

University of Michigan
DEPARTMENT OF
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Craig

Ann Arbor, Mich. 15th Dec 1898.

Dear Skaper.

Thank you for your
friendly service - a very great one.

Prof. Van Holst's lecture was much en-
joyed here last night:

By the way, a letter from Prof. Thomas
informs me that he is with you studying
Sociology - A good man is he, scholar
and gentleman with his face toward
the future

Yr. truly
Jas A Craig.

Lest anything should happen I put check
and myself I enclose an I.O.U.

Ann Arbor, Mich. 10th Dec 1890.

Dear Charles

Thank you for your

friendly advice - a very pleasant.

Prof. Van Hook's lecture was much in

agreement with yours:

By the way, a letter from Prof. Thomas

informs me that he is with you studying

Evolutionary and good man to be, scholar

and gentleman with his face toward

the future.

Yours truly
Wm. L. G. G.

and everything which is of value to

and myself is also in the

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PRESIDENT

Proposition to Mr. W. I. Thomas.
CHICAGO

Mr. Harper agrees to recommend to the Board of Trustees that Mr. Thomas be appointed instructor for the year beginning July 1st, 1895, at a salary of \$1500, and that he be given executive work for which he shall receive the sum of \$1000 in addition.

It is understood further that one year later Mr. Thomas will be recommended for an assistant professorship, at a salary of \$2000 a year, the executive work to continue.

[signed] William R. Harper.

Nov. 12, 1894.

[At a later interview President Harper added below in his own hand]

It is understood still further that after two years' service as assistant professor Mr. Thomas will be recommended to an associate professorship, the executive work to continue.

File

1500

Thomas

The University of Chicago.

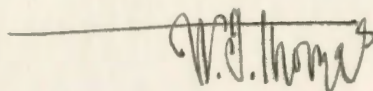
17.xii.95.

18

My dear President Harper:--

Miss French has met Professor Small, and was very much pleased with him. Could you not draft him to accompany them to the convocation? He has a nice way with ladies, and I am sure they would take it as a gracious thing if he escorted them. He is the only official, except yourself, whom they know, and this would make this attention less formal from him than from a stranger. I could make the appointment for him if he desires it.

Very respectfully yours,



It would be better still if Professor Small took with him Professor Donaldson and a carriage.

Thurman

The University of Chicago.

17. XII. 98.

613

My dear President Harper:--

Miss French has met Professor Small, and was very much please-
ed with him. Could you not draft him to accompany them to the convocation?
He has a nice way with ladies, and I am sure they would take it as a gra-
cious thing if he escorted them. He is the only official, except yourself,
whom they know, and this would make this attention less formal from him
than from a stranger. I could make the appointment for him if he de-
sires it.

Very respectfully yours,

W. B. Wood

It would be better still if Professor Small took with him Professor

Donaldson and a carriage.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Thomas

24 November, 1895.

Howell

My dear President Harper:--

I overstated the position of our friends in one regard, for I failed to say that when, in response to their comments on Mr. Rockefeller's methods, I pointed out that desirable ends were most surely and speedily being reached as a result of his methods, they assented, but with the qualification that it was questionable whether the end justified the means. My assent to what they said came in connection with Bemis.

Very respectfully yours,

W. G. Thomas

President William R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

Thames

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

24 November, 1895.

Wm. H. Harper

My dear President Harper:--

I overstated the position of our friends in one regard, for

I failed to say that when, in response to their comments on Mr. Rockefeller's

method, I pointed out that desirable ends were most surely and

speedily being reached as a result of his methods, they assented, but with

the qualification that it was questionable whether the end justified the

means. My assent to what they said came in connection with Bemis.

Very respectfully yours,

Wm. H. Harper

President William R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

19 Dec. 1895.

My dear President Harper:

Allow me to add that I think it better for several reasons, and especially with reference to the endowment of my work in the future, that nothing should be made of Miss Culver's reference to me. Her reference to my work was only a courtesy, I am sure, and I am anxious to stay out of this "deal" entirely.

Very respectfully yours,

W. J. Thomas

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Thomas

17 January, 1896.

or 37

My dear President Harper:--

In consequence of my excitement over Miss Culver's gift I omitted to ask for a reply to my inquiry whether the Department of Anthropology, including my work, could not be temporarily provided with quarters in the Haskell Museum. I am meeting my classes on the third floor of Walker Museum this quarter, but am told that the Department of Botany is to have the whole of this floor soon. In any event I desire to be located with the Department of Anthropology, as my books are to be combined with those of Mr. Starr.

My work has not yet assumed proportions justifying a demand for more money, but the subject is really of fundamental importance to the departments of philosophy, sociology, and history, and will, I believe, be in demand with students of these departments, especially when I have made some modifications adapting certain courses more directly to their needs. I should, therefore, be very much gratified to receive for this year an appropriation enabling me to carry out the plans in which I am interested.

Very truly yours,

W. G. Thomas

January 1895

My dear President Harper:—

In consequence of my excitement over the Oliver's gift

I omitted to ask for a reply to my inquiry whether the Department of

Anthropology, including my work, could not be temporarily provided with

quarters in the Haskell House. I am meeting my classes on the third floor

of Baker House this quarter, but am told that the Department of Botany

is to have the whole of this floor soon. In any event I desire to be in-

cluded with the Department of Anthropology, as my books are to be combined

with those of Dr. Huxley.

My work has not yet assumed proportions justifying a leased lot

more money, but the subject is really of fundamental importance to the de-

partments of philosophy, sociology, and history, and still, I believe, in

demand with students of these departments, especially that I have made

some most valuable observations which are now being made in their order.

I should, therefore, be very much gratified to receive for this year an

appropriation enabling me to carry out the plans in which I am interested.

Very truly yours,

Amos B. W.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Thomas

4 February, 1896.

My dear President Harper:--

Can you give me a brief interview in which to communicate to you some matters concerning Mrs. Peek's relation to Miss Culver's estate? I regret very much to disturb you, but recent letters from Mrs. Peek have led me to form a plan which, if successful, will bring more money to the University.

Half an hour, either at the University or at Morgan Park, will be sufficient; or, if Professor Judson has been sufficiently informed of the history of the case, I shall be very glad to confer with him.

Very truly yours,

~~W. J. Thomas~~

JK

Thorne

The University of Chicago

February, 1932.

My dear President Harter:-

Can you give me a brief interview in which to discuss-

case to your own matters regarding Mrs. Cook's relation to Miss Gurney's

estate? I regret very much to disturb you, but recent letters from Mrs.

Cook have led me to form a plan which, if successful, will bring some money

to the University.

Half an hour, either at the University or at Gurney Park, will be

sufficient, if Professor Johnson has been sufficiently informed of the

history of the case. I shall be very glad to confer with him.

Very truly yours,

W. B. Thorne

8/12

My dear Chief -

In connection with the Thomas letter which I have just mailed, I should have added the following: -

I have had a number of careful talks with Thomas, and this important setting of the incident should be understood. A committee of serious-minded men and women had conferred with him about the general objects of the society and about the desirability of having it consider the whole range of sex problems. These people were somewhat familiar with the literature of the subject, and were concerned with it not as a matter of prurient interest or aversion, but as a part of the whole complex of subjects with which women as voters will necessarily have the most direct concern. Thomas had the impression that the whole company which he was asked to address was made up in substantially the same way. He says he realized that this was improbable the moment he looked over the company, and that what he had prepared was unsuitable for them. It was too late for him to make a substitution, so he went on with the address as planned. -

The incident has convinced him that

he has no further mission with that sort
of public. It has not changed his views
in the least on the objective questions, which
are matters that call for coöperative attention
by many students for a long time to come.
He sees that it is not wise from any responsible
point of view to attempt to mature judgment
on these questions by starting with the least
qualified for weighing the evidence.

Yours truly
J. M. Hall.

Thomas

Encl to Mr
P. J. Peck
P. J. Peck

Crédit Lyonnais

Paris 21 May, 1896.

Swain

My dear President Harper:

I have seen Mrs. Peck almost daily for two weeks, and have talked the whole situation over with her. She is very eager to cooperate in any plan suggested, and is especially pleased with the thought of establishing some memorial to her aunt. It is evident, however, that she does not herself understand her aunt's plans so well as she thought she did

before the money was given to the University. The gift pleased her, but at the same time made her nervous, as she did not know, and does not yet know, how it affected the terms of her aunt's will.

As to the value of Miss Culver's estate, Mrs. Peck says real estate in Chicago has depreciated very much in three years, but is perfectly confident that her aunt is still worth several millions. I heard a report in Baltimore that Miss Culver had made over to her brother Robert all her property in Baltimore. This report was set a foot by a daughter

of this Robert Culver, a Miss Elizabeth Culver, whom you may have met recently at the University. The fact is that Miss Culver sold her property in Baltimore to her brother, her payments to be made periodically.

The most unfavorable feature of the case, as it now stands, is that Mrs. Peck has not recovered from the mental insecurity which marked her before she left home. I have a fear that Miss Culver, who spent six months in Europe with Mrs. P. two years ago, was impressed with this fact at that time and has since decided that it would be wisdom to provide liberally for Mrs. P. and her daughter, but

not to leave her a large amount of money.
This is only a conjecture, based largely on
Mrs. Peck's lack of definite knowledge of the
means of her aunt at present. I am
to see Mrs. P. again in London, and
shall perhaps then be able to say some-
thing more definite.

Very sincerely yours.

W. J. Thoms

Perhaps you will kindly hand this
to Mr. Small.

The University of Chicago,

June 13, 1898.

President William R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.



My dear President Harper:--

Will you permit me to call your attention to the fact that when I entered the University as an instructor three years ago you agreed to promote me to an associate professorship on the 1st of July 1898?

I should not have brought the matter to your attention but for the fact that I learn from Professor Small that you have now no knowledge of such an agreement. You will see from the enclosed sheet, which is a copy of your proposition to me, that this part of the understanding was reached after your original proposition was made, and after I had declined it, indeed, on the ground that unless I could look forward certainly to a salary of \$3,500 or \$4,000 within three years I could not, for reasons which I gave in detail, afford to take service in the University at that time. You remarked at the time the agreement was reached that it involved an extraordinarily rapid promotion for me, and that Mr. Vincent and I would be promoted simultaneously.

I should, of course, have called on you in person but from the fact that I find you inaccessible for the time, and that I judge it important to communicate with you promptly if action in the matter is to anticipate the July convocation.

Very respectfully yours,

W. J. Thomas

The University of Chicago

June 18, 1898



President William W. Harper,

The University of Chicago,

My dear President Harper:--

Will you please call your attention to the fact that when I entered the University as an instructor three years ago you agreed to promote me to an associate professorship on the 1st of

July 1898?

I should not have brought the matter to your attention but for the fact that I learn from Professor Gail that you have now no knowledge of such an agreement. You will see from the enclosed sheet which is a copy of your proposition to me, that this part of the understanding was reached after your original proposition was made, and after I had declined it, indeed, on the ground that unless I could look forward certainly to a salary of \$2,800 or \$4,000 within three years I could not for reasons which I gave in detail, afford to take service in the University at that time. You remarked at the time the agreement was reached that it involved an extraordinary rapid promotion for me, and that Mr. Vincent and I would be promoted simultaneously.

I should, of course, have called on you in person but from the fact that I find you inaccessible for the time being I have written you out in communication with you promptly in action in the matter is so

Very respectfully,
C. H. H. W.

Respectfully the fully obedient

The University of Chicago.
June 20, 1938.

President William R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Harper:--

As it seems to you best to go ahead and present my case to the Board of Trustees at this time, will you kindly read to the Board, in connection with your presentation of the matter, the following statement representing my view of the circumstances under which our agreement was reached:

1. I had been in college work for nine years when the agreement was made, and was at that time professor of sociology in another institution.
2. I had been voted full pay for one of the two years of my leave of absence, conditioned on my returning. By remaining here I was obliged to refund this amount.
3. Business arrangements permitting me to remain in the University were made on the basis of the President's written proposition.
4. When it was found difficult to reach an agreement, I suggested that I would leave the University, with the hope of being recalled, after a period of years, to a position which I was willing to accept. But the President preferred to have me remain on the ground.
5. One further point in connection with the dependence of promotions on the numbers of students: My work was at first considered very special, but is now considered very important to several departments. The records will show, I believe, that above twenty graduate students are taking my work. For the present quarter, I note that among the twenty-two students registered with me (in graduate courses) there are eight who are either fellows or scholars for the present year, or with appointments for next year, either here or in other Universities. I feel that the recognition of my work has ~~just~~ fairly begun.

Permit me to say again, President Harper, that it is very embarrassing to have my case urged after the adoption of a set of rules regulating promotions by the Board, but it seems to me that our agreement can not fail to appear binding to the Board, if presented in detail.

Will you permit one suggestion? As the money question does not weigh so heavily with Mr. Vincent would it not be possible to make him an associate professor on the same basis as Mr. Smith?

Very respectfully yours,

W. G. Thomas

33

The University of Chicago
June 26, 1928

President William R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Harper:--

As it seems to you best to go ahead and present my case to the Board of Trustees at this time, will you kindly send to the Board, in connection with your presentation of the matter, the following statement representing my view of the circumstances under which our agreement was reached:

1. I had been in college work for nine years when the agreement was made, and was at that time Professor of Sociology in another institution.

2. I had been offered full pay for one of the two years of my leave of absence, conditioned on my returning. By remaining here I was obliged to refund this amount.

3. Business arrangements permitting me to remain in the University were made on the basis of the President's written proposition.

4. When it was found difficult to reach an agreement, I suggested that I would leave the University, with the hope of being recalled, after a period of years, to a position which I was willing to accept. But the President preferred to have me remain on the ground.

5. One further point in connection with the dependence of promotions on the numbers of students: My work was at first considered very special, but is now considered very important to several departments. The records will show, I believe, that above twenty graduate students are taking my work. For the present quarter, I note that among the twenty-two students registered with me (in graduate courses) there are eight who are either fellow or scholars for the present year, or with appointments for next year, either here or in other Universities. I feel that the recognition of my work has now fairly begun.

Permit me to say again, President Harper, that it is very embarrassing to have my case urged after the adoption of a set of rules regulating promotions by the Board, but it seems to me that our agreement can not fail to appear binding to the Board, if presented in detail.

Will you permit one suggestion? As the money question does not weigh so heavily with Mr. Vincent would it not be possible to make him an associate professor on the same basis as Dr. Smith?

Very respectfully yours,

Wm. B. W.



Thomas

File

The University of Chicago.
June 20, 1898.

President William R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Harper:--

Permit me to thank you for your communication stating that you will recommend me to the Board of Trustees for an associate Professorship in the University. In this connection allow me to hand you the following memorandum of the circumstances under which the agreement was made, ~~some parts of~~ which you may wish to have in mind when presenting the case to the Board of Trustees:

1. I had been in college work for nine years when the agreement was made, and was at that time a professor of sociology in another institution.
2. I had been voted full pay for one of the two years of my leave of absence, conditioned on my returning. By remaining here I was obliged to refund this amount.
3. Business arrangements permitting me to remain in the University were made on the basis of the President's written proposition.
4. When it was found difficult to reach an agreement, I suggested the advisability of my leaving the University for a period of years, with the hope of being recalled to a position which I was willing to accept, but the President preferred to have me remain on the ground.

Very respectfully,

W. G. Thomas

Thomas
N. G.

The University of Chicago
June 20, 1908.

President William H. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Harper:--

Permit me to thank you for your communication stating that you will recommend me to the Board of Trustees for an associate Professorship in the University. In this connection allow me to hand you the following memorandum of the circumstances under which the agreement was made, ~~some points~~ which you may wish to have in mind when presenting the case to the Board of Trustees:

1. I had been in college work for nine years when the agreement was made, and was at that time a professor of zoology in another institution.
2. I had been voted full pay for one of the two years of my leave of absence, conditioned on my returning. By remaining here I was obliged to refund this amount.
3. Business arrangements permitting me to remain in the University were made on the basis of the President's written proposition.
4. When it was found difficult to reach an agreement, I suggested the advisability of my leaving the University for a period of years, with the hope of being recalled to a position which I was willing to accept, but the President preferred to have me remain on the ground.

Very respectfully,

W. B. Harvey

March 5, 1909

57

President H. P. Judson

The University March 8, 1909

My dear Sir:

My object in attempting to see you for a moment this morning was to report that we have apparently been unfairly dealt with by Gustav Fock in connection with the statistical library recently received. I learn from Mr. Arnett that this collection is not paid for. It is probably not worth \$500. Mr. Field will give a more deliberate opinion in a few days. I have also spoken to Mr. Small and Mr. Laughlin, and the matter will get around to you if they have any recommendation to make.

Very respectfully yours,

W. L. Thomas

Mr. W. L. Thomas,
The University of Chicago.

March 5, 1902

President H.T. Johnson

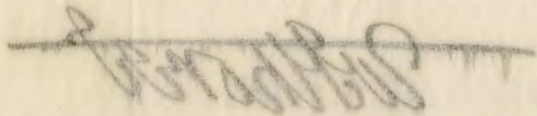
The University

My dear Sir:

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I learn from Mr. Arnett that this collection is not paid for. It is probably not worth \$500. Mr. Field will give a more definite opinion in a few days. I have also spoken to Mr. Small and Mr. Laughlin, and the matter will get round to you if they have any recommendation to make.

Very respectfully yours,



57
March 5, 1909

President H.P. Judson

The University

March 8, 1909

My dear Sir:

Dear Mr. Thomas:-

My object in attempting to see you for a moment this morning was to report that we have apparently been unfairly dealt with by Gustav Fock in connection with the statistical Auditor has been instructed to withhold payment on the statistical library until further report is received. I am surprised at the situation, and hope that you and Mr. Small and Mr. Laughlin will be able to get the facts in proper shape. I learn from Mr. Arnett that this collection is not paid for. It is probably not worth \$500. Mr. Field

Very truly yours,

will give a more deliberate opinion in a few days. I have also spoken to Mr. Small and Mr. Laughlin, and the matter will get round to you if they have any recommendation to make.

Very respectfully yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. W. I. Thomas,
The University of Chicago.

March 8, 1909

President W. F. Johnson

The University
March 8, 1909

My dear Sir:

My object in writing you is
to see you for a moment this morning and
to report that we have recently been
unhappily informed that your note of the 25th inst. received. The
Auditor has been instructed to withhold payment of the statistical
library until further report is received. I am surprised at the
situation, and hope that you and Mr. Small and Mr. Laughlin will
be able to get the facts in proper shape.
is probably not really yours, Mr. Field
will give a more definite opinion
in a few days. I have also spoken to
Mr. Small and Mr. Laughlin, and the
matter will get around to you if
they have any recommendation to make.
Very respectfully yours,



Mr. W. I. Thomas,
The University of Chicago.

N CONTAINS
VS, CLASSIFIED
AND EDITORIAL

ANY BABY IS LEGITIMATE, SUFFRAGISTS ARE TOLD

Professor W. L. Thomas of University of Chicago, Says Leaders by Speech at Banquet

Right of Motherhood Belongs to Every Woman, He Says; Limitation of Families Is Approved

Suffrage Convention Delegates Take Issue With the Speaker on Sensational Points

Woman's assumption of her right to motherhood is the step that will follow when she has obtained her political rights, Professor W. L. Thomas of the University of Chicago told the delegates to the National American Woman Suffrage Association last night. He was the only man on the program at the banquet, which closed the first midyear conference of the Association. His insurgent remarks were received with gasps and leading suffragists took issue with him. A few of his declarations, which roused the drawsy, tired delegates, were:

Any girl, mentally mature, has a right to motherhood.

Any child, by the act of birth, is legitimate.

Every woman has the right to limit the number of her children, and the right to knowledge of how to restrict the size of her family.

What is needed in society is more of sexuality—in the broad sense of the word.

The world has grown no better since the so-called days of savagery.

We have our doctrines of brotherly love, of

erly love, individualism, theocracy and our prostitution, legal system, war and "sweating." The American Indian had all our civic virtues and few of our vices.

Our science is effective; our morality is not.

Woman's assertion of her right to motherhood is a revolution that is coming and no one can stop it.

The application of knowledge to the sphere of morality is limited.

Women are really more free than men. They are not so rigorously accountable for their acts in the social system.

Professor Thomas prefaced his talk with the remark that he had found it extremely difficult to talk to women collectively and had been forced to confine his discourses to individual cases.

He analyzed the making of the "old maid" of former years and said that she is now to be found working in juvenile courts and other civic activities. "She is the most interesting thing in Chicago outside the stock yards," he added.

"Interest in one's children," he said, "is only a broader development of sexuality, and from that has de-

veloped the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, or brotherly love. What the world needs isn't restriction of this perfectly human feeling, but more of it."

Alice Stone Blackwell of Massachusetts fame was the first of the speakers following Professor Thomas, to attack his theories. She said the revolution would take place when woman has her husband to herself.

"The trouble with Professor Thomas," she said, "is that he is taking the decidedly masculine viewpoint. He says that the young woman is the most attractive, while women believe that the young man is the most attractive. He declares it is absolutely honorable for a woman to have a child outside of monogamy. I think the majority of women feel that every woman who wants to become a mother is entitled to a husband and a whole one for herself. This is a beneficent type of revolution that appeals to me."

Her remarks were greeted with shouts of laughter.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at the close of her talk, declared Professor Thomas' address "sounds the opening of a more ideal sex relation."

"I hope for it," she said. "Woman suffrage has been one step along the path."

JUN 10 1913

Women Bitterly Opposed to New Ideas of Dr. Thomas.

Widely varying opinions were expressed yesterday by suffrage workers, professional and society women over the motherhood ideas of Professor W. L. Thomas of the University of Chicago, which he advanced Tuesday evening before the delegates to the National American Woman Suffrage Association. They were practically unanimous in agreeing with him that every child should be regarded as legitimate, but few supported his more radical declaration that unmarried women should have the right to bear children, if they desired, without being regarded as immoral.

Some, however, declared he was right, and others not ready to agree with him, said the subject was a good one for discussion. A few women indorsed the right of a mother to limit the number of her children.

"I was astonished to think Professor Thomas would express such advanced ideas," said Mrs. William Severin, prominent suffrage worker and club woman. "I don't agree with him at all. In my opinion, such an address does not belong to this generation. I firmly believe in the sanctity of the home and the sacredness of motherhood and marriage. Since there are children born outside of matrimony, I strongly favor a law that will make such children legitimate."

DR. ALEXANDER DISAGREES.

Dr. Harriet C. B. Alexander is another disagreeing with the professor. "No woman has a right to seek motherhood unless she can give the child such protection and conditions favorable to its happiness," she explained.

Dr. Rosalie Ladova agrees with Professor Thomas, calling his ideas ahead of their time.

"The day of the scarlet letter is past," she said. "Criminal operations will flourish as long as illegitimate motherhood is considered a crime by society. Every woman is entitled to be a mother. Should conditions not be favorable with

marriage, I believe she is justified in seeking children without wedlock. I favor the state taking action to provide homes where unmarried women may be cared for in time of motherhood, and a law to legitimize such children. If fatherhood can be established beyond doubt, the man should then be required to provide for the mother and child."

"The remarks of Professor Thomas were timely and in order," expressed Miss Harriet Vittum of the Woman's City Club. "We are more and more coming to the realization that every mother, whether married or not, should be respected."

CALLS THOMAS FUTURIST.

Dr. Effie Lobdell calls the professor a futurist, in that his motherhood ideas are in advance of the average thinker, but she believes in limiting the number of children. "I think the birth of a child should legalize it," said Dr. Lobdell. "The fact that a woman is unmarried, or may remain unmarried an indefinite period, should not deprive her of motherhood."

Mrs. M. J. Reynolds, delegate from New Jersey, considered the professor's remarks out of order at a suffrage meeting, saying that anti-suffrage workers would take advantage of them and use such against the suffrage cause. She said opponents would now declare the suffragets in favor of a free love.

Mrs. James W. Morrison, suffrage worker and toastmistress at the banquet, would not agree or disagree with Professor Thomas.

"I think the remarks were in order," she said, "because they are discussed to-day, and we are entitled to all views."

"For centuries the responsibility of mother has been dinged into our ears," said Mrs. Amelia Keller of Indianapolis, a member of the executive council of the Suffrage Association. "We seldom hear about the responsibility of fatherhood. The remarks were well in order."

Dr. Effie Davis is undecided whether to accept or reject the ideas of Professor Thomas, but one thing of which she is sure is that all children should be given legal status.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

JUN 12 19

SOCIE Entertain

Feminist Speeches Annoy Suffragists

BY CINDERELLA.

THE suffrage dinner Tuesday night in the Hotel La Salle roof garden appears to have made a record. Everybody is talking about it, especially the speeches, which seem to have been particularly noteworthy.

Prof. Thomas of the University of Chicago and his remarks alone have provided topics for at least two weeks' conversation along the north shore.

It was necessary to understand Latin in order to seize all of Prof. Thomas' speech, which had to do with the status of woman, a subject in which he is said to specialize.

His climaxes were in Latin, which was perhaps just as well, all things considered.

But it was the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, the suffrage leader of many years, black eyed, white haired, vivacious, who capped the climax.

Dr. Shaw said she "was glad to have lived until the present occasion, when women and men could discuss such questions and look into each other's eyes without blinking."

It may have been so at the speaker's table, but in other parts of the room everybody was staring hard at his or her dinner plate and blinking not a little.

Indeed, the gracious and dignified presence of Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, a handsome figure in white satin and draperies of silver lace, was withdrawn from the feast. On retiring, Mrs. McCormick mentioned another engagement.

Naturally one has a certain tolerance for persons who are courageous with their convictions, whatever they may be. But the suffragists of the United States have never welcomed the linking of the two movements, equal suffrage and that of the feminists.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
JULY 12, 1935

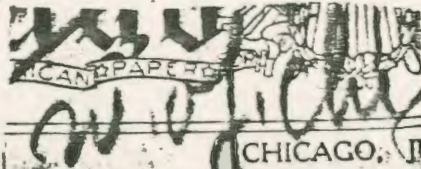
Wife of Latter-day Prophet

BY CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Special Staff Writer

THE wife of the late Joseph Smith, the first president of the Mormon church, is the subject of a new book, "The Story of the Life of Mary Smith," by the author of "The Story of the Life of Joseph Smith." The book, which is the first of a series, is published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City. It is a biography of the life of Mary Smith, who was the first wife of Joseph Smith. The book is written in a simple, straightforward style, and is intended for the general reader. It is a valuable addition to the literature of the Mormon church.

But it was the first time that the life of the woman who was the first wife of Joseph Smith had been told in a book. The book is a biography of the life of Mary Smith, who was the first wife of Joseph Smith. The book is written in a simple, straightforward style, and is intended for the general reader. It is a valuable addition to the literature of the Mormon church.

JUN 17



O'HARE BABY TESTS NEW MOTHERHOOD

Unconditional Birth Advocates
and Opponents of Illegitimacy
at Odds Over Fate of Infant

Moral Value of Compulsory Mar-
riage as Compared to Adoption
of the Child Is Chief Issue

The month old baby of Alice O'Holloran is the human axis around which revolves a spirited embroglio between the time-honored censure of illegitimacy and the modern cult of unconditional birth advocates. On the side of the old regime is the mother of the child and the pastors of its parents. The workers in the social service department of the County Hospital oppose them in favor of the theories regarding illegitimate children lately advanced by Professor W. Thomas of the University of Chicago.

The O'Holloran child was born at the County Hospital a month ago. The parents of the girl and of John Sullivan, 1726 Austin avenue, whom she names as the father of the child, turned her out of doors with her baby. After wandering the streets she was picked up by the police and later found a haven at the County Hospital, where she and the child are being cared for. The mother first gave her name as "Alice O'Hare."

MORAL BENEFIT IS ISSUE

The question now is whether or not the moral benefit derived from a compulsory marriage is of more value to the child than adoption and physical welfare.

The mother is firm in her decision that her baby be given a home and a name. "I want John to marry me and then we can go to housekeeping just like other people," she said. "But they tell me that we should not marry and that John is only making \$5 a week and that we cannot care for the baby on that."

"There's too much stress placed on the question of legitimacy," says Miss Agnes Talbot of the social department. "The habit of forcing marriage on the parents of an illegitimate child is a relic of a less enlightened past. We have only the good of the child and mother at heart and would prefer that the child be adopted into some other good family rather than the parents contract a marriage that they are unqualified for. If Thomas is right in his views and if the law is changed to conform with them."

CHURCH FAVORS MARRIAGE

The Rev. John Ford of St. Columbkille's Catholic Church, where Sullivan is a member, declares that he will make every effort to induce Sullivan to marry the girl and clear the name of the child.

"If the story of the girl is true," said Father Ford, "the only honorable course open to him is to marry the girl. In that case I will do everything in my power to bring about such a result."

The Rev. John Foley of St. Columbkille's declares that the theory of Professor Thomas imperils the family institution and are against the teachings of his church. "I am surprised that a man in his position could give utterance to such opinions," he said.

Miss Julia Gleason, adult probation officer, is attempting to bring about a solution of the problem.

Why

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

June 19, 1915

Dear Mr. Samuel:

Mr. Thomas's letter to June 17th rec'd. I ^{and with your permission will return} have read. In enclosure I am herewith returning. What I desire is to ascertain ^{is} what it was that Professor Thomas said in his address of June 8 before the Suffrage Association. His very general statement ^{gives} little light. As I understand ^{he thinks} that the "Examiner" presumably of June 9, gave a fairly accurate report. I write to get a copy ^{of that}. I understand also that Mr. Thomas ^{may} ~~be~~ ^{glad} to be furnished with a copy.

As to other questions ~~which he raised~~ in his letter, I can only say that the Trustees of the University have a right to know what ^{doctrines} ~~members~~ of the faculty are teaching in Social and especially ^{and how they are presenting their doctrines} on ethical subjects - and that it is the duty of the President of the University to have such information at the command of the Trustees.

Very truly Yours,
Harry Pratt Judson
Prof. Geo. Small

✓

The University of Chicago
The Graduate School of Arts and Literature

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Sunday Noon, June 20

My dear Chief -

I am quite in agreement with you not only that it is the right and the duty of the Trustees to know what is going on in the activities of the Faculty, but that the more fully they are informed the better it will be for all concerned. I appreciate your responsibility in the matter, and in the present instance, while I am as much in the dark as you are about the precise facts, I share your anxiety.

Meanwhile I want to refer to perhaps the least important aspect of the present case.

I hope no member of the Board of Trustees will get the impression that the department of Sociology has any more direct or intimate connection with sex problems than any other of the departments which have to deal with human phenomena. — from Physiology on through the whole historical and moral sciences to their terminus in ethics. Of all the tremendous scientific literature of the subject in the different European languages, I have been unable to think of a single European work which was written by a man who classified himself as a sociologist. This is a mere accident of course. No branch of human science can fully cover its field without finding itself

Sooner or later up against phases of self rela-
tionships with which actual life challenges
scientific analysis. The challenge is ac-
cepted by individuals who work from the
standpoint of every conceivable sub-division
of the human sciences. That our credit or
discredit attaches to that sort of work must
be pretty generally distributed, and not
entered in the account of any particular
department.

I am old-fashioned enough not to have
felt much call to look for trouble in that
particular field. I have felt towards the men
who have entered it seriously very much
as I do towards those whose professional duties
detail them for study of contagious diseases.
They are to be pitied rather than blamed.
As near as I can make out the situation, it
may be said in the rough that Christendom
is today in very much the same attitude
towards scientific study of self relations that
it was in five centuries ago towards dissec-
tion. I hope there is no disposition in
American university circles to limit academic
functions in the later instance as they were
so long limited in the earlier.
Sincerely
Small.

June 17, 1915

WILLIAM I. THOMAS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

My dear Professor Small:

I have your note suggesting that I make a statement of the nature of my remarks before the Woman's Equal Suffrage Association on June 8th.

I realize that no amount of explanation would make the views I there expressed acceptable to those who do not find themselves already in agreement with them. I can only say that the daily papers did not designedly misreport me, and did not make the matter out worse than it was. The report of the Examiner, for instance, of June 9th, was the fullest, and while mutilated, none of the statements was essentially wrong. I regret that I have no copy of this to send you.

The first part of my talk was devoted to explaining to my hearers that I had at first declined to speak to them, realizing that I could not do this to their satisfaction because we were probably not in the same "universe of discourse", and I explained to them by examples what I meant by this phrase. And after explaining further that I had agreed with myself that

it might be just as well to speak to them without reference to either pleasing or displeasing them, I gave the rest of the time to showing that our reform efforts are so futile largely because we insist in embodying in them our older traditions without attempting to create new traditions or taking advantage of the newer ones as they come into existence.

June 12, 1915

WILLIAM I. THOMAS
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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The first part of my talk was devoted to explaining to my hearers that I had at first declined to speak to them, realizing that I could not do this to their satisfaction because we were probably not in the same "universe of discourse." And I explained to them by examples what I meant by this phrase. And after explaining further that I had agreed with myself that it might be just as well to speak to them without reference to either pleasing or displeasing them, I gave the rest of the time to showing that our reform efforts are so futile largely because we insist in embodying in them our other traditions without attempting to create new traditions or taking advantage of the newer ones as they come into existence.

This point I illustrated from the three fields of religion, law, and reproduction. I called attention especially to the neglected and tabooed condition of sexual questions, pointing out our invincible tendency to treat these questions as obscene, and demanding a more dignified treatment of them. I spoke on this point especially with reference to three bills now before the legislature of Illinois designed to give a regular legal status to the illegitimate child (in which many of the women in the audience are actively interested), and also with reference to the movement among physicians and women in Chicago and New York on the point of giving to the masses information as to the means of preventing conception. And I expressed my approval of both of these movements. Some of the examples and sentiments were so radical that I should despair of having the approval or toleration of persons of the average conventional views.

It seems to me however, that the main [†]interest of your communication is the fact that you have [^]casually raised a question which is much in my mind. What is the nature of a University? Is it entirely esoteric, or can its members communicate frankly with the public? Shall the University man associate himself with public movements or shall he not? Shall he before the public and before his classes be guarded and confine himself to the expression of accepted traditions? Is the University as a whole or are its members bound to stand for all the sentiments and opinions of one of its members, or is the University a place where various opinions are held and expressed?

These are questions on which I shall be glad to express myself and to listen, if it is thought to be desirable.

My dear Professor Small, since this general question is raised, I wish to confess that a suggestion of the nature you sent makes me uncomfortable in my institutional relations, for I regard it as essentially a disciplinary measure. I am reminded of a remark made by Professor McDougall at a dinner where I think you were present, that no philosophy was taught in Oxford where the literature could not be read in the original Latin and Greek; and he explained that the desire of the authorities was to prevent the study of ^{the} philosophy influenced by the theory of evolution. He explained further that the board of control was composed of ministers to such an extent that this policy was made possible. I can imagine that a man who taught evolutionary doctrines at Oxford under these circumstances would have a feeling that he was betraying something of someone. Of course we are all here agreed on the theory of evolution, but there are other views on which we are not agreed. I expose to my classes constantly views which I think you and other of my colleagues would not approve, and occasionally, as by your note, I am made to feel that I am thought to be betraying something of someone. And I am especially sensitive on the point of the responsibility which you have to carry in this connection in acting as my apologist. Really the things which I occasionally print or say admit of no apology. They represent a different life-policy.

I ^{remember} that when I published a little volume more than ten years ago you had a big apologetic

job on your hands-- I need not remind you of details-- and I wish to free you from that responsibility. I feel that my associates picture me as afflicted with periodic brain-storms--a sort of folie circulaire-- and are wondering how long I will remain quiescent and when I will break out again.

As to the book, it was a deliberate work, always perfectly mild and innocuous, and I think it is fair to say that in the interval it has been recognized as matter-of-fact and standard, and acceptable to many of those who were offended at the time.

And reverting to my recent talk, my motive in making it was simple enough. There are, in my opinion, two steps involved in a social change, 1) releasing some inhibitions in the minds of a group of serious persons by a spoken word, and 2) the steps which these conservative persons may then take. Intelligent persons who are offended at the first mention of an idea frequently end by incorporating it in a program. But the person who spoke the word must be content to remain for a time a reprobate.

I am aware that there is an impression that my talk to this audience was not in good taste--that I sprang certain startling doctrines on an unsuspecting and unprepared body of women. But this is not exactly true. There were present some of the most serious persons in Chicago, many of them interested, and desperately interested, in taking some definite steps to relieve certain conditions. I assumed that these women were interested in hearing exactly what I thought. And I think it is true that the women who are actually doing something in the city approved what I said in the

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main, at least. A score of them spoke to me to this effect, and two letters (the only ones I have received) from responsible women are in the same spirit. Just for your information, I enclose the one from Mrs. Blake-- the person who asked me to speak, and I quote from the one from Miss Bartelme, judge of the girls' division of the Juvenile Court:

".... There is little in the declarations with which I would not agree, and I would like an opportunity to discuss them with you as they bear upon my work...."

There is nothing in which I am more interested than the rate at which social change can take place without disintegration of character. You will, of course, agree with me that the matter turns largely, in moral questions, on the preparedness of society at a given moment. But you may not agree with me that we are inclined to exaggerate and be over-anxious about the demoralizing effect of new ideas suddenly introduced. No one can weigh these questions absolutely, but for my own enlightenment and guidance, I am planning to print my talk or to have copies of it made and submit them to Judge Pinckney, Miss Bartelme (she was not present but read the newspaper reports) and others immediately concerned with the handling of young and problematical persons, ^{and to you.} And I think their judgment may interest you also.

Very sincerely yours,

W. J. Thomas

With your approval I should like also to submit ~~with the copy of my paper~~ to the persons I have in mind, a copy of this letter to you, as indicating how the question came up. But of course I will not do this if you do not wish it.

But no, that will not do. I will make an independent and abstract statement.

June 23, 1915

WILLIAM I. THOMAS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

My dear Professor Small:

With reference to my remarks before the woman's equal suffrage association, and the publicity given them, I think I ought to say to you that I realize I showed poor judgment in addressing this audience in this way, for I had decided long ago that it is not a wise policy for one in an academic relation to agitate certain questions, but to limit himself to his impersonal work and let the applications of this work and the agitation of social changes in general be worked out within the public at large. I recognize, of course, that the academic man has the right and even the duty to interest himself in public matters, and that the student, as over against society, can often do a valuable service by releasing with a spoken word the inhibitions of a group of persons whose minds are already preadapted to the new idea, but I am now more than ever convinced that this is best done by consultations with committees composed largely of citizens representing the "universe of discourse" of the more advanced public.

It was, in fact, in a situation of this kind that I was drawn into making a talk. A number of responsible women and a number of responsible physicians, confronted by the fact that there are in Chicago about 150,000 criminal abortions annually, were interested in a movement to secure the passage of a bill in the Illinois legislature

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somewhat along the lines of a recently enacted Norwegian bill, giving a legal status to the illegitimate child; and also in measures for giving married women, especially among the poorer classes, information enabling them to limit the size of their families without abortion--for the majority of abortions are among married women.

The remarks which I made in the committee at the City Club were not particularly my own ^{but} ~~by~~ represented the state of knowledge, and the state of feeling of practically all serious students of these questions, but when I expressed the same views before the larger audience they were received by some with entire approval and by others with entire disapproval. But by the most with approval, as I judge from the expressions at the time and by a number of letters from such persons as Miss Bartelme, Judge of the girls' division of the Juvenile Court. Nevertheless, as I have said, I think the views I expressed were in place in the committee but not in the larger audience.

Nothing interests me more than the question of the rate at which social change can take place without the disintegration of character, and this, in my opinion, turns largely on the degree of preparedness of society at a given moment. I think no new truth is dangerous if spoken in a situation where sufficient preadaptation exists. And I am also of the opinion that we are inclined to exaggerate and to be over-anxious about the disintegrating effect of new ideas suddenly introduced. The teaching problem is certainly a simpler one than the problem of the public, because the period of time involved is sufficient to

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permit the complete development of an idea, and place properly prepared students in a position to accept it or reject it.

I am, as you know, now engaged on a special work which is absorbing me completely, and any obligation to speak to the public is a bore, and publicity is the last thing I want. I have also not forgotten that the University has been particularly generous to me in providing the opportunity to do the work to which I refer, and I am ashamed that my lack of tact has created a situation by which the University feels itself compromised or embarrassed.

I want to add also that this work, when published, will not, I think, lead to any sensational notice. It is, however, entirely probable that when this work is completed I shall undertake another on prostitution and the sexual question in general. But this, if undertaken, will be on the basis of an endowment, and I will not undertake it as a member of the University without a detailed exposition of the plan and the cordial approval of the University.

Very sincerely yours,

W. I. Thomas

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Very sincerely yours,

W. J. Harvey

July 5, 1915

WILLIAM I. THOMAS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

My dear Professor Small:

I am very glad to answer your further inquiry and to give you information as to the meaning of certain of my remarks printed in a fragmentary way in the daily papers, especially since I am interested not alone in justifying my general attitude but in having it appreciated by such persons as yourself.

The sexual question occupies today much the same position as that held by the religious question among protestants in the last generation and still held by the catholic world. In the one case a critical attitude was regarded as impious, and in the other an expression of interest or a proposal of change is regarded by many as obscene, undignified and dangerous. But a revolution is also taking place in our attitude toward sexual questions. Students are recognizing that by making this a taboo field we have also left it the only field in which we do not seek rational control.

The following remark recently occurred in a catholic weekly: "The most helpless idiot is as far above the non-existent child as Saint Bridget is above a committee on birth-control." The writer had been exacerbad by the agitation in the New Republic, Harper's weekly, The New York Tribune, and other journals, of the question of birth-control, and the implication is obviously that it is desirable to bring as many souls into the world as possible, for

the sake of saving them, no matter whether their bodies are misshapen and their minds idiotic. I need not remind you of the view which is replacing this older one--that it is not desirable for the feeble-minded to become parents. I hold also, in common with many others, that a normal woman desires children, but that after bearing, say some five or six she may become tired, especially if she is a working woman, or a very much harassed woman, and may desire no more; and I hold that under these circumstances she ought to have access to the knowledge of the means of limiting the number of her children without resort to abortion.

I hold also that it is a wrong practice to brand a child born out of wedlock as infamous. Evidently no mere legislation will change the esteem or disesteem in which persons are held in connection with certain acts, but the term "illegitimate father" would be a more appropriate one than "illegitimate child." And a regular legal status should be assumed for the child by the act of birth.

It is well known to physicians and psychiatrists that many unmarried women are almost insa~~n~~ely desirous of motherhood, and I cannot agree with the usual view that the approval or the acceptance of the fact of motherhood outside of regular marriage would in such cases result in moral disorganization. Motherhood is a very serious undertaking, and if undertaken deliberately by a mature woman would have no appreciable effect on the moral life of the community.

It is now recognized that venereal disease is quite as serious a question as that of tubercul~~o~~sis. "Syphilis of the innocent,"--of the mother and the child--is a partic-

ularly distressing fact. But not a few persons still hold that society should not interest itself in this question--that the disease is a just retribution for the offense, and that prophylaxis in this field would act as an encouragement to vice. But, in my opinion, the same campaign should be made against venereal disease that we are making against tuberculosis.

The historian Lecky has an impassioned passage in which he calls the prostitute the priestess of humanity, suffering for the sins of the people. By this he meant that her existence was the only safeguard of the chastity of the wives and daughters of the society which he was addressing--that the prostitute in the street is the guardian of the wife in the home. I think you will agree that this one-time lofty view is now amazing. We are now on the way to the recognition of prostitution as a disease of society *and to* ~~and should~~ be handled as such. It is significant that many American cities have established commissions for the study of vice, but it is also significant that the report of the Chicago Vice Commission (representing such men as Dean Sumner, Professor Henderson, Julius Rosenwald, President Harris, Judge Pinckney, Mrs. Henrotin, and a number of eminent physicians) was prohibited the mails as obscene matter. It is true that this order was changed by interference from Washington, but there is irony in the fact that men of this character had to face even for a moment a penitentiary sentence on account of their interest in the public welfare.

Twenty years ago Havelock Ellis began the publication in London of the most important study of the psychol-

ogy of sex that has appeared up to date. With the issue of the first volume his publishers were arraigned and fined. The whole work appeared later in Germany and also in this country, and has gradually won recognition as a work of high social value. I know, for instance, that the women who founded and were for a time responsible for the existence of the Juvenile Court of Chicago found many unaccountable circumstances in connection with the cases brought into this court until their attention was directed to this work. And, if I am correctly informed, the stimulation to the appointment of a psychopathologist in connection with this court came from the work of Ellis.

One of the points on which you asked further information as to my meaning is my statement that a revolution is taking place in our attitude toward sexual questions. you may take the whole of the foregoing as a reply to that question. (I did not use the words printed in the clipping from a daily paper: "Woman's assertion of her right of motherhood is a revolution which is coming," but I did imply that this assertion is a part of the general revolution taking place in this field).

I believe that what I have said above also covers all the points of your inquiry except the following:

"What is needed in society is more of sexuality-- in the broad sense of the term."

I did not use just these words, and the statement taken out of its context is silly. I spoke of the fact of reproduction as a dignified fact and asked for a more dignified attitude towards it. I pointed out that parental love is the first great expression of altruism, and

ogy of sex that has appeared up to date. With the issue of the first volume his publishers were assigned and fined. The whole work appeared later in Germany and also in this country, and has gradually won recognition as a work of high social value. I know, for instance, that the women who founded and were for a time responsible for the existence of the Juvenile Court of Chicago found many unaccountable circumstances in connection with the cases brought into this court until their attention was directed to this work. And, if I am correctly informed, the stimulation to the appointment of a psychopathologist in connection with this court came from the work of Ellis.

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sonal love is the first great expression of altruism, and

that the parental instinct, being a concomitant of the reproductive scheme, is in a broad sense sexual. I pointed out further that the kinship organization represented in tribal society was in this broad sense sexual, that it is difficult to see how a capacity for interest in others equal to or greater than interest in one's self could have originated except in a nervous organization capable of paternal and kinship emotion, that with the growth of society we have made an effort to extend to nationality and to the world at large the feelings first generated in the kinship organization, that the words of Jesus: "Who is my mother and who are my brethren?" were a demand for the extension to humanity of the love originating in the family-group. This is obviously something very different from the statement: "What society needs is more of sexuality."

I may add that another statement appearing on the clipping, and about which you make no inquiry: "The world has grown no better since the so-called days of savagery," does not represent me correctly. I said that some so-called savage tribes, for instance, the Indians of this country, had a very effective intra-tribal morality and a form of control corresponding with the form and the simplicity of their society; that we have not developed a moral control adequate to our more complex society; that our science is effective but our morality remains largely doctrinaire; that we have not succeeded in extending ~~in~~ extending our moral feeling beyond the limits of the nationality any more than the Indian succeeded in extending it beyond the tribe, and that our present war is a confirmation of this view.

In my first communication to you I said

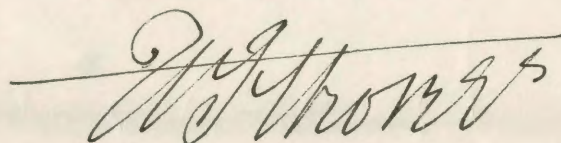
that the parental instinct, being a concomitant of the reproductive scheme, is in a broad sense sexual. I pointed out further that the kinship organization represented in tribal society was in this broad sense sexual, that it is difficult to see how a capacity for interest in others equal to or greater than interest in one's self could have originated except in a nervous organization capable of paternal and kinship emotion, that with the growth of society we have made an effort to extend to nationality and to the world at large the feelings first generated in the kinship organization, that the words of Jesus: "Who is my mother and who are my brethren?" were a demand for the extension to humanity of the love originating in the family-group. This is obviously something very different from the statement: "What society needs is more of sexuality."

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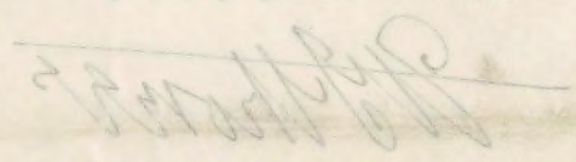
that the press had not, in my opinion designedly misrepresented me. But I did not mean that it had misrepresented me adequately. I recognized the impossibility of adequate representation in a brief summary, and I did not wish to shift the responsibility of my remarks to the reporter. But I take this opportunity to clear up these two last points on which I feel there was a real misrepresentation.

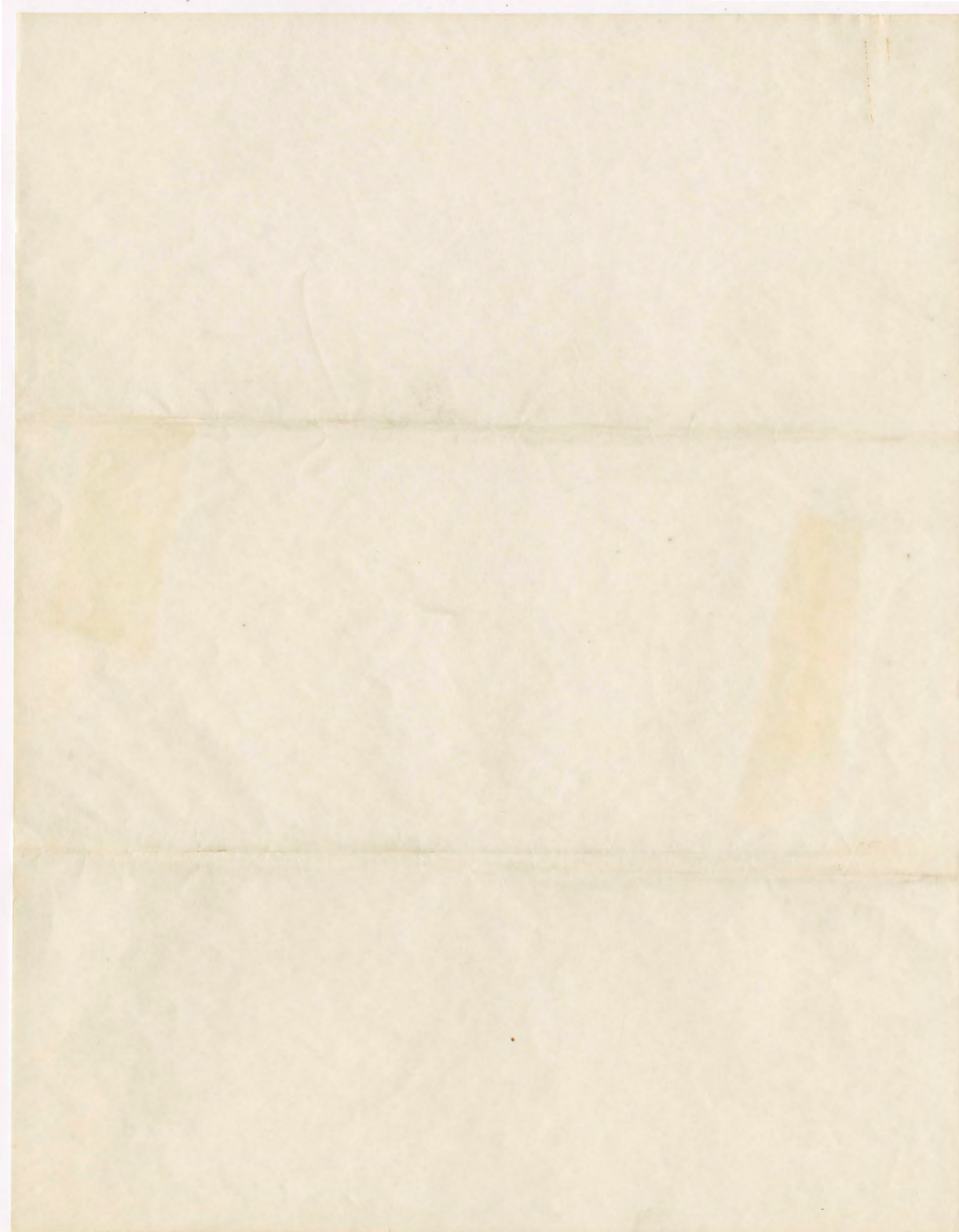
Very cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. J. Throver". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed closing "Very cordially yours,".

that the press had not, in my opinion designedly
misrepresented me. But I did not mean that it had rep-
resented me adequately. I recognized the impossibility
of adequate representation in a brief summary, and I did
not wish to shift the responsibility of my remarks to
the reporter. But I take this opportunity to clear up
these two last points on which I feel there was a real
misrepresentation.

Very cordially yours,





The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Office of the Auditor

March 5, 1918.

My dear President Judson:

I am inclosing herewith an extract from the minutes of the Board of Trustees under date of July 23, 1914, regarding the special arrangement made with Prof. W. I. Thomas concerning his work under the terms of a gift made by Miss Helen Culver. You will note that for the five years commencing October 1, 1910, and ending September 30, 1915, Mr. Thomas was to be in residence two quarters each year, a total of ten quarters for the five years, and receive full salary in each year. Owing to the complications referred to in the extract herewith attached, Mr. Thomas was not absent from the University two quarters each year during that period, but instead taught thirteen instead of ten quarters. Should these three extra quarters be held as credit equivalent to one and a half year's work, or should some other adjustment be made with Mr. Thomas in the matter?

Yours very truly,

Trevor Arnett

President Harry Pratt Judson,
Faculty Exchange.

The University of Chicago
Office of the President
Chicago, Illinois

March 5, 1918

My dear President Jackson:

I am enclosing herewith an extract from the minutes of the Board of Trustees, dated July 22, 1914, regarding the special arrangement made with Prof. W. I. Thomas concerning his work under the terms of a gift made by Miss Helen Colver. You will note that for the five years commencing October 1, 1910, and ending September 30, 1915, Mr. Thomas was to be in residence two quarters each year, a total of ten quarters for the five years, and receive full salary in each year. Owing to the complications referred to in the extract herewith attached, Mr. Thomas was not absent from the University two quarters each year during that period, but instead taught thirteen instead of ten quarters. Should there have been quarters he held as credit equivalent to one and a half year's work, or should some other adjustment be made with Mr. Thomas in the matter?

Yours very truly,

Respectfully,
Harry F. Jackson

Respectfully,
Franklin D. Johnson

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees
of June 23, 1914:

"The Acting Vice-President presented the following
recommendation:

May 25, 1910, the Board voted that Professor William I. Thomas be granted leave of absence with salary for one quarter in each year for a period of not to exceed five years, beginning October 1, 1910, in order to carry on research in race psychology under the terms of a gift made for that purpose by Miss Helen Culver; provided that such leave is conditional on the continuation of said work under the terms of said gift. In order to assist the Department of Sociology, in which several resignations have occurred since 1910, Professor Thomas has been in residence for more quarters than was contemplated under this arrangement. He now asks that he be permitted to use his accumulated vacation credit which he has thus earned by excess work, in part after the expiration of the time set by the action of the Board in 1910. I recommend that his request be granted. This recommendation has the approval of the Head of the Department of Sociology and of the Auditor.

W. I. Thomas

It was moved and seconded that the period of limitation of five years under the action of the Board of May 25, 1910, be extended pro rata to extend vacations subject to said action which have not been availed of by Professor Thomas, the extended period for exercise of such right to avail of additional vacation credit with pay, to be subject to same conditions as the original action, and, a vote being taken, the motion was declared adopted."

Received from the Director of the Bureau of Prisons

at Lake View, Ill.

"The Acting Vice-President presented the following

recommendation:

May 22, 1910. The Board voted that Professor
William I. Thomas be granted leave of absence with
pay to the extent of \$1,000 per month, to be paid
to exceed five years, beginning October 1, 1910, in
order to carry on research in race psychology under
the terms of a gift made for that purpose by Mrs. Helen
Huber; provided that such leave be conditional on the
reimbursement of said cost under the terms of said gift.
In order to accept the recommendation of the Board,
which several suggestions have been made since 1910,
Professor Thomas has been in residence for some
months that was contemplated under this arrangement.
He has made full use of the time in his studies
and has been able to carry on his research work in
the field of race psychology. In fact, after the expiration of the
time set by the Board at the end of 1910, he
recommenced his research as planned. This record
has been the approval of the Board of the Department of
Psychology and of the Faculty.

W. I. Thomas

It was moved and seconded that the period of

extension of five years under the action of the Board

at May 22, 1910, be extended one year to August

vestitions subject to such action which have not been

acted at by Professor Thomas, the extension period

for extension of such rights is hereby recommended.

vestitions subject to such action which have not been

acted at by Professor Thomas, the extension period

vestitions subject to such action which have not been

The University of Chicago
The Graduate School of Arts and Literature

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Tuesday Morning

My dear Chief—

I have had no communication of any sort with Thomas, by means of telephone messages by, or break of printments, and the note already in your hands, and now the enclosed which reached me just before your latest arrival. I have tried several times to have a talk with him, but we have been unable to get together. I will get from him his statement on the specific points which you indicate.

My impression is that Thomas has put his finger on the real mistake in the whole business — viz. taking a subject which the most judicious cannot consider without danger before a public sure to be affected by it, as the multitudes streaming into the hot institutions on fire days and be affected if admitted to rooms where students were drawing from the needs. The Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury are studying the same problems, but they probably will not commit the blunder of exhibiting their mental excesses in the open. I don't believe Thomas can will again.

Sincerely,
Lucas

The University of Chicago

The Graduate School of Arts and Literature

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Wednesday Noon.

My dear Chief -

I hope you rec'd Thomas' second letter, which I forwarded to you at the Manhattan. This third one supplements it, and would not be equally clear unless read as an expansion of the former.

It was my own fault that this third letter was not written more promptly. I failed to get at Thomas' full two or three days after yours containing the clipping arrived.

If you are having the sort of fog that infects the Miami coast, don't murmur nor repine. It is probably a shock letter at it and shows the record unseasonable needs or any having here

Sincerely
J. M. Wall.

Dear Sir,

Very truly
yours,

Wm. D. Howe

President

University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

June 10, 1892

Enclosed

are

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject W. I. Thomas

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject

File No.

Anthropology

Sociology

Newspapers #1 (Letter to Harper, Nov 26, 1900)

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."



Cat. No. 30-5902
For use in all Filing Systems

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject W. I. Thomas File No.

Regarding Date

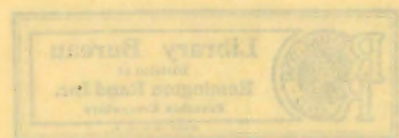
SEE

Name or Subject File No.

Anthropology

Sociology

Home papers #1 (letter to Murphy, Nov 22, 1901)



For use in all Filing Systems
Cat. No. 20-5582

The cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the subject date of papers. Insert in matter for identification purposes. The papers themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE".