

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

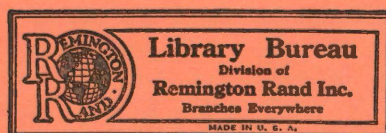
Name or Subject Sociology and Anthropology Dept. File No.

Regarding Date

SEE

Name or Subject Anthropology Department File No.

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."



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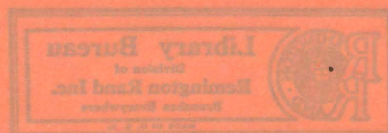
CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject Sociology and Anthropology Dept. File No.

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The 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."

The University of Chicago

The American Journal of Sociology

ALBION W. SMALL
IN GENERAL CHARGE
ELLSWORTH FARIS
ROBERT E. PARK
SCOTT E. W. BEDFORD
ERNEST W. BURGESS
FAY-COOPER COLE
MARION TALBOT

March 3-26

Prof. J. H. Tufts
Vice President

University of Chicago

Dear Prof. Tufts: - Enclosed is the statement on the
needs of Anthropology, which we should like to
present to Mr. Ruess. I am inclined to think
that such a request would receive serious consideration
at this time.

Very truly yours

Jay Soper

The University of Chicago
The American Journal of Sociology

March 3-22

ALBION W. SMALL
EDWARD S. SHAW
ELLYNOR J. JAMES
ROBERT E. PARK
ROBERT F. W. BROWN
RICHARD W. BROWN
RAY C. COMPTON
HAROLD J. JAMES

Prof. J. H. Jaffe

Dear Sir

University of Chicago

Dear Prof. Jaffe: Enclosed is the statement on the
subject of anthropology, which was obtained from the
University of Chicago. I am enclosing it to you
in the hope that you will be able to use it in your
at this time.

Very truly yours
J. H. Jaffe

Sociology

There is a distinct need in America of a center where students can receive full training in anthropology, both in class room and laboratory and in actual field work. At present there is no institution where an all around training can be assured. The University of California has some funds for use in California archaeology and ethnology; Harvard has been able to give a part of its students archaeological experience in Yucatan and Central America, while Columbia has carried on work sporadically as funds were given by interested parties.

In America most of the field work has been undertaken by museums. Such institutions must of necessity devote most of their energies to fields which promise museum collections, since their funds come largely from donors who wish to give halls or exhibits. The Bureau of American Ethnology is a notable exception to this rule, but its staff is limited and it can offer little opportunity for the training of students.

We now have very full information on many of the richer native cultures of America, such as the Indians of the Northwest Coast and the Southwestern Pueblos, the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, and the Mound Builders of Ohio, but other equally important though less spectacular fields are little known. Examples of such fields are the Indians of the Plateau Region and most of the Navaho and Apache. On the archaeological side we find that Illinois, Indiana, most of Iowa, and a large part of the states to the south are unknown territory. Much the same situation exists in Mexico and South America; the great cultures have received attention, but the intermediate areas are almost untouched. Similar conditions obtain in the Philippines and, in fact, in most regions where anthropological work is carried on.

Research in such fields is greatly needed to fill the gaps in our knowledge, but scarcely can be undertaken under the conditions mentioned.

Two other fields of great importance to anthropology have suffered because of lack of museum interest; namely, the study of primitive languages and physical anthropology.

Linguistic studies form an important aspect of anthropological research for several reasons. Variations in linguistic expression as we pass from language to language are of the greatest psychological interest; it is difficult to understand the deeper layers of the mentality of a people without an adequate understanding of its language. Furthermore, linguistic groupings, ranging from the major divisions into "linguistic stocks" down to minute dialectic divisions are of the greatest ethnographic value because they are the most useful means of ethnic classification that we possess. Experience has shown that for anthropological purposes the most satisfactory way of obtaining reliable ethnological data, particularly on such subjects as mythology, religion, and beliefs is to record them in the form of texts dictated by natives.

Physical Anthropology can furnish us much valuable information as to the results of race mixture, inbreeding, changes in environment and food, etc., but it must be carried on much more intensively and extensively than in the past. There is also an oppor-

There is a distinct need in America of a center where students can receive full training in anthropology, both in class room and laboratory and in actual field work. At present there is no institution where all around training can be assured. The University of California has some funds for use in California archaeology and ethnology; Harvard has been able to give a part of its students archaeological experience in Yucatan and Central America, while Columbia has carried on work sporadically as funds were given by interested parties.

In America most of the field work has been undertaken by amateurs. Such institutions as the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard and the University of California at Berkeley have given some largely from donors who wish to give help to the cause. The Bureau of American Ethnology is a notable exception to this rule, but its staff is limited and it can offer little or no training to students.

We now have very full information on many of the ancient cultures of America, such as the Indians of the Southwest, the Southwestern Pueblos, the Anasazi, the Hohokam, and the Mound Builders of Ohio, but other peoples in particular have been neglected. The Indians of the Florida region and east of the Mississippi are the Indians of the Blackwater region and east of the Mississippi. On the archaeological side we find that the Indians of the Florida region and east of the Mississippi have been neglected. Much the same situation exists in Mexico and Central America; the great cultures have received attention, but the smaller ones have been neglected. In fact, in most regions where archaeological work is carried on.

Research in such fields is greatly needed to fill gaps in our knowledge, but scarcely can be undertaken under the conditions mentioned.

Two other fields of great importance to anthropology have suffered because of lack of museum interest; namely, the study of primitive languages and physical anthropology.

Linguistic studies form an important aspect of anthropological research for several reasons. Variations in linguistic expression as we pass from language to language are of the greatest psychological interest; it is difficult to understand the deeper layers of the mentality of a people without an adequate knowledge of its language. Furthermore, linguistic divisions among the major divisions into "linguistic stocks" down to minute dialectic divisions are of the greatest ethnographic value because they are the most useful means of ethnic classification that we possess. Experience has shown that for anthropological purposes the most satisfactory way of obtaining reliable ethnological data, particularly on such subjects as ethnology, religion, and politics is to secure them in the form of texts dictated by natives.

Physical anthropology can furnish us much valuable information as to the results of race mixture, interbreeding, changes in environment and food, etc., but it must be carried on more intensively and extensively than in the past. There is also an opportunity

tunity to study the effects of race mixture in the cadavers which come to our local medical schools, if we can command the services of trained observers over considerable periods of time.

In addition to the field work close at hand, there are frequent opportunities to make use of natives of other countries who are resident in Chicago. At present there is in the University a student from the Grebo tribe of Liberia. We are using him in our classes for the inductive study of language. He is earning his way through college and the students are paying him for one hour a day. He is an unusually good informant, and were funds available he should be made the subject of intensive study both for language and ethnology. Members of other groups are known to be in the city, but lack of funds prevents work with them.

The University needs an endowment or a fixed income for the type of anthropological work indicated. If we could be assured of funds we could undertake several such studies each year and would then require field work from all candidates for higher degrees. This would mean much greater efficiency in our graduates, and would place the University in a most favorable position as a research center in anthropology.

Some of the projects we have in mind would not in themselves require the expenditure of much money, but others would mean that a member of the Department or perhaps a man from some other institution would need to be in the field for several months at a time. Under such conditions it would be necessary to compensate him for time taken from regular duties. It also might be of great advantage at times if we could send out a promising graduate student to take part in work being carried on by another institution. Last year one of our advanced students spent some time with the Ohio State Archaeological Survey. The work under way required the development of a new technique. This was fully studied and a report made before our students. In this case the student was able to pay his own expenses, but few are able to finance themselves for field work.

As an indication of the character of work proposed and the probable expenses involved there is appended a list of projects we would like to undertake during the ensuing year. A portion of these projects could be undertaken at once if funds were available, and all could be under way within the year.

Projects Proposed for Field and Laboratory Work in Anthropology for One Year

Linguistic Work

- | | |
|---|----------|
| I. Use of native informants in class work, 40 weeks,
4 hours per week @ \$0.75 | \$120.00 |
| II. Preparation of Grebo ethnological manuscript in
text and translation by Mr. Blooah, a native of
Liberia now in Chicago, 40 weeks, 15 hours per
week @ \$0.75 | 450.00 |
| III. Field trip to Hupa Indian Reservation, for the
study of the Hupa language as part of a compar-
ative study of the Athapascan languages; | |
| Expenses of Investigator | \$600.00 |
| Informant's rates, 70 days @ \$4.00 | 280.00 |
| Salary of investigator, equivalent of one | |

...to study the effects of race mixture in the ... which ... local medical schools, if we can command the services ... of trained operators over considerable periods of time.

In addition to the field work class at hand, there are frequent opportunities to make use of natives of other countries who are resident in Chicago. At present there is in the University a student from the Greek tribe of Liberia. He is learning his own language for the intensive study of linguistics. He is earning his way through college and the students are paying him for one hour a day. He is an unusually good informant, and while I have not yet had a chance to use him as subject of intensive study both for language and ethnology, members of other groups are known to be in the city, and lack of time prevents work with them.

The University needs an endowment or a fixed income for the type of anthropological work indicated. If we could be assured of funds we could undertake several such studies each year and ... This would ... in our graduate ... and would place the University in a most favorable position as a research center in anthropology.

Some of the projects we have in mind would not in themselves require the expenditure of much money, but others would. ... of the Department or perhaps a loan from some other institution would need to be in the field for several months at a time. Under such conditions it would be necessary to compensate him for his time and regular duties. It also might be of great advantage if we could send out a graduate student ... and ... advanced students ... with the ... The work under way requires the development of a new technique. This was fully studied and a report was ... In this case the student was able to pay his own expenses, but few are able to finance themselves for this work.

As an indication of the character of work proposed and the possible expenses involved there is appended a list of projects we would like to undertake during the coming year. A portion of these projects could be undertaken at once if funds were available, and the others would require further planning.

Projects proposed for Field and Laboratory Work in Anthropology for One Year

Language Work	
I. Use of native informants in class work, 40 weeks, 2 hours per week \$ 80.00	
II. Preparation of Greek ethnological manuscript in text and translation by Mr. Kiosch, a native of ... in Chicago, 40 weeks, 2 hours per week \$ 80.00	\$160.00
III. Field trip to ... Indian Reservation for the study of the ... language as part of a comparative study of the ... languages	
Expenses of investigator	\$500.00
Informant's rates, 70 days @ \$4.00	\$280.00
Salary of investigator, equivalent of one	

quarter at the University	1000.00		
Expenses of Student Assistant in training	500.00	2380.00	
or, IV. Research on Navaho language with native informant in Chicago, as part of a comparative study of the Athapascan languages. Two or more graduate students would receive training in this work. Study to cover six months.			
Informant's Rates	\$300.00		
Salary of Investigator, equivalent to one summer quarter at the University	1000.00	1300.00	
Total for Linguistic Work if all projects are undertaken			\$4250.00
" " " " " IV is omitted			\$2950.00

Ethnological Work

Study of the ethnology of the Apache Indians, probably on the White Mountain Reservation of Arizona, to be conducted by a graduate student for a period of four months

Expenses of Trip and Native Informants	\$1000.00
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Archaeological Work

I. Archaeological Survey of the State of Illinois, locating and mapping all sites and so far as possible recording type specimens and material in the hands of local collectors and museums. Preliminary trenching in sites which appear favorable for excavation. Work to be carried on by two, a period of two to three months. Expenses for two months;

Ford car and running expenses for summer	\$500.00	
Students' expenses @ \$5.00 per diem	600.00	\$1100.00

II. Excavation of one minor site, primarily as training for students in archaeological method;

5 laborers @ \$5.00 per day for 25 days	\$625.00	
Team for 10 days @ \$10.00 per day	100.00	
Salary of trained investigator for one month	300.00	1025.00
		\$2125.00

Total amount required if all projects are carried out within a year	\$7375.00
" " " " No. IV of Linguistic Work is omitted	\$6075.00

It is probable that more extensive archaeological work should be undertaken in succeeding years and that aggressive work in Physical Anthropology can be organized in the winter of 1926-27. It would seem that an annual appropriation of \$8000.00 could be wisely spent in anthropological studies under direction of the University.

This sum makes no provision for publication. A further sum of \$2000 a year, or such part of it as may be necessary, is imperatively needed. With such a sum at its disposal annually for a five-year period the University of Chicago can establish a center of Anthropological training unequalled by any other American University.

November 17, 1928

My dear Mr. Cole:

I am sorry that the pressure of other matters has prevented me from getting ahead with your proposal that a separate Department of Anthropology be set up. It is necessary for me to be out of town for a week or ten days on University business but I hope to take up the matter immediately upon my return.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOOD#AND

Acting President

Mr. Fay-Cooper Cole
Faculty Exchange

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Yours cordially

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Acting President

Mr. Fay-Cooper Cole
Faculty Exchange

E8

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

ELLSWORTH FARIS
ROBERT E. PARK
WILLIAM F. OGBURN
ERNEST W. BURGESS
FAY-COOPER COLE
EDWARD SAPIR
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT BLUMER
ROBERT REDFIELD

November 26, 1928.

Professor Frederic Woodward, Acting President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Woodward:-

I have your note of the 17th concerning the proposal to set up a separate Department of Anthropology and am pleased that it is to be considered soon.

Our relations with Sociology have been most cordial and we feel especially indebted to Prof. Faris for his lively interest and help. As a matter of fact, we have delayed several months in bringing this matter to your attention because of the feeling of indebtedness to Prof. Faris and our reluctance to do anything which might reflect on him. In this request for a separate department nothing of a personal nature is involved. We do believe, however, that the time has come when Anthropology at the University of Chicago would be greatly strengthened by being made independent, and we do not think that Sociology would suffer by its separation. It has always been recognized that the present arrangement was purely tentative and until a year ago the University announcements so stated.

In cultural anthropology we have close ties not only with sociology, but with psychology and to a lesser extent with economics and political science. Coming to archaeology we are much closer to history, geology, and palaeontology. On the linguistic side we again tie up closely with psychology and the various linguistic departments, while in physical anthropology we are intimately related to the zoologists and biologists. We emphasize field work, and in general we are closer to the methods of the Oriental Institute than to any other division of the University, but even here we deal with quite different materials. Our work is unified by the fact that we focus it on man and his culture, but it must be recognized that we have these four methods of approach, only one of which is intimately related to Sociology, and even there, we use, in the main, different materials and techniques. We believe that students should be required to have a good grounding in the related fields, and we would, if separate, still send our students to Sociology, Psychology, and other departments, but it appears to us that as long as departmental lines exist, there is every justification for Anthropology being independent.

11/26/28

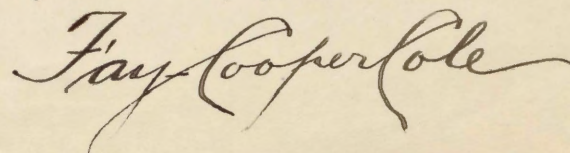
In nearly all other universities, such as Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, Washington, Anthropology is separate and it is a matter of surprise and comment among other anthropologists that we are here connected with Sociology. In placing our men we are at a certain disadvantage since we are forced to explain that despite the name of our department here, we still offer complete training in anthropology. We are, in fact, maintaining a fiction rather than a fact when we call it a joint department, for aside from our chairman and a luncheon once a week, we have little more in common than we would have if separate. That we cannot have the same requirements from candidates for higher degrees is shown by the fact that in the announcement of courses there is one set of requirements for sociology and another for anthropology, and these two lists have little in common. The majority of students who now take degrees in the department have practically all their work in one branch or the other. Whatever there is of interchange would be continued under the new arrangement. We have separate library accounts, and in the plans for the new Social Science Research building there is no closer relationship with Sociology than with any of the other of the social sciences. In the Social Science Research Council we are separate. We have our independent national organizations, and our own publications. Anthropology is represented in the National Research Council, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, while Sociology is in neither.

A year ago the University approved the establishment of a Citizens' Committee on Anthropology, a group which now includes some of the leading citizens of Chicago. It is the belief of Mr. Haynes and of all of us that Anthropology will secure considerable financial support, and that it is quite possible we may be able to carry out a research program which will place us in the lead among American institutions. But here again, we are embarrassed by the fact that we are compelled to act independently of the men in Sociology, for it is practically impossible to discuss with them details of plans in which we have little in common.

The whole situation can be summarized by saying that Sociology and Anthropology are so different that we in Anthropology are not competent to judge or to act intelligently on many matters relating to Sociology, nor is it possible for them to pass on matters strictly anthropological.

For these reasons we believe that a separation is desirable and we hope that it can be accomplished without friction or delay.

Very sincerely yours,



Professor of Anthropology.

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

ELLSWORTH FARIS
ROBERT E. PARK
WILLIAM F. OGBURN
ERNEST W. BURGESS
FAY-COOPER COLE
EDWARD SAPIR
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT BLUMER
ROBERT REDFIELD

February 19, 1929.

Prof. Frederic Woodward,
Acting President,
University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Woodward:-

I have your letter of the 18th informing me of your action making Anthropology a separate department, also that I have been made Chairman for the balance of the current year and for 1929-30.

We, in Anthropology, are greatly pleased that you have seen fit to grant our request. It will be our endeavor to see that the present friendly co-operation with Sociology continues, and at the same time we hope to build up closer relations with other departments.

I am pleased to act as Chairman and shall greatly appreciate any suggestion you may care to make.

Very truly yours,

Fay Cooper Cole

The University of Chicago
Department of Sociology and Anthropology

February 19, 1929.

ELMER D. LARSEN
ROBERT E. HARRIS
WILLIAM C. CHURCH
ERNEST W. BURDETTE
RAY DODGE COLE
EDWARD E. RAY
LOUIS W. WATKINS
HERBERT A. HARRIS
ROBERT E. HARRIS

Prof. Frederic Woodwird,

Acting President,

University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Woodwird:-

I have your letter of the 18th informing me of
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Also I have been made Chairman for the balance

of the balance of the year 1928-29.

We in Anthropology, are greatly pleased that
you have been able to grant our request. It will be
our endeavor to see that the present friendly co-
operation with Sociology continues, and at the same
time we hope to build up closer relations with other
departments.

I am pleased to act as Chairman and shall greatly
appreciate any suggestion you may care to make.
Very truly yours,

Ray Dodge Cole

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

ELLSWORTH FARIS
ROBERT E. PARK
WILLIAM F. OGBURN
ERNEST W. BURGESS
FAY-COOPER COLE
EDWARD SAPIR
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT BLUMER
ROBERT REDFIELD

February 19, 1929

To the President
Faculty Exchange

Dear Mr Woodward:

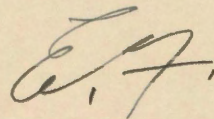
I beg to acknowledge your letter of February eighteenth, addressed to Professor Cole and me, announcing the division of the department and the creation of a Department of Anthropology.

As I told you in my interview with you, this is entirely acceptable to the men in Sociology and there will undoubtedly be certain advantages both to Sociology and Anthropology in the separate organization. The larger question of administrative organization belonged clearly to Dean Laing and yourself and we concur cordially and unreservedly in the decision.

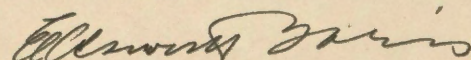
You can be assured that our two groups will continue to work in full and hearty cooperation. There are borderline activities where our interests lie close together and I am sure we can cooperate in these matters with the utmost cordiality.

We appreciate very much the expression in your letter to the effect that there is not on your part the slightest dissatisfaction with the present arrangement.

Cordially yours,



Ellsworth Faris



The University of Chicago
Department of Sociology and Anthropology

February 19, 1929

ELLSWORTH FARNS
ROBERT T. PARK
WILLIAM F. OGDEN
ERNEST W. BURROUGHS
RAY COOPER COLE
HOWARD S. LATHAM
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT BLUMER
ROBERT WOODWARD

To the President
Faculty Exchange

Dear Mr. Woodward:

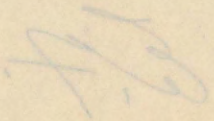
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question of administrative organization belongs clearly
to Dean Latham and yourself and we concur cordially and
unreservedly in the decision.

You can be assured that our two groups will con-
tinue to work in full and hearty cooperation. There are
borderline activities where our interests lie close
together and I am sure we can cooperate in these matters
with the utmost cordiality.

We appreciate very much the expression in your
letter to the effect that there is not on your part the
slightest dissatisfaction with the present arrangement.

Cordially yours,



Ellsworth Farns



C-8

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

FORMER PRESIDENTS

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
GEORGE E. VINCENT, ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
GEORGE E. HOWARD, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
CHARLES H. COOLEY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
FRANK W. BLACKMAR, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
JAMES Q. DEALEY, BROWN UNIVERSITY

JOHN M. GILLETTE, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA
PRESIDENT

FRANK H. HANKINS, SMITH COLLEGE
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

LUTHER L. BERNARD, TULANE UNIVERSITY
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

FORMER PRESIDENTS

J. P. LICHTENBERGER, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY, INDIANA UNIVERSITY
CHARLES A. ELLWOOD, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
ROBERT E. PARK, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
JOHN L. GILLIN, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
WILLIAM I. THOMAS, NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL
RESEARCH

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

E. H. SUTHERLAND, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
STUART A. QUEEN, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

MRS. W. F. DUMMER, CHICAGO
THOMAS D. ELIOT, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

ELLSWORTH FARIS, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
HERBERT A. MILLER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET AND ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.
ERNEST W. BURGESS, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
SECRETARY, TREASURER, MANAGING EDITOR

January 5, 1929

Vice-President Frederic Woodward
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Woodward:

The members of the American Sociological Society at the annual business meeting passed a resolution expressing their grateful appreciation to the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and Loyola University for the generous hospitality tendered by them to the members of this Society and their friends.

The smoker provided an enjoyable medium for sociability and was a distinct contribution to the success of the meetings.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary

E. W. Burgess

EWB-LS

68

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

FORMER PRESIDENTS
J. P. LITCHENBERGER, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
ALFRED S. WATKINS, INDIANA UNIVERSITY
CHARLES A. ELLWOOD, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ROBERT E. PARK, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
JOHN F. GILLIN, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
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JOHN M. GILLETTE, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA
PRESIDENT
FRANK H. MARSHALL, SMITH COLLEGE
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
LUTHER L. BERNARD, TULANE UNIVERSITY
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

FORMER PRESIDENTS
FRANKLIN M. GIDDINGS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
GEORGE E. VICKERS, ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
GEORGE E. HOBART, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
CHARLES H. COOLEY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
FRANK W. BEACMAN, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
JAMES C. DEARLY, BROWN UNIVERSITY

ELLSWORTH PARKS, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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THOMAS D. ELIOT, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

E. H. SNODGRASS, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
STUART A. COHEN, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
577 N. STATE STREET AND ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.
ERNEST W. SUGGESS, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
SECRETARY, TREASURER, MANAGING EDITOR

January 8, 1932

Vice-President Frederic Woodward
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Woodward:

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Yours sincerely,
E. W. Suggess
Secretary

WWS-12

E-8

December 15, 1928

My dear Mr. Plimpton:

This is to authorize you to send a check for \$25.00 to Professor A. J. Todd, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, as the contribution of the University of Chicago to the expenses of a joint smoker tendered to the members of the American Sociological Society and American Statistical Society by Northwestern University, Loyola University, and the University of Chicago on the occasion of the annual meeting December 26 - 29.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mr. N. C. Plimpton
Faculty Exchange

8-

December 15, 1928

My dear Mr. Plimpton:

This is to authorize you to send a check

for \$25.00 to Professor A. J. Todd, Northwestern
University, Evanston, Illinois, as the contribution
of the University of Chicago to the expenses of a
joint smoker tendered to the members of the American
Sociological Society and American Statistical Society
by Northwestern University, Loyola University, and
the University of Chicago on the occasion of the
annual meeting December 28 - 29.

Yours cordially

FREDERIG WOODWARD

Acting President

Mr. N. C. Plimpton
Faculty Exchange

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

ELLSWORTH FARIS
ROBERT E. PARK
WILLIAM F. OGBURN
ERNEST W. BURGESS
FAY-COOPER COLE
EDWARD SAPIR
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT BLUMER
ROBERT REDFIELD

December 14, 1928

My dear Mr Woodward:

Father / Professor Todd informs me that Northwestern University has authorized a contribution of twenty-five dollars and that Siedenberg has sent a check for twenty-five dollars from Loyola, so that our contribution of twenty-five dollars can go to Professor A. J. Todd, Northwestern University, any time that is convenient for your office.

This will provide seventy-five dollars for a complimentary Smoker tendered to the members of the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association, and some related societies which meet December 26-29. This complimentary Smoker is usually tendered by the local universities where we meet and is a sort of tradition. The program will contain a statement to the effect that the Smoker is given with the compliments of the three universities.

Very sincerely yours,

Ellsworth Faris

Ellsworth Faris

Mr Frederic Woodward
Acting President

P.S.

*The occasion is the annual meeting;
Sessions are at Congress Hotel
E.F.*

The University of Chicago
Department of Sociology and Anthropology

December 14, 1928

ELLIS WORTH FARRIS
ROBERT E. FARRIS
WILLIAM F. GORDON
ERNEST W. HUNTER
RAY COOPER COLE
EDWARD S. FARRIS
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT HUNTER
ROBERT K. FARRIS

My dear Mr. Woodward:

Professor Todd informs me that Northwestern University has authorized a contribution of twenty-five dollars and that Gleason has sent a check for twenty-five dollars from Loyola, so that our contribution of twenty-five dollars can go to Professor A. J. Todd, Northwestern University, any time that is convenient for your office.

This will provide seventy-five dollars for a complimentary smoker tendered to the members of the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association, and some related societies which meet December 30-31. This complimentary smoker is usually tendered by the local universities where we meet and is a sort of tradition. The program will contain a statement to the effect that the smoker is given with the compliments of the three universities.

Very sincerely yours,

Ellis Worth Farris

Ellis Worth Farris

Mr. Frederic Woodward
Acting President

*At the request of the American Sociological Association
the smoker will be given at the University of Chicago
at the request of the American Sociological Association*

E-8

December 11, 1928

My dear Mrs. White:

After having given the matter careful consideration, which included a consultation with Professor Fay-Cooper Cole of our Department of Sociology and Anthropology, and with Mr. Embree, President of the Rosenwald Fund, I have been forced to the conclusion that we cannot avail ourselves of your offer of the African Collection of Ivories and Wood Sculptures. I am very sorry to have delayed this decision so long, but the pressure of other matters made it impossible for me to dispose of the question at an earlier date.

I am returning Mr. Locke's inventory of the collection.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mrs. Alex White
5335 Cornell Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

December 11, 1938

My dear Mrs. White:

After having given the matter careful consideration, which included a consultation with Professor Fay-Cooper Cole of our Department of Sociology and Anthropology, and with Mr. Embree, President of the Rosenwald Fund, I have been forced to the conclusion that we cannot avail ourselves of your offer of the African Collection of Ivories and Wood Sculptures. I am very sorry to have delayed this decision so long, but the pressure of other matters made it impossible for me to dispose of the question at an earlier date.

I am returning Mr. Locke's inventory

of the collection.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mrs. Alex. White
5335 Cornell Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Perth Amboy N.J.

November 27-1928

The University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Woodward

I have received your letter of November 17. in regard to the African Collection.

I am visiting in the East at present, and expect to return by December 5, at which time I shall look forward to receiving definite word from you.

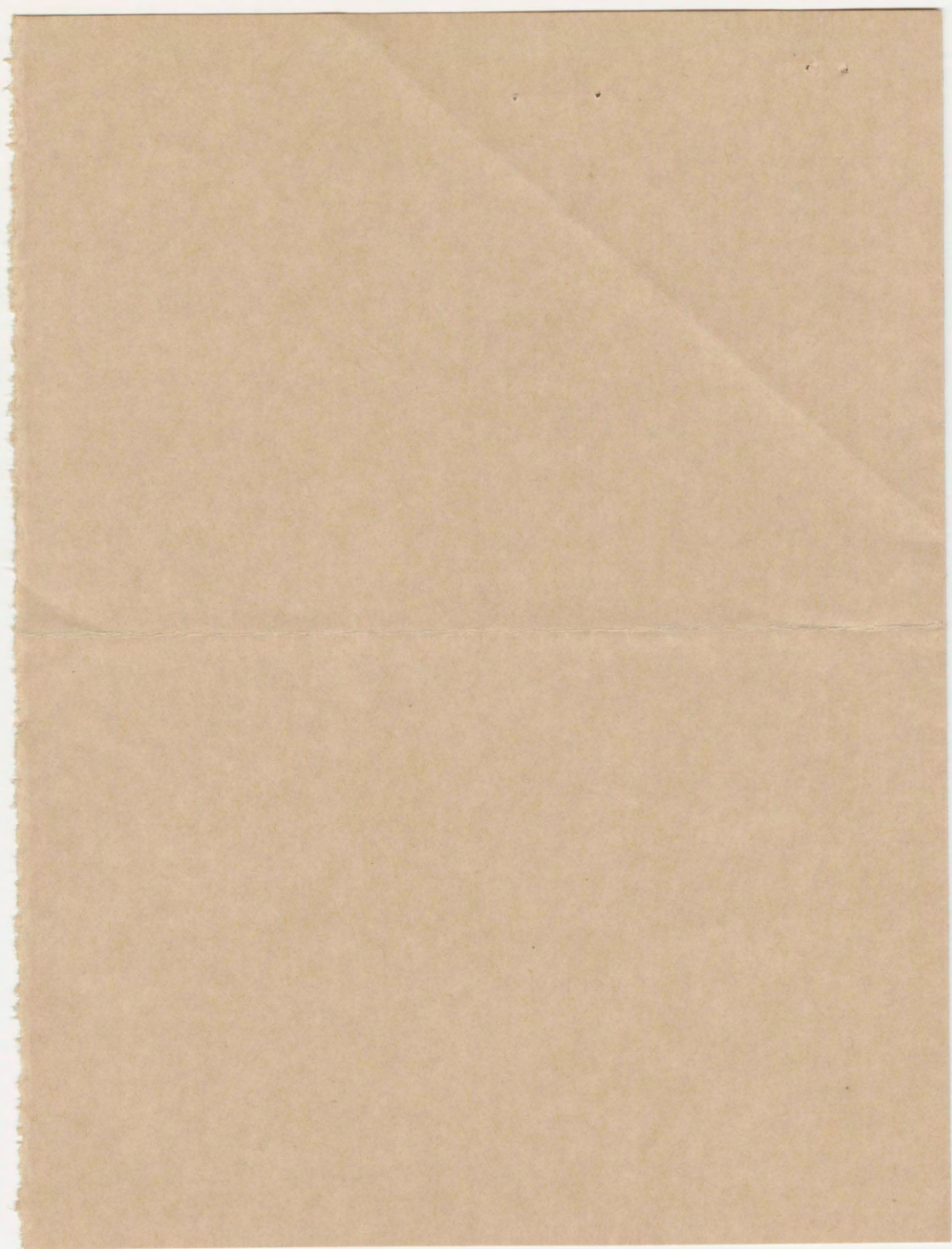
If, in the meantime you decide unfavorably, I would appreciate immediate notification



at 161 Water Street, Perth Amboy
New Jersey, to of my son L. M. White
Thank you - Yours very truly
Lena H. White.

(Mrs Alexander White)

161 Water Street
Perth Amboy
New Jersey



5527 UNIVERSITY AVENUE

CHICAGO

Nov. 26 - 1928.

My dear Mr. Drowsard -

The collection of Negro art which Mrs. Alexander Doherty has recently brought from Paris is doubtless of much value to the students of archeology - but it would be fully as valuable to the students of art in the University.

Negro art has been one of the most powerful influences in the modern art of Europe - renewing life and vigor, and the essential elements of plastic quality - as the art of the time was becoming out of touch with life except in its more superficial aspects.

The interest in the Negro primitives has been so great that there is much trade in imitations

is going on. For years the Germans
have been collecting fine specimens
and most of the German museums
have very valuable collections.
It is becoming very difficult to
secure good examples of this extra-
ordinary expression and artistic work.
Mrs. White's collection represents a
wide range of interests for both
students of customs and those of
plastic art. The price Mrs. White
asks is very reasonable.

I am hoping that the University
will be able to secure the collection.

Very sincerely yours

W. H. Schuchert

5527 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO

Nov. 26

Dear Fitch - -

I am writing a letter as
you asked me to - I hope it may
be of use. I am not sure of
value - aspect - of the thing to dwell
on - or how I should be informing
you of the value of Negro art -
I am not sure either that the Department
wants my collaboration in securing
these collections. I am only expressing
my own desire to have this valuable
thing in the University - as the Magic
object treasures for the next -
I believe the price is about half of what -
it would be normally - Individually the
things would bring much more - but -
there is an interest in the accumulation
effects of the whole - One becomes

quite-enthanced as one handles and
studies them. I am familiar with
some of the choicest-collectors -
but one cannot get quite the same
personal reaction from cases. That is
when they will have to be kept, of
course -

As for Mr. Rosenwald he is so interested
in everything Negro that I think he
would enjoy buying this collection for
the University. He would have given it to
the art Institute but they want only part -
and Mrs. Whit. will not separate it -
I understand of course how you
feel about asking for what may not
seem "necessary" - I hope this may
seem desirable enough.

Mrs. Whit. decided not to let it go
until you had a chance to think it
over - I told her you intended to decide
on your return but could not commit yourself
meanwhile in any way and that she must use
her own inclination about holding it longer -

Sincerely
Mrs. Schuyler

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

ELLSWORTH FARIS
ROBERT E. PARK
WILLIAM F. OGBURN
ERNEST W. BURGESS
FAY-COOPER COLE
EDWARD SAPIR
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT BLUMER
ROBERT REDFIELD

November 23, 1928.

Prof. Frederic Woodward,
Acting President, The University of Chicago.

Dear Mr. Woodward:-

Your note of November 17 relating to Mrs. White's African collection is before me. It is a good collection which we would be glad to have if someone would give it to us, but if we had \$6,000 to spend, I could think of several places where I would put it before buying this collection. My only reason for mentioning it was Mrs. White's confidence that Mr. Embree was favorable to giving it to the University and that all that was needed was an expression of interest on our part. I do not think we should ask Mr. Rosenwald to give us the money for this purchase, but if Mr. Embree indicates that they would like to place it with us, we can make good use of it. It is essentially display material, but it also has teaching value.

Very truly yours,

Fay Cooper Cole

C-8

November 17, 1928

My dear Mrs. White:

I have your letter of November 11 relating to your African Collection of Ivories and Wood Sculptures. Because of pressure of other matters I have not had the opportunity to give this careful consideration. Unfortunately it is now necessary for me to leave town on University business for a week or ten days. When I return I shall be very glad to consider the advisability of this purchase and to let you have a decisive answer.

Please accept our thanks for bringing the collection to our attention and giving us the opportunity to acquire it.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mrs. Alex White
5335 Cornell Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

8-8

November 14, 1928

My dear Mrs. White:

I have your letter of November 11 relating to your African Collection of Ivories and Wood Sculptures. Because of pressure of other matters I have not had the opportunity to give this careful consideration. Unfortunately it is now necessary for me to leave town on University business for a week or ten days. When I return I shall be very glad to consider the advisability of this purchase and to let you have a decisive answer.

Please accept our thanks for bringing the collection to our attention and giving us the opportunity to acquire it.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mrs. Alex White
5335 Cornell Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

November 17, 1928

My dear Mr. Cole:

I have a letter from Mrs. Alex White in which she says that she will sell her collection for \$6,000. I do not feel like approaching Mr. Embree in this matter unless I am thoroughly satisfied of two things:

First, that it is a collection which we should very much like to have because of its scientific value. It seems to me we are not interested in a collection which may have popular display value but would not contribute substantially to our work.

Second, that the collection is worth \$6,000 to us.

It is clear to me that we should not ask Mr. Rosenwald for \$6,000 unless we would be willing to put \$6,000 of our own money into the purchase, assuming that we had \$6,000. Mr. Rosenwald is a good friend of the University, which is the best of reasons why we should not ask him for anything which we do not greatly need. Please let me know what you think about it.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mr. Fay Cooper Cole
Faculty Exchange

November 14, 1928

My dear Mr. Cole:

I have a letter from Mrs. Alex White in which she says that she will sell her collection for \$8,000. I do not feel like approaching Mr. Harboe in this matter unless I am thoroughly satisfied of two things:

First, that it is a collection which we should very much like to have because of its scientific value. It seems to me we are not interested in a collection which may have popular display value but would not contribute substantially to our work.

Second, that the collection is worth \$8,000 to us.

It is clear to me that we should not ask Mr. Rosenwald for \$8,000 unless we would be willing to put \$8,000 of our own money into the purchase, assuming that we had \$8,000. Mr. Rosenwald is a good friend of the University, which is the best of reasons why we should not ask him for anything which we do not greatly need. Please let me know what you think about it.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mr. Fay Cooper Cole
Faculty Exchange

Nov. 11-1925.

Mr. Woodward. Acting President
Dear Sir.

I want to recall
to your mind the African
collection of wood-sculptures
and ivories that I offered
for your consideration, thru
kindness of Mr. Cole.

I understand that you wish
to take action in acquiring this
collection for the University of Chicago
in connection with Mr. Roosevelt.

I have since had the collection
appraised by Alain Locke of the
Howard University, Washington
D. C. I take pleasure in en-
closing this report and I am also
sending a duplicate to Mr

Embree:

You will please note that Mr. Locke appraised the collection at \$6876. But, inasmuch as we offered the collection, if taken as a unit - for \$6000 to the University of Chicago, we have decided to let that price stand. I should be very happy if Mr. Resenwald would consider it favorably, as many of your students have been here to see it and were enthusiastic about it. If, at any time you care to see the exhibit, I would be very glad to make an appointment with you.

Will you kindly give this matter your earliest attention as there are others who are interested

in the purchase of it.

Awaiting your reply. before
taking any further action

I remain

Respectfully Yours
Lena H White

on the 1st of
Christmas your gift before
nothing any further action

I am
Respectfully
Yours
A. White

MANUSCRIPT IDENTIFICATION SLIP
DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

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		<p>REMOVED FOR POSSIBLE USE HARPER EXHIBIT 3-73</p> <p>REMOVED FOR USE ENG. EXHIBIT 1-14</p> <p>Stall Will in Chaucer pp 1-14</p>				
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17	1	Pres. Papers 1889-25			2/25/74	HP
125	3	File 36 out		3p	3/13/74	DM
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13	43	WR Harper	-	-	5/13/74	80
42	5-7	WR Harper Papers			7/14	KSC
2					7/14	ke
9	10	WR Harper				
18	1	Pres. pap.	SR	7/26		
108	7	COLE → WOODWARD	11/26/78	2p	11/21/78	B

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PLANT INDUSTRY

FOR THE YEAR
1907

WASHINGTON

U. S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
1908

For sale by the
Government Printing Office

Price, 10 cents

Per copy, 10 cents

By mail, 12 cents

G8a

October 9, 1928

My dear Mr. Cole:

Enclosed is a letter from Mr. A. L. Lewis, who has a collection of Indian relics in which he thinks the University might be interested. The letter does not make it clear whether he has in mind a gift or a sale, but I expect it is a sale. I have acknowledged the receipt of the letter and told him that I had referred the matter to you.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mr. Fay Cooper Cope
Faculty Exchange

October 9, 1928

My dear Mr. Coker:

Enclosed is a letter from Mr. A. L.

Lewis, who has a collection of Indian relics

in which he thinks the University might be

interested. The letter does not make it clear

whether he has in mind a gift or a sale, but I

expect it is a sale. I have acknowledged the

receipt of the letter and told him that I had

referred the matter to you.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mr. Fay Cooper Coker
Faculty Exchange

October 9, 1928

My dear Mr. Lewis:

Receipt of your letter of October 6 is acknowledged. I am referring the matter to Professor Fay Cooper Cole of our Department of Anthropology, and if he is interested in your collection of Indian relics you will probably hear from him. Thank you very much for calling it to our attention.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mr. A. L. Lewis, Superintendent
Beckville Public Schools
Beckville, Texas

October 8, 1928

My dear Mr. Lewis:

Receipt of your letter of
October 8 is acknowledged. I am referring the
matter to Professor Jay Cooper Cole of our
Department of Anthropology, and if he is interested
in your collection of Indian relics you will
probably hear from him. Thank you very much for
calling it to our attention.

Yours cordially

FREDERIC WOODWARD

Acting President

Mr. A. L. Lewis, Superintendent
Beckville Public Schools
Beckville, Texas

The University of Chicago
The Graduate School of Arts and Literature

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Oct 4/28

Dear Fritz -

Here is the original letter from Ogburn to Jarvis in regard to the case above - which I spoke to you at-lunch today. Will you O.K. it & return it to Ogburn. When Jarvis spoke to me I thought the request applied to one course only & I mentioned only one to you. I notice from the letter, however, that the request pertains to one course in each of the remaining quarters of the year: 340 (Autumn); 341 (Winter); 342 (Spring). I am entirely in favor of granting the request for all three quarters. Will you return the letter to Ogburn with your approval.

Sincerely yours
Ed. J. King

Oct 4/28

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that your application for admission to the Graduate School of Arts and Literature has been received. The Board of the Graduate School has decided to admit you to the School for the coming year. You will receive a letter from the School containing the details of the admission process. I am very pleased to hear that you are interested in the study of the history of the United States. I am sure that you will find the study of the history of the United States a most interesting and profitable one. I am sure that you will find the study of the history of the United States a most interesting and profitable one. I am sure that you will find the study of the history of the United States a most interesting and profitable one.

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

September 20
1 9 2 8

Professor Elsworth H. Farris
Faculty Exchange
U. of C.

Dear Farris:

You will recall that last fall we had some talk regarding the nature of graduate work and graduate instruction and you also, I believe, spoke to Dean Laing about some of the points you raised. One of these, you will recall, was that of reducing the instruction hours in certain courses from four to two.

As I understand it, the University Senate passed a resolution enabling the executive authorities to grant such a reduction in certain cases. I should like to make application that I be given permission to meet my classes Sociology 340, 341, and 342 on two days of the week instead of four. This does not mean any reduction in the amount of work to be done by the students, and hence no reduction in the amount of credits to be granted. I am making this request with the idea that it will be a good thing for the students and give them more opportunity for independent work. I am addressing this to you thinking that the procedure would be for you to grant the permission or else to take it up with the proper authorities. If this is not the right procedure, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. Ogburn

W. F. Ogburn

WFO:GJ

*To Dean Laing: The above suggestion is endorsed and recommended by the department and I should be glad to have your favorable action.
Sep. 29, 1928,*

*Elsworth Farris
Chairman*

The University of Chicago
Department of Sociology and Anthropology

September 20
1928

Professor Elsworth H. Farris
Faculty Exchange
U. of C.

Dear Farris:

You will recall that last fall we had some talk regarding the nature of graduate work and graduate instruction and you also, I believe, spoke to Dean Loring about some of the points you raised. One of these, you will recall, was that of reducing the instruction hours in certain courses from four to two.

As I understand it, the University Senate passed a resolution enabling the executive authorities to grant such a reduction in certain cases. I should like to make application that I be given permission to meet my classes Sociology 340, 341, and 342 on two days of the week instead of four. This does not mean any reduction in the amount of work to be done by the students, and hence no reduction in the amount of credits to be granted. I am making this request with the idea that it will be a good thing for the students and give them more opportunity for independent work. I am addressing this to you thinking that the procedure would be for you to grant the permission or else to take it up with the proper authorities. If this is not the right procedure, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. Osburn

W. F. Osburn

WFO:cl

As you know, the above suggestion is in accord
and recommended by the Department and I
should be glad to have your favorable action.
Very truly yours,
W. F. Osburn

August 10, 1928

My dear Mr. Faris:

In the absence of Mr. Woodward,
this acknowledges the receipt of your letter of
August 8. Mr. Stevens has put his O.K. on the
requisition for Professor Sapir's expenses to New
York and the requisition is being sent to Mr.
Plimpton.

Very truly yours,

H K J

Secretary to the President

Mr. Ellsworth Faris
Department of Sociology

August 10, 1928

My dear Mr. Tarr:

In the absence of Mr. Woodward,

this acknowledges the receipt of your letter of

August 8. Mr. Stevens has put his O.K. on the

requisition for Professor Sapir's expenses to New

York and the requisition is being sent to Mr.

Pittman.

Very truly yours,

H K J

Secretary to the President

Mr. Ellsworth Davis
Department of Sociology

G 8

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

ELLSWORTH FARIS
ROBERT E. PARK
WILLIAM F. OGBURN
ERNEST W. BURGESS
FAY-COOPER COLE
EDWARD SAPIR
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT BLUMER
ROBERT REDFIELD

August 8, 1928

The President of the University

Dear Mr Woodward:

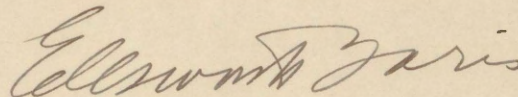
Replying to your note about the request of Professor Sapir for money from the departmental funds to enable him to attend a conference in New York in September, I beg to say that it will be possible by economy and self-denial to divert the \$125 which Professor Sapir requests from our appropriation for equipment and expenses.

The importance of the occasion is such that I recommend that the appropriation be made, and enclose a triplicate requisition for the amount.

It is obvious, of course, that this cannot be a precedent, since the amount of the appropriation will be needed for the departmental activities. The amount of mimeographing will be greater next year than last.

The occasion being exceptional, I recommend this exceptional method of meeting it.

Very sincerely yours,



Ellsworth Faris
Chairman

Sent with OK 8/10/28.

The University of Chicago
Department of Sociology and Anthropology

August 8, 1928

ELLSWORTH FARNS
ROBERT E. HARRIS
WILLIAM F. OGDEN
ERNEST W. BURGESS
TAYLOR COLE
HOWARD RABIN
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT BLUMER
ROBERT HENRIKSEN

The President of the University

Dear Mr. Woodward:

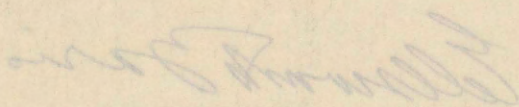
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The importance of the occasion is such that I recommend that the appropriation be made, and enclose a triplicate requisition for the amount.

It is obvious, of course, that this cannot be a precedent, since the amount of the appropriation will be needed for the departmental activities. The amount of mimeographing will be greater next year than last.

The occasion being exceptional, I recommend this exceptional method of meeting it.

Very sincerely yours,



Ellsworth Farns
Chairman

sent out 08 2/10/28

August 1, 1928

My dear Professor Boas:

Professor Fay-Cooper Cole has forwarded to this office your letter of July 17, with the request that we advise you of the selection of delegates from the University of Chicago to the International Congress of Americanists to be held in New York during the month of September 1928.

We are pleased to announce that Professor Fay-Cooper Cole and Professor Edward Sapir of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology will represent the University of Chicago at this Congress.

Very truly yours,

David H. Stevens

Assistant to the President

Professor Franz Boas
Columbia University
New York City

August 1, 1928

My dear Professor Boas:

Professor Ray-Cooper Cole has forwarded

to this office your letter of July 17, with the

request that we advise you of the selection of

delegates from the University of Chicago to the

International Congress of Americanists to be held

in New York during the month of September 1928.

We are pleased to announce that

Professor Ray-Cooper Cole and Professor Edward Sapir

of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology will

represent the University of Chicago at this Congress.

Very truly yours,

David H. Stevens

Assistant to the President

Professor Franz Boas
Columbia University
New York City

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

ELLSWORTH FARIS
ROBERT E. PARK
WILLIAM F. OGBURN
ERNEST W. BURGESS
FAY-COOPER COLE
EDWARD SAPIR
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT BLUMER
ROBERT REDFIELD

July 30, 1928.

appd.
ES

Dr. F. C. Woodward,
Acting Prdsident of the University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Woodward:-

The enclosed communication from Dr. F. Boas to Professor F.C.Cole and Professor Cole's appended note to myself explain themselves. May I suggest that you name Professor Cole and myself as official delegates of the University of Chicago to the forthcoming Congress of Americanists? This is a purely official action which is distinct from the possible financing by the University of my trip to the Congress which I suggested to you in a recent letter. All that needs to be done, so far as Dr. Boas is concerned, is ~~to~~ ^{for} have you ^{to} write him an official note naming Professor Cole and myself the official representatives of this university to the Congress, so that he may have the technical warrant to go ahead and print our names as delegates in the program of the Congress.

Dr. Boas' address is:

Dr. Franz Boas, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Yours sincerely,

ES:SP

E. Saper.

July 27, 1928

98

My dear Mr. Faris:

Professor Sapir has talked with me of his desire to attend the forthcoming International Congress of Americanists to be held in September in New York. He feels that he cannot afford to pay his own expenses and that the meeting is of such importance that the University ought to provide him with the necessary funds if possible. I am writing to ask if you can find the money in your Equipment and Expense Funds. If so, will you be good enough to draw a requisition for his expenses and send it to this office at your earliest convenience?

Yours cordially

Frederic Woodward

Acting President

Mr. Ellsworth Faris
Faculty Exchange

80

July 27, 1928

My dear Mr. Faria:

Professor Gelpi has talked with me of his desire to attend the forthcoming International Congress of Americanists to be held in September in New York. He feels that he cannot afford to pay his own expenses and that the meeting is of such importance that the University ought to provide him with the necessary funds if possible. I am writing to ask if you can find the money in your Equipment and Expense Funds. If so, will you be good enough to draw a requisition for his expenses and send it to this office at your earliest

convenience?

Yours cordially

Frederic Woodward

Acting President

Mr. Ellsworth Faria
Faculty Exchange

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

ELLSWORTH FARIS
ROBERT E. PARK
WILLIAM F. OGBURN
ERNEST W. BURGESS
FAY-COOPER COLE
EDWARD SAPIR
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT BLUMER
ROBERT REDFIELD

July 24, 1928.

Dr. Frederic C. Woodward, Acting President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Woodward:-

I should like to address you on the subject of representation of the Department of Anthropology of our University in the forthcoming International Congress of Americanists to be held in September of this year in New York City. Those interested in American Indian research, both in America and abroad, have been in the habit of meeting every two years at an international congress, the meetings being alternately held in America and abroad. In other words, a meeting such as is to be held in New York this coming September is an occasion that happens only once in four years in America. These meetings are considered the most important events in the institutional history of American Indian Anthropology, and every effort is made to have these meetings as representative as possible of the different lines of research that are being carried on in the scientific world.

I understand that a large number of American anthropologists are going to make an effort to attend this meeting. I have been informed that a considerable number of universities are paying the expenses of deputies to it. When I was in the employ of the Dominion Government, in Ottawa, my expenses to at least one annual meeting of a scientific nature were regularly paid as a matter of course, but I have not ventured to apply for this privilege as yet since joining the staff of the University of Chicago. As I am down on the program of the forthcoming Congress, however, but cannot afford the expenses of the trip, I beg leave to apply to you for permission to represent the University of Chicago at the Americanist Congress which is to be held in New York in September of this year, the expenses of the trip, which are to be kept within strictly reasonable limits, to be paid by the University. It would be a pity if the University of Chicago would not have explicit

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

July 24, 1933.

ELLSWORTH FARNS
ROBERT E. PARK
WILLIAM F. OGDEN
ERNEST W. BURRIS
RAY-COOKER COLE
EDWARD KAPIN
LOUIS WIRTH
HERBERT SPENCER
ROBERT APPERLY

Dr. Frederic C. Woodward, Acting President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Woodward:-

I should like to address you on the subject of representation of the Department of Anthropology of our University in the forthcoming International Congress of Americanists to be held in September of this year in New York City. Those interested in American Indian research, both in America and abroad, have been in the habit of meeting every two years at an international congress, the meetings being alternately held in America and abroad. In other words, a meeting such as is to be held in New York this coming September is an occasion that happens only once in four years in America. These meetings are considered the most important events in the institutional history of American Indian Anthropology, and every effort is made to have these meetings as representative as possible of the different lines of research that are being carried on in the scientific world.

I understand that a large number of American anthropologists are going to make an effort to attend this meeting. I have been informed that a considerable number of universities are paying the expenses of delegates to it. When I was in the employ of the Dominion Government in Ottawa, my expenses to at least one annual meeting of a scientific nature were regularly paid as a matter of course, but I have not ventured to apply for this privilege as yet since joining the staff of the University of Chicago. As I am down on the program of the forthcoming Congress, however, but cannot afford the expenses of the trip, I beg leave to apply to you for permission to represent the University of Chicago at the Americanist Congress which is to be held in New York in September of this year. The expenses of the trip, which are to be kept within strictly reasonable limits, to be paid by the University. It would be a pity if the University of Chicago would not have explicit

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ROBERT REDFIELD

representation at the Congress. I may point out that Professor Cole is having his expenses paid by the Americanist Congress itself as one of the three American representatives to the Congress, so that such action on the part of the University as I am applying for would in no way interfere with Professor Cole's participation.

Yours very respectfully,

E. Sapir.

ES:SP

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XXIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS

TO BE HELD IN

NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER 1928

Committee on Organization

FRANZ BOAS, *Chairman*

STEWART CULIN

GEORGE G. HEYE

A. V. KIDDER

P. E. GODDARD, *Secretary*

The American Museum of Natural History
New York City

July 17th, 1928.

Prof. Fay-Cooper Cole,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Cole:

I notice that the University of Chicago has not appointed any delegates to the Congress of Americanists. Will you be so good as to see that two delegates are appointed at once? We are getting ready the list for printing.

Yours very sincerely,

Franz Boas.

Franz Boas,
Chairman.

FB:HK

My dear Sapir:- It appears that the University is expected to name official delegates to the Congress. Will you see Vice-President Woodward and ask him if he will name us - you and me - as representatives of the University.

*Yours
Fay Coopers*

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Chairman.

TE:HK

My dear Sir: It appears that the University
is expected to name official delegates to the
Congress. Will you see that two delegates are
sent out from the University of Chicago?
Yours very sincerely,
Frank Boas

98

The University of Chicago

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

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EDWARD SAPIR
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HERBERT BLUMER
ROBERT REDFIELD

January 24, 1928

President Max Mason
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Mason:

Yesterday our final report on the Workings of the Indeterminate Sentence Law and of the Parole System in Illinois was submitted to Mr. Hinton G. Clabaugh, chairman of the Illinois Parole Board. I am inclosing with this letter a copy of our letter of transmittal and the summary of the findings and recommendations.

The study has many interesting phases, especially to me the feasibility of working out a statistical prediction of the probabilities of success or failure of men when placed under parole supervision.

I wish to express my appreciation for the opportunity of taking part in this study and of being released from the teaching of one course during the spring quarter of last year.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Burgess

Official

To the Honorable Hinton G. Clabaugh, Chairman of the Parole Board,
Chicago, Illinois:

Over a year ago at your request President David Kinley of the University of Illinois, President Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University, and President Max Mason of the University of Chicago appointed a member from each of their faculties to compose a committee to make a study of the operation in Illinois of the indeterminate sentence and of parole. The members of this Committee, consisting of Dean Albert J. Harno of the Law School of the University of Illinois, Judge Andrew A. Bruce of the Law School of Northwestern University, and Ernest W. Burgess of the Department of Sociology of the University of Chicago, held their first meeting with you on January 8, 1927 when the scope and general plan of the study was determined.

At this first conference you made it plain that the Committee was to be absolutely independent in its study, that all records of the Parole Board would be open for its examination, and that no limitation would be placed on the nature and extent of the study. With this understanding the members of the Committee entered into prosecution of the undertaking. It is only proper to state here that the letter and spirit of this agreement have been faithfully kept, and that you have given the Committee your complete cooperation in securing access to the records and in making contacts with the penal and reformatory institutions of the state.

Soon after the organization of the Committee, Mr. John Landesco, an expert in vocational education and an experienced

Officer

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Landesco, an expert in vocational education and an experienced

student in criminology, was appointed as field worker, and later Mr. Clark Tibbits was selected as research assistant upon certain special phases of the subject. At the same time the members of the Committee have been continuously and actively employed upon the study, two members of the Committee having been released by their Universities from certain teaching duties for this purpose.

The Committee addressed its attention to the securing of those facts that would answer two fundamental questions:

1. Should the indeterminate sentence and the parole system be abandoned, or continued?
2. If abandoned, what substitute should be found for it; if continued, what changes, if any, should be made?

In order to answer these questions, the Committee has centered its efforts upon six different inquiries:

1. A survey was made of the history of punishment and parole in Illinois, with special attention upon the changes in the statutes bearing upon the indeterminate sentence and upon parole.
2. An intensive study of a limited number of parole records was undertaken in order to obtain a grasp upon the policies and action of the Parole Board and upon the actual administrative procedure in the trial and sentence of the criminal by the court, in the examination of the prisoner and in his treatment by prison officials.
3. A more extensive study of the entire criminal and penal record of 1000 men paroled from the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, of 1000 men paroled from the Illinois Southern Penitentiary at Menard, and of 1000 men paroled from the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac was completed in order to discover the factors bearing upon success or failure when placed on parole. The cases from each institution were all consecutive, beginning with December 31, 1924, and going backward until 1000 had been examined from each institution. Therefore each man had been released on parole from the institution at least two and one-half years and in certain instances four, and even five years at the time the inquiry was made.
4. Each of the five chief penal and reformatory institutions of the state - the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet,

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the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Menard, the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac, the St. Charles School for Boys and the State Training School for Girls at Geneva - was visited. Conferences and interviews were held with the superintendents and members of the staff, and a careful examination was made of each institution to find out the conditions affecting the preparation of the inmates for a return to society.

5. A study of probation was next taken up in order to secure comparative information of the policies and practice of granting probation by the Court with those of the granting of parole by the Parole Board. A study of the acceptance of pleas of guilt to lesser offenses than the crime committed or charged in the indictment was also made because of its practical effect upon the work of the Parole Board.
6. Finally, a relatively small number of life histories were secured of men who had been discharged from parole in order to obtain their reaction to their experience with the penal and parole system.

While certain aspects of the study could be profitably pursued much further if the time of inquiry were extended, the Committee is convinced that it has covered the main body of facts essential to determining the values and the limitations of the policy and practice of parole in Illinois and in making recommendations for your consideration and for the consideration of the Governor, the Department of Public Welfare, the legislature, all the other state, county, and municipal officers charged with the administration of the criminal law, and for the consideration of the people of Illinois.

Accordingly the findings and recommendations of the Committee are presented herewith. They are organized into five main parts, as follows:

- I. "The History and Development of the System of Punishment and Parole in Illinois," by Judge Andrew A. Bruce.
- II. "The Workings of the Parole Board and Its Relation to the Courts," by Dean Albert J. Harno.

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III. "Preparing Men for Parole and the Rehabilitation of the Criminal: a Study of the Penal and Correctional Institutions of Illinois and of Parole Supervision," by John Landesco.

IV. "Factors Determining Success or Failure on Parole, a study of Three Thousand Cases of Paroled Men," by Ernest W. Burgess.

V. "Summary of the Findings and of the Recommendations," by the Committee.

Although the members of the Committee and its field worker were each assigned the writing of a separate part of the report, the collection of the facts and the interpretation of the data have been the result of such genuine collaboration that the Committee as a whole assumes responsibility for all parts of the report and presents it as a joint product.

Respectfull submitted,

The Committee on the Study of the
Workings of the Indeterminate Sentence Law
and of Parole in the State of Illinois.

January 23, 1928



- III. "Preparing Men for Parole and the Rehabilitation of the Criminal: a Study of the Penal and Correctional Institutions of Illinois and of Parole Supervision," by John Landesco.
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January 22, 1928

Part V. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on the Workings of the System of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law in Illinois took as its problem the finding of facts and the making of recommendations upon two central questions, namely:

1. Should the indeterminate sentence and parole in Illinois be abandoned, or continued?

2. If the indeterminate sentence and parole were abandoned, what substitute should be recommended; if continued, what recommendations for improvement should be made?

For over a year the Committee has been actively engaged in studying the system of the indeterminate sentence and parole in its many aspects and in its many interrelationships with the functions of the courts, the police, the penal and reformatory institutions, with the political system and with public opinion. It was deemed necessary to make a study of the history of punishment and parole in Illinois, in order to see the present situation in its proper perspective. An intensive study was made of unselected parole records with the many documents, often voluminous, which they contain.

The five chief penal and reformatory institutions of the state, the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, the Illinois Southern Penitentiary at Menard, the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac, the School for Boys at St. Charles, the Training School for Girls at Geneva, and the organization and administration of these institutions were carefully studied with reference to their function in "the rehabilitation of the criminal" as set

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forth in the statutes.

An extensive study of three thousand cases of men paroled for more than two and a half years from Joliet, Menard, and Pontiac was completed for the purpose of determining, if possible, what are the factors which make for the observance or violation of parole. In addition, a small number of life histories of men released for some time from parole was obtained in order to discover their attitude toward the present administration of the indeterminate sentence and parole.

A comparison was also made of the policies and practice of parole with the policies and practice of probation with special reference to Cook County and Chicago.

The facts from these studies have already been ~~treated~~ fully presented in Parts I-IV of this report. There remains only the necessity of presenting a summary of these facts and of the recommendations which flow from these findings.

I. Should the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole be Abandoned or Continued?

1. The Committee found that there is a widespread misunderstanding and misinformation in the general public about the history, purposes, operation and results of the indeterminate sentence and parole in Illinois.

2. It seems to be a popular assumption that parole is an arbitrary and unconditional release from prison of a criminal into the community. The Committee finds that parole arose as a redefinition by legislative action of the Governor's power of pardon and commutation of sentence, and differs from a pardon in being a conditional release under supervision for a certain

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period after leaving the penal and reformatory institution. It must always be remembered that all acts of the Parole Board are legally subject to the pardoning power of the Governor. Actually, however, since the introduction of parole, the number of pardons has declined until in the year ending June 30, 1926, only pardons were granted.

3. Many persons believe that the only justification of parole lies in humanitarian feelings and principles, but the Committee finds that the strongest argument for the indeterminate sentence and parole consists in the protection for society it affords, not only through the opportunity for reformation of the criminal under supervision, but through its use as an instrument to return the parole violator to the penitentiary without the delays and technicalities of court procedure.

4. It is widely believed that with the introduction of the parole system, the period of incarceration in the penal and reformatory institutions has decreased. The facts are directly opposite. Under the system of parole since 1897, the period of incarceration in the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet has increased from 1.9 years to 2.6 years; in the Illinois Southern Penitentiary at Menard from 2.0 years to 2.4 years; in the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac from 1.5 years to 2.1 years: This proves that the actual time served by the criminal in penitentiaries and reformatories is longer under sentences fixed by the Parole Board than when flat sentences were fixed by the courts.

5. The critics of parole would substitute longer sentences for the parole system. There might be unexpected difficulty in securing this result, since it was found that the sentence

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actually served is longer under the parole system. But if the average time served were increased one year, this would require the immediate construction of new penitentiaries and reformatories, and an addition to the present of maintenance ~~only~~, of approximately \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. Which is the more desirable, the addition of an average of one year to the time served, or careful supervision for five years after release from the institution, as now required by the Parole Board?

6. The general opinion seems to be that the Parole Board is to be held responsible for the failure of any and every paroled man to make good. The Committee finds that while the Parole Board should bear its part of this responsibility, that others are also responsible under the statutes, namely, the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney for reports upon the circumstances of the offense and the character of the convict, and the penal and reformatory institutions for the preparation in industrial training and personal development afforded inmates.

7. The Committee finds that there is a general distrust on the part of the public of the freedom of the Parole Board from political influence. The Committee finds that any such general belief on the part of the public or among the paroled men themselves is detrimental to the best workings of the Parole Board.

Recommendations

In view of these findings from the study of the history of punishment and parole the Committee recommends:

1. That the system of indeterminate sentence and parole be continued in Illinois.

2. That the parole system be accorded the freedom from political influence similar to that ^{generally} granted the public schools and

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1. That the system of indeterminate sentence and parole be continued in Illinois.
2. That the parole system be accorded the freedom from political influence similar to that granted the public schools and

our great state universities *in the United States*

II. The Workings of the Parole Board and Its Relation to the Court.

1. The Committee finds that prior to the amendment of 1927 to the Civil Administrative Code Act of 1917, that the placing of the sole power of administering paroles upon the Supervisor of Paroles was too great a burden of responsibility, and that he was ⁱⁿ provided with adequate assistance and funds to cope with the situation of over 7,500 men, women, boys and girls in the two penitentiaries, reformatory, and the two training schools under his parole jurisdiction. The cases coming before the Parole Board were too numerous (1531 in 1926) to receive sufficient consideration. The staff of officers supervising men on parole was too small to give the degree of oversight contemplated by the statutes. As a consequence, a large number of persons, estimated by the Committee at from one-fourth to one-third of the inmates of the penitentiaries and reformatory remained in these institutions whose cases demanded immediate serious consideration for parole.

2. The legislative changes of 1927 proposed by the Honorable Hinton G. Clabaugh, the Supervisor of Paroles, were designed to deal with this emergency. The measures enacted into law made provision for establishment of the Parole Board with nine members in addition to its chairman, the granting of the power of parole previously held by the Supervisor of Paroles to this Board, and a greatly increased appropriation for parole administration. The measure proposing to give the Board the power to require attendance of witnesses at its hearings by subpoena passed in the Senate but failed in the House.

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3. Under its present administration the Parole Board of nine full-time members beside the chairman are divided into three sub-committees which sit three days out of each week at the different institutions in order to secure all facts for or against parole on every case coming up for action. The Board meets once a month to review the work of the sub-committee and to act upon it.

4. The Committee finds the present administration has strengthened the term of parole supervision by extending it from one year to five years with the requirement that the paroled man report to the supervisor of paroles, monthly during the first year; bimonthly during the second year; every three months during the third and fourth years; semi-annually the fifth year; and annually thereafter unless finally discharged after a hearing by the Parole Board.

5. The work of the new Parole Board in the short period of its existence merits the indorsement of the Committee by its grasp of the theory and the practice of parole, by its plan of reorganization, and by its adherence to the principle of open hearings adopted at the beginning of the Clabaugh administration. The new Board in its work, however, is still hampered by the scantiness of the information about the applicant for parole, which is now provided from other sources, by its lack of power to subpoena a witness, *by the indirect nature of its control over the personnel of the supervising* and by the uncertainty of the tenure of office on the part of the *force* members of the Parole Board.

6. The Committee is of the opinion that the Parole Board does not have in its work the full cooperation of the courts as contemplated by the statutes. A careful study of parole records showed that although the official statement of the trial judge and the states attorney concerning prisoners tried and convicted

in their counties covered as required by statute " the facts and circumstances constituting the crime", it seldom contained anything concerning the career of the criminal "relative to his or her habits or associates, disposition, and reputation" as also required by law.

7. A study made by the Committee of all the prisoners present in Pontiac on April 26, 1927, or 1637, showed that 571 had been sentenced on the basis of an acceptance by the states attorney and by the trial judge of "lesser pleas" than the offences named in the indictment. In fact, 60.4 percent of all inmates from Cook County as compared with only 12.0 percent from down-state had been sentenced on the basis of the acceptance of lesser pleas.

8. Occasionally serious problems arise between the Parole Board and the State's Attorney and even the Trial Judge over representations made to a prisoner when a plea of guilty is secured. Not infrequently promises are made or assurances given by these officials in conference with the defense lawyer and the defendant that in consideration of a plea of guilty, the Parole Board will release the prisoner at the minimum of his sentence. It is obvious that any such representations by the State's Attorney and the Trial Judge are due to a mistaken conception of the relation of the Court to the Parole Board and find no sanction in the statute.

9. The Committee finds in a comparison of the operations of probation with parole, that in Cook County the numbers annually granted probation in the Criminal Court, ^{and} ~~but not including~~ the Municipal Court of Chicago, are ^{ten} as great as those returned ~~every~~ each year upon parole. Little attention has been given to the administration of probation, although the proportion of violators of probation is high. The individual judges of the Criminal Court

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have, according to our statistical study of their action, no common standards for determining eligibility for Probation.

Recommendations

On the basis of these findings on the working of the Parole Board and its relation to the Courts, the Committee recommends:

1. That the Parole Board should be taken out of politics as nearly as possible under our form of government. The members appointed should hold office for definite terms which should expire at different time and in such manner as to free the Board from the pressure of political influence. With a Board of nine members as at present a term of office of nine years would permit the expiration of the term of office of one member each year.

In appointments to the Parole Board the statute should provide *one member be a lawyer* that one member be a physician or psychiatrist, one member a sociologist or professional social worker, one member an educator, one member an employer and one member a representative of labor.

2. That the members of the Board should seek to become serious students of the principles underlying parole and of the application of science to parole administration.

3. That the power to administer oaths and to require attendance of witnesses by subpoena and subpoena duces tecum should be given the Parole Board.

4. That the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney give the Parole Board the full measure of cooperation contemplated by the statute in supplying information on "the habits or associates, disposition, and reputation" of each prisoner

5. That the Courts, especially in Cook County, give consideration to the problems arising out of the increasing practise of accepting

lesser pleas than the original offense named in the indictment. When, however, a plea to a lesser offense than the one charged has been accepted and the facts appear that the offense committed was the one charged, the Board should take this into consideration in determining the inmate's period of imprisonment as it would any other material fact bearing on his imprisonment and his parole.

6. That prosecuting officers and other law enforcing agencies should be extremely careful not to make promises or overtures to a prisoner relative to the possible length of time he will be kept in confinement by the Board before his parole. Such promises can only have the effect of causing misunderstanding between such agencies and the Board and they are embarrassing to the Board.

7. That careful consideration be given by the legislature to a reform of the conditions of the granting of probation in order to correct existing abuses, ~~and to the placing of the supervision of persons on probation under the Division of Parole supervision.~~

III. Preparing Men for Parole and the Rehabilitation of the Criminal.

The Parole Act of 1917 specifically states that "it shall be the duty of the Department of Public Welfare to adopt such rules concerning all prisoners and wards committed to the custody of said department as shall prevent them from returning to criminal courses, best secure their self-support and accomplish their reformation." The prevention of return to a criminal career, industrial training, and reformation are stated in the law as the criteria by which to judge the administration of the state's penal and reformatory institutions, and of parole supervision. How effectively are the inmates being prepared by our institutions

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for their return to society as law-abiding citizens, competent to earn a livelihood, and determined to go straight in the future?

1. The Committee finds on the basis of an inspection of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Menard, and the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac that in none of these institutions is the work definitely organized so as to realize its possibilities for the industrial training of the men. In fact, all the institutions were scandalously congested with two and even three men in a cell. Idleness was prevalent in all three places, conspicuously at Joliet, largely because of this great excess of men over the normal number suited to the physical and industrial plant.

2. Except at Illinois Southern Penitentiary little evidence was found of an attempt to vitalize the education afforded by the prison school in terms of the needs and interests of different types of inmates. Particularly noticeable was the lack of coordination between the school work and what industrial training might be secured, ~~at Pontiac~~ out of occupational activities. Only at Southern Illinois Penitentiary was there any systematic effort in the institutional school made to individualize the school instruction. The fact that a chaplain at Pontiac had encouraged sixty men to take up correspondence courses largely in the field of occupational training should be noted as indicative of the possibilities of extending this type of individual education.

3. In all three institutions, the library enjoys a large circulation of books among the inmates, in spite of the inadequate number and inferior quality of the books, and the lack of standard

modern library methods of listing, cataloguing and circulating now in vogue.

4. The Committee was favorably impressed by the influence exerted by the administrative officers upon those inmates with whom they came in close contact. Indeed, the professional men like the physician, the psychiatrist, the schoolmaster, ~~the~~ and the chaplain, even more than the disciplining officers are often of real assistance to individual inmates in helping them solve their various problems and in changing their attitude toward life.

5. The Committee was unfavorably impressed by the type of men selected for prison guards and by the fact that appointment to these positions largely depends upon political influence. In the opinion of the Committee many of the problems of prison discipline arise out of the reaction of the inmates against the crude and often brutal methods of handling them employed by men untrained and often temperamentally unfit for this work.

6. Particularly in view of the great amount of idleness, the provision for recreation is entirely inadequate except perhaps during the summer months at Pontiac. A weekly motion picture as almost the only recreational feature, as at the Old Prison in the Joliet Penitentiary, is a very small beginning in a program to prevent men upon release "from returning to criminal courses" and to "accomplish their reformation" as stipulated in the law.

7. The Committee finds in the reports furnished the Parole Board by the institutions, on each inmate eligible for parole no inclusion of his health examination or of his school progress or of his work record in the institutions, although all these have

as direct a bearing upon determining parole as have his prison record and his psychiatric classification and prognosis which are entered.

8. In the judgment of the Committee the present staff for parole supervision is too small and its personnel, for the most part, without the training required for dealing with essential aspects of the rehabilitation of the paroled man, as the skilled investigation of family backgrounds, type of associates and neighborhood conditions, before parole is granted; adequate employment placement; specialized supervision of difficult cases; and constant friendly contact with the paroled man to insure observance of the conditions of parole.

9. By an intensive study of a limited number of paroled men, the Committee is convinced that the properly placed paroled man does not chafe under supervision, even when its length is extended from one to five years. The professional criminal, however, is the deadly enemy of the entire parole system, which is its best recommendation.

Recommendations

On the basis of its findings in the study of penal and reformatory institutions and of the system of parole in its relation to the rehabilitation of the criminal, the Committee recommends:

1. That a determined effort should be made to reconstruct our prisons and reformatory, both in their physical plant and in their administration so that the necessary training, education and recreation be provided to prepare prisoners for parole. Since this is a responsibility placed by law upon the Department of

Department of Public Welfare, the Committee respectfully suggests that it give its immediate and serious consideration to these questions. The suggestion is further made that a well trained expert in industrial education and vocational guidance, and a professionally equipped recreational director be employed by the Department of Public Welfare to cooperate with the superintendent and staff of the different institutions in making and carrying out a plan for the reorganization of the industrial, educational, and recreational activities of the institution in order "to prevent them (the prisoners) from returning to criminal courses, best secure their selfsupport and accomplish their reformation." (Parole Act of 1917, Sec. 1 § 5)

2. That a plan of classification be adopted under which the prisoner would be given treatment and guidance as his case requires. This would require the employment of experts, but would not necessarily involve more expense than the present system is costing. The psychiatrist is the only expert in criminology at present employed, his work should be supplemented by a sociologist or professionally trained social worker. to study the prisoner's behavior in its group relationships, and by an expert in industrial education and a recreation director as suggested in the previous recommendation.

3. That a plan for the segregation of the inmates according to the likelihood or possibility of their reformation be worked out and put into operation in these institutions.

4. That the principle be recognized of placing only one man in a cell, and that this be carried out so far as practicable, particularly in the case of the individual prisoner who shows vicious

tendencies. The crowding of three human beings into a cell should be positively condemned.

5. That the material on the prisoner now available in the files of the Parole Board should be enlarged to include reports of physical examination, school progress, and work record in the institution as well as a fuller past history of the prisoner with data upon his family, conditions in his neighborhood, his associates, his membership in gang or criminal group, the causes and circumstances of his delinquent career.

6. That the parole officers at the institution or other agents appointed by the Parole Board should be given the duty of arranging the materials upon each inmate in the files, and of making records of the contents of files in orderly sequence of the material filed. This would expedite the review of records and increase the efficiency of the work of the Parole Board.

7. That provision be made for the employment of trained investigators such as professionally trained sociologists, and social workers working under the Parole Board. The duties of these investigators should be to gather facts upon the social history of the criminal. The same or other investigators should make thorough inquiries relative to the environment the paroled man is likely to go into upon his parole. This investigation should be made prior to parole and should have a material bearing upon his parole.

8. That since supervision has not been intelligent nor effective in all cases, the staff for supervision should be chosen of persons trained for the different divisions of the work who are likely to show progression and insight in this field instead of being merely political hangers-on. There should be

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an assurance of tenure of office to these persons so that their terms would not be closed with each new administration.

9. That since an employment department is an almost indispensable part of an adequate program of parole supervision, the state legislature be asked to provide the funds necessary for its establishment.

IV. What Factors Determine Success or Failure on Parole?

The Committee was interested in discovering whether the work of parole could be put upon a scientific basis. In other words, with what certainty is it possible to predict whether or not a man will succeed or fail on parole? Accordingly, the Committee made a careful statistical study of all the available material in the cases of 3000 men paroled from the state institutions on or before December 31, 1924. The three thousand cases included 1000 men from the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac, 1000 men from the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, and 1000 men from the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Menard. All the paroled men had been released from their respective institutions for at least two and one half years and in a considerable proportion of cases for as many as four or five years. The observance or violation of parole was compared with the following twenty-two facts as entered in the materials in the records: (1) nature of offense; (2) number of associates in committing offense for which convicted; (3) nationality of the inmate's father; (4) parental status, including broken home; (5) marital status of the inmate; (6) type of criminal, as first offender, occasional offender, habitual offender, professional criminal; (7) social type, as ne'er-do-well, gangster, hobo, etc.; (8) county from which committed; (9) size of community; (10) type of

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neighborhood; (11) resident or transient in community when arrested; (12) statement of trial judge and prosecuting attorney with reference to recommendation for or against leniency; (13) whether or not commitment was upon acceptance of lesser plea; (14) nature and length of sentence imposed; (15) months of sentence actually served before parole; (16) previous criminal record of the prisoner; (17) his previous work record; (18) his punishment record in the institution; (19) age at time of parole; (21) personality type according to psychiatric examination; (20) mental age according to psychiatric examination; (22) and psychiatric prognosis.

On the basis of this study the Committee submits its findings:

1. Of the 3000 youths and men paroled from Pontiac, Joliet and Menard, on the basis of the information available in the parole records, 57.2% were first offenders, 31.0% were occasional offenders, and only 9.8% were classed as habitual offenders and 1.6% as professional offenders. In other words, the first and occasional offenders, totalling 88.2% of the men paroled probably deserved an opportunity to make good. The habitual and professional criminals totalling together only 11.4% are not such "good risks" for habilitation. The question may be asked why so small a number of habitual and professional criminals are found in the prison population of Illinois? The Committee could find no other explanation except their relative freedom from apprehension and conviction. The majority of habitual and professional criminals apparently remain at large in the general population, while first and occasional offenders crowd the penal and the reformatory institutions to overflowing.

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2. So far as can be determined from the statement of the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney, from the examination of the prisoner upon his entrance into the institution, from the report of the psychiatrist, from the testimony before the parole board, and from reports from local bureaus of identification and from the Federal Bureau of Identification, 58.3% of the 3000 paroled youths and men have had no previous criminal record and only 18.8% have had either reformatory or penitentiary records. The remainder, or 22.8%, have industrial school or jail records or have been fined or placed on probation.

3. The Committee finds that it is unable to substantiate the statistics of success and failure under parole made under the previous administration. The following comparison shows the difference in the percentages of success and failure upon parole as published in the Biennial Report of the Division of Pardons and Paroles, 1922-1924. The period covered by the study of the Committee was substantially the same.

	Percentage of Paroled Men Violating Parole		
	Pontiac	Joliet	Menard
Biennial Report 1922-24	16.3	18.8	20.4
Committee Study 1922-24	21.4	28.4	26.5

The difference in the percentages is partly perhaps, but not entirely, to be accounted for by the differences in methods of computation. The low percentages of the Biennial Report were, in part, obtained by taking the ratio of violations during the period to the total number paroled during the period. The Committee, on the other hand, took a group of 3000 paroled men and found the actual percent of this group who had violated parole. The Committee believes that this is the correct method

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and that the method formerly in use gives misleading results. The percentage of parole violations is sufficiently large to raise questions of the adequacy of the parole administration.

4. It is only proper to state that while statistical comparisons were not practicable for the years 1926-1927 by the method approved by the Committee, the evidence available indicates a decline both in the number of men paroled and in the percentage of parole violations.

5. In its statistical study of 3000 paroled men the Committee found that it was possible to determine certain factors making for success or failure on parole. For Joliet 71.6% are not reported as violators of parole, while 28.4% are so reported, while for Menard 73.5% are not classed as violators of parole while 26.5% are so classed. The corresponding percentages for several of the factors studied will be of interest .

Percentage of Men on Parole

	From Joliet		From Menard	
	Non	Violators	Non	Violators
	Violators	Violators	Violators	Violators
All persons paroled	<u>71.6</u>	<u>28.4</u>	<u>73.5</u>	<u>26.5</u>
General Type of Offense				
Indicted for fraud	57.6	42.4	62.0	38.0
Indicted for robbery	63.8	36.2	66.9	33.1
Indicted for sex offense	81.7	18.3	85.4	14.6
Indicted for homicide	91.0	9.0	84.3	15.7
Parental and marital status				
Both parents living	88.3	11.7	80.0	20.0
(average type of family)				
Married at time of commitment	76.5	23.5	81.7	19.3
Single at time of commitment	66.0	34.0	66.4	33.6
Criminal Type				
First offender	83.0	17.0	78.6	21.4
Occasional offender	64.0	36.0	67.5	32.5
Habitual offender	51.0	49.0	48.7	51.3
Professional offender	58.4	41.6	-----	-----
Social Type				
Drug addict	16.7	83.3	33.3	66.7
Hobo	29.5	70.5	56.0	44.0
Ne'er-do-well	37.0	63.0	74.4	25.6
Drunkard	67.2	22.8	61.0	39.0
Gangster	75.9	24.1	77.9	23.1
Farm boy	83.3	16.7	89.8	10.2
Immigrant	96.0	4.0	83.3	16.7
Community Factors				
Resident at place arrested	76.2	23.8	81.0	19.0
Transient at place arrested	58.9	41.1	54.0	46.0
Residence in open country	90.7	9.3	85.4	14.6
Residence in Hobohemia	47.1	52.9	52.6	47.4
Residence in Underworld	61.9	38.1	54.5	45.5
Residence in Rooming house	61.3	38.7	65.1	34.6
" in residential neighborhood	77.3	22.7	85.6	14.4
Statement of Trial Judge and Prosecuting Attorney				
Recommended leniency	83.6	16.4	76.2	23.8
Protests against leniency	68.8	31.2	74.6	25.4

Percentage of Men on Parole
From Joliet
Non Violators Violators Violators
From Menard
Non Violators Violators Violators

71.6 28.4 73.8 26.2

All persons paroled

General Type of Offense
Indicted for fraud
Indicted for robbery
Indicted for sex offense
Indicted for homicide

57.6 42.4 62.0 38.0
63.8 36.2 66.9 33.1
81.7 18.3 83.4 16.6
94.0 6.0 84.3 15.7

Parental and marital status
Both parents living
(average type of family)
Married at time of commitment
Single at time of commitment

88.3 11.7 80.0 20.0
76.5 23.5 81.7 18.3
66.0 34.0 66.4 33.6

Criminal Type
First offender
Occasional offender
Habitual offender
Professional offender

83.0 17.0 78.6 21.4
64.0 36.0 67.5 32.5
51.0 49.0 48.7 51.3
58.4 41.6

Social Type
Drug addict
Hobo
Ne'er-do-well
Drunkard
Gangster
Term boy
Immigrant

16.7 83.3 33.3 66.7
29.5 70.5 56.0 44.0
37.0 63.0 74.4 25.6
67.2 32.8 61.0 39.0
75.9 24.1 77.9 22.1
83.3 16.7 89.8 10.2
96.0 4.0 83.3 16.7

Community Factors
Resident at place arrested
Transient at place arrested
Residence in open country
Residence in Hobohemia
Residence in Underworld
Residence in Rooming house
" in residential neighborhood

76.2 23.8 81.0 19.0
58.9 41.1 54.0 46.0
90.7 9.3 85.4 14.6
47.1 52.9 52.6 47.4
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Statement of Trial Judge and
Prosecuting Attorney
Recommended leniency
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83.6 16.4 76.2 23.8
68.8 31.2 74.6 25.4

Percentage of Men on Parole

	From Joliet		From Menard	
	Non	Violators	Non	Violators
All persons paroled	<u>71.6</u>	<u>28.4</u>	<u>73.5</u>	<u>23.8</u>
Months Served before Paroled				
Under 1 year	85.4	14.5	78.7	21.3
1 year but under 2 years	79.2	20.8	76.8	23.2
2 years but under 3 years	74.8	25.2	62.1	27.9
3 years but under 4 years	62.1	37.9	60.6	29.4
4 years but under 5 years	62.4	27.6	62.5	37.5
5 years but under 8 years	62.7	37.3	57.0	43.0
8 years and over	60.5	39.5	75.0	25.0
Previous Criminal Record				
No criminal record	84.1	15.9	78.8	21.2
Fine or probation only	75.8	24.2	87.5	12.5
Industrial school record only	72.2	27.8	53.8	46.2
Jail record only	53.5	46.5	74.4	25.6
Reformatory record	61.0	39.0	62.1	37.9
Penitentiary record	62.2	37.8	60.6	39.4
Work Record Previous to Commitment				
No work record	55.5	44.5	75.0	25.0
Casual labor	69.7	30.3	68.6	31.4
Irregular work	75.6	24.4	78.7	21.3
Regular work	87.8	12.2	94.8	5.2
Punishment record in Institution				
No punishment	81.4	18.6	80.0	20.0
Demerit	69.5	30.5	50.0	50.0
Solitary confinement	47.4	52.4	58.1	41.9
Demotion one or two grades	63.1	36.9	65.8	34.2
Demotion to Grade "E"	53.0	47.0	66.7	33.3
Age When Paroled				
Under 21 years	83.3	16.7	80.20	20.0
21 to 24 years	76.7	23.3	77.0	23.0
25 to 29 years	71.1	28.9	69.3	30.7
30 to 39 years	66.8	33.2	71.5	28.5
40 to 49 years	76.8	23.2	79.0	21.0
50 years and over	78.0	22.0	79.1	20.9
Intelligence rating				
Very inferior	78.8	21.2	75.0	25.0
Inferior	76.6	23.4	72.9	27.1
Low average	68.6	31.4	76.6	23.4
High Average	68.0	32.0	76.4	23.6
High average	76.0	24.0	60.0	40.0
Superior	83.3	16.7	65.2	34.8
Very superior	76.2	23.8	60.0	40.0

Percentage of Men on Parole

All persons paroled	From Joliet		From Menard	
	Non Violators	Violators	Non Violators	Violators
Months served before paroled	71.6	58.4	73.5	53.8
Under 1 year	85.4	14.5	78.7	21.3
1 year but under 2 years	79.2	20.8	76.8	23.2
2 years but under 3 years	74.8	25.2	62.1	37.9
3 years but under 4 years	62.1	37.9	60.6	39.4
4 years but under 5 years	62.4	37.6	62.5	37.5
5 years but under 6 years	62.7	37.3	57.0	43.0
6 years and over	60.5	39.5	75.0	25.0
Previous Criminal Record	84.1	15.9	78.8	21.2
No criminal record	75.8	24.2	87.5	12.5
Fine or probation only	72.2	27.8	53.8	46.2
Industrial school record only	53.5	46.5	74.4	25.6
Tail record only	61.0	39.0	62.1	37.9
Reformatory record	62.2	37.8	60.8	39.2
Penitentiary record				
Work Record Previous to Commitment	55.5	44.5	75.0	25.0
No work record	69.7	30.3	68.6	31.4
General labor	75.6	24.4	78.7	21.3
Irregular work	87.8	12.2	94.8	5.2
Regular work				
Punishment record in Institution	81.4	18.6	80.0	20.0
No punishment	69.5	30.5	50.0	50.0
Demerit	47.4	52.6	58.1	41.9
Solitary confinement	62.1	37.9	65.8	34.2
Demotion one or two grades	53.0	47.0	66.7	33.3
Demotion to Grade "E"				
Age When Paroled	83.3	16.7	80.20	19.80
Under 21 years	76.7	23.3	77.0	23.0
21 to 24 years	71.1	28.9	69.3	30.7
25 to 29 years	66.8	33.2	71.5	28.5
30 to 39 years	76.8	23.2	79.0	21.0
40 to 49 years	78.0	22.0	79.1	20.9
50 years and over				
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Very inferior	76.6	23.4	72.9	27.1
Inferior	68.6	31.4	76.6	23.4
Low average	68.0	32.0	76.4	23.6
High average	76.0	24.0	60.0	40.0
Superior	83.3	16.7	65.2	34.8
Very superior	76.2	23.8	60.0	40.0