex-internes of my service. Dr. Drennan, Dr. A.F. Sippy and I, however, have had to bear the brunt of the work. At the same time the work has increased and the time necessarily devoted to teaching has increased. I have also been the medical member of our local Exemption Board. My brother is a member of an Advisory Board.

I appreciate the spirit in which you have generously placed the funds of the University at our disposal for the purpose of securing help. May I report to you after seeing the case with Dr. Ormsby, relative to the possibility of Blastomycosis ?

Yours very respectfully,

B.W. Sippy *WBS*
(Signed by Dr. Drennan)

A few weeks ago Dr. Herrick went over the case and we again discussed it at some length Saturday. Together we studied the recent X-Ray plates of the lungs. Recently I have directed my interest to a renewed study of the spectrum which has become more abundant. Of late the development of physical findings has rendered it possible that systemic infection from elastomycosis may be present. Dr. Ormsby has had, perhaps, the greatest experience in the diagnosis of that disorder of any one in this country or elsewhere. I shall have to see the case with me. The negative cultures at all times has rendered such diagnosis impossible. For some time we have felt that it was impossible that anyone would be able to unearth anything that could be of practical value in the treatment of the case. The gradual invasion of the lungs has rendered the outlook exceedingly gloomy for the poor fellow. Dr. Herrick has been unable to do much more than concur in our interpretation of the case; namely, that he has a general or systemic infection. Dr. Herrick is also of the opinion that a military process exists in the lungs and that such process is most likely tuberculous.

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Yours very respectfully,

W. Sippy
Wm. Stutman

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
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 day message. 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
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
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If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

1608 E. 53rd St., Phone Midway 4321

101CHOM12

CE CENTRALIA ILLINOIS 255PM APL 29-18

PRESIDENT HARRY PRATT JUDSON

#101

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO ILL.

LETTER REGARDING HINDU STUDENT WILL BE MAILED YOU TODAY BY MY STENOGRAPHER

B W SIPPY

333P

RECEIVED AT

GRATT JUDSON
UNIVERSITY OF

BE MAILED YOU TODAY BY MY

Chicago, April 30, 1918

Dear Dr. Sippy:

Thank you very much for your detailed statement under date of the 25th inst. relating to our Hindu student. Please understand that my question in the matter had no implication of being at all dissatisfied with the treatment or with any who have handled the case. I know of course the entire situation. A special point is that I want to be in a position to report to the government of his province in India that everything possible has been done in the case, and if you should think best to call in some medical men for consultation outside of those who have handled the case, I think it would strengthen me in that report. I don't believe anything can be done in the matter. I am afraid the poor fellow is doomed.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Bertram W. Sippy
Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago

Chicago, April 30, 1918

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Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Dr. Bertram W. Sippy
Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago

7

Chicago, April 24, 1918

Dear Dr. Sippy:

I am worried about the case of that Hindu student who has been under your care for some time. The disease seems to be very obscure in its nature. If you think best to have a consultation with anybody in the country the University will be responsible for expenses. I trust that you will pardon this suggestion, but the young man is very far from home, and it seems most distressing.

With sincere regards, I am,

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Dr. Bertram G. Sippy
122 S. Michigan Boul., Chicago

Chicago, April 24, 1918

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Dr. Bertram G. Sippy
122 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

7 16
DR. WILBER E. POST
1405 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING
CHICAGO

May 1, 1919.

Dear Dr. Judson:

7-16
The enclosed letter comes from Mr. Camp and I am sending you also a copy of the letter which I wrote to him following the meeting of the National Committee on Physical Education at which I had the privilege of representing Mr. Camp.

Very truly yours,

7-16
Enclosures (2)

Wilber Post

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Office of the President,
The University of Chicago, Chicago.

DR. WILBERT E. MORT
1808 PEARSONS GAS BUILDING
CHICAGO

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Very truly yours,

Walter Dill Scott

Enclosures (2)

Mr. Harry Pratt Johnson,
Office of the President,
The University of Chicago, Chicago.

WALTER CAMP,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

April 28, 1919

Dr. Wilber E Post,
1405 Peoples Gas Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor Post:

I have yours of the 23d, with enclosures, as stated,
and I thank you for returning them to me.

I do hope that if either you or Dr. Judson are in
the east at any time, you will give me the
pleasure of entertaining you here at luncheon or dinner.

Again thanking you for your assistance in this work,
believe me

Yours very truly,

Walter Camp

WC/McK

WALTER CAMP,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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WC/MCK

C O P Y

DR. WILBER E. POST

1405 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING
CHICAGO

April 18, 1919.

Mr. Walter Camp,
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Mr. Camp:

On April ninth I was duly received as your representative at the conference of the National Committee on Physical Education. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Mr. Calkins and a Dr. Small of Washington, D.C. The meeting was entirely taken up by the discussion of the pros and cons of a resolution supporting a bill that three of these men have framed and which will be sponsored in Congress by Senator Hoar. One man, W. B. Owen, whom I know, was given ten minutes in which to talk. The others including representatives of the Public Health Service and the War College, were confined to two minutes. After Owen's ten minute talk the chairman explained that he was given ten minutes because he represented a one hundred million dollar bill that would be introduced into Congress. In my turn I said that I would take my cue from the one hundred million dollar member, but that I represented Mr. Camp of New Haven and if the one hundred million dollar member represented about twenty-five million school children in the United States, Mr. Camp represented the other seventy-five million people who are actually bearing the burdens of the Nation and whose health must be cared for. In brief, that represents my attitude toward the whole conference. They have made an educational affair out of physical education without considering that it is really a public health affair, and that it should be coordinated with the general health program. Apparently they have considered physical education as a separate line of National life that should be cared for by Congress independently of all other things. Mr. Owens himself believes that this is the wrong position and that such a bill should not be introduced until it is properly correlated to other National programs. Finally, I think it does not take into consideration the very thing that you have touched in our National life and that is the physical training of our adult citizens.

I left the various pamphlets but of course, I had so brief a time to talk that effectiveness was sacrificed to a considerable extent.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wilber E. Post.

April 18, 1919.

COPY
DR. WILBER E. POST
1408 PEOPLE'S GAS BUILDING
CHICAGO

Mr. Walter Camp,
New Haven, Conn.
My dear Mr. Camp:

On April 18th I was duly received by your representative at the conference of the National Committee on Physical Education. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Mr. E. C. Smith of Washington, D.C. The meeting was entirely taken up by the discussion of the pros and cons of a resolution supporting a bill that three of these men have framed and which will be considered in Congress by Senator Hoar. One man, Mr. B. Owen, whom I know, was given ten minutes in which to talk. The others including representatives of the Public Health Service and the War College, were confined to two minutes. After Owen's ten minute talk the chairman explained that he was given two minutes because he represented a one hundred million dollar bill that would be introduced into Congress. In my turn I said that I would take my one from the one hundred million dollar member, but that I represented Mr. Camp of New Haven and if the one hundred million dollar member represented about twenty-five million school children in the United States, Mr. Camp represented the other seventy-five million people who are actually bearing the burden of the Nation and whose health must be cared for. In brief, that represents my attitude toward the whole conference. They have made an educational affair out of physical education without considering that it is really a public health affair, and that it should be coordinated with the general health program. Apparently they have considered physical education as a separate line of National life that should be cared for by Congress independent of all other things. Mr. Owen himself believes that this is the wrong position and that such a bill should not be introduced until it is properly correlated to other National programs. Finally, I think it does not take into consideration the very thing that you have touched in our National life and that is the physical training of our adult citizens.

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Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wilber E. Post.

Chicago, May 5, 1919

My dear Dr. Post:

Thanks for your note of the 1st inst. with enclosed correspondence with Walter Camp. This hundred million dollar bill I know something about, and I devoutly trust that it will not pass. There certainly ought to be a general program for health, and that should be a part of any movement undertaken by the national government in the direction of physical education. The fact is, these people behind the educational bill haven't any coherent policy at all excepting to get their hands in the national treasury. They are honest enough, but mistaken, I think.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Wilber E. Post
1405 Peoples Gas Bldg.
Chicago

Chicago, May 8, 1919

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Dr. Wilber R. Post
1408 Peoples Gas Bldg.
Chicago

President Burton

The University of Chicago

OFFICE OF
THE MEDICAL ADVISER OF WOMEN

June 1, 1923

Mr. Goodspeed:

I am enclosing a copy of my letter of April 4th to President Burton.

I have tried to do the necessary work in the Medical Office the past two summers on the basis of two hours a day, and have found it impossible to handle the situation adequately. As you will note in the enclosed letter there are about twice as many entering students in the summer quarter as in the fall. It is difficult to understand why the University plans for a Medical Adviser in the summer who gives only half as much time as is given during the year. The enclosed report explains that the work with the summer student differs from that with the student who can be supervised an entire year.

If the University is to offer health instruction and opportunity which is at all comparable with what it offers in other departments it is necessary to have time for individual conference with a large proportion of the thousand or more entering students. Timely health suggestions, in many cases, make it possible for students who are already over fatigued to carry their academic work with profit, and return to their teaching in the fall better able to do their work physically, mentally and nervously.

The following paragraph is copied from the Report of the Medical Adviser for Summer 1922:

"During the 1st term the Medical Adviser spent three to three and one-half hours per day in the office, although two hours was all that the University planned for. Even with this added time it was impossible to see and advise anywhere near the number of students who needed individual health instruction. The summer students when interested at all are much more appreciative and make more practical application of health suggestions than do the younger students of usual college years"

I hope that this presentation of the situation has explained the very vital need of longer hours for the Medical Adviser in the Summer quarter.

Yours sincerely,

Marion Owsley Cole, M.D.
Assistant Medical Adviser

MC/MV

June 1, 1933

Mr. Goodspeed:

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Burton.

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departments it is necessary to have time for individual conferences
with a large proportion of the thousand or more entering students.
Timely health suggestions, in many cases, make it possible for
students who are already over-fatigued to carry their studies
work with profit and return to their teaching in the fall better
able to do their work physically, mentally and nervously.

The following paragraph is copied from the Report of the
Medical Adviser for Summer 1933:
"During the last term the Medical Adviser spent three to three
and one-half hours per day in the office. Although two hours was
all that the University planned for. Even with this added time
it was impossible to see and advise anywhere near the number of
students who needed individual health instruction. The summer
students when interested at all are much more appreciative and
make more practical application of health suggestions than do
the younger students of usual college years."

I hope that this presentation of the situation has explained
the very vital need of longer hours for the Medical Adviser in
the summer quarter.

Yours sincerely,

William O. Carey, M.D.
Assistant Medical Adviser

WOC/v

COPY

April 4, 1923

President Ernest DeWitt Burton,
Office of the President.
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Burton:

During the year, the aim for the Medical Office in Ida Noyes Hall has been to give the student a "health point of view", to help her to realize that health is her first asset and that without it everything else diminishes in value. By "health" we do not mean "not sick in bed", but the ability to do one's work with joy, without nervous tension or undue fatigue. This is possible for those without organic defect, who so plan their sleeping and waking hours that adequate rest, food, exercise and recreation find a place mid the real work of the day.

Repeated conferences with students are required to convince them of the real value of such a standard of health to the extent that the student is willing to make what superficially appear to be sacrifices, to put the standard to practical use. Those students, however, who cooperate in carrying out a health program readily see its value.

The same aim for health should be carried out in the summer quarter. It is especially important to inspire the summer student with health ideals because in most cases the older student appreciates the difficulty of living without them, and is able in her position as teacher, throughout the year, to pass them on to others. I believe the most satisfactory way of acquiring the result is by individual conference with the student. The Health Talks given last summer were appreciated by those who heard them, but they were attended by entirely too small a number of students because of conflicting work or other University lectures. To make any approach to an adequate handling of the summer situation, there should be a Medical Adviser and an Assistant Medical Adviser on the same basis as during the year.

In the past the medical staff has been cut in half for the summer quarter. In the summer of 1922, 1113 entering students were examined at the beginning of the first term.

COPY

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In the past the medical staff has been out in half for the summer quarter. In the summer of 1932, 1113 entering students were examined at the beginning of the first term.

while in the fall of 1922, 549 entering students were examined. Thus there are more students to handle in the summer quarter. The work also must be done with greater promptness than during the year when it is possible to supervise the student for three quarters instead of five or ten weeks. It seems obvious that if any health work is to be done, if the Medical Office is to accomplish more than routine inspection of the students, it is necessary to have a minimum force of a Medical Adviser and one Assistant to handle the situation. Even with such a program both Medical Advisers will necessarily spend considerable extra time in the office during the first two weeks of the term.

Very truly yours,

MC/MV

Assistant Medical Adviser.

Medical Adviser Summer 1921-1922.

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Very truly yours,

Assistant Medical Adviser.

MC/MA

Medical Adviser Summer 1931-1933.

DR. WILBER E. POST
1405 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING
CHICAGO

01310

M8

July 9, 1923.

President E. D. Burton,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Burton:

Miss Dyson is in my opinion a thoroughly competent, well-trained nurse with much experience, a hard worker, reliable and high personal ideals. For a long time she was with the late Mrs. Swift. I understand she gave excellent satisfaction.

The nurse now engaged in the campus dormitories seems to disqualify herself when she claims physical inability or unwillingness to meet reasonable demands of the position. I should like to know how much she has to do and what she does, her attitude of cooperation with the health administration, and her efficiency in the past.

Two nurses at the University are undoubtedly needed. This will be especially true if the examination of non-academic employees is established under the health officer of the University.

Regarding Dr. Reed's efficiency. I had a discussion with Dr. Jordan recently. Also, previously, when making a survey of health conditions of the University I took pains to form an opinion. I would grade him fair. Dr. Jordan would grade him higher, I think. The limitations of his present position have probably inhibited his best effort and enthusiasm. I refer to - 1. Mr. Stagg has jealously dominated even health questions relative to athletics. 2. The physical culture department for women has been strongly inclined to independence. 3. A comprehensive program for health matters among the students has seemed impossible as affairs have been arranged. Perhaps all these could have been overcome if Dr. Reed had had A No. 1 ideas and force. But someday the organization might be adjusted to help.

There is a great opportunity for our University to develop a distinct advance in instruction in health matters for all students, including recreation for the general student body, prevention of common ills, control of program of living and general conservation of health. To bring this about there would be needed:

1. A Chief Health Officer who has the ideas, training and ability.
2. The centralization of authority for the whole student body in that officer, under the general control of the Committee on Health and Sanitation of the Faculty.

Probably this cannot be done so long as Mr. Stagg is here. Also, when we are ready to begin such a program a survey for the right health officer should be made. (Walter Camp, formerly of Yale, Dr. Raycroft

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DR. WILBER E. POST
1405 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING
CHICAGO

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2

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For the present, then, I would say:

1. Miss Dyson should be first class.
Salary suggested satisfactory.
2. Two nurses are needed. Definition of duties should be subject to revision from time to time.
3. Dr. Reed probably satisfactory. Needs authority centralized in him.
4. Dr. Ortmayer's report very interesting and good. The recommendation in last paragraph excellent for undergraduates - An important part in such a general plan on health matters as suggested above.

Very truly yours,

Wilber E. Post.

WEP/H

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There is a great opportunity for our University to develop a distinct advance in instruction in health matters for all students, including recreation for the general student body, prevention of common ills, control of program of living and general conservation of health. To bring this about there would be needed:

1. A Chief Health Officer who has the ideas, training and ability.
2. The centralization of authority for the whole student body in that officer, under the general control of the Committee on Health and Recreation of the Faculty.

Probably this cannot be done so long as Mr. Stagg is here. Also, when we are ready to begin such a program a survey for the right health officer should be made. (Walter Camp, formerly of Yale, Dr. Maycroft

of Princeton, and a Dr. [unclear] would all be available advisors.

For the present, then, I would say:

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Very truly yours,

William B. Post

WBP/H

Return to Pres. Office
Healdt
Survivor

COPY

Sent from PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

JAN 29 1924

to *Dean W. Allen*

Upon return send to FILES

Received files JAN 31 1924

August 9, 1923

President Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Burton:

Thank you for your letter of recent date expressing appreciation of my small gift to the manuscript fund. It will be impossible for me ever to repay my debt to the University in any adequate way.

At your request I submit a plan for Recreational hours, such as is in practice at Bryn Mawr, according to student report. I believe it might be conceived in some such way as the following:

1. Recreational opportunities should be available and open to all students, men and women, graduate and undergraduate alike.
2. In order to foster the spirit of recreation, a certain amount should be required during the first two years of undergraduate life at least.
3. The hours from 3:30 to 5:30 or 4:00 to 5:30 Monday to Friday inclusive might be set aside for recreation. During this period libraries, classes, laboratories, etc. would be closed to undergraduates.
4. The Recreation should be a combination of physical and artistic activities. For the first two years three days of the five might well be given over to physical activity (taking the place of the four required periods of physical culture at present in existence) and two days to social or artistic activities.
5. The Recreational activities should have a wide range, such as: the present physical culture activities, dramatic, musical, social dancing and games, literary, social service, civic, etc. Any amount of expansion, consistent with the primary object, might occur in this program.
6. The staff for these activities could be chosen from the present special University departments of drama, public speaking, physical culture, etc. and might well be enlarged from other departments of the University by recruiting instructors who have the spirit of recreation, ability and enjoyment of activity, though not the special training.
7. The whole plan to be adopted for its wholesome effect on academic life, to develop a broader physical, social, and academic efficiency, to put into undergraduate and graduate work a joy, which hurry, too close application, and lack of outlook are apt to reduce to a minus quantity.

Yours very sincerely,

Marie Ortmayer

*Original copy locked in Mr. Jones
desk 1-29-24 F.H.G.*

COPY

Sent from PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

JAN 20 1934

When return sent to FILES

JAN 31 1934

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Yours very sincerely,

Charles (Stanger)

Original copy filed in Mr. Johnson
1-29-34 J.B.



OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

IN REPLYING
ADDRESS THE SURGEON GENERAL
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF
THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON

335304

October 16, 1923.

Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton,
Acting President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Doctor Burton:

(1) The Public Health Service is writing to inform you of recent developments in the field of public health education and to request you kindly to send information regarding progress in your university.

(2) Recently the Service, at the suggestion of the Advisory Committee on the Education of Sanitarians, sent an inquiry to the employees of all official health departments of the United States, to public health nurses, and to practicing physicians in five states in an effort to determine what demand there might be for supplemental academic training. The responses indicate a much greater demand than was anticipated. Approximately 1,000 employees of health departments, 1,000 public health nurses, and 2,000 practicing physicians (including only those in five states) indicated that they could probably attend an institute if it is not held too far from their homes. Inclosed is a tabulation of the replies. Acting upon this demand for additional training, the Service is proposing the establishment of public health summer schools at four or five of the leading universities of the country.

(3) Your attention is also invited to the present situation in nursing education. There are now 12,000 public health nurses; they are graduate nurses who have had special training in public health work, about 20 per cent having had their training in sixteen graduate schools. Inclosed is a list of these schools. According to the recent report of the Committee on Nursing Education, at least 50,000 public health nurses are needed for the present population. The number of nurses will likely continue to increase, and it is doubtful whether the present number of schools for public health nurses will be adequate unless some of them are considerably enlarged.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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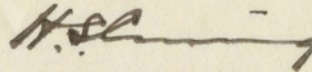
Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton - #2

(4) As a result of recent interest in public health education, there have been established during the last few years, in addition to two new schools of public health, various departments, curricula and professorships in this field. I am sending you for your information a list of the schools, departments and curricula now established, together with a condensed report of courses now in existence and courses planned by various universities, also a recent announcement issued by the University of Michigan.

✓ (5) I would be very glad indeed to learn of any steps you may have taken during the past year in the extension of public health education. Will you kindly send me the announcement of your medical school and of such other schools in your university as may offer courses in sanitary engineering, public health statistics, public health nursing and other subjects helpful in the broad training of public health officers, public health nurses and other sanitarians?

✓ (6) I would be particularly glad to know whether you have considered it desirable to bring together into a single announcement a descriptive list of all courses in the field of public health.

Very truly yours,



H. S. Cumming,
Surgeon General.

Incls.
HHM:ENW

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Inclos.
HHS:MMW

Health Service

The University of Chicago
Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology

M8
335609

November 22nd, 1923

President Ernest D. Burton
President's Office

Dear President Burton:

I am enclosing a copy of the minority report
of the Committee appointed by the Administrative Board to
consider vaccination of graduate students. I regret that
the Administrative Board took no action on this matter.

Yours very truly,

Edwin O. Jordan
Edwin O. Jordan

EOJ:LA

M8
335609
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Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology

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