

INTRODUCTION OF THE ORATOR.

The University is favored to-day in the

presence of His Excellency, the Brazilian
Ambassador to the United States as Convoca-
tion Orator. His country is unique in the
Americas. It is the home of the country-
men of Prince Henry the Navigator, of Vasco
da Gama, and of Camoes. For many years
it was a monarchy in the midst of republics.
It has had few revolutions, and all of
them bloodless. It has a vast area of
virgin soil and forest, whose possibilities
for the development of wealth and an af-
fording homes for a great population are
unmatched in the world. Brazil has more
unknown lands than Africa, and in total
area is greater than the United States.

The Ambassador comes of a family of states-

men, being in the fourth generation to hold
Speck von Sternburg, Imperial German Ambassador to the
high public station. Entering politics
was in recognition of brilliant diplomatic services, no
devoted to the abolition of slavery, he saw
his own country alone, but especially in the direction
his cause triumphant, and that, too, without
standing between the German Empire and the United States
shedding blood. A scholar, his studies
this worthy end the Ambassador was enabled to render
of Camoens bid fair to open to our people
He has passed away, and in his German home to-day his
a new field of literary delight. The un-
earth. His memory will long be green in this country
broken friendship between Brazil and the
will rise. Among the latter were Professors
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INTERCHANGE OF PROFESSORS WITH GERMANY.

On March 22d the University conferred the degree of LL. D. on Baron Speck von Sternburg, Imperial German Ambassador to the United States. This was in recognition of brilliant diplomatic service, not for the benefit of his own country alone, but especially in the direction of a closer understanding between the German Empire and the United States of America. Toward this worthy end the Ambassador was enabled to render invaluable service. He has passed away, and in his German home to-day his body is consigned to earth. His memory will long be green in this country. In his honor all will rise.

Among the latter were Professors A. W. Small and C. R. Henderson of the University Faculty. This course was eminently successful. For the coming year a similar course is planned. A further undertaking of the Society is more directly connected with the University. The Board of Trustees will be asked at its next meeting to extend a formal invitation to Professor Ernst Daeuill of the University of Kiel to lecture in the University of Chicago during the autumn quarter on subjects connected with American history; and at the same time to authorize Professor John Manly, Head of the Department of English in the University, to accept the invitation of the Prussian Government to lecture during the winter quarter in the University of Göttingen. In neither case is it the thought that the lectures given shall be popular in character. Professor Manly will carry to Göttingen simply some results of American scholarship in the field of English literature, intended to be presented by a scholar and for the use of scholars. In like manner the lectures of Professor Daeuill will be for the benefit of research students in the University of Chicago. It is felt that an interchange of this kind cannot fail to be helpful, in being a real contribution in each country to its higher of our nation. It is felt that the University, in granting this aid, has

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EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. first term there were recorded 2,593; the second term 1,957. An interesting feature is the fact that there were present throughout the entire quarter 1,561. These figures show a large gain over anything heretofore known, and indicate the increasing value of this summer work. Of course all here understand that the University maintains by the Board of Trustees of the University to aid in the development of a vacation school for teachers in the Philippine Islands. University work, with instruction on the same basis as in the other quarters.

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It has made possible advanced work for many hundreds of students and many held at the summer capital of the Islands, Baguio, from April 20th to May 16th last. There were present 246 teachers and 34 out of the 36 District Superintendents. There were, besides the two men from the University of Chicago, also present Professor Roberts of the University of California, and Professor Burks of the Albany (N. Y.) Teachers' College. Each of the instructors gave two lectures daily throughout the period of the Assembly, besides three or four lectures general in character before the entire Assembly. The work was an undoubted success, and was an inspiration to the body of self-denying American men and women who in those distant islands are doing so much towards the improvement of these very interesting wards of our nation. It is felt that the University, in granting this aid, has

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been doing its duty for the advancement of the profession and progress of the nation.

been doing its service as an American University towards a great undertaking for the advance of civilization for which our country has made itself responsible. The thanks of the University are due to Professor MacClintock and Professor Starr.

THE SUMMER QUARTER.

The quarter which closes to-day is on the whole the most successful summer quarter in the history of the University. The attendance shows a record of 2,991 different students. The first term there were recorded 2,593; the second term 1,957. An interesting feature is the fact that there were present throughout the entire quarter 1,561. These figures show a large gain over anything heretofore known, and indicate the increasing value of this summer work. Of course all here understand that the University maintains no summer school, but that the summer quarter is simply a quarter of regular University work, with instruction on the same basis as in the other quarters. It has made possible advanced work for many hundreds of students, and many have made degrees who otherwise would have had no opportunity to that end. The number of degrees given to-day includes: 18 Doctors of Philosophy; 7 Masters of Science; 11 Masters of Philosophy; 12 Masters of Arts; 2 Doctors of Law; 1 Bachelor of Laws; 1 Doctor of Philosophy in the Divinity School; 2 Masters of Arts in the Divinity School; 2 Bachelors of Divinity; 26 Bachelors of Science; 41 Bachelors of Philosophy; and 17 Bachelors of Arts; making a total of 144 degrees. There were in the two terms 2,001 enrolled in the Graduate Schools, besides 669 in the School of Education, many of whom are also graduates. Upwards of 300 of these graduate students are college professors pursuing advanced work in their various specialties. The

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RESEARCH

The quarter which closes to-day is on the whole the most successful yet quarter in the history of the University. The attendance shows a record of 2,751 different students. The first term there were recorded 2,725; the second term 2,757. An interesting feature is the fact that there were present throughout the entire quarter 1,561. These figures show a large gain over anything heretofore known, and indicate the increasing value of this summer work. Of course all here understand that the University maintains no summer school, but that the summer quarter is simply a quarter of regular University work, with instruction on the same basis as in the other quarters. It has made possible advanced work for many hundreds of students, and many have made degrees who otherwise would have had no opportunity to that end. The number of degrees given to-day includes: 18 Doctors of Philosophy; 7 Masters of Science; 11 Masters of Philosophy; 12 Masters of Arts; 2 Doctors of Law; 1 Bachelor of Law; 1 Doctor of Philosophy in the Divinity School; 2 Masters of Arts in the Divinity School; 2 Bachelors of Divinity; 25 Bachelors of Science; 43 Bachelors of Philosophy; 15 Masters of Arts; 1 Bachelor of Divinity; and 1 Bachelor of Philosophy. There were in the two terms 2,600 students in the Graduate School, besides 100 in the School of Education, more of whom are also graduates. Hundreds of 500 of these graduate students are college professors pursuing advanced work in their various specialties. The

Telephone

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 31, 1910

The rôle of prophet has generally been regarded as dangerous. It is easy to forecast, and especially easy to forecast those things which one desires. The disasters, however, which have attended *accompanied* modern attempts at prophetic ^{or} forecast have naturally made one rather cautious about the practice. At the same time the progress of the world in certain lines has been so striking of late years that it would seem as if within those lines there might be safety in endeavoring to indicate the salient features of the coming year. The extraordinary advances in preventive medicine would seem to indicate that 1911 will lead to new triumphs in that beneficial branch of human endeavor, and that conquest of new forms of disease may thus add to health and the duration of life. The conquest of the air and the marvels of electricity in its various applications seem apparently but at the beginning of their achievement. It can hardly be doubted that within the next twelvemonth the world will be thrilled with new victories in these forms of science for the

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benefit of humanity. The success of arbitration and other means of settling international disputes without war has been so marked in recent years that it may perhaps reasonably be expected that the coming year will witness a long step toward the establishment of an international court of judicature. Thus between nations as between individuals differences may be settled in accordance with law and equity and not by brute force. The tumult of recent years with regard to justice and integrity in dealings between man and man and in the administration of government has been such as to bewilder one. One sees right and wrong on both sides and ^{on} all sides of nearly every question. Still, out of it all it would seem that there is steadily emerging a new ^{sense of} national honor, without at the same time attempting to destroy the fundamental principles of government and business. If some of these promises are realized the year 1911 may be recorded in our annals in golden figures.

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THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago:

Herewith I submit a report for the year ending June 30, 1911.

Detailed information with reference to the operation of the various departments is contained in the reports of the several officers in charge.

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FINANCE

The fiscal year 1910-11 is memorable in the history of the University for the final gift of the Founder. The important bearing of this great benefaction on the future development of the University needs no comment at this time. The correspondence relating thereto follows:

LETTER FROM THE FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY

26 Broadway, New York
December 13, 1910

To the President and Trustees of The University of Chicago:

Dear Sirs: I have this day caused to be set aside for the University of Chicago, from the funds of the General Education Board which are subject to my disposition, income-bearing securities of the present market value of approximately ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), the same to be delivered to the University in ten equal annual instalments beginning January 1, 1911, each instalment to bear income to the University from the date of such delivery only. A list of these securities is appended herewith. In a separate letter of even date my wishes regarding the investment and uses of the fund are more specifically expressed.

It is far better that the University be supported and enlarged by the gifts of many than by those of a single donor. This I have recognized from the beginning, and, accordingly, have sought to assist you in enlisting the interest and securing the contributions of many others, at times by making my own gifts conditional on the gifts of others, and at times by aiding you by means of unconditional gifts to make the University as widely useful, worthy, and attractive as possible. Most heartily do I recognize and rejoice in the generous response of the citizens of Chicago and the West. Their contributions to the resources of the University have been, I believe, more than seven million dollars. It might perhaps be difficult to find a parallel to generosity so large and so widely distributed as this, exercised in behalf of an institution so recently founded. I desire to express my appreciation also of the extraordinary wisdom and fidelity which you, as President and Trustees, have shown in conducting the affairs of the University. In the multitude of students so quickly gathered, in the high character of the instruction, in the variety and extent of original research, in the valuable contributions to human knowledge, in the uplifting influence of the University as a whole upon education throughout the West, my highest hopes have been far exceeded. It is these considerations, with others, that move

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me to sum up in a single and final gift, distributing its payment over a period of many years to come, such further contributions as I have purposed to make to the University. The sum I now give is intended to make provision, with such gifts as may reasonably be expected from others, for such added buildings, equipment, and endowment as the departments thus far established will need. This gift completes the task which I have set before myself. The founding and support of new departments or the development of the varied and alluring fields of applied science, including medicine, I leave to the wisdom of the Trustees as funds may be furnished for these purposes by other friends of the University.

In making an end to my gifts to the University, as I now do, and in withdrawing from the Board of Trustees my personal representatives, whose resignations I inclose, I am acting on an early and permanent conviction that this great institution, being the property of the people, should be controlled, conducted, and supported by the people, in whose generous efforts for its upbuilding I have been permitted simply to co-operate; and I could wish to consecrate anew to the great cause of education the funds which I have given, if that were possible; to present the institution a second time, in so far as I have aided in founding it, to the people of Chicago and the West; and to express my hope that under their management and with their generous support the University may be an increasing blessing to them, to their children, and to future generations.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

It would be difficult to describe adequately the emotions aroused in the minds of the members of the Board of Trustees by the communication I have just read.

There is first of all a feeling of the deepest gratitude for this wonderful gift. It assures to the University for many years to come a continuous development which cannot fail to inspire confidence and receive further impetus through the aid of other benefactors.

In withdrawing from an active interest in the affairs of the University the Founder has left no cause for disappointment on the material side, but there are sentimental considerations which cannot be overlooked, and in measuring the benefits which the University has derived from his interest in its welfare, there must be taken into account not only the great sum of his benefactions and the wisdom with which they were bestowed but also the constant encouragement derived from his personal interest and sympathy.

Mingled, however, with the regret that Mr. Rockefeller should deem it wise to sever the ties which have united the Founder to the University, there is recognition of the force of the reasons given for this action, and there is the conviction that in thus anticipating all that he had in mind to do for the University and in withdrawing his representatives from the Board of Trustees, Mr. Rockefeller is moved solely by a desire to promote the welfare of the institution he founded.

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The Board of Trustees, in adopting a resolution expressing its grateful appreciation of Mr. Rockefeller's generosity, ordered spread upon the records the following minute, a copy of which will be engrossed and conveyed to Mr. Rockefeller by a special committee of the Board:

MINUTE ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago accepts the gift made by Mr. Rockefeller in his letter of December 13, 1910, and pledges itself to carry out in the spirit as well as in the letter the conditions accompanying it.

It is now twenty-one years since in May, 1889, Mr. Rockefeller made his first gift to the University of Chicago. The present gift marks, therefore, the completion of a significant period in the history of the University throughout which he has co-operated with other friends of the institution to place it on a permanent foundation. This final gift will make the total amount which the University will have received from its Founder approximately thirty-five million dollars (\$35,000,000).

We know of no parallel in the history of educational benefaction to gifts so munificent bestowed upon a single institution of learning. But unique as they are in amount, they are still more remarkable for the spirit in which they have been bestowed. Mr. Rockefeller has never permitted the University to bear his name, and consented to be called its founder only at the urgent request of the Board of Trustees. He has never suggested the appointment or the removal of any professor. Whatever views may have been expressed by members of the faculty, he has never indicated either assent or dissent. He has never interfered directly or indirectly with that freedom of opinion and expression which is the vital breath of a university; but has adhered without deviation to the principle that while it is important that university professors in their conclusions be correct, it is more important that in their teaching they be free.

More significant still: this principle has been maintained even in his attitude toward the teaching of a subject so intimate as religion, wherein the mind is keenly sensitive to differences of opinion. Although at times doctrines have been voiced in the University which traverse those the Founder is known to hold, he has never shown a desire to restrain that freedom which is quite as precious in theology as in other fields of thought.

Such a relationship between a great benefactor and the institution which he has founded affords a model for educational benefaction through all time to come.

In contemplating the severance of this long-continued relationship, so gracious on his part and rendered delightful by so many acts of personal courtesy, the Trustees are unable to express their appreciation of munificence so vast exercised in a spirit so fine. It is the conjunction of the act and the spirit of the act which has made it possible to create and maintain the University, and the Trustees hope that through the ages to come the University of Chicago, by training youth in character and in exact learning and by extending the field of human knowledge may justify all that has been done by its Founder.

The Board of Trustees, in adopting a resolution expressing its grateful appreciation of Mr. Rockefeller's generosity, ordered spread upon the records the following minute, a copy of which will be engrossed and conveyed to Mr. Rockefeller by a special committee of the Board:

MINUTE ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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SECOND LETTER FROM THE FOUNDER

26 Broadway, New York
December 13, 1910

To the President and Trustees of The University of Chicago:

Dear Sirs: Referring to my letter of gift of even date, I set down here more specifically my wishes regarding the fund therein contributed.

Pending the delivery of the securities, the General Education Board is to have the right from time to time to change the investments, using the same care and having the same discretion as in the case of its own securities. As nearly as is practicable, the deliveries each year are to be made from the various classes of securities in the ratio which the securities of each class bear to the total.

It is my desire that at least the sum of one million, five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000) be used for the erection and furnishing of a University chapel. As the spirit of religion should penetrate and control the University, so that building which represents religion ought to be the central and dominant feature of the University group. The chapel may appropriately embody those architectural ideals from which the other buildings, now so beautifully harmonious, have taken their spirit, so that all the other buildings on the campus will seem to have caught their inspiration from the chapel and in turn will seem to be contributing of their worthiest to the chapel. In this way the group of University buildings, with the chapel centrally located and dominant in its architecture, may proclaim that the University in its ideal is dominated by the spirit of religion, all its departments are inspired by the religious feeling, and all its work is directed to the highest ends.

Whether the chapel can be so planned as to admit of housing the Young Men's Christian Association and all the distinctively religious functions of the University, or whether this will require a separate building, is a matter which can best be decided in connection with the plans of the architects. I will ask you kindly to submit the plans before their final adoption to my son, who will be fully informed regarding my wishes.

Apart from what may be required for the chapel, the remainder of the fund may be used, in the discretion of the Trustees, for land, buildings, or endowment, but no part of the principal sum shall be used for current expenses. No doubt other donors will offer the University many if not all of its needed buildings. Legacies now written in wills, or to be written, will become available from time to time for these and other purposes. I hope therefore that this final gift from me may be used for endowment as far as practicable.

Any changes which the future may make advisable in the disposition of these funds may be made by mutual consent. For such purpose I now appoint my son as my representative, and in case of my own death and of his death, he is to be succeeded by my executors.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

SECOND LETTER FROM THE FOUNDER

26 Broadway, New York
December 15, 1910

To the President and Trustees of The University of Chicago:
Dear Sirs: Referring to my letter of gift of even date, I set down here more specifically my wishes regarding the fund therein contributed.

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The Situation Needs yet the University

The splendid gift from the Founder which has been detailed ~~above~~ heretofore ensures the future of the University on its present basis. It does not provide, and was not intended to provide, for the establishment of new departments, or for the innumerable needs which a living and growing institution constantly develops. No one can forecast the new applications of existing knowledge, and the new openings for investigation, which are constantly presented. No one can forecast necessities arising from increased attendance of students. Especially there are needed at this time a number of buildings to secure the highest efficiency of the University work. To use the last gift for the construction of these would divert funds which ought to be devoted strictly to endowment. Friends of the University heretofore have provided the buildings which now adorn the quadrangles, and it is confidently believed that in the near future others will be found who will meet the present necessities.

In the Annual Report for 1908-9, among the building needs fully detailed the following are the most pressing at this time:

For the Departments of Geology and Geography a laboratory and recitation building. These ^{important} splendid departments are crowded into the Walker Museum, a building intended for another purpose, and by its present crowded condition preventing either purpose from being adequately fulfilled. Permanent buildings for women to replace the present temporary Lexington Hall group. There should be included

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at once a gymnasium and clubhouse. A high school building in the School of Education quadrangles.

In the same report it was added, "The University of course will not be complete until in addition to the faculties of arts, law and theology it has also its faculty of medicine." Attention is called to the paragraph in the Donor's letter of gift (printed P.): "The founding and support of new departments for the development of the varied and alluring fields of applied science, including medicine, I leave to the wisdom of the Trustees as funds may be furnished for these purposes by other friends of the University." It seems fitting in this connection to repeat also the last words of this memorable letter:

"In making an end to my gifts to the University, as I now do, and in withdrawing from the Board of Trustees my personal representatives, whose resignations I inclose, I am acting on an early and permanent conviction that this great institution, being the property of the people, should be controlled, conducted, and supported by the people, in whose generous efforts for its upbuilding I have been permitted simply to co-operate; and I could wish to consecrate anew to the great cause of education the funds which I have given, if that were possible; to present the institution a second time, in so far as I have aided in founding it, to the people of Chicago and the West; and to express my hope that under their management and with their generous support the University may be an increasing blessing to them, to their children, and to future generations."

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In the Report for 1909-10 it was said, "The American college problem as it exists in these opening decades of the twentieth century has not yet been solved, and needs a very careful and intelligent study. It would not be surprising if the result of that study should be some quite startling changes in the existing organization." The Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science has been requested by the President to give particular attention to a study of this problem, and it is expected that a report will be presented in the not-distant future which may be made the basis of careful study by the college faculty. In connection with what has been said above on the time element in the earlier years of educational life it will be seen that there is room for action which may involve a radical change in existing educational conditions.

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year which closed on the 30th of June showed a sound condition of the budget. Notwithstanding the financial depression, the enterprise now under way toward obtaining gifts of \$200,000 for the Harper Memorial Library in order to secure Mr. Rockefeller's pledge of \$600,000 for the same purpose is very nearly completed. Only about \$27,000 remain to be obtained in Chicago before the 1st of January, next, and we are confident that the friends of Dr. Harper and the University will respond.

The Daily News,

Chicago.

President

Gentlemen:-

The University of Chicago has reason to be grateful for many things during the year just closing. The general health of faculty and students has been good. There have been few losses by death, and few cases of serious illness. The general spirit in the entire University has been one of devoted work toward the realization of serious ideals. Much valuable scientific investigation on the part of the faculty has been accomplished, and a great part of it has led to valued results. The growth in attendance has been normal, and has been accompanied by a steady improvement in the quality of work. The University is not looking toward large numbers, but desires very much the best. The serious financial disturbances which affected the business world a year since have caused the University practically no loss in its income, so that the financial

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The Magazine under its new auspices is the result of coöperation between the University and the Alumni Association, whereby duplication of effort is avoided, and the news resources of each are combined. It should be a periodical worthy its name and constituency, and should serve to keep all alumni informed as to the progress and purposes of the ALMA MATER. The University for years to come must be in a condition of development, and its progressive unfolding should be a matter of constant interest to all who hold its degree. On the other hand, the alumni are now in a position to be of positive service in many ways. Their loyal support for the Magazine is confidently expected.

Various plans are under consideration for strengthening and unifying the alumni interests. These from time to time will be unfolded in the Magazine, which will convey everything held in common by the faculty, the students, and the alumni. Thus such matters can be thoroughly

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Some reforms in our law:

1) The system of minority representation in the state legislature has turned out to be merely a means by which the direct responsibility of the representative to his constituents may be evaded. The system should be changed.

2) The election of a great number of public officers, ostensibly a democratic procedure, is in fact an insidious danger to democracy, as making it impossible for the electorate to place responsibility where it belongs. The short ballot would brush aside all these hindrances and enable the popular will at once to have effect.

3) The recall, as applied to an office with a long term, is a legitimate reservation of power in the electorate to pass judgment on the acts of its agent. It should not be applied to the judiciary, and would not need to be applied at all if the confidence of the people in their officers had not been seriously shaken.

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of legislation. Its extension to other classes of legislation would be advisable as affording an opportunity for a popular veto on acts of the legislature. The history of that body makes this plain.

5) For the same reason the popular initiative, duly guarded to discourage a needless and bewildering multiplicity of propositions for legislation, would be a means of securing affirmative action on measures which the people really desire.

Fourth: We further believe that responsibility of the agent of the people to the people whom he represents would be furthered by a direct election of United States Senators, and by the direct election of delegates to national political conventions.

Fifth: We further believe that a rigorous corrupt practices act would tend to prevent some unworthy methods now too common.

Sixth: When governmental agencies are on the whole trustworthy and directly amenable to public control, we believe that many much needed improvements in our state policies, relating to taxation, the conservation of our natural resources, businesslike and intelligent public administration, and many other important matters, may be discussed and settled on their merits.

Finally: We believe that the people of Illinois look to the Republican party to give the State good government on these lines, and that the present exigency is such as to call on all Republicans who are in

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Trustees and Faculty of Wellesley College:

The University of Chicago begs to send cordial congratulations on occasion of the inauguration of the new President, and wishes the College all progress and prosperity under her administration. The record of great service done by Wellesley in past years is such as to have won the warm regard of all who are interested in educational activities. The University of Chicago will confidently expect that this record will be even more brilliant in the future.

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It is with especial pleasure that I congratulate the new President on his induction into the administrative headship of an institution of learning situated in a great urban community. The obligations of a university under these conditions are of peculiar importance at this stage in the development of our country.

We must bear in mind the two-fold function of any university - the discovery and the dissemination of truth. The emphasis to be placed upon these respective parts of university duty and the content which may be given to each of these parts may well differ according to the location of the institution. In a great city with its crowded population the limits of the university duties are to be conceived as coterminous with the limits of the city itself. In other words, the university should not be content with the discovery only of scientific truth, which may have most direct bearing upon the city life but should be especially industrious in the investigation and dissemination of such forms of truth as are directly related to the city. In this sense in the first place the university should be a repository of all such knowledge as may be needed by any branch of the city government, - economic, political, scientific, educational. The university gathers within its walls a great body of experts in all these fields. The knowledge amassed in the university library, ^{and museums,} and especially as energized by these groups of experts, should always be at the service of any branch of the city

It is with especial pleasure that I congratulate the new President on his induction into the administrative headship of an institution of learning situated in a great urban community. The obligations of a university under these conditions are of peculiar importance at this stage in the development of our country.

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government. This of course does not imply that the university as such takes part in such political activities of the locality as might divide different portions of the electorate. It does mean, however, that all questions that have to do with fact should be susceptible of immediate and comprehensive answer within the university walls.

Of course this same thing should be true also as related to groups of individuals. ~~private in character.~~ Organizations aiming at any humanitarian or economic purpose should be able to find within the university the solution of their various problems. In short, the university should be a storehouse of knowledge for the use of the city in all its complex activities, and should have that knowledge in such shape as to make it immediately available at any time.

Further, an urban university has the very great advantage that it may use the city as a great laboratory for all its departments. This is true not merely of the manufacturing and the commercial industries which every city supports. The economic and sociological departments of a university have a very great advantage in the means of study afforded by an urban population.

Thus an urban university has very peculiar advantages and very peculiar obligations. There is need, I am sure, in every large city of all the resources which can be afforded by all the universities which are, or are likely to be, established within urban limits; and therefore the New York University may share in one of the great works of the world.

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The University of Chicago extends to Harvard University cordial congratulations on the inauguration of the new President. Harvard's eminent service in the training of young men, in the advancement of learning, and in extending the field of knowledge, is a source of just pride to all her sons. In a peculiar sense, however, Harvard belongs, not to Massachusetts alone, but to the entire Republic. Mother of colleges, searching out unbeaten paths in the service of education, always defending independence of thought and the supreme authority of truth, she has a potent influence from sea to sea. The new President, while imbued with all the best traditions of the ages past, at the same time has the finest spirit of the new age, and the record of his administration cannot fail to add another brilliant page to the glorious history of the ancient University.

(Signed) HARRY PRATT JUDSON

President

October first, nineteen hundred and nine.

(SEAL)

The University of Chicago extends to the President and the Board of Trustees

cordial congratulations on the inauguration of the new President.

Harvard's constant interest in the progress of your work in the

advancement of learning, and in extending the field of knowledge, is

a source of joy to all her sons. In a special sense, how-

ever, Harvard's interest, not to Massachusetts alone, but to the entire

Republic, is shown in the fact that she is sending out members of her

faculty of education, whose scholarly attainments and devotedness

to the cause of learning are well known to all. She has a special interest in the

to the "President" who has been elected to the highest office in the

of the great, as the men who are the best of the best.

and the record of his administration cannot fail to be a source of

pride to the students of the University of Chicago.

(Signed) HARRY WATSON

President

October 1900, University of Chicago

(1111)

April 27, 1908

The Young Men's Christian Association has for many years been doing a valuable work in the city of Chicago. Coming in contact with young men, many of whom come to the city as strangers, the Association provides them with interests and activities which are useful in themselves and valuable also in many cases as substitutes for injurious things. The Association is non-sectarian and coöperates with many forms of church work without antagonizing any. This very useful element in the social life of Chicago is entitled to generous support from public spirited citizens, and I have no doubt that the support will be cheerfully rendered.

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Just Draft

April 23, 1908

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in this way.

Section XIX of the Statutes of
"Each resident instructor gives instruction thirty-six weeks of the year, ten hours a week or its equivalent."

It should be noted in this connection that the ordinary understanding is that each instructor carries two classes, each of which meets five hours a week. It has been from the first permitted, at the discretion of the President, that Senior College and Graduate classes may meet four hours a week instead of five, it being the understanding that in such classes there is more reading in the libraries or other studying than is required in the Junior College classes; thus the four hours of meeting requiring on the part of the student as much work as the five hours of meeting. Obviously, it is usually at the discretion of the instructor as to which of the five working days of the week should be omitted for a meeting of the class. It is equally obvious that to hold a given class five hours a week instead of four hours and thereby to omit classes altogether during a certain part of the quarter defeats the very

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There are many people who do not fully realize the significance and value to the individual and to society of education. The twentieth century bids fair to be crowded with affairs of vast significance to the world. It opens with enormous advances made by science in every department of life, and seems likely to witness more achievements of human intellect ⁱⁿ and the progress of mankind than any previous age. An engineer of eminence was saying only the other day that at the present time engineering problems as such are relatively simple. In the last analysis they resolve themselves into questions of finance. In other words, engineers can do almost anything for which the funds can be found. Business and professional life are exceedingly complicated. Success in either requires wide knowledge and sound judgment to an extent heretofore unknown. The young man who intends to fit himself to cope with life on any side in these days needs all the training and all the knowledge which he can get. In the long run it will be the trained man who will do the most successful things.

Of course the nature of the education which one needs will depend upon the aim he has in view. It is therefore desirable that one as early as possible should make his final plans, and should bend all his energies towards carrying them out. For certain lines of business certain kinds of education are best fitted. Other forms of activity, on the other hand, require very different training. It is not enough simply to "go to school" in order to secure the best results. Neither is it enough to absorb one's self in the pleasures of school society, and to suppose that that is a substitute for real

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training. There comes a time in everyone's life when he must work, and work very hard, in order to succeed. The earlier one learns to do that, the better it will be for him.

Whether, therefore, the student is able to carry on his school life beyond the grammar school or not; whether he is able to carry it on beyond the high school or not, is a secondary consideration. The main question is, What is the end towards which he is working, and what is the best way of fitting himself to attain that end?

Great progress has been made by Germany within the last generation in every field of business and science. A large part of German success is due to the rigorous schooling given to German boys. It is not "short cuts" which the Germans seek, but the most thorough fitness. To this end they take long years of serious work in preparation. The result is that in many lines of activity Germans readily excel other nations. Our country has done much in developing schools of all grades, but if our republic is to keep its place among the first nations it must do far more; and our young people will have to learn that education is primarily serious work, and is carried on with a definite end in view if they are going to be able to do their part in the coming days. In short, in beginning the school work of this coming year what our young men and women above all things need is seriousness of purpose. To that might be added, definiteness of plan, and steady persistence in carrying such plans out.

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I wish to ask your attention this morning for a few moments to a few subjects, - not arbitration, and yet subsidiary to arbitration - because I think they bear on the great question before all minds today - how to bring the settlement of international disputes about through some method other than the exertion of international physical force. I speak of these things because I believe we all recognize clearly that arbitration is not a panacea, and cannot by itself be depended on to settle all international disputes. It is one of many means tending to that common end, and wise men will use all those means, of every possible kind.

There has been for the last fifty years this constant dream in the minds of thoughtful and earnest people that the time ^{would} ~~should~~ come when wars should cease. Never was that dream more vivid than about the middle of the nineteenth century, and yet in the last ^{fifty years} ~~half especially~~ there have been some of the greatest wars which history records; and it would be idle for us to imagine that the time has yet come ~~when conquest is eliminated, that the time has yet come when the~~ wars will cease. The way is long, the path is hard, and we must tread it to the end; but the dreams will not cease because there has been no great achievement in science, in art, in any human thought that has not first been dreamed out in the mind of some noble soul; and this dream will go on then until ~~I believe~~ in the long run it will be realized.

Arbitration I say is one of those means and a most important one because in the first place it tends to form an

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international habit, and every time a dispute is settled by this means, the habit is strengthened; and every time the habit is strengthened it becomes harder for any nation to resist settling disputes by the same method. Every time there is any settlement ^{of} ~~for~~ disputes by arbitration and a means is afforded for nations to agree who do not want war, but nevertheless do not know how to settle disputes without war, this provides such means. I must agree with the distinguished diplomat who spoke this morning ~~and said~~ that compulsory arbitration is almost a contradiction in terms; that arbitration in its essence is voluntary in anticipation of an arbitral tribunal. What some mean when they speak of compulsory arbitration is not of arbitration at ^{all} ~~this time~~, but rather ^{they refer to} that day which may come when there shall be a great international court, to which must be referred all disputes among nations that cannot otherwise be settled and whose decrees shall be enforced ~~if at all~~ by the physical power, not of one nation, but of all the united nations - the federation of the world. That time has not come. Humanity is not ripe for it. It must take an evolution of ages, I fancy, before it can be reached, and yet it is a goal towards which all governments and all international relations are tending.

During the last century many things have been wrought in international relations tending toward the lessening of the area of war and tending toward the lessening of the evils of war; ^{and} ~~And~~ all these tend toward ultimately the abolition of war. In the great Napoleonic wars, a century since, the ^{belligerents} ~~Bulgarians~~ felt it their right to drag into the sphere of hostilities

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all neutral nations, and the United States long stood almost alone in daring to resist this force. ~~and~~ When finally dragged into the War of 1812 we were actually fighting for the right of not fighting unless we wanted to! During that whole period the United States was contending for the rights of neutrals and those rights were finally won and embodied in international law in the great Declaration of Paris of 1856. At the same time ~~another side at the same time of~~ this great tendency has been moving forward, ^{in another direction. It} ~~and that~~ is not merely the right of neutrals the right of a nation to be a neutral, the right of a nation not to engage in war unless it sees fit; but ^{it is seen more clearly to be} the duty of neutrals to avoid involving other nations, ^{to} keeping out of hostilities, ~~to~~ avoiding helping one belligerent or the other, ~~and that has been a gradual increase of great importance.~~ In ^{earlier} ~~older~~ days, as you know, it was felt to be the right of neutrals to help a nation in war if it saw fit, provided ^{it should help} the other nation ~~would help~~ as much. But conditions have changed. We no longer say we must help two belligerents equally, if at all; but now since the days of George Washington we must help neither belligerent - a neutral must keep out of the sphere of hostilities absolutely. And these ~~other~~ things that have resulted among others, that a neutral government may not loan its troops to a belligerent; that a neutral government may not loan money to a belligerent; may not allow its territory to be used as a base of operations by one belligerent against the other, and may now allow its ^{ports} ~~ports~~ to be used as a base of naval operations by one belligerent against another. At the great Geneva ^{Court of} Arbitration ~~Congress~~, one of the land-marks in this great movement, one of the principles laid down was that

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belligerents shall not enter the ports of neutral nations. Naval expeditions on the part of belligerents shall not issue in any guise whatever from other ports, and the nations have been very careful to observe these things and that is a great gain in localizing the field of military operations. I believe it would be very wise for the nations to go a step further in trying to enlarge and enforce neutral duties and engage themselves in stipulations to this effect, that just as individuals are forbidden by municipal law to engage in the service of belligerents, just as nations are forbidden to supply arms and ammunition to insurgent peoples of a friendly power, so now governments shall be forbidden in the first place from allowing their people to supply arms and ammunition to belligerents. We all know in the case of hostilities when nations are not able to supply all the arms and ammunition they need they buy large supplies from friendly nations; these are not supplied by governments but are sold freely by individuals, subject, of course, to the limitations and restrictions of their being considered contraband of war, and as cargo after cargo and train load after train load of cannon and rifles and ammunition go from neutral states into the territories of nations engaged in hostilities, should not that principle be made liable absolutely by law? It might be difficult to enforce it - it would not be impossible to enforce it. It ought to be enacted and enforced by an agreement among nations. Again belligerent nations carry on hostilities at a vast cost; sometimes the cost of war has been so vast as to make it almost impossible. It is not in itself a deterrent, I admit, yet we all know human nature and know when a nation is powerful enough,

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deliveries can be exported from some other nation - counter-vailing resources - so that the cost of war is not a deterrent to hostilities. And yet hardly any nation can engage in hostilities and pay the cost out of the nation's pocket at that time; it imposes it on future generations in the shape of a vast indebtedness and the funds to carry on war come not solely from the pockets of belligerent nations but from the pockets of the civilized world. Bonds are sold in the money markets of the world and flows in torrents into each belligerent country and helps to carry on war. Is not that right? Can't we go a step further and make the bonds of a belligerent country illegal in all the money markets of neutral nations and thereby cut off, so far at least as the law could be enforced, this great flood tide of neutral money by which alone belligerency is possible. I believe in short, Ladies and Gentlemen, that these two steps could be considered wisely by international concert to see if thereby hostilities might not be localized whereby we can treat war when it does come as we treat the smallpox; we isolate patients in the hospital and if nations cannot be prevented from war let us isolate them by themselves in sort of a belligerent hospital, from which other nations shall keep aloof, and let us not help them in any way whatever. This simply is a movement in the direction of what has been going on for centuries. It will be simply the next logical step, and I believe will be a powerful deterrent to war. So I urge not merely those who favor the settlement of international disputes without physical force should always and everywhere urge the process of arbitration, should always and everywhere urge nations to that courtesy, that

restraint in speech, to that respect one for another which Mr. Buchanan so wisely suggested this morning - that also at every step to try to make hostilities as difficult as possible and peace among nations and international agreements should be enacted - not merely to prevent war as far as we can, but more than that, at least to make it as hard to carry on war as it is possible for civilized powers to exert.

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I. F I N A N C E

THE BUDGET

THE PRESS AND JOURNALS

THE COMMONS

GIFTS

DEFICITS

The gift of one million dollars made by the founder in January, 1909, has made it possible during the fiscal year just closed to administer the University without the need of providing for a deficit. It is the policy of the Board of Trustees to maintain this situation permanently. The many recurring needs of the University outside the lines of provision made by current funds should be met by specific provision made for the various purposes in question before any expenditures are incurred. It is the belief of the Board that in the long run this is the wise policy, and, further, that it is on the whole the honest policy. Of course this has no reference to unforeseen contingencies in the way of disaster either to investment or to plant. So far as foresight can provide, however, the University will expend money only when it has money to expend.

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NEEDS

The particular needs of the University for its development were pointed out in detail in the REPORT of 1908-9, to which attention is invited. It is hoped that at an early date provision may be made for most of the subjects there discussed.

II. THE FACULTIES

1. PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

On pages and of this report will be found a detailed statement, (1) of publications by members of the Faculties within the last year, and (2) of investigations still in progress.

Attention is called by the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature to the advisability of coöperation in research by members of closely related departments. It is hoped that an adjustment may be reached whereby the efforts put forth by different members of the Faculties in this way may produce larger results.

Assistant Professor Howard T. Ricketts, of the Department of Bacteriology, was given leave of absence during the current year for the prosecution of investigations in Mexico on the nature of typhus. Dr. Ricketts received every courtesy and assistance from the Mexican Government, and especially from those immediately connected with the hospitals and laboratories of the republic. Very important progress was made in this investigation, with most promising results. The untimely death of Dr. Ricketts from the fever which he was investigating cut short the progress of the work. It is certainly to be hoped, however, that the results may not be wasted, and may contribute towards the solution of another of the great problems of disease and death.

NEEDS

The particular needs of the University for its development were pointed out in detail in the REPORT of 1908-9, to which attention is invited. It is hoped that at an early date provision may be made for most of the subjects there discussed.

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Work has continued through the current year in the Joyce Laboratory of Experimental Therapeutics with results of continued value. In this very interesting undertaking the University has a nucleus towards the development of a valuable side of medical work, and one in which the University is deeply interested. As increased resources are made available investigations of a permanent character and with a largely increased scope may be made the means of rendering a great service to humanity on behalf of medical science.

(At this point will come in the manuscript which the President will send.)

2. APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS, 1909-10

3. LOSSES BY DEATH

The closing year is marked by the loss by death of three members of the Faculties who have been long connected with the institution, and of one recently appointed. Charles Reid Barnes, Professor of Plant Physiology and Examiner for Colleges, died suddenly February 24, 1910, as a result of an accidental fall. The eminence of Professor Barnes as a man of science, his ability as an instructor and as an administrator, together with his personal qualities had enabled him to render a large service to the University and had endeared him to his colleagues. His death was felt deeply by the Department, by the Faculty, and by a wide circle of friends.

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Assistant Professor Joseph Parker Warren, of the Department of History, died December 5, 1910, after a brief illness. Dr. Warren was a valued instructor, and at the time of his death had just completed the work preparatory to an important publication on an interesting subject in American history. His loss also is one which the University feels deeply.

Alfred Charles Hicks, Assistant in Bacteriology, died January 4, 1910. He had taken the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Colleges of the University at the Seventy-first Convocation, 1909, and had just entered on his work as an Assistant in the Department at the time of his death.

III. THE STUDENTS

ATTENDANCE

(Brief statement to be drafted by Mr. Robertson under the following heads relating to student affairs: Honors for scholarship; the basis on which appointments are made as Marshals and Aides; the appointment of Hubble as a Rhodes Scholar; the work of the Cosmopolitan Club.)

The athletic policy of the Conference of the Middle West has again proved its value. The important changes in the whole attitude of the student body and the public towards athletics caused by the reforms of the Conference can with difficulty be appreciated by those

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IV. (General Subjects)

(A statement to be drafted by Mr. Robertson about the Orchestral Association; also about the celebration of the Milton and of the Schumann centennials; also about the meetings of educational, religious and scientific societies at the University; also a brief statement as to the addresses at the various Convocations.)

THE HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

On the 10th of January, 1910, the fourth anniversary of the death of President William Rainey Harper, ground was broken for the erection of the Memorial Library. Work continued with few interruptions throughout the winter and spring, and on occasion of the Seventy-fifth Convocation, June 14, 1910, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The addresses on this occasion were given by Clement Walker Andrews, A.M., Librarian of the John Crerar

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January 24, 1911

Memorandum for Mr. Robertson:-

1. To see to it that there is published in connection with the report on scholarships (Mr. Vincent's) a list of the holders of special scholarships.

2. In this same connection the President doesn't see the necessity of a financial statement such as that found on page 32, at the bottom of the page, in the last Annual Report.

3. Two branches of the Report the President will take east so as to have time to prepare them on the train (Finance, and Teaching and Research). Finance will occupy the place which it has usually held in the Report. The second will come as #1 under the head of The Faculties.

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Remarks of H. P. Judson before City Club on January 19, 1917

I want to state briefly my reasons for coming to believe in the last few years not in the desirability but in the absolute necessity of universal military training. For many years I believed sincerely in the progress of the world. I believed that civilization was advancing everywhere; that with the advance of science, justice, and law the nations were getting beyond the conditions of years ago. I believed that the partition of Africa among the powers of Europe was a just and wise thing, because Africa was occupied simply by savage races, and its partition meant the introduction into that continent of modern civilization and law. I was glad that this partition had taken place without fighting. I was satisfied that small nations which conformed to the ideas of order and justice which mark modern civilization were quite safe from the ambitions of powerful states. I believed that when small powers like Haiti and San Domingo were not able to maintain settled conditions it was best for them that the larger nations should step in to control them - not to exploit them, but to establish and maintain order. I believed that peaceful nations of an old civilization, such as China, would be let alone, and would be allowed to progress along their own chosen lines. But about three years ago I spent several months in China, and I there learned that there was practically no nation of the earth which held that view of China but the United States. Other nations did not believe that China could develop properly without the intervention of European countries.

I have come now to change my mind about some of the things in which I used to believe. I believe now that there are powers in the world - great powers, too, without mentioning any names - which are essentially piratical; which intend to use their armies and navies to take away the possessions of other nations; and that is essentially piracy. I believe the United States is in serious danger of such piratical attack; that our neighbors to the south, our possessions across the sea, and our own continental territory, are in danger of invasion. We know that from a military standpoint this could be easily accomplished. Our ports could be seized, our railroads, coal mines, and factories appropriated, and our territory invaded. I am convinced that not only can this happen but that it is likely to happen unless we take wise measures to avoid it. It is a question of the facts as they are.

To protect ourselves we need to be properly organized and equipped. In my opinion the only proper way to prepare is through universal military training, and I use that phrase without any qualification. Every boy, I think, should be trained in the fundamentals of military science, and particular care should be given to the training of young men for officers. We should pay careful attention also to the development of a body of scientifically trained men as artillerists. Our transportation, our banks, all our industrial resources should be capable of mobilization for an emergency. Furthermore, the great body of women in this country should be trained to do their part, not only to take the places of men in time of war but to aid in the care of the sick and wounded. Our whole nation should be so organized that every man and woman should be able to do his or her part when the emergency comes.

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