


CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Telegram	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	
Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired: OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM	

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Receiver's No.
Check
Time Filed

Send the following message, subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

New York, N. Y., October 27, 1934. 19

To Trevor Arnett,

Street and No. (or Telephone Number) 1835 Illinois Merchants Bank,

Place Chicago, Illinois.

MEET OFFICERS VARIOUS BOARDS TEN TUESDAY MORNING TO EXPOUND OUR
PLANS AND INDICATE PRIORITIES PROPOSE PUTTING SIX MILLION FIRST
INDICATING UNIVERSITY WELCOMES PUBLIC HEALTH SCHOOL BY GRADUAL
DEVELOPMENTS THAT WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH SEVENTEEN MILLION PROGRAM
OR FIVE MILLION FOR MEDICAL SCHOOL ENDOWMENT WHICH MUST QUICKLY
FOLLOW OR POSSIBLY OVERLAP SEVENTEEN MILLION STOP ALSO EXPRESS
HOPE SPELMAN MEMORIAL WILL CONTINUE SUPPORT SOCIAL SCIENCE PROJECTS
WITHOUT CONFLICT OTHER PLANS. PLEASE WIRE SUGGESTIONS CONSULTING
HAROLD TUFTS McLEAN IF NECESSARY

Ernest D. Burton.

SENDER'S ADDRESS
FOR ANSWER

SENDER'S TELE-
PHONE NUMBER

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this company as follows:

1. The company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount each message is deemed to be valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

Night Messages may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Messages at destination, postage prepaid.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard Night Letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special Day Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

B. Day Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

C. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understand-

ing and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely, and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rates for this special Night Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

B. Night Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

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

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

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Telegram	
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RECEIVED AT

23NWQ 78 BLUE

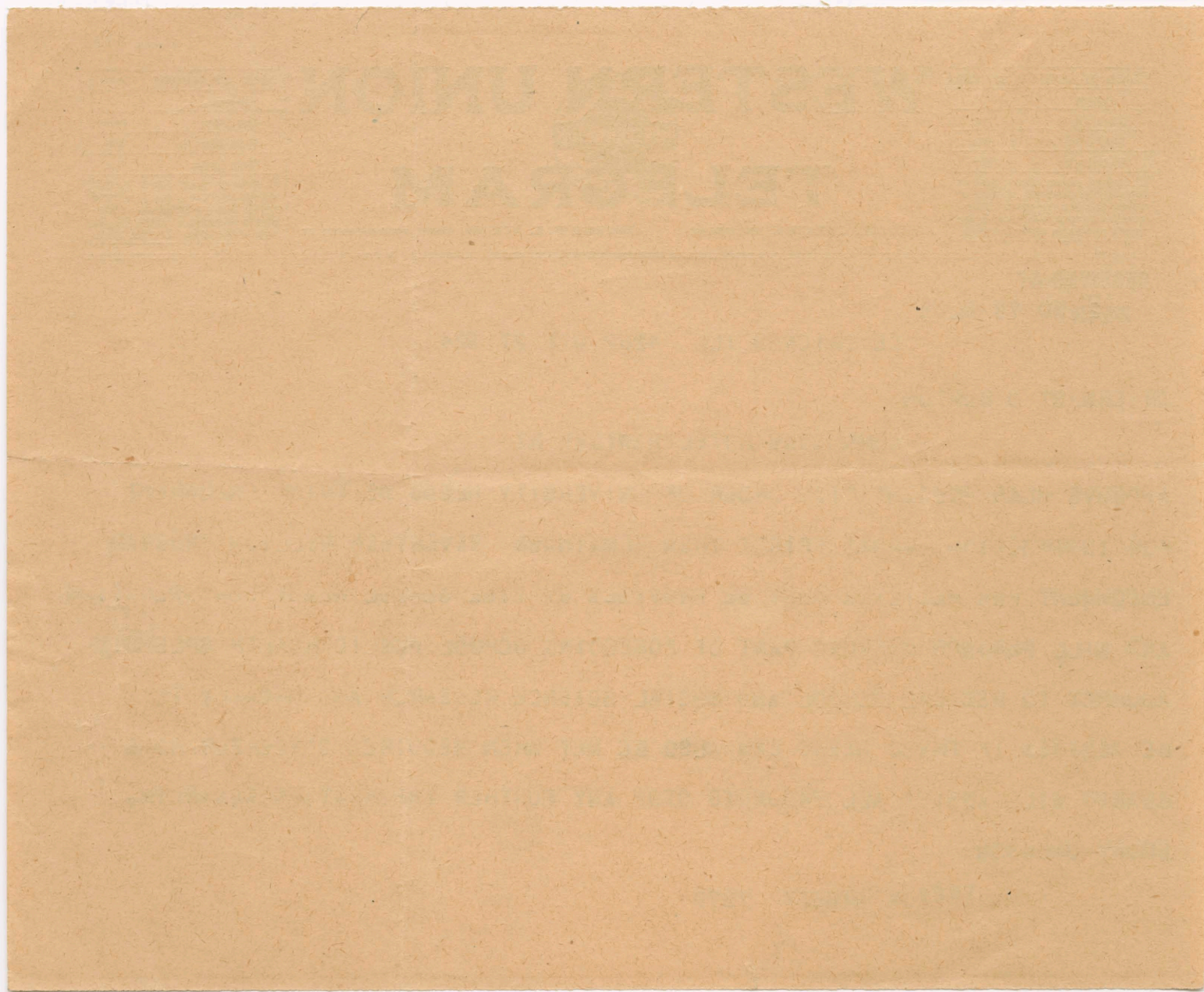
CE CHICAGO ILL 426P OCT 27 1924

DR ERNEST D BURTON

COMMODORE HOTEL NEWYORK NY

APPROVE PLAN PRESENTATION ORDER OF UNIVERSITY NEEDS WE THINK ENDOWMENT
FOR INSTRUCTION RANKS FIRST THEN REMAINDER SEVENTEEN MILLION PROGRAM
ENDOWMENT FOR MEDICINE MUST BE PROVIDED BY TIME SCHOOL READY FOR OPERATION
AND WILL PERHAPS OVERLAP PART OF FOREGOING SCHOOL PUBLIC HEALTH SPLENDID
ADJUNCT TO MEDICAL SCHOOL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND GREATLY TO
BE DESIRED IF THESE NEEDS CAN ALSO BE MET WHEN REQUIRED SINCERELY HOPE
BOARDS WILL ASSIST ALL PROJECTS STOP ANY FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING
EMORY JACKSON

TREVOR ARNETT 707P



Fm 12

October 18, 1924.

My dear Dr. Russell:

I had great pleasure in presenting the matter of a School of Public Health to the Board of Trustees at its meeting on Thursday. I found them greatly interested and desirous of carrying through the plans which Dr. Jordan has for so long had in mind, and to secure for their realization the cooperation of the International Health Board.

I am to be in New York the latter part of next week. I wonder if it is possible for me to meet you at the Commodore Hotel at about 1:00 o'clock on Saturday for further conference on this matter? I am reluctant to suggest trespassing on your Saturday holiday, but I fear I shall be tied up until that time.

I should be glad if you would reply by wire, or if more convenient, to the Gramatan Hotel, Bronxville, where I expect to be Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Frederick F. Russell,
61 Broadway,
New York City, New York.

EDB:S

October 10, 1941.

My dear Mr. Russell:

I am sorry to hear that you are not well. I hope you will soon be able to get back to work. I am sure you will find the work very interesting and I am sure you will find it very profitable.

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I am sure you will find the work very interesting and I am sure you will find it very profitable. I am sure you will find the work very interesting and I am sure you will find it very profitable.

Very truly yours,

My dear Mr. Russell,

I am sure you will find the work very interesting and I am sure you will find it very profitable.

Yours truly,

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

October 17, 1924

My dear Colonel Russell:

You are well aware that Dr. Jordan has been for some time very desirous that a School of Public Health should be established at the University of Chicago. In this plan I have myself heartily concurred and some time ago appointed a committee of representatives of the departments most concerned to formulate a plan. This committee rendered a report outlining a plan for such a school and recommending that the University take steps to secure its establishment.

It has gratified me very greatly to learn that you and the International Board of Health are sympathetic with and interested in this desire of the University.

At their meeting Thursday I brought the matter to the attention of the Board of Trustees and outlined to them the plan for the establishment of such a school as you and I had discussed it in my office yesterday morning. I am glad now to report that the Trustees voted that they would welcome the co-operation of your Board in the establishment of the School and would assume their share of the responsibility implied in the plan which we discussed.

I shall be very glad to learn that the International Board of Health is favorable disposed towards this proposition.

Yours sincerely,

EDB:NG

Dr. Frederick F. Russell
International Health Board
61 Broadway
New York, New York

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

October 17, 1934

My dear Colonel Russell:

You are well known to the University of Chicago. I have been very interested in the work of the International Board of Health Statistics since its organization in 1924. I have been very interested in the work of the International Board of Health Statistics since its organization in 1924. I have been very interested in the work of the International Board of Health Statistics since its organization in 1924.

It has been a very great pleasure to learn that you and the International Board of Health Statistics are working together in this work of the University.

At our meeting in 1933, I was very interested in the work of the International Board of Health Statistics. I was very interested in the work of the International Board of Health Statistics. I was very interested in the work of the International Board of Health Statistics.

I shall be very glad to hear from you again. I shall be very glad to hear from you again. I shall be very glad to hear from you again.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Frederick T. L. Russell
International Board of Health Statistics
21 Ave. de la Paix
Paris, France

GEORGE E. VINCENT, PRESIDENT
EDWIN R. EMBREE, SECRETARY

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

L. G. MYERS, TREASURER
ROBERT H. KIRK, COMPTROLLER

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Fw 12

MEMBERS

JOHN G. AGAR
WALLACE BUTTRICK
JOHN W. DAVIS
SIMON FLEXNER

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK
VERNON KELLOGG
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

WICKLIFFE ROSE
JULIUS ROSENWALD
MARTIN A. RYERSON

FREDERICK STRAUSS
GEORGE E. VINCENT
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR

October 21, 1924.

My dear President Burton:

In reply to your letter of October 18th, I telegraphed as follows:

"Plans have changed. Dr. Russell and I leave for the south to-morrow, Wednesday, to be gone a week. Extremely sorry to miss seeing you here in New York. Am writing."

and in response to your telegram of yesterday, I am sending this answer.

Doctor Russell and I are going to southern Alabama and Florida to visit certain areas in which the International Health Board is carrying on investigative and demonstrative work. We are meeting in the south two of our guests, Doctor Brumpt of France and Doctor Madsen of Denmark. We can not, therefore, postpone the trip.

You will, doubtless, while you are here, talk with Mr. Rose, Mr. Flexner and Doctor Pearce. I think it extremely important that you should reach a clear understanding as to the relationships of the various Rockefeller Boards to the plans of development which are being worked out by the University of Chicago. There may easily be misinterpretations unless all the ramifications and complications are followed out or untangled.

Yours sincerely,

George Vincent

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

GEV:DSB

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

MEMBERS

FREDERICK STANLEY
GEORGE E. VINCENT
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR

WICKLIFFE ROSE
JULIUS ROSENWALD
MARTIN A. REYSON

RAYMOND E. TOSDICK
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Yours sincerely,

President Ernest B. Burton,
University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Illinois.
GEV:DSB

Sch. of Pub. Health

The University of Chicago

Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology

November 18th, 1924.

President Ernest D. Burton,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Burton:

The following reasons may be presented why the development of a public health school here could be undertaken most advantageously pari passu with the development of the Medical School.

1. Buildings. The present Physiology Building is admirably adapted, in its facilities for animals and its plumbing arrangements, for many kinds of public health work. When this building is released by the transfer of the physiological work to new quarters its most natural and economical utilization would be for public health. The value placed upon this building in the budget presented to the International Health Board was \$200,000. In point of fact the construction of such a building now would probably cost nearer \$400,000. If it were to be remodeled for other purposes, even if it were later assigned to Public Health, useless expenditure would be incurred, and the maximum value of the building for scientific work would not be obtained. Other branches of University work once installed in this building could not be dislodged without additional space provision, thereby complicating and perhaps greatly delaying the organization of the Public Health School. If the University were prepared to utilize this building for the purpose for which it is best fitted this would be an important asset.

The University of Chicago

Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology

November 18th, 1924

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Similar considerations apply, although with less force, to the prospective utilization of the South half of Ricketts Laboratory, now occupied by the Department of Pathology. This is a temporary building, but its location, construction and general availability point to its eventual occupation by the School of Public Health as the most logical and economical procedure.

In brief, the space soon to be set free by the construction of the Medical School buildings is so well suited in every way for the laboratory research and instruction in public health that immediate occupation by the School of Public Health would mean a material saving to the University and would insure from the start adequate and dignified quarters for the School.

2. Vital Statistics. The department of Vital Statistics in a school of public health would be of incalculable value to the Medical School. The proper organization of the hospital and dispensary records would then be possible from the start. At present there is no hospital in the United States in which full records tabulated by modern statistical methods are available for the whole period of the hospital's activity and very few where suitable records are now being gathered. The advantages of having data collected and recorded from the very outset under expert statistical control are sufficiently obvious. The University has a unique opportunity in this field. Plans for this should be carefully worked out before the hospital opens its doors. Expert advice and supervision could most properly be centralized in the department of vital statistics in a school of public health.

Similar considerations apply, although with less force, to the prospective utilization of the South Hall of Rickabaugh Laboratory, now occupied by the Department of Pathology. This is a temporary building, but its location, construction and general availability point to its eventual occupation by the School of Public Health as the most logical and economical procedure.

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Dr. Seem and Dr. McLean have expressed their strong interest in and cordial approval of this plan. Unnecessary duplication of expensive equipment could be avoided, and all the statistical problems of the Medical School receive from the outset adequate attention.

3. Physiology of Nutrition. One of the important divisions of public health work stands in close relation to the department of Physiology and should be closely connected with the latter. Provision for some instruction and research in the physiology of nutrition will have to be made in the department of Physiology if not arranged for in the School of Public Health. This work would be developed in a School of Public Health on a higher level than would be otherwise possible or perhaps even desirable. As a result duplication would be avoided, the department of Physiology strengthened and a harmonious and coordinated development assured. To say the least, it would seem a waste of resources to provide for physiology of nutrition on the scale that would at present be possible in the department of Physiology only to find later that suitable provision on a scale adequate for a public health school was thereby hampered or weakened.

These are illustrations of the way in which the coordinate development of the School of Public Health and the Medical School would be economically advantageous, would increase the efficiency of both schools, and so far from complicating the problems of organization would materially simplify them.

There are other considerations that should have weight, such as the desirability of bringing to the front the prevention

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of disease as well as its cure. The development side by side of both public health and medical work would put the real situation before the public in a way that has never been done. I am sure that on this ground alone a simultaneous development would contribute greatly to a recognition of the principles for which the International Health Board has always stood.

I may also mention a point of some, although as it seems to me, of minor, importance. At present the University of Chicago would have the field practically to itself in the development of a public health center. There is no certainty how long this situation will last. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that an attempt may be made to start a School of Public Health elsewhere in the Middle West. While there seems no present likelihood that this would or could be done with adequate staff and facilities, any such undertaking would be an undesirable complication. A strong school at Chicago organized or in process of organization would constitute an argument - which might be effective - against any ill-considered project of this nature. There are obvious advantages in being the first School. The first in the field and the only one in the field will usually receive a larger measure of local support.

In view of all these facts, I am hoping that some action may now be taken which will allow us to move at once towards the inauguration of a School of Public Health at the University.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin O. Jordan
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Sincerely yours,

Edwin O. Jordan.

The University of Chicago

Office of the Vice-President and Business Manager

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

November Eighteen

1 9 2 4

My dear President Burton:

I am sending you herewith a memorandum
of the conference at your house last evening relative
to the School of Public Health.

Very truly yours,

Trevor Arnett
Trevor Arnett

President Ernest D. Burton
The University of Chicago

TA:EB
Enc

The University of Chicago

Office of the Vice-President and Treasurer

November 18, 1933

1 0 4

ROOM 1832, 220 S. CLARK ST.
TELEPHONE GRAYSON 3312

My dear President Burton:

I am sending you herewith a memorandum
of the conference at your house last evening relative
to the School of Public Health.

Very truly yours,

Frederick L. Burton

Frederick L. Burton

President Frederick L. Burton
The University of Chicago

FR:FB
Enc

MEMORANDUM of Conference at the President's House, Monday Evening,
November 17, 1924.

Subject: School of Public Health.

Present: President Burton, Mr. Swift, Dr. Jordan, Mr. Arnett.

I. School of Public Health is a part of General Medical program.

School of Public Health will need \$4,000,000
in all. Proposal for establishment might take the following form.

a. University has invested 1,150,000

International Health Board to
duplicate 1,150,000

and either pay principal or income until principal is paid,
and school to be started at once.

b. University to agree to raise 1,000,000

more by January 1, 1928, to be paid by
January 1, 1930.

International Health Board to agree
to duplicate 1,000,000

payments to be made pro rata with University of Chicago
collections after full sum of \$1,000,000 is pledged.

II. School of Medicine will need for additional
endowment 5,000,000
which must be available by the time the school is ready for
operation, October, 1927.

The University would agree to put the School of Public Health
prior to the School of Medicine in point of development, since
it is possible to start it at once, while the Medical School must
wait until the buildings are erected, but it can do so only by
being assured that the needs of the School of Medicine will be
properly cared for.

It would prefer, therefore, to have the financing of the two
considered in advance, and would be very glad and is very anxious
to undertake to raise \$1,000,000 for the School of Public Health
on condition that the International Health Board give \$1,150,000
at once and a further \$1,000,000 to duplicate the University's

MEMORANDUM of Conference at the President's House, Monday Evening
November 17, 1936

Subject: School of Public Health

Present: President Burton, Mr. Swift, Dr. Jordan, Mr. Bennett

I. School of Public Health is a part of General Medical Program

School of Public Health will need
in all. Proposal for establishment might take the following form

\$4,000,000

1,150,000

and either pay principal or income until principal is paid,
and school to be started at once.

1,000,000

more by January 1, 1938, to be paid by
January 1, 1939.

1,000,000

payments to be made two years with University of Chicago
collections after full sum of \$1,000,000 is raised.

\$2,000,000

which must be available by the time the school is ready for
operation, October, 1937.

The University would agree to put the School of Public Health
under the Council of Medicine in 1937. It is possible to start it at once, while the school is ready for
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on condition that the International Health Board give \$1,150,000
at once and a further \$1,000,000 to facilitate the University's

\$1,000,000, with the understanding that it may be free to ask and expect assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation in raising the endowment for the Medical School.

The inauguration of the work of the School of Public Health will, in effect, be a beginning of the work of the Medical School, since it will be doing many things which will be of vital importance to the Medical School when it does function, and a part of it properly precedes the Medical School and is the University's reason for putting its unauguration ahead in point of time.

J. a.

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for putting the inauguration ahead in point of time.

Harold H. Swift
Union Stock Yards
Chicago

November 22, 1924.

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

Dear Mr. Burton:

I am considerably impressed by your suggestion of putting the Public Health School up to Mr. Wrigley. The fact that there is not one in the Middle West and that the time is decidedly ripe, based upon the experiences of Johns Hopkins and Yale, seems to me a good and immediate selling argument. I favor working up a case of large funds as I believe Mr. Wrigley would respond to a large amount fully as soon or sooner than to one of a smaller size. At first glance, it is not apparent where to do this would help in our program of 1925 but I believe we properly can fit it in there also.

I suggest one of the two following methods of approach:

1. The School of Public Health needs \$4,000,000 and a building. Let's ask him to give the whole project, consisting of \$4,000,000 for endowment and \$1,000,000 for a building, or else to buy the Physiology Building from the Culver Funds for \$500,000. (This is a proper transaction. The Physiology Building was built from Culver money for this specific purpose. If we divert the use, we should reimburse the fund at approximately replacement values.) Question which of these two propositions for a building would appeal to him the more.
2. If we should conclude that the propositions mentioned in No.1 would not interest him, either because it is too much money or because he would prefer to make a conditional gift, having some one else go along with him in the project, then we might present the case along the line we have been working upon with the International Health Board, as follows:
 - a. The University is now spending along this line \$57,500(?), which capitalized means \$1,150,000. More than \$57,500 of our income is uncertain because it depends upon interest on cash in the bank, special dividends, etc., so that we are justified in saying that to make certain that this work will be continued, the amount should be capitalized and specifically set aside for the purpose; otherwise, even the work we are already doing is in jeopardy.

November 25, 1954

President James E. Hansen,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Hansen:

I am immediately impressed by your suggestion of
visiting the Public Health School up to Mr. Wright. The fact that
there is not one in the Middle West and that the time is badly
wasting is a serious consideration of the Public Health School.

It is a good and important selling argument. I have written
a case of Public Health as I believe Mr. Wright would regard as
a good amount of time as you or someone else to one of a similar
in other places. It is not argumentative to be this way in
our program of 1955 but I believe we probably are in the
middle.

I suggest one of the following methods of expansion:

1. The School of Public Health needs \$1,500,000 and a building
that will give the school property, maintenance
of \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 for a building of
also to buy the building building from the Public
Health School. This is a major transaction. The Public
Health School will have to give money for this building
and it is likely the school should maintain the
building and the school should maintain the building.

2. It is also possible that the present situation is
not a good situation. I would like to see a building
on present property would be a good idea. The
Public Health School is in the middle of the
so that present the time we have been working
upon with the International Health Board, as follows:

3. The University is now spending about \$1,500,000
which is about \$1,100,000. More than \$1,000,000
is needed to maintain the building and the
on each in the hand, a small building, but, as the
are needed in every way to make certain that the
work will be continued. The school should be
and especially set aside for the school, as the
even the work we are already doing is too much.

Thus, we could propose that he give us \$1,150,000 endowment, conditional upon the International Health Board matching it.

b. Reference a building: Let him build us a new one if he will, or else buy the Physiology Building from the Culver Fund for \$500,000.

c. In addition to the above, the School needs another \$2,000,000 for further expansion. Let's suggest he pledge \$1,000,000 conditional upon our getting the other \$1,000,000.

Thus, he establishes a \$5,150,000 (or \$4,650,000) project by supplying only.....\$3,150,000 (or \$2,650,000)

The adoption of either of these plans would add \$1,150,000 to the \$6,000,000 part of our Program for 1925, since it endows work we are already doing. I am inclined to believe also that his additional \$1,000,000 for new work might be applied to that fund also, because that fund is to include new work as well as to make permanent some work now doing; and if this second amount were included, maybe the International Health amount to match it might also be included for the same reasons, although this latter seems to me more doubtful. In any event, the question of what part or whether any of this project would apply on our Program for 1925 is only incidental and need not be considered at this time. I think, however, there are real possibilities in it.

I recommend that you go over this matter carefully with Mr. Jordan and arrange a conference promptly between you, him, and Mr. Buck. It seems to me to have great possibilities, and I think the fact of establishing "The William Wrigley School of Public Health," so much needed in this community and so certain of success as proved by the Eastern situations, might be tremendously attractive to the gentleman.

Yours faithfully,

Harold H. Swift,

FV 124

December 1, 1924.

My dear Dr. Jordan:

It has been suggested to me that a certain wealthy man in this city might be induced to take on the whole expense of the School of Public Health in about these items.

Building	\$700,000.
Capital to cover present expenditures	\$1,150,000.
Duplicate of this sum for development of work	1,150,000.
For further develop't	2,000,000.
	<hr/>
	\$5,000,000.

This sum might be paid in five annual instalments if desired.

Will you do two things.

1) Confer with Dr. Seem on the question whether a building for Public Health could be built on the Medical Quadrangles

2) Prepare a statement which would make a layman understand what a School of Health is and could do for humanity, and would make him want to give the money to found it.

Very truly yours,

Dr. E. O.
Jordan,
The University of Chicago.

The University of Chicago.
Jordan
Dr. E. O.

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found it.
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Building	
\$700,000.	

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My dear Dr. Jordan:

December 1, 1924.

F3 44

Fu P N

December 1, 1924.

My dear Mr. Buck:

I had hoped to meet you for a further talk about the matter we touched upon at dinner last Wednesday evening. But so far I have been unable to command the time.

I have been thinking about a School of Public Health as a proposition that might interest our friend. This is distinctly the coming thing in the sphere of diminution of suffering and waste of energy from sickness.

Preventive methods accomplish vastly more than curative. An intelligent Public Health officer will prevent at least ten times as much illness as a physician can cure.

Our plans for such a school are all made; indeed the work in its basal elements is in progress. It only needs the money to enable us to proceed with the development of the school. We should preempt and hold the field if we acted promptly.

To a man who would like to associate his name with a philanthropic and health giving enterprise nothing could be more attractive. "The William Wrigley School of Public Health " sounds pretty good.

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To a man who would like to associate his name with a philanthropic and health giving enterprise nothing could be more attractive. "The William Wrigley School of Public Health" sounds pretty good.

We have two other medical projects that we
could consider, which might appeal as strongly as this.

I hope we can arrange to meet at luncheon soon.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Nelson L. Buck,
3535 S. Ashland Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

EDB:CB

We have two other medical projects that we
could consider, which might appeal as strongly as this.
I hope we can arrange to meet at Innissoon soon.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Nelson L. Brock,
3535 S. Ashland Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

BDB:CB

C O P Y

President Ernest

December 15, 1924.

President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Burton:

I am submitting herewith a plea for establishing a research foundation in otolaryngology at the University of Chicago. The carrying out of the plan here outlined will not collide in any way with the investigation of otosclerosis from funds that may be obtained elsewhere.

I sincerely hope that the necessary funds will be available so that it will be possible to establish at once three fellowships each running for three years with salaries ranging perhaps from \$1500, \$2500 and \$3000 respectively for the three years. In this way we could begin at once the process of training men from whom eventually we can hope to secure material for the regular staff of the department. The work for three years might be something as follows:

First year - Graduate student in the department at Rush. We have eight of these men now, two of whom come in each quarter, and stay with us one year, putting in full time work, half the day being devoted to the study of the fundamental sciences and the other half to the clinical study of cases. It is the only place in this country where an effort has been made to lay the foundation for preparation for special practice in a comprehensive manner.

Second year might well follow this first in our own institutions where the work of the fellow would be under my personal supervision forenoons as well as afternoons occupying the position of resident in otolaryngology in the Presbyterian Hospital. In this year he will acquire a more intimate knowledge of how to examine, diagnose and treat patients and the opportunity will be given for making an exhaustive study of the more unusual cases. In this year, too, he can carry out the investigation of some clinical problems and be trained in preparing material for publication.

Third year's work could consist of a travelling fellowship provided the work during the first two years warrants assistance during another year, this third year to be spent in work abroad or in other centers of our own country, being always under the supervision of the chairman of the department.

On the completion of these three years graduate study, the man should be eligible for a place in the department at the University or at Rush. He may be permitted to continue in research work at the University with the salary of a fellow.

COPY

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University of Chicago,
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On the completion of these three years graduate study, the man should be eligible for a place in the department at the University or at Rush. He may be permitted to continue in research work at the University with the salary of a fellow.

I know of no better way by which one could go about getting a rounded-out preparation in this special field than by some such program as the one here outlined. The alternative that suggests itself would be to plan to spend the three years in foreign centers. Our own experience with men with wholly foreign training has not been such as to approve of this method.

If funds are available for the carrying out of such a program, we have at once an opportunity for rehabilitating work in otolaryngology and for putting it on a proper basis. We could look forward eventually to having our own hospital among the group of hospitals to be erected on the Midway.

With this plan we can begin at once laying the foundation for a real university department of otolaryngology and I have confidence that we can look forward to the completion of the whole plan including the erection of our own hospital which should make of the University of Chicago the outstanding center in this country for advanced work in this specialty.

Respectfully yours,

George E. Shambaugh.

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TO PRESIDENT BURTON OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO:

A plea for the establishment at the University of Chicago of a research foundation for the investigation of clinical problems in diseases of the ear, nose and throat -

The incomplete state of our knowledge of the clinical problems in otolaryngology renders the establishing of such a research foundation highly desirable. Efforts that have been made heretofore for promoting the work in these special fields have been directed largely towards the establishing of independent hospitals for the care of ear, nose and throat patients. It has become apparent now that the best place for the care of patients suffering from disease of the ear, nose and throat is in a special department of a general hospital where other fields of medicine are adequately represented. In exactly the same way it is clear that the investigation of clinical problems in a special field of medicine such as otolaryngology can best be prosecuted in an institution like the University of Chicago where the several fields of science are so well represented for such investigation requires co-operation with other departments, for example, with anatomy, physiology, physics and internal medicine.

In order to establish a research department in otolaryngology the university should aim to secure eventually the services of a full time staff whose work will consist of

- a. Rendering the best possible service for patients suffering from disease of the ear, nose and throat.
- b. Carrying on such instruction in this special field as medical students need.
- c. Promotion of investigation and the training of medical scientists.

While the latter (c) is our primary aim, "a" and "b" are, of course, prerequisites for such work.

The first problem, therefore, in the development of this plan is the creation of a staff for carrying on this work at the highest possible standard. The University should, as early as possible, grant fellowships and appoint fellows for study at home and abroad. The complete program can only be developed gradually. It seems probable, for example, that it may be several years before the proper man may be secured for the position of chairman of the department. On the other hand, funds should be secured as early as possible for establishing the fellowships.

The budget for carrying out the program of establishing at the University a research department in otolaryngology may include

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|
| a. | For chairman of Department, salary | \$8,000 - \$10,000 |
| b. | For assistant, salary..... | 3,000 - 5,000 |
| c. | For fellows (three or more), salary | 1,500 - 3,000 |

It is understood that the total amount drawn in any one year shall not exceed \$25,000.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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OF

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61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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SECRETARY

April 20, 1925

Dear President Burton:

Since my return from Europe, I have had opportunity to talk with my colleagues with reference to the proposed School of Public Health at the University of Chicago. In view of the close connection between this project and the general university expansion program including the Medical School, it is believed that no further steps can be taken until the University is able to give assurances that funds will be available for the complete plan of developments at least in so far as it concerns relationship to the various Rockefeller boards. Will you be good enough therefore to let us know when the time is ripe for further consideration of the program of our Board.

I hope that you have fully recovered from your laryngitis and that your plans are all going forward to your satisfaction.

Very sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature: H. H. Howard

President Ernest D. Burton
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

FRR:EP

Copy sent to H.H.S. and Dr. Jordan

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
 FLORENCE M. SARGENT
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 THE UNITED STATES
 DIRECTOR FOR
 J. KERRELL, M.D.
 ASSISTANT SECRETARY
 M. D. SUGGELL, M.D.

April 25, 1925.

My dear Dr. Russell:

Referring to your letter of April 20th addressed to President Burton, I should like to say that you have probably already seen in the public press a notice that President Burton has been obliged to go to the hospital for an operation, which will prevent him from giving personal attention to University affairs for the present. In his absence, I am writing to say that I will bring your letter to the attention of Mr. Harold H. Swift, the President of our Board of Trustees, and also to the attention of Dr. Jordan, who is a member of your Board. In accordance with your request, we shall keep you advised as to the University's plans.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Tufts (signed)

Vice-President.

Dr. F. R. Russell,
International Health Board,
61 Broadway, New York.

JHT:S

Copy sent to Swift and Jordan

1

April 1, 1912

My dear Mr. Brewster:

Thanking you for letter of April 2nd
concerning the proposed action, I am sorry to hear
that you are unable to attend at the present time.
I am sorry that I cannot attend but have written to
the board for an extension, and will present the
case before the board at a later date. I am sorry
that I cannot attend but will bring your letter to the attention of the board.
I will, the President of our board of directors, and
also to the attention of the board. I am sorry to
hear that you are unable to attend but will
bring your letter to the attention of the board.
I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend but
will bring your letter to the attention of the board.

Very truly,
Your friend,
J. H. Brewster

Enclosed is a letter from the board of directors.