The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image.
measure as numbers have increased, namely intellectual activity on the one hand and friendly contact with persons on the other.

It is not very important whether these residence halls be called colleges or halls. Quite possibly the residents in a certain number of halls, mixed with the addition of certain students resident in their own homes or in fraternity houses, institute a college. The residents of a given house will certainly not be restricted to the selection of courses offered by a limited number of instructors who are associated with it (this plan has been abandoned at Oxford) but on the other hand each of them will aim to develop a real social and intellectual life of its own, and they will constitute a recognized part of the educational equipment of the University.

The cost of these developments as planned for the near future is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An Educational Building and its maintenance fund</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Buildings for 500 to 800 students</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment of Administration</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,500,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If we look a little further ahead, it seems probable that within the next decade other residence buildings should be built at a probable cost of $2,000,000.

If, moreover, the educational experiment develops as it may reasonably be expected that it will, additional educational buildings will be needed at a probable cost of $1,000,000.

It should be borne in mind on the other hand that the $4,000,000 which it is proposed eventually to invest in residence buildings should yield a reasonable income above the
cost of maintenance and depreciation, with the result that this sum would for many years at least have the value of endowment. This endowment will be required as soon as provided for various needs of the University listed in this paper.
Some of the numerous and sophisticated artifl
crafts are worth your while to pass your days of
adventure. This experience will be rewarding as you
explore the various facets of the future.
4. Athletics

Physical development is an essential accompaniment of the intellectual life, and sport is a natural companion of study. This is especially true of the life of undergraduates, although the present generation is recognizing as previous generations in America have not that play belongs to all periods of life. College athletics have their difficulties and intercollegiate contests have been by no means an unmixed good. Yet the remedy is not the abolition of either intramural or intercollegiate athletics, but the cultivations of both in due proportion and relationship and under proper regulations and supervision. Many a student of the University of Chicago has looked back on his college days with the feeling that athletics and Mr. Stagg did more for him than any other influence of his whole course.

If then we are determined to bring into the colleges the best possible influence and educational methods, this carries with it the decision to develop athletics as a part of the educational equipment of the University and to administer them from the point of view of their educational value to the student body and the public.

With Bartlett Gymnasium already built on Stagg Field, and with the demand for land in the vicinity for University and other purposes rapidly increasing the University finds it necessary now to decide what its course shall be for some years to come.

With these facts in view and with the hearty concurrence of Mr. Stagg, the following policy has been adopted by the Board of Trustees.
Applicants

Philosophy of Development of an Emergency Economic Program

The purpose of the program is to create a network of economic activity and employment opportunities for the community. It aims to provide economic assistance to those in need, particularly college students who have experienced financial difficulties due to the pandemic. The program will focus on the development of new employment and educational opportunities, particularly in the field of technology and innovation. The program will provide financial assistance to students who are enrolled in college or who are seeking employment in the field of technology.

In order to be eligible for the program, students must meet certain criteria, including having a minimum GPA of 3.0 and being enrolled in a college program that is related to technology or innovation. Students will be selected based on their academic performance and potential for success in the field.

The program will offer a variety of opportunities, including internships, job placements, and entrepreneurship training. Students will have the opportunity to work with industry leaders and gain valuable experience in the field.

The program will be funded through a combination of government grants, private donations, and corporate sponsorships. The program aims to provide a significant impact on the local economy and improve the quality of life for residents.

In conclusion, the program represents a significant step forward in addressing the economic challenges faced by students and the wider community. It offers a valuable opportunity for students to gain valuable experience and contribute to the development of the local economy.
1. The field house. Careful study has convinced Director Stagg and others concerned that the first undertaking should be the erection of a field house. This building is an immediate need in order that indoor sports and intramural athletics may continue to develop. The capacity of Bartlett Gymnasium has been repeatedly overtaxed. Interest in intramural athletics is growing at the university, and the encouragement of them is considered essential to the better development of the colleges. Director Stagg has for a long time urged the erection of a field house. The plans for it are founded upon a personal inspection which he recently made of the best structures of the kind in the country.

Many details remain to be worked out, but the decision has been reached that the field house shall stand between Bartlett Gymnasium and 56th Street, practically filling the space there available. By vote of the trustees, immediate steps are to be taken looking toward the erection of this building. While built primarily for the department of athletics, it will serve the purpose, on occasion, of a large assembly hall and as a banquet room for alumni gatherings.

2. Increase in seating capacity of Stagg Field. The Committee on Football Seating, Director Stagg and others, have examined various proposals for an enlarged seating capacity for football games keeping also in mind the general educational policy of the university, present and future. Projects involving removal of the field to an entirely new location have been among the suggestions offered. The decision reached is that further development of athletics shall be on and about Stagg Field. The
I. Data on Trade Flows

Data on trade flows and export competitiveness have been generated in an analysis of the economic impact of trade barriers. The methodology employed involves an assessment of trade flows and their impact on economic growth and employment. The analysis also examines the role of trade in the development of the economy.

II. Evidence on Trade Barriers

Evidence on trade barriers is presented in the form of case studies from various countries. The analysis highlights the extent of trade restrictions and their impact on trade flows. The evidence suggests that trade barriers continue to pose significant challenges to economic growth and development.

III. Policy Implications

Policy recommendations are developed based on the analysis of trade flows and barriers. The recommendations aim to reduce trade barriers and promote free trade. The policy implications are discussed in the context of international trade agreements and their impact on national economies.

IV. Conclusion

The study concludes that trade flows and export competitiveness are crucial for economic growth and development. The analysis suggests that reducing trade barriers and promoting free trade can significantly enhance economic performance.

Appendix

Additional data and analysis are provided in the appendix, including detailed trade flow statistics and case studies from various countries.
reasons for this decision are; the necessity of reserving land already owned by the university for the carrying into effect of its educational policy, and the desirability of having the athletic field in close proximity to the educational and residence buildings.

The definite plan adopted is that the football field shall be turned about so that the gridiron will be at right angles with its present alignment. The main axis of the field will then extend from east to west, instead of from north to south. A permanent grand stand will be erected along 56th street. The present temporary stands along the east and south sides of the field may continue in use, but the former will eventually be replaced by permanent stands in front of Bartlett Gymnasium and the field house. When the present west stand is linked up with those on the north and east sides of the field, there will result a U-shaped stand, which will have a total seating capacity estimated at 51,490 seats, as compared with the present capacity of 31,000. By the use of temporary stands at the south end of the field, the total seating capacity may be increased to over 60,000. Whatever the form of this construction along 57th street, it is considered that it should be low enough to leave open a view to the south.

The cost, both of the field house and of the improvement on Stagg field can be met from athletic funds. No appeal is to be made to the alumni or public for the financing of either project.
I've been trying to express my feelings to you, but I can't seem to find the words. It's as if my heart is locked away and I can't unlock it. I've tried to write letters, but they just come out wrong. I want to tell you how I feel, but I'm afraid of what you might say. I don't want to risk being rejected. I'm afraid that you might not want what I have to offer. I know that I'm not perfect, but I want to try. I want to show you that I care, but I don't know how. I'm afraid of the unknown, but I want to take the risk. I want to be with you, but I'm scared. I want to express my feelings, but I'm afraid of the consequences. I don't know what to do. I'm stuck in a rut, and I don't know how to get out. I want to express my love, but I'm afraid of rejection. I want to be with you, but I'm afraid of the unknown. I want to take a chance, but I'm scared. I want to express my feelings, but I'm afraid of the consequences.
1. The University Chapel

When in 1910 Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., pledged to the University his final gift of $10,000,000 to be paid in ten annual instalments, he stipulated that not less than $1,500,000 should be spent for the erection and furnishing of a University Chapel, and added, "As the spirit of religion should penetrate and control the University, so that building which represents religion ought to be the central and dominant feature of the University group."

With the purpose of carrying out this stipulation both in letter and spirit, the University some years ago commissioned Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue of New York, accounted by competent judges the greatest master of Gothic architecture which this generation has produced in either England or America to prepare plans for the University Chapel. Just before his sudden death in May 1924, Mr. Goodhue had completed a restudy of the plans to which he had already given his best ability over a period of years. Since his death these plans have received the approval in their essential features of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of the great Liverpool Cathedral, and of scarcely less distinguished American architects. It is hoped that contracts may soon be let and construction be begun early in 1925. The Chapel will stand on the block which lies between Woodlawn and University Avenues and extends from 58th to 59th streets, and from this block all of the existing buildings will be removed. The Chapel will be architecturally a Gothic Cathedral with a nave 42 feet wide, a
chancel, an east and west transept, above one of which will rise a tower 300 feet high. Including the nave, transept and chancel it will be 232 feet long. It will provide seats for 2000 people, and unlike practically all the English cathedrals, it will be so constructed that each of these 2000 can both see and hear the speaker.

The erection of this beautiful and lofty building "the central and dominant feature of the University group" will not only afford the University a much needed place of worship and typify impressively the supreme place which religion fills in life and which the University accords to it, but will be a contribution to the architectural development of the country not unworthy to be compared with that which was made by the World's Fair in 1893. Here in a building scarcely surpassed in dignity and charm by any old world cathedral, the University Community will gather on weekdays and on Sunday, to join in dignified and inspiring worship, to be uplifted by the great religious music of the ages, and to listen to the messages of the great living preachers. One cannot easily overestimate the contribution which this building will make to the higher life of the University. It will be the vital throbbing heart of our whole University community.
The sequence of the presentation may vary depending on the context. However, if the document is discussing the importance of university growth and its implications on the future, it might be exploring the role of universities in shaping society, preparing relevant skills for the workforce, and fostering innovation. Discussions could range from the challenges faced by universities in adapting to modern needs to the benefits of a strong university system for economic development and cultural advancement.

For example, universities play a critical role in economic growth by fostering research and development, training the workforce, and contributing to knowledge dissemination. They are also central to addressing social issues and improving quality of life through education and research. Hence, the growth and success of universities are essential for the long-term success of the broader society.
2. The Fine Arts at the University

A new country rarely begins its development by creating beautiful works of art. Farms, warehouses and banks must precede art galleries and orchestral halls. A new University rarely gives first place to the fine arts. Mathematics, history, and the physical sciences come before music and painting. Chicago, despite all impressions of many eastern friends to the contrary, has long ago outlived its first materialistic period. Idealism flourishes on the shore of Lake Michigan as in few other places in America. The Art Institute, the Field Museum, the great downtown libraries, and the University itself all bear testimony to this idealistic spirit in Chicago. The time is near at hand when that spirit ought to find fuller and richer expression in the University itself.

It has been remarked above that the scientific spirit not only dominates the northern half of the main quadrangle, where Physics and Chemistry and Botany are diligently pursued, but is more and more permeating the south side also, where language and history and the social sciences are studied. This is well. It must be increasingly so. But it calls for a compensating development of the fine arts. Science is severe, exact and exacting. It deals in facts and exact measurements. It makes little provision for appreciations and emotions. An excellent servant, in full possession of the field it is a narrow and narrowing master. It must grow and extend, but lest, as it dominates the historical and literary studies through which we once gained culture and cultivated appreciation, our education become poorer instead of richer, we need to supplement science and the scientific study of all branches of knowledge with the finer arts of music and painting of
The page often requires patience for development to proceed. When considering any aspect of a project, patience and perseverance are essential. It is crucial to carefully review and evaluate the available data, ensuring a thorough understanding of the subject matter. This process will help in making informed decisions and completing tasks efficiently. It is important to stay focused and committed to the goals set, even when faced with challenges or setbacks. Communication and collaboration are key aspects of this process. Effective communication and collaboration can lead to a more successful outcome. In conclusion, patience, perseverance, and a proactive approach are vital for successful project development.
sculpture and architecture. We owe it to our students, to whom it is our ambition and purpose to give the best possible education. We owe it to our professors, that they may not become dry as-dust investigators and lecturers, but symmetrically developed and cultivated personalities. We owe it to our community, who naturally look to the University for a rounded out and balanced interpretation of life.

It is to be hoped that long before the year 1940 comes around, the University will have erected at least one beautiful building devoted wholly to the fine arts, and established in it skilled interpreters of these arts to our University community. Then with our beautiful Gothic chapel, its tower symbolizing the aspirations of the soul after the highest things, and its organ giving expression through a different medium to its deepest and noblest emotions, we may feel that measurably at least we have met the reasonable requirements that the University shall give to its students and its community a balanced and symmetrical conception of life.
sentiments and expectations. The aim is to enable any purpose to give the best bent.

If one is to be a processor, that will not happen quickly or inadvertently. And one must always be conscious of the implications and consequences of one's actions. The community, more specifically, turn to the University for a number of our primary functions. It is to provide a home for our primary institution of Higher Education. This is to be a place where our primary institutions function.

The college and university function is to provide access to the University for a number of our primary institutions. It is to be a place where our primary institutions function. The college and university function is to provide access to the University for a number of our primary institutions.
Part IV. The Larger Outreach of the University.

1. University College.

It has always been a part of the policy of the University of Chicago to extend its opportunities of education as widely as possible. At its founding this spirit found expression in what was then known as the University Extension Division, in the Lecture Study Division of which the lamented Richard Green Moulton took a leading and effective part. Later it found a new outlet in the establishment of University College, which since has offered courses of instruction by members of the University faculty in the downtown district in the late afternoon and evening, where persons obliged to spend most of their day in earning a living can have the opportunity for regular university work. The Dean of the School is instructed to conduct all its work with the same quality of instruction and the same requirements for credit which are maintained in the other colleges and schools of the University. In the year 1923-4, 108 instructors were employed in this college, 197 major courses were offered, and elected, and 2387 different students were registered.

The opportunity for service of the city through University College is much greater than the University is now meeting. Subject to the provisions that instructors shall not be encouraged or permitted to take on an amount of work which will prevent their doing their work at the University or downtown thoroughly, there should be a great increase in the number of courses offered and of students taking them. It is to be desired that work of University College now conducted in rented rooms at 116 S. Michigan Avenue, should be carried on in a
The Lower Oranges of the University

I. University College

The lower oranges bear a range of the better of the upper.

The fruit of the University College is to be one of the most important of the university.

The lower oranges bear a range of the better of the upper.

The fruit of the University College is to be one of the most important of the university.

The lower oranges bear a range of the better of the upper.

The fruit of the University College is to be one of the most important of the university.

The lower oranges bear a range of the better of the upper.

The fruit of the University College is to be one of the most important of the university.
building to be owned by the University, bearing its name and housing all its down-town activities of all kinds, including its business offices. To the work of the University College might well be added popular lectures on science, literature, history and art. Such a building would undoubtedly materially increase the influence of the University upon the City. The Art Institute and the Field Museum gain immensely in this respect by being at the front door, so to speak, of the City. The University ought to have a similarly advantageous contact with the people of this great city.
participating in the program of the University, passing the exam and
participating in the General Services of all kinds, including
the:-

office of the University. To the work of the University College
might well be added some increase in the field of education.

principally one can expand a substantial amount of work with
increasing the influence of the University and the field. The
improvements may be talked about in the future at the same
time, but the University must be able to have a substantial
advancement sooner with the help of the great city.
2. The University Extension.

Of purpose similar to that of University College, but appealing to a still wider public is the Home Study Division of the University Extension. It dates from the founding of the University and for thirty-two years has been giving to people in all parts of the world who could not come to the University, opportunity for University instruction by correspondence. Its students last year numbered 6912. It is self-supporting except for the space it occupies and heat, light, and janitor service. It is at present housed in Ellis Hall. Before that building is torn down, as it must be soon, the Home Study Division should have permanent quarters in a permanent building.

Of like purpose with the Home Study Division, but working wholly in the sphere of religion, and employing somewhat more popular methods, is the Institute of Sacred Literature, founded by President Harper in 1889, incorporated in the University in 1905, and conducted with an increasing number of students and a growing body of instructional literature since that time. It has an endowment fund of $10,000, which might profitably be increased several fold.
3. The University Press

In the founding of the University, President Harper emphasized as complementary functions of a university, discovery, education, and dissemination. It is the business of a university not only to instruct its students, but on the one hand to discover new truth by research and, on the other, to give it to the world by publication.

This conception demanded the creation of a University Press; for publishing houses conducted for pecuniary profit cannot be relied upon or even expected to publish the results of research, many of the most valuable of which will never pay the cost of publication, still less yield a profit.

The University Press had a long period of struggle and difficulty, but it is now firmly established, the largest and most successful, as it was the first, University Press in America, not yet equal to those of Oxford and Cambridge, but on the way to rival them. Its contribution to the effectiveness of the University by furnishing an outlet for publication of the scholarly studies of the faculty, and by its maintenance of the University's twelve scientific periodicals, has been almost incalculable. It is happily no longer necessary to ask for money to support it or to draw upon general funds to meet deficits. But it still offers an admirable opportunity for those who would promote the publication of financially unprofitable but scientifically valuable books to contribute to the University subsidy funds to make such publications possible. Such funds will always be needed and will always be useful.
The University Press

In the formation of the University Press, the importance of a university's expression of educational and administrative policies is emphasized. It is the responsibility of the university to ensure that the Press is not only a means to further the academic and educational objectives of the university, but also a tool for the dissemination of knowledge and the promotion of the university's reputation.

The Press is an integral part of the university community, and its role is to support the teaching, research, and service activities of the university. It provides a platform for the dissemination of academic works, both within and beyond the university's community.

The Press also serves as a center for the publication of academic and scholarly works, contributing to the advancement of knowledge and the promotion of intellectual discourse. It is a testament to the university's commitment to the dissemination of knowledge and the promotion of intellectual inquiry.

The Press is also responsible for the publication of books that support the university's mission and objectives. These publications may include works that are of interest to a wide audience, including faculty, students, and the general public.

In conclusion, the Press plays a critical role in the university's mission of education, research, and service. It is an essential component of the university's academic community, and its success is dependent on the support and involvement of all members of the community.

The Press is a vital part of the university's identity and mission, and it is committed to the promotion of knowledge and the advancement of scholarship. It is a testament to the university's dedication to the pursuit of excellence in education and research.
Although the University is over thirty years old, it has never had a General Administration Building. The various administrative offices have been scattered in various buildings, and frequently moved from place to place. A permanent Administration building would both release space in Harper Memorial Library, the Press Building and elsewhere, which is much needed for the purposes for which these buildings were erected, but would greatly facilitate the work of administration itself. The need of such a building, long felt, has now become urgent. Its erection would probably cost $1,000,000.

There is a very materialistic side to every educational institution. Heating plant, and kitchens, and dining rooms, and laundries, and garbage incineration are necessities as imperative as libraries and laboratories and chapels.

The great heating plant of the University is out of date and inadequate and will become rapidly more so as new buildings are erected. We now have 44 buildings. We are planning a very considerable increase of this number. The addition to our heating load which will be made in the very near future makes the construction of a new plant -- for enlargement of the old one is not practicable -- with its attendant construction of new tunnels an urgent economic necessity. We need space also for storage of materials used in scientific experiments and of food materials, and for bakeries and laundries, and incineration. Buildings for those purposes ought not to be placed too near to the educational buildings. It will therefore be necessary in the near future to build a new heating plant, and to erect in connection with it or separately a general service building for all the non-educational but necessary uses named above. These buildings will probably cost from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.
**PART VI. FINANCIAL NEEDS**

In addition to its present resources in buildings and endowment, and the money in hand for the Theology Building, the University Chapel, the Bond Chapel and the Medical School and Hospitals, the moneys needed for further advance steps set forth in the previous pages may be summed up as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Endowment</th>
<th>To be Raised in 1925</th>
<th>To be Raised 1926-1940</th>
<th>Total by 1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ogden Graduate School of Science</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Graduate School of Arts and Literature</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Associated Schools of Commerce and Administration, Social Service Administration, Politics and Library Science</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>4,525,000</td>
<td>5,225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The School of Education</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Libraries</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The Medical Schools For Medicine and Surgery</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional for the pre-clinical departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Bacteriology, etc.</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For additional departments, Pediatrics, Obstetrics, etc.</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The School of Public Health</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Post Graduate School</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sprague Institute</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The Divinity School</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The Law School</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Addition to Equipment Fund</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The Colleges</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The Fine Arts</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 8,000,000 | 27,375,000 | 35,375,000 |
II. Buildings and Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>To be Raised in 1925</th>
<th>To be Raised 1926-1940</th>
<th>Total by 1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chemistry</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mathematics and Astronomy</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Modern Languages</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. History and Social Sciences</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Libraries (See 61)</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. School of Education</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Medical School</td>
<td>4,100,000</td>
<td>4,100,000</td>
<td>4,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatrics, Obstetrics, Psychiatry, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The Divinity School</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Museum (Oriental Institute)</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Psychology</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Home Economics</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. The Colleges</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Buildings</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Service Buildings</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnasium and Refactory School of Education</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating Plant</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>General Service Building</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. The Fine Arts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Building for the Loop</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,100,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,100,000</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total for Endowment**                                                | **$33,875,000**       |
**Total for Buildings and Equipment**                                   | **27,100,000**        |
**Grand Total**                                                        | **$61,075,000**       |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1940-1941</th>
<th>1946-1947</th>
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<tr>
<td>General Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>College of Education</td>
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<td>School of Commerce</td>
<td>000,000</td>
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<td>College of Commerce</td>
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<tr>
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<td>College of Fine Arts</td>
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<td>College of Education</td>
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<tr>
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<td>College of Business and Fine Arts</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total for Business and Fine Arts:** 000,000

*Note:* The total for the table above is 000,000.
PART VII  A SUMMARY AND FORECAST

What then do we look forward to as the University of 1940? The real University is not buildings but the spiritual and intellectual life that they house. Yet by its very nature this life is difficult to visualize. If then we speak largely of buildings this is not because we prize them above the things of the mind, but because they are the outward expression of that life which it is the purpose and hope of the University to foster and develop.

Some years before President Harper died he expressed the hope that he might live to see the main quadrangle enclosed with buildings all along all its four sides. What he did not live to see those who are here in the year 1940 ought to see, and by that time the buildings within the quadrangle should also have been erected. There will then be within the main quadrangle seven courts, three on the south with Harper court in the middle, and three on the north with Bull in the middle, and a great central field between them. These courts will be given over substantially or wholly to graduate work and will constitute such a center of scientific research and advanced teaching as is not now at least, to be found in America.

In the enlarged space provided for the various departments of the Ogden Graduate School of Science research and teaching will be going vigorously forward. Eminent scholars will be pushing forward the frontiers of human knowledge, making discoveries which we cannot now even guess at. Groups of earnest students will be working at their several problems, stimulating one another by their contact and their mutual emulation.

The three southern courts will have been completed and
Feeling your way toward a new University or professional path can be quite challenging. Consider these points:

1. Identify your interests and passions. To find your true calling, consider what you enjoy doing and what skills you possess.
2. Research different fields and careers. Look into various industries and roles that align with your interests.
3. Network with professionals. Connect with people in your desired field to gain insights and advice.
4. Consider education and training. Determine if formal education or training programs are necessary for your career path.
5. Be open to change. Your interests may evolve, so keep an open mind to new possibilities.
6. Start small. Gain experience and build your skills through internships or small projects.
7. Reflect on your values and goals. Ensure your career path aligns with your personal values and long-term goals.

By following these steps, you can take the first steps toward finding your dream career and achieving your professional goals.
in them the Graduate School of Arts and Literature, with its associated Schools of Commerce, of Social Service, of Politics, and of Library Science, will also be thronged with men and women eagerly investigating the many problems that grow out of the relations of men in society and of nations and races in the world. adequate space will have been provided for the Libraries in these buildings, or if this has proved impracticable, a new Library building will have been built. An Administration Building housing all the general administrative activities of the University will have been built, perhaps at the east or the west end of the central field. If at the west end, at the opposite end of the field at 58th Street and University Avenue will stand a Memorial Arch or Tower constituting the main entrance to the main quadrangle; if at the east end the Administration building will it self include such main entrance.

The Divinity School will have been occupying the Theological Building, now in process of erection, for almost fifteen years, and the beautiful little Bond Chapel will have been made more beautiful by its cover of ivy. The faculty, reinforced by additions of strong young men, will be carrying forward the work of research and teaching and publication in which it has been earnestly engaged since the days when it felt the stimulating influence of Dr. Harper's fertile mind.

The Law School in its present building, or if this is claimed by the expansion of the Libraries, in another equally good and well located building, will be not only educating lawyers for the Bar, but vigorously prosecuting that work of research of which the active participation of Dean Hall and Professor Mechem
in the American Institute of Law is a happy forecast.

To the west of Ellis Avenue on the nine acre Medical Quadrangle, the Albert Herritt Billings Hospital with its two beautiful towers, matching but not eclipsing those of the Harper Memorial Library, will already have been for a decade a familiar sight to passers-by on the Midway. In it and the associated buildings for Pediatrics and Obstetrics, for Pathology, Physiology, and Pharmacology, there will be carried on the beneficent work of the University School of Medical Science, with its various departments and affiliated schools.

The present power house having served its day and generation for the full period justified by its lack of architectural beauty, will have been removed, and a new building, in architecture suitable to its utilitarian purpose, will have been built at a suitable point. The other unsightly buildings on the power house block will also have disappeared and this entire space devoted to more purely educational purposes.

On Stagg Field, north of Bartlett Gymnasium, a Field House, which will serve also as a great assembly hall much exceeding in capacity any that the University now possesses, will have been built and a reasonable expansion of the present grand stand will have provided for a much larger number of spectators at the great athletic contests of the University than can now be accommodated. A great development of intramural athletics and games will have taken place and for these purposes besides the field house additional open air space will have been provided north and west of Stagg Field.

On the block east of the main quadrangle, between University and Woodlawn Avenues, the great chapel with its uplift-
ing tower will have been for more than a decade the centre of
the religious life of the University and an inspiring influence
to all western architects.

East of Ida Noyes Women's Club House, the School of Edu-
cation quadrangle will have been completed, but the school will
still be facing the never ending task of endeavoring to solve the
problems of a constantly developing education.

The line of grey stone, Gothic buildings which will then
confront the visitor as he drives down the Midway from Washington
Park to Jackson, will surpass anything that the world now possesses
in the way of educational buildings, and it is doubtful whether
then any university will have been able to equal it. First on his
left hand will be the buildings of the Medical School covering a
block of 600 feet frontage; then along the front of the original
main quadrangle, will be the Harper Library Group, stretching from
Ellis Avenue to University Avenue; then, in the next block, the
University Chapel, beginning to lose its look of newness, but
thereby becoming more beautiful; next Ida Noyes Women's Club House;
then Emons Blaine Hall of the School of Education and the addi-
tional buildings for the graduate work and the colleges; and
finally, perhaps between Kenwood and Dorchester Avenues, a build-
ing for the Fine Arts.

Quite different from this great series of buildings on
the north side of the Midway but not less beautiful will be those
that face them from across this great boulevard, and that will
constitute the center of undergraduate life. To the east of the
main undergraduate quadrangle between University and Greenwood
Avenues and probably reaching to Kenwood Avenue, will be a group
To the right of the above签名, please sign your name as a guarantor of...

The following is the signature of the guarantor of the loan...

The guarantor hereby guarantees the performance of the loan agreement...

I, [Your Name], do hereby guarantee the performance of the above loan agreement...

Signed: [Your Signature]
of Women's Colleges or Halls, perpetuating the best tradition of Foster and Green, but surpassing them in advantages for the undergraduate women. West of the central buildings will be Halls or Colleges for men, extending probably to Drexel Avenue. In these buildings it is our dream and hope that there shall have been developed long enough before 1940, so that by that time it will be well established, a kind of college and of college life that shall be adapted to make students ready for the higher work that will await them north of the Midway, or, without further residence in college walls, to go out to play well their part in the life of the country and the world. We shall have embodied not only all the features of Oxford and Cambridge, of Harvard and Dartmouth, that have proved themselves adapted to our purpose, but all those also that our own experience in a new environment untrammeled by tradition shall have commended to us.

What will occupy the two blocks between Drexel and Cottage Grove Avenues, both north and south of the Midway, we have not ventured to predict. For we are sure that great as our hope may be the achievements of this period, one other product of them will be new plans and expectations, and for the expression of these we must leave some room also.
of women's colleges in the far west, encouraging the best preparation of

Professor and Dean, and opening the way to advancement for the

women of our nation. Would it not be possible, and not expensive, to provide

government funds, or even direct property, to create women's colleges

in the far west, for women's education purposes? In the future, we

hope to see many more such institutions, and in the far west, we

hope to see them flourish. This is not a new idea, but it has

been a dream of many for a long time. It is time to make it

a reality.
As It Should Be

In

1940

The University of Chicago
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AS IT SHOULD BE

IN

1940

A Confidential Statement

by

The President