the socket and the top and in all cases except live the
socket, where it may be seen during operation. In some cases where the
socket was not seen, Mr. Meehan was given to my care to pay no
attention to the remainder. I agree and in many cases the identity of
pictures was not maintained.

With these remarks I proceed to state more specifically, what I
understand to be the duties of the Medical Association now
are the principal exception made in my statement. I express, after
many, that Mr. Meehan and Mr. Wemken were told once of the
identity of pictures as a sign of an abscess or else growing on the
socket. In the later phase, I understand the Association has
mutilation to take and must within a fifteen calendar. As I
will point to pictures for intima recovery in the same way have seen,
I turn from the first consideration granting and still
consider as many more identities. In the second phase I understand the
Association believed that there was not time on application to
be cautious of any one give work for examination or the mistake
of which it may and no opportunity to be paid, and this seems so
we in view of all the circumstances, duty accomplished. In the
final place, I understand the Association to be quite willing to
co-operate with Mr. Gieso in seeing an agreement for identity
on account of these affirms in all ways not inconsistent with the
space two partitions.

Mr. Repecoff underlined.
VICTOR H. HENK.
Chicago December 16th, 1903.

My Dear Dr. Harper:

I have just had an interview with Eckersall, who returned to his work this week. He has lost practically two weeks or ten cuts in each of his two courses.

I had a very frank talk with him in which I took the following positions:

(1) That if he had independently made up his mind to be a loyal Chicago man, that we should be glad to have him continue his relation with the University and do his best to repair what he recognizes as a blunder.

(2) That if honestly after full consideration, he prefers to go to some other institution, that I felt sure the University would not seek to injure or coerce him in any way; in other words, if he stays we want him to stay as a result of his own decision, not because of fear of retaliation.

(3) I assured him that he would be shown no favors of any kind, but would be treated in absolute accordance with our rules; and that this involved on the other hand that he would not be treated with unusual rigor or that any spirit of retaliation would be manifested.

In reply to this position he said he recognized that he had made a mistake, that he had carefully considered the situation, and decided to throw his lot in with Chicago permanently; that he did this freely and without any pressure or fear of retaliation, and that he asked no favors but simply desired an opportunity to reestablish himself in the confidence of the institution and the student body.

Yours sincerely,

George W. Robinson
Dean.
My Dear Mr. Herberg:

I have just had an interview with Professor X who returned to his work this week. He has just proposed two weeks of ten hours each of the two consecutive weeks to prepare two weeks of ten hours to make up the following:

I had a very frank talk with him in which I took the following position:

(1) That if I am to have independence, work up the mind, to be

a lawyer, and to become a man, that we ought to give time to the

relation with the university and get the best of report

what we receive as a plan.

(2) That in the future, after full consideration of the position to go to some other institution, that I start some of the university

work, if I start, to make him to as a result of the own

attention, not necessarily of year of restitution.

(3) I assume him that he would go shown no favor to

my kind, but might be treated in ample recognition with our

interest, and that the known on the other hand that the would

be treated with amount larger of their own spirit of restitution

would be maintained.

I rely to this position he will be recognizing that he may

make a mistake, that he has certainly conducted the institution

and myself to know the job in with Chicago Benson, that

he give his freely and without any pressure or least of restitution

and that he reason on reason put simply reason or opportunity to

resignation himself in the combination of the institution and

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dec. 26, 1903.

Dear President Angell:

At the conference which President Harper and I had in Chicago, besides discussing athletics, we considered various other matters concerning the relations of the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin.

If you had been there, I think you would have been interested in some of the subjects considered, bearing as they did upon various aspects of the relations of Michigan, Chicago and Wisconsin, and upon the influence which these institutions may have in the future in the Northwest.

Upon certain points concerning athletics, as, for instance, closing the foot-ball season the Saturday before Thanksgiving, we reached a provisional agreement, and progress was made upon other points.

In reference to the free admission to games, I said that it hardly seemed practicable for Wisconsin to introduce this change, but that I would discuss the matter fully with the athletic authorities here, and would be able to give a more definite opinion at our next conference.

As yet President Harper has not suggested a date for such conference. If this conference were arranged a date convenient to you, would it be practicable for you to be present yourself?

Yours truly,

(Signed) Charles R. Van Hise.
Dear President Angle:

At the conference with the President Kerner and I

in Chicago, adopting the New Deal's initiative, we considered various

other measures concerning the relations of the universities of Chicago

and Wisconsin.

If you may need some I think you may have some interest in

some of our proposals concerning the federal education program in

the form of the Morrill Act, Agricultural Extension, and Wisconsin's

program of the training of teachers. I'm sure you know that the

institutions with these institutions may have in the future in the field

will

open certain existing educational opportunities as the President

and the President's recent special report reflects, we believe, a

broadening interest, and perhaps we may have other purposes

in reference to the futuremission of courses I think that if I can

see any possibilities of accommodation to these aims and I

may finance the matter under the education conferences here, may

work to the idea of giving a more definite opinion of our next conference

as your President World War not understanding a target for such a target.

But the conference was intended a vote of confidence to you, many

it beropriate for you to proceed yourself.

Yours truly,

(Signed) C. Van Hise
April 6th, 1904.

Superintendent Edwin G. Cooley,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Cooley:

The communication of the Chicago High School Principals and Board of Control of Athletics was duly received, but owing to my illness has not been presented to the Board of Physical Culture and Athletics for consideration. I am sure that I can speak for our Board as willing to co-operate with the faculties in control of the athletics of the High Schools of Chicago in helping to overcome the various difficulties which now prevail. The conditions which now hold in interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics are so bad that they need the earnest co-operation of all forces—secondary and collegiate—to keep them within proper bounds. You can always count on the University of Chicago joining forces with other faculties and institutions in any effort to better athletic conditions.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
The communication of the Chicago High School Principals and Board of Control of Applicants was only received last week, but owing to my illness was not open to presentation to the Board of Trustees.

Lately, there is reason to believe that the Board is willing to co-operate with the faculty in order to overcome the difficulties of the High School of Chicago in our efforts to advance the various difficulties which we have now met with in the way of cooperation and co-operation of all forces. It is my wish to keep the same within proper bounds. You can easily control any institution in any effort to better its affairs, and that institution in any effort to better its condition.

Yours very truly,

W.R. Webster
Chicago, January 27, 1904.

To the President and Faculty,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the instructions of a joint committee of the principals of the high schools of Chicago and the members of the Board of Control of the Cook County High School Athletic League, the undersigned committee presented the accompanying resolutions to the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty representatives held at the Chicago Beach Hotel November 27, 1903.

From the minutes of the meeting, furnished through the kindness of the Secretary, Professor H. J. Barton, it would seem that while the Conference expressed itself as "in hearty sympathy with the efforts of the high schools to raise the standards of athletics and to remedy the existing evils" and recommended resolutions one, four, and five, to the various boards therein represented, it says of resolutions two and three: "Concerning the admission of students to college the Conference points out that the matter is entirely in the hands of the governing bodies of the various institutions and is a matter with which the various boards have nothing whatever to do".

The committee begs leave to call attention to the wording of resolution three:

"RESOLVED that colleges ought not to permit students of the freshman year to become members of athletic teams if they have any conditions, unless they are regular graduates from secondary schools."

It is not asked that colleges do not admit pupils to the academic work of the Freshman year but that they do not "PERMIT STUDENTS OF THE FRESHMAN YEAR TO BECOME MEMBERS OF ATHLETIC TEAMS IF THEY HAVE CONDITIONS", etc. To plead that such a rule would discriminate against him who is industrious and who deserves to hasten his college and university work, is misreading the resolution. To enter the university or college is one thing, to be eligible to the various college contests is an entirely different matter.

The report above referred to, therefore, is made a part of this presentation and special attention is called to resolutions two and three.

RESOLUTION 2.

Cases "A" and "I" below call attention to the necessity of uniform requirements of eligibility for all contests. It goes without question that it is unfair to the pupil who has to fulfill the present requirements of admission to the literary and technical departments of the various universities to allow pupils with much less preparation to enter into contest with him, through admission to some professional school with lower requirements.
The committee notes with satisfaction the reference to a commission for consideration a proposition introduced by a member of the Conference to the effect that "every candidate for athletic teams have a high school training, so that every athlete may be of collegiate grade even though he may not enter the literary department." In this connection this committee wishes to demur to the unclassified student as eligible to these contests and would suggest that the proposition lately suggested be adopted — that no unclassified pupil be allowed to compete in any contest until he has become a candidate for a degree and consequently has fulfilled the entrance requirements, for admission.

RESOLUTION 3.

Hereewith is submitted a tabulated statement of the credits obtained in the Chicago high schools and the credits allowed for admission by the respective universities to which the young men sought entrance — of nine young men who were not prepared for graduation from the Chicago high schools but who were admitted to the universities and permitted to take active part in the athletic contests of said universities.

|                | "A" | "B" | "C" | "D" | "E" | "F" | "G" | "H" | "I"
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Of these "C", "D", "E", "F", and "H", entered a university which requires that all pupils admitted to the Freshman year must present one unit of history, two units of Latin, two units of English (four years of work), two and a half units of mathematics, one unit of physics, and elected units to complete fifteen units. Of these "C" and "F" lack the unit of history, "C", "D", "F", and "H" lack one year of English, "C" "D", and "E" lack one-half unit in mathematics. "C" and "D" lack the unit in physics, and "E" lacks one year of Latin to complete two units required. This university allows one unit for four years (two hours a week) of drawing upon examination. "C", "F", and "H" present three years of drawing and "E" two years of drawing, for which fractional credits are allowed in above statement, 314 for three years' and 1/2 for two years' work.

"A" and "G" entered another university. This institution requires all pupils entering the literary department to offer three units of English, three units of mathematics, and one unit of physics — fifteen units are required for entrance. "G" offers all the required units. "A" lacks one unit in English, one unit in mathematics, and one unit in physics required for entrance to the literary department. "A", however, entered the law department. The catalogue for 1902-3 recites the
requirements for entrance to the law department as follows:  
"Graduates or matriculates of universities or colleges, and students who have completed an academical or high school course approved by the faculty, are admitted to the department without examination. All other applicants, if candidates for degree, must pass satisfactory examinations in the following subjects."

Of the subjects required under this examination, "A" had no high school credit in one year of (advanced) mathematics, one year of science, civil government, and two years of foreign language.

"C" came to one of the Chicago high schools with credits from two academies. The passing grade in these schools is lower than that of the Chicago high schools. His credits as above given are those reported by these academies. Upon his entrance to the high school, he made the statement that he was not a candidate for graduation but wished to take certain studies in preparation for a certain university. He left for the university during his fourth month.

"B" entered a third institution which prescribes for all candidates five credits in algebra, three credits in English composition, six credits in English literature, and three credits in plane geometry, out of the forty credits required for entrance. "B" lacked three credits in English, two credits in algebra, three credits in plane geometry. "B" has no credits in foreign languages required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and offers but three out of the six credits in science required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Science. For Bachelor of Laws the university requires, in addition to the above, three units of English and American history which "B" does not have to his credit. For Bachelor of Music "B" lacks the nine units required in foreign language in addition to the other credits above noted.

"I" entered the pharmacy department of a leading university. He lacked two years of English and two years of mathematics to fulfill the required studies for admission to the college of liberal arts and out of the possible sixteen credits required he was able to offer only seven.

The discrepancy between the credits gained in the high school and the credits required for college entrance is due to the fact that the colleges do not recognize the commercial studies, nor do they give credit for the drawing, music, and physical culture, though one of the universities, as stated above, allows one credit for four years' work in drawing upon examination; another allows from one to three credits in drawing, one credit being about the equivalent of one year's work in the high school (two hours a week); and a third allows one credit for one year (two hours a week).

It is said that many of these deficiencies are made up in the summer schools or under tutors, enabling these candidates for the different teams to become eligible. The fallacy of such a proposition is apparent to anyone knowing the value of the studies required for college preparation. There is no short road to thorough training for the Freshman year. There may be exceptions, but the rule is proved.
The preparation to become a professional in the fields of architecture, engineering, or any other field requires a strong foundation in mathematics and science. The decision to pursue a degree in these fields should be made after careful consideration of one's interests and future goals.

The Department of Mathematics at XYZ University offers a variety of programs to help students prepare for a career in these fields. Our courses in calculus, linear algebra, and differential equations provide a strong foundation in mathematical concepts and techniques.

In addition to our core curriculum, we also offer specialized courses in areas such as computer science, statistics, and applied mathematics. These courses are designed to provide students with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in their chosen field.

Our faculty are dedicated to helping students achieve their academic goals. They are knowledgeable and experienced professionals who are committed to the success of our students.

If you are interested in pursuing a degree in mathematics or science, we encourage you to explore our programs and courses. We believe that a strong foundation in these fields will open up a world of opportunities and enable you to make a meaningful contribution to society.

Please contact our admissions office for more information about our programs and how you can join our community of scholars.
II. At the present time the Board of Control demands that all members of the various athletic teams shall have passed in four regular studies of the previous semester and shall be doing satisfactory work (seventy-five per cent) in four studies of the current semester - not including drawing, singing, and physical culture.

III. While it is not proposed to make the entrance requirements for athletes more difficult than for other pupils, still to allow young men to enter upon college athletics under conditions much easier than those under which they are permitted to enter athletic contests in the high school, is to put a premium upon leaving the high schools early in the course and in a measure also to put under criticism the higher standards of the high schools.

It is become necessary for young men and young women to enter upon the universities before the time allotted for the completion of the full requirements - there is naught to be said against it - but it does seem that to insure the standard at present demanded by the high schools and thereby to insure to the secondary schools greater purity in athletics and to avoid the taint of professionalism, requires the fullest cooperation of the colleges in the passage of resolution three - preventing students of the freshman class from becoming "members of athletic teams if they have conditions, unless they are regular graduates of a high school".

IV. That there may be no feeling of arbitrary dealing with athletics, it is suggested that the rules affecting athletes be made to apply to all college contests of whatever character, in which young men and women prominently represent their respective institutions.

While this committee recognizes the difference between the graduation requirements of the high school and the entrance requirements of the various colleges; and, therefore, modifies resolution three to read "unless they are regular graduates of secondary schools", it maintains that it is not only desirable but necessary from the standpoint of the pupil himself that while in the freshman year he should not be allowed to enter upon college contests, if he have any conditions.

I. All contests, athletic or literary, require additional training or study and therefore add a burden to the regular work of the student.

If a pupil already have conditions to make up, it would be almost suicidal for him to attempt a second additional burden.

II. The immaturity of the average pupil entering college, instead of allowing such increased work, would rather look to a rule suggested in proposition three recently suggested by Professor Jones of the University of Minnesota and referred for expression of opinion to the various boards, requiring one year's residence before a student shall become eligible to contests, athletic or literary.

III. As far as the athletic contests are concerned, while the average athlete may be physically capable of hard work, intellectually
I. At the present time the Board of Control recommends that all
members of the various volunteer teams should be pressed in your regular
service to perform essential and special work.

II. While it is not possible to make the extraction requirements for
stepping more difficult than for other duties, still to lower them

III. If in your opinion you are ready and willing to serve the
higher schools and if you feel that your work is of sufficient
importance to you, you may do so, provided that you are able to
meet the requirements.

IV. The Board recommends to all college committees to make it
understood that the present policy of the Board is to encourage
the growth of the volunteer organizations and to assist them
in their work.

V. If possible, all college committees should adopt the following
standards:

VI. The importance of the volunteer college work, however, does
not relieve the college committees of the responsibility for
providing proper facilities and maintaining the highest standards
of efficiency and efficiency in the work.

VII. As far as the volunteer college work is concerned, while
the standards may be slightly different, the same general
principles apply.

VIII. It is the desire of the Board that all college committees
shall make every effort to meet the requirements of the
Board.
he is not of sufficiently high grade to undergo the extra intellectual strain due to added work and the new character of instruction.

IV. The work of the college should be made of prime importance and the student should be made to feel this. Would not this regulation regarding his entrance requirement be a great factor to this end?

The committee is glad to note the interest taken by the University of Wisconsin, which has sent a committee from its faculty for conference; and the University of Illinois, which has expressed its sympathy with the movement.

The committee most respectfully asks the cooperation of the governing bodies of the various universities interested.

[Signatures]

Elinor J. Cooley

[Signature]

G. H. Rockwood

[Signature]

Harry Miller

COMMITTEE.
The work of the college should be made of prime importance. The committee is hereby notified of this fact.

The committee is hereby notified of the importance of the university's work and the university's professors. The university is hereby notified of the importance of its work.

Cooperating bodies of the various universities interested.

Committee
The Chicago High School Principals and Board of Control of Athletics are finding it extremely difficult to control the athletic contests of the various high school teams. There is a great temptation on the part of the colleges to disregard the academic work of the school in deciding upon the eligibility of players, and to offer inducements to capable athletes to secure transfers from one school to another with a view to playing on some of the stronger teams. It has been the aim of the High School Principals and Board of Control to insist, before every game, on the presentation of a list of eligible players who have satisfied the requirements of the schools. The universities have not insisted upon this in high school contests carried on under their supervision.

It has been the earnest effort of the high school authorities in Chicago to meet the demands of the colleges as to scholarship, and they have tried to induce students to remain in our schools until they have satisfactorily completed a course for graduation before asking for admission to college. If students are admitted who have completed only a portion of our work, the effect upon our schools is to lower their standards of scholarship and athletics and to leave the impression upon our students that it is hardly worth while to remain in the high school until graduation. The colleges have not heretofore been at all backward in reminding us of our shortcomings, and it is the custom in one at least of the great universities to condition men coming from our high schools even if they have completed our regular high school course, on the ground that they have not met the college requirements. When, on top of all this, universities and their professional schools admit students with only one-half or two-thirds of the work completed, for no other ostensible reason than that they are athletes, the impression is bound to prevail among the young men that efficiency on the athletic field is of much more consequence than the ordinary academic work for which the high schools were instituted, and for which they are supported by the public.
The Chicago High School Principals and Board of Control, at their meeting of December 15, 1935, approved the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Board of Control and the Superintendent of Schools be directed to prepare a program for the high schools of the city, which shall provide for the following:

1. The establishment of a program of studies in the high schools to prepare students for college.
2. The appointment of a committee to study the problem of college entrance qualifications in the city high schools.
3. The development of a program of courses in the high schools to meet the needs of college entrance requirements.
4. The establishment of a program of study in the high schools to meet the requirements of the various colleges in the city.

The Board of Control and the Superintendent of Schools are requested to submit their recommendations to the Board for consideration at the next meeting."
It is an unquestionable fact that in the great teams of the west that are now competing for championship honors, there are many students who have not completed our courses. Inducements of many kinds have been held out to induce them to enter various colleges and compete for places on the various teams. In some cases these young men have spent some time, without registration in the university, on the athletic fields of the universities endeavoring to show their physical competence to make the teams. In one such case, at least, the pupil returned to the high school and was declared ineligible for high school athletics on account of his absence. Such a situation is intolerable and we urge the cooperation of the friends of pure athletics in the universities in correcting these evils. With a view to meeting this difficulty the High School Principals of Chicago and the Board of Control of Athletics have unanimously passed the following resolutions and submit them to you for your endorsement:

1. RESOLVED that in all meets open to high school students, colleges shall require the qualifications of the different schools for eligibility in athletics.

2. RESOLVED that colleges should not try to persuade students to leave the high school before graduation to enter professional schools or the freshman year on account of their athletic ability, or to participate in college athletics before registration.

3. RESOLVED that colleges ought not to permit students of the freshman year to become members of athletic teams if they have any conditions, unless they are regular graduates from secondary schools.

4. RESOLVED that colleges should unite with secondary schools in trying to bring about a higher standard of morality in athletics.

5. RESOLVED that colleges should unite with secondary schools in trying to bring about the enforcement of higher standards of study for eligibility in athletic contests.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Edwin C. Cooley
Spencer R. Smith
Harry Keeler
C.E. Boynton

Chicago, November 25, 1903.
Oct. 11, 1904.

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise,
President, University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wis.

My dear President Van Hise:-

Your letter of September 27th was duly received. I sent it to Mr. Stagg. He has read it and returned it to me. We have not yet had an opportunity to discuss it. I assure you that we will give it the most careful consideration, and I will reply as early as possible.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
Mr. Chancellor Van Hise,

President, University of Wisconsin,

Madison, Wis.

My dear President Van Hise:

Your letter of September 24th

was duly received. I want it to Mr. Steere. He has read it

and returned it to me. We have not yet had an opportunity to

consider it. I sense you that we will give it the most care-

and consideration, and I will reply as early as possible.

Thanking you for your consideration, I remain

Yours very truly,

W.R. Hister
My dear President Harper:

At our conference last spring in reference to inter-collegiate athletics, you may remember among other matters which we brought up, I made a proposition that all athletes be required to be in attendance one full year at a university before they played in inter-collegiate games, this rule to apply both to students coming from high schools and to those passing from one university to another, in all cases. This proposal I made at a conference of State University Presidents at Columbia, Mo., last spring, which conference included six of the nine institutions represented in our league. The proposition received the assent of all, and all agreed to bring the matter before their respective committees, but with no definite indication that they could speak, in advance, for the committee.

The argument I gave in favor of the proposition is, briefly, as follows: The greatest source of corruption at present in college athletics is not the misuse of the receipts of the athletic associations, but it is the secret subsidies by the so-called friends of the institutions. For instance, the captain or coach wants a certain man to come to his institution, and he finds that he can be secured provided certain inducements are offered. He obtains from the supporter of the institution the necessary funds, and turns it over to the desired man. There are only two, or at most, three, persons in the deal, and the matter is absolutely secret, and there is no draft upon the regular funds. I am convinced that this insidious form of corruption occurs in every important
September 28, 1924

My Dear President Hancoh:

At our conference last spring in relation to your

collegiate activities, you may remember several other matters which

we proposed that I make a pho to affin how all of the matriculation personnel that we have

proposed to add at the front of the matriculation personnel that we have

from college and some of those people from one matriculation to

at some time in college and some to those people from one matriculation to

other. I am not sure that this is the proper course of the State University President of Columbia, No. 1, that group, which

conference included an of the time institution, represented in our

conference. The proposition received the message of all my self unclear

to bring the matter before such legislative committee, but with

in general, that proposition that they could speak, "in advance," for the

committee.

The statement I have in mind of the proposition to

priests, as follows: The greatest source of corruption of the clerical

in college, especially at not the matter of the matriculation at the co-colleges

assessments, and if it is the secret of the college, the secret of the college

is that the institution, not to the institution, the secret of the college

can be brought to bear that institution and this institution may be taken that

we have a certain man to come to the institution and we take this

from the seminary of the institution the necessary funds

and turn it over to the clerical men. There seems to be an

most "three, persons in the field" and the matter in practically no

place, and there is no greater than the regular course. I am convinced

that the institution from of corruption comes in every important
institution in the country, although it may be difficult to prove my belief to be correct.

Commonly the reason why the supporter, who is usually what is known as a "sport", puts up his money in the case is because he wishes to realize a speedy return upon his investment. It is my conviction that the sport will not put up money and wait a year for his dividends, as he necessarily would have to do if the proposition advocated were adopted. This feeling is at the very root of my argument. If it is correct, I think my proposition is justified; if not, it should not be adopted.

It is possible that I am mistaken in my opinion, but I think, if the proposition were adopted, that three-fourths, or more, of the positive corruption connected with athletics would be eradicated, and I can think of no other plan which will reach the evil of which I speak. I write with the hope that you will think the proposition worthy of consideration, and, if so, that you will bring it before your committee. When we next meet I shall hope to talk the subject over with you fully.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President William R. Harper,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
It is difficult to prove

Commonly known as "boiler" rates, the money is quite safe. If we were to invest a large sum, we would expect a good return on our investment. If we were not willing to lose, we would not do that. The example is not very

However, if you are convinced as to necessity, you may do it. The feeling is that the very root of my argument is to be considered. If I am correct, I think we are proportioned in a manner different from the others, or at least, we are not proportioned as others are. It is surprising that I am mistaken in my opinion. But I think, if the proportion were measured, that three-fourths of the proportion connected with perfection would be

and I can think of no other plan which will reach the entire case, and I think with the hope that you will think and of which I speak. I write with the hope that you will think the proportion worth of consideration, and I hope, what you will

print it before your committee. When we next meet I shall hope to

talk the matter over with you fully.

Very truly yours,

PRESIDENT WILLIAM E. HARPER
The University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois.
October 14th, 1904.

President C. R. Van Hise,

Madison, Wis.

My dear President Van Hise:-

Your letter of October 11th has been received. I have read it with a good deal of interest and will take it up with our gentlemen. The only serious objection I see to the proposition which you make is that the inevitable result will be to send all men who are interested in athletics to eastern colleges. The eastern institutions are now vying with each other to secure material from the west. This will be playing into their hands. If we could have the east join with us in this rule, this difficulty would be avoided, but there is little hope that they will do this, and if they do not it is practically an abandonment of the athletic field. I agree with you that there would be no difference in opinion as to the necessity of doing something to do away with the present situation.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
October 14th, 1908

Mr. President:

I have just received your letter of October 11th and am pleased to learn that you have a copy of my letter of October 11th. The only reason I wrote was to ask you to forward a copy of the report which you made to the Board of Education. You may remember that the report was an outline of the plans I had for the next year, and that I asked you to forward a copy of it to your assistant in order to see what progress had been made in the meantime.

I am now glad to see that the report was received and that it is in your hands. I hope that you will find it satisfactory, and I am glad to hear that you have already begun to work on the plans which I outlined.

I hope that you will take the time to look over the plans and to see if there are any changes that you think should be made. If there are any changes, I would be glad to hear from you.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Haste
President William R. Harper,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Harper:

Some days ago I wrote you in reference to requiring a year's residence of students before being allowed to take any part in athletics.

It seems to me that the news in the papers of the Northwest for the last week or two emphasizes the importance of this suggestion. If Mr. Steffen were to investigate the situation at the leading Universities of the Northwest in reference to inducing athletes, I think he would be able to write a series of articles on the Shame of the Universities.

There is no claim on the part of Wisconsin that irresponsible persons have not made illegitimate attempts this autumn to induce athletes to come to Wisconsin mainly for athletic purposes. I can only say that I have instructed the Registrar to rigidly enforce our entrance requirements, and according to the statement of the papers this enforcement has been successful in sending a number of athletes from our institution, some of them going to other prominent universities. I feel that the over-zeal of coaches and of the so-called friends of the University can only be controlled by the rule proposed. If students were compelled to remain in the University for one full year before taking part in inter-collegiate contests, those who came for athletics only would in large measure before the end of that
President William E. Holder
University of Wisconsin

We now present to you in relation to

some facts about the present and future of

marketing a new perspective of education teaching, pedagogical effort to

face the world in science.

It seems to me that the new in the process of change is the realization of

the need for two emphases: the importance of the teaching unit -

II.

The first one to emphasize the importance of teaching unit.

II. The second one to recognize the importance of institutional structure. I think

the second one to recognize the importance of structure of the

university.

There is no claim on the part of Wisconsin that it is

universities have not many intellectual resources the ability of influence

affiliated to come to Africa with sufficient to influence the process.

only with that I have announced the readiness to utilize the resources of the

and experience, relationships, and resources to the expansion of the powers

the institution and the power to expand. Some of these efforts in other prominent

institutions. I want that the two-stare at some of the college of the co-covered

institutions of the institution can only be contributed to the total experience.

It includes a wide range of service to the university, for once, our

year. The same question part in inter-collegiate endeavor space and some

the institution with many in the sense because the any of that
period fall by the wayside.

If the reports of the various papers are even approximately true as to the character and number of men who are coming into the institutions of the Northwest, there is not a single institution in our conference who is not a serious offender.

I feel very keenly in reference to the matter, for I believe that when men are brought into educational institutions mainly for athletics, and thus are almost sure of places on the team, they thereby exclude from competition the men who come to the universities, mainly for educational work, but who would be glad to compete for places provided there was any fair chance of a strict amateur gaining a place on the team.

Of course there may be differences of opinion as to the wisdom of the remedy which I propose for the evil, but it seems to me there can hardly be difference of opinion as to the necessity of doing something to destroy the present disgraceful state of affairs which certainly prevails in the Northwest.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

W. R. H. 2
betrayed fail to the wrong.

In the report on the variance regards are even explicable

since to the accuracy and number of now also appearing since the

transition of the "Clement", some to note a slight improvement in

the situation, and to note a situation alteration.

I've only very recently to discover to the writer, for I believe

that even now the fragment into communication partition is likely

to affect, and even the smaller rate of price on the term, that is free.

of any from communication that you are now once the requirements.

If at this point now, I am in view to give to condition of your

offering these we may find ourselves a result much nearer their plane

on the face.

Of course there may be difference of opinion on this side.

you at the moment when I propose to the case, is to make to me

that can partake on intelligence of safety as to the necessary of guard.

something to control the present hazardous enemy of alike effect.

Therefore because of the necessitate.

Yours with haste.
The following statement was made by the University of Chicago in reference to the position it has taken in regard to the Registration Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, which went into effect on March 1, 1907.

"The University of Chicago is nominally a member of the Amateur Athletic Union by reason of its membership in the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which is an allied member of the Amateur Athletic Union. The articles of alliance between the Amateur Athletic Union and the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association provide for direct representation of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association on the board of governors of the Amateur Athletic Union and for delegates at all meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union. In spite of these articles of agreement, during the two or more years of the alliance, the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association has had no representation on the board of governors nor has it been represented at any of the meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union. Therefore the colleges belonging to the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association have had no voice in making the rules by which they are supposed to be governed. In view of this fact, when rules are passed which are considered unwise or unjust, since the colleges have no power to change them, their only alternative is to refuse to abide by them.

"Some four weeks ago arrangements were made by me with the manager of the First Regiment Armory Athletic Association for a dual athletic meet between our respective organizations, which was to have taken place March 15, in the University gymnasium. My object in arranging this meet was largely for the purpose of promoting and continuing the interest in track and field sports among the seventy-six candidates for university athletic honors, as well as for the purpose of developing them by actual experience in contest against good performers. The meet was to have been a private-invitation affair between these two organizations, and both sides were greatly interested in it and eager for the contest. A prize banner had been ordered and other arrangements completed, when a letter was received from Mr. R. E. Fishburn, president of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, calling attention to the rule of the Amateur Athletic Association, which went into effect on March 1, requiring all athletes to be registered before being allowed to compete, on penalty of disqualification. The basis for the demand rested on the definition of closed and open meets.

The university management, not being conscious that they were bound by other rules than those in which the university has a part in making, most strenuously objected to this outside interference, and has considered this interdict as an assumption of power which the Amateur Athletic Union does not possess, and which no self-respecting institution will submit to.

"Specifically, The University of Chicago objects to the rule which requires all registering athletes to pay a registration fee of $1. We object to this clause because we consider it an unwise and unnecessary measure. If it is a scheme to raise money, it is unwise and unbusinesslike, for no definite sum could be counted on from such a source, and unless the Amateur Athletic Union has an extremely adjustable budget of expenses which could be accommodated to any income, such a plan would be open to censure. The fact is, however, that the Amateur Athletic Union does not need to make this special individual tax for the purpose of meeting its running expenses. The annual dues are sufficient to cover these, and if there were need for further assessment it were much better to levy direct upon the clubs themselves, for reasons shown hereafter.

Second, the rule is unwise and unnecessary and unjust, because if the payment of $1 is required to secure a guaranty of amateur standing, it savors strongly of the nature of blackmail levied by
the Amateur Athletic Union, for it is like stamping men as amateurs at $1 a head. The payment of $1 and thereby securing a license which guarantees the athlete's amateur standing most certainly will not make men more really amateurs than they are by their life and record. An amateur needs no special stamp of approval. He cannot be marked by any branding-iron with the honor word "amateur" blazed across it, and he does not need it.

Third, it is an unwise rule because useless, since it cannot possibly improve the amateur status of the Amateur Athletic Union members or non-members, because the rules defining an amateur and the rules of participation in contests are rules which govern the amateur status of athletes, and these have been the governing rules in the past.

Again, we consider the rule unjust:

1) Because, if the fee specified is intended to cover the cost of registration it is exorbitant. The expense of registration at the most cannot be large, including only the cost of paper, printing, postage, and a little clerical work — a very small part of the sum. Further, why levy a tax of $1 if "one-half of this sum is to be diverted to the treasury of the association from which the athlete registers." Why turn over one-half of the money to the association? Does the association need it and has it no power to raise it of itself? Suppose too, the association pays the athletic expenses of its competing athletes, as nine out of ten associations do. Why need they pay money into the Amateur Athletic Union when it is to be returned? It looks like a sop to quiet opposition.

2) We consider the rule unjust and harmful to amateur sports, because it interferes in no small way with the development of young athletes, whether attached or unattached to organized clubs. Numbers of young and aspiring athletes will be kept from developing an interest in sports and from developing themselves by reason of the large registration fees required. Young fellows who have no special gift in athletic sports will think twice before throwing away a dollar and a half, or more, for entrance and registration fees, in order to take uneven chances in two or three contests a year. Likewise the clubs and colleges will hesitate to try in contest many men whom they otherwise would, on account of the additional expense.

Again, we object to the definition of a "closed" meet, as required by the Amateur Athletic Union:

1) Because it interferes with all private invitation meets, which are as strictly "closed" to all intents and purposes as though the members of only one organization took part. Under the present rule no organization can invite a single outsider to compete in its home games without securing sanction for the meet and requiring each competitor to be registered.

2) Because, by thus restricting the definition to the narrowest limit possible and still have a meet without asking permission of the Amateur Athletic Union and paying its price, they greatly hamper the athletic interests of the clubs as well as trespass upon the individual rights of each association.
It has been the policy of the government to encourage the development of new industries and to provide incentives for businesses to locate in the area. The economic benefits of these initiatives have been substantial, with the creation of thousands of new jobs and an increase in local tax revenue.

Moreover, the government has invested heavily in infrastructure, particularly in transportation and telecommunications, to facilitate economic growth. The region's technological hub has attracted a significant number of tech companies and startups, contributing to the area's dynamic economy.

In terms of education, the government has prioritized the improvement of local schools and universities, ensuring that the region has a skilled workforce capable of sustaining the growing industries.

Overall, the region's economic development has been driven by strategic policies aimed at fostering innovation, creating jobs, and improving living standards for its residents.
The University of Chicago is nominally an allied member of the Amateur Athletic Union by reason of its membership in the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association which is an affiliated member of the Amateur Athletic Union. This allied membership dates back some two years or more when the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association entered into an alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union.

The Articles of Alliance are as follows:

1. At all meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association shall be entitled to representation by not more than four delegates or duly elected alternates of such delegates, having collectively one vote.

2. From among these delegates one shall be chosen to become a member of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union who shall have voice, vote and privilege equal to the other members of said Board upon all matters coming before it.

3. All games open only to members of the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association shall be held under W.I.A.A.A. A rules; but games open to all amateurs shall be held under the rules of the A. A. U.

4. Each party to this alliance shall respect and enforce all penalties of suspension and disqualification inflicted by the other party.

5. These articles of alliance shall be terminated by either party upon thirty days notice to the other.

Now so far as we can learn, the Amateur Athletic Union has been the only interested party in this compact. The alliance was brought about through the direct influence of one or more of the officers of the Amateur Athletic Union upon a body of young delegates who had no large knowledge of what they were about. The alliance, therefore, did not come from a desire for assistance or from an appreciation of a definite good to be secured thereby. These statements need no proof to anyone familiar with the proceedings of those beginning conferences. In further proof of this let it be noticed:

First, that during the whole period of the alliance no member of the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association has been elected to the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union, according to Article (2) of the Articles of Alliance.

Second, no delegate or delegates have ever been elected to sit at meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union, according to Article (1) of the Articles of Alliance.

Third, at no time has the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association ever voted on any of the rules which have been passed by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Fourth, no individual college belonging to the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association has ever been asked for an opinion or for its vote on any question connected with the Amateur Athletic Union.

The case seems plain therefore, (1) that the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association and the colleges belonging to it, have no special interest in this alliance; (2) that the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association and the colleges belonging to it, have nothing to gain by this alliance, inasmuch as the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association has its own rules for governing its athletic meets; (3) that, whether through its own neglect or through that of the Amateur Athletic Union, the
Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association has neither sanctioned nor opposed the passage of rules and regulations some of which interfere with the rights and privileges of its members.

As a member of the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association, we therefore wish to protest in the name of the University of Chicago, against a continuance of the alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union:

1st. Because in the light of the facts cited, such an alliance is clearly of no advantage to the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association.

2nd. Because it is, on the other hand, a direct disadvantage to the members of the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association, when, as has lately occurred, rules are passed by the Amateur Athletic Union which are injurious to our athletic interests. Such rules as the one requiring all athletes in open meets to pay a registration fee of $1.00 and the rule defining "open" and "closed" meets can not fail to be detrimental to college athletics.

In view of the above facts we can not help feeling that the interests of Western Intercollegiate Athletics will be best consoled by the withdrawal of the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association from alliance with the Amateur Union. This action is in accordance with that taken by the Eastern Intercollegiate Association which has become, and by its constitution will remain in the future, an independent organization governed by its own constitution and by-laws.

This move has proved a wise one in the case of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association and in our judgment can not fail to prove so in our case. We ask your careful consideration of the subject.
On Thursday, March 25th, all of the Chicago papers gave announce-
ment of the disqualification of all of the University of Chicago
Track and Field athletes who had taken part in the games held at that
University on March 18th. In commenting on this action, President
Fishburn of the Central Ass’n of the A A U was quoted in the
Tribune, the Chronicle, and the Inter Ocean as saying that he knew of
the resolution which is said to have been passed on March 9th at a
meeting of the Board of Governors in New York City, at the time when
he sent his notification to me calling attention to the rule passed
by the Amateur Athletic Union, which requires all athletes to be regis-
tered before being allowed to compete, on penalty of disqualification.

The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, that it is the sense
of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union, that when
colleges holding membership in the Amateur Athletic Union or in asso-
ciations allied to it, give a set of games open to all athletes, it
is not necessary for the college athletes to be registered, but non-
collegiate athletes must have a registration number."

Inasmuch as President Fishburn’s statements touched so vitally
on the point at issue, I prepared the following statement, which
appeared in the Chicago papers on Friday, March 26th:

"Last January, the athletic public was startled by an announcement
of a set of registration rules devised by the Amateur Athletic Union,
which were to go into effect March 1, 1897. These rules provided, among
other things, that on and after the above date, in no meeting, game, or
entertainment that has sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union or
any of its branches, as an open athletic meeting, shall an athlete’s
entry be accepted unless he shall have received from the Secretary
of the A A U, a numbered certificate of registration, stating that he
is an amateur and eligible to compete in amateur sports. Further,
that all applications for registration must be accompanied by a $1.00
fee, which registration fee shall be for one year and be paid annually
in advance.

It is to be noted that no exception whatever to registering was
made in favor of any organization or class of athletes. For full text
see Outing for February, page 498. College athletes and club athletes
everywhere thisttext to mean what it said. That this was
true East as well as West, I quote evidence from a letter as recent
as March 18th, of Captain Vincent of the Harvard Track Team, in which
he says: ‘Here in the East, the colleges, I fear, have as a rule, toed
the scratch and paid the dollar without more than, "Well, I think this
is a funny scheme," and about this time, according to Secretary Plu-
mer of the New England Association, some three hundred men, mostly
from the colleges, had registered, which shows that the college athletes
knew of no exception in their favor.

I think I make no misstatement in saying that at all the uni-
versities of the West where the rule was known there was but one under-
standing of the rule and that was that every competing athlete, in
opone games, would have to register and pay his $1 fee. It was with the
full knowledge of this rule, and with the half-expectancy of receiving
notice of the necessity of registering our men, that the meet between
the University and the First Regiment was arranged and worked up. There
was no intention of provoking trouble; the meet was for the purpose of
giving practice to our men and/or providing a friendly test of superior-
ity.

On Monday, March 8, five days before the meet was to take place,
the following letter was sent by President Fishburn, which was re-
ceived by me on Tuesday morning, March 9. A duplicate letter was also
received by the First Regiment at that time.
"Chicago, March 8, 1897. A. Alonzo Stagg, Esq., The University of Chicago, Chicago. Dear Sir:— I notice you have scheduled a dual athletic meet for March 13th between the University of Chicago and the First Regiment.

I wish to call your attention to the rule passed by the Amateur Athletic Union which requires all athletes to register before being allowed to compete. Your meet does not come under the head of a closed meet which is a meet open to members of the organization giving the same only. I trust that you will see that no entries are accepted except from registered athletes as otherwise, they will be disqualified. You will also require a sanction for the games. Respectfully, R. E. Fishburn, President of A. A. A. U."

On receiving this letter and talking the matter over with the officers of the First Regiment Cycling and Athletic Club, the injustice of the ruling in this case stirred up our opposition, and we decided not to register our men. The following day I was surprised at receiving a letter from the Secretary of the First Regiment C. & A. C. stating that they had a conference with President Fishburn and had decided to call the meet off.

Later on in the day I received assurances that the meet would take place regardless of the A.A.U. This was on March 10th. At noon on this day, another conference, of which I shall speak later, was held.

On the following day, Thursday March 11th, the Advisory Board of the First Regiment C. & A. C. met and decided to postpone the meet for one week. This I refused to do for good reasons and in order to hold to the principle for which we were fighting, I asked the newspapers to invite any amateur who wished to compete with our University men, to come along.

In to-day's issue of the Chicago papers we are informed that the men who took part on that occasion, have been suspended by the A.A.U. A further and still more interesting bit of news comes with this information, namely, that the A.A.U., on March 9th, granted the very point for which the University had contended, namely, the right to hold games without being required to pay a registration fee for its athletes.

We must confess our great surprise at this ray of sunshine and the surprise increases as we consider how it happened that nobody hereabouts with the exception of President Fishburn, apparently knew anything about the A.A.U. passing such a resolution.

From statements published in today's issue of the morning papers President Fishburn gives the reader to understand that at the time of his sending his letter to me he was entirely acquainted with the resolution passed by the A.A.U. on March 9th; that he supposed I understood all about it and had I been as familiar with the rules as he was, all this trouble would have been avoided; that I never came to consult with him, etc.

Granting all this to be as President Fishburn says, I then charge Mr. Fishburn with having done the University of Chicago and its disqualified athletes, a grievous wrong. Here we have been fighting about our sovereign rights, the right to have something to say about governing our own affairs, the right to be free from taxation unless levied with our consent, and now he comes forward and tells us for the first time that the very thing for which we have been struggling had been granted us even before we began to struggle, namely, at the time he sent his letter. I ask the reader to look over that letter and see if he can discover any allusion to the University of Chicago athletes being exempted from registering.

But what are the facts? President says in substance, that he knew when he warned us, that it was not necessary for the University athletes to register, but only for the Regiment. Possibly this was
so, but it could not have been the knowledge of a ruling which had actually been made for his own letter was written and in my hands before the resolution was passed in New York City. Furthermore, President Fishburn apparently did not know about the resolution on the day it was passed because I am authorized by Dr. G. K. Herman, President, and B. Zweig, Treasurer, of the First Regiment C. & A. C., to publish the following statement: "On Wednesday noon, March 10th, President Herman, Treasurer Zweig, and Secretary Deyl, called on Mr. Fishburn and after trying by various means to find out some way of running off the meet, Dr. Herman said, (I give his exact words): 'Supposing we register our men and Chicago does not, how will that affect us?' Mr. Fishburn said, 'That will disqualify you just the same.'"

But granting that President Fishburn knew at any time before the meet actually took place, about the resolution which had been passed, it would seem as if he were only carrying out the duties of his office, to make known such an important and vital ruling to the organizations particularly interested. A. A. Stagg."

In answer to the above statement, President Fishburn prepared the following statement, which appeared in the Chicago papers on Saturday, March 27th:

"I notice in the morning papers a statement made by Mr. Stagg, which I wish to answer briefly. Mr. Stagg quotes my letter of March 8th and further along says: President Fishburn says in substance that he knew when he warned us that it was not necessary for the University athletes to register, but only for the Regiment."

To this I wish to say my letter of March 8th was in accordance with the rules as they then existed. March 9th the rules were changed so that it would not be necessary for the college athletes to register. It is unnecessary for me to say I could not know on March 8 of a rule made March 9. As a matter of fact I did not know of this change until several days after it was passed.

Again, Mr. Stagg says: "On Wednesday noon, March 10th, President Herman, Treasurer Zweig and Secretary Deyl called on Mr. Fishburn, etc." In this he makes a mistake, probably unintentional, as the only gentleman who called was Dr. Herman, and I told him exactly what Mr. Stagg quotes: 'Supposing we register our men and Chicago does not, how will that affect us?' Mr. Fishburn said: 'That will disqualify you just the same.' This so far as I then knew, was in accordance with the rules. Mr. Stagg criticizes me for not notifying him more fully regarding the rules.

To this I can only say, that, first, Mr. Stagg openly defied the A.A.U, saying (I quote from memory) that he would hold the games anyway and wanted no interference from the A.A.U; so I did not feel called upon to interfere even to interpret the rules for him.

Secondly, I felt, that Mr. Stagg, having full charge of the athletics at the University of Chicago, was sure of his position before jeopardizing the standing of his men and that if he wanted any information, he could easily obtain it by consulting me. As a matter of fact he did not acknowledge the receipt of my letter. R. E. Fishburn."

It has seemed only fair and proper to send out this letter, in order to correct some statements in a previous letter, which have since become errors on account of the passing of the resolution of March 9th and the failure to make it known until after the said letter was sent out.

Sincerely,

A. A. Stagg.
My dear President:

I inclose with this a letter written by President Angell to you on Dec. 15th. Also a copy of Judge Lane's letter which he mentions. Also copies of letters written by me to Presidents Angell and VanHise so that in the event of an opportunity occurring you may know the present situation.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Dr. w.m. R. Harper, President
The University of Chicago
Chicago
CHICAGO

May 2, 1950

My dear Professor:

I propose with this letter a request to join your staff and to act as a member of your

president's advisory committee on the project. As a member of your

president's committee on publication and planning you are aware that the

matters of an opportunity conference can now come into

attention.

Yours very truly,

Dr. W. Howard Phillips
The University of Chicago
February 2 1904

Mr. James B. Angell, President
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor
Mich.

My dear Sir:—

Noting your letter to President Harper of Dec. 15 1903 together with the copy of the letter of Judge Lane mentioned in it and the last clause of Judge Lane's communication—

"That there does not arise an obligation to pay Chicago or any one else money for settlements in the making of which it has had no opportunity to be heard" and particularly the closing statement—

"I understand the Association to be quite willing to cooperate with Chicago in seeking an adjustment of her liability on account of these claims in all ways not inconsistent with the above two positions".

I beg to call attention to the claim of one Edward W. Washburn injured during the accident and who has for a consideration of $150 signed a covenant not to sue the University of Michigan or the University of Wisconsin and who is now, through Mr. John E. Waters, his attorney here, pressing his claim but with an offer of settlement for the sum of $1000.

I am writing this and also a letter to President VanHise asking if the Michigan and Wisconsin Associations will undertake to make a settlement of this claim or to contribute to such settlement and if so to what extent. I venture to conclude that it is not necessary for me to go into the history of the transaction as it is familiar to you through your conference with President Harper which was the basis of
the correspondence mentioned. It would be exceedingly
gratifying to the University of Chicago if this matter could
be settled by the Michigan and Wisconsin Associations since
the University had no part in constructing or placing the
stand which caused the injury.

I desire to express to Dr. VanHise and yourself my
appreciation of your courteous consideration of this matter,
remaining

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wallace Heckman
I agree to continue to use Winlax and undertake to
association of your concern's contribution to this matter.

With utmost respect,

(Signed) [Signature]

Walter Hecke
Feb. 2 1904

Dr. C. R. VanHise, President
University of Wisconsin
Madison
Wis.

My dear Sir:-

I am taking the liberty to write you in relation to the damage claims which are arising out of the collapse of the temporary stand erected by the Wisconsin and Michigan Associations on the grounds of the University here on Nov. 1, 1902 on the occasion of a game between the Wisconsin and Michigan teams on Marshall Field. The matter was discussed between yourself, President Angell and Dr. Harper, I am informed, in December 1903. The occasion of writing at present is the pressing of a claim by one Edward W. Washburn claiming to have sustained an injury to the extent of $2500. He has executed a covenant not to sue the Wisconsin or Michigan Association and received for this covenant from Mr. McNaib, representing the associations, a payment of $150. This leaves his claim still intact as against the University of Chicago. He is offering to settle the claim for $1000. I am writing President Angell and yourself to ascertain if these associations will undertake to settle this claim or contribute to its settlement, and if so in what manner and to what extent it would be agreeable to them to do so.

Thanking you in advance for any adjustment or cooperation in the matter I remain

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wallace Heckman
Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to state that I am the person who has been associated with the Association for the Preservation of the University Press, and I wish to state that the Association is in great need of a new Secretary. I am therefore writing to you to request your assistance in securing a suitable candidate for the position.

I have been associated with the Association for several years, and I am well aware of the importance of its work. I believe that the position of Secretary is a crucial one, and I am certain that the person who fills this position will be able to make a significant contribution to the success of the Association.

I would appreciate it if you could recommend a person who is well suited for this position. I am confident that you will be able to provide me with a suitable recommendation.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

William H. McElvain
February 15th, 1904.

My dear Mr. Vincent:-

I have before me your letters to Mr. Stagg of February 5th and 8th. It seems to me that under all the circumstances, in view of the published action of the Ruling Bodies of May and June, as contained in the University Record for 1901 as follows: "The Board received the following query from the University Council: Shall students otherwise ineligible for public appearance be permitted to play upon second teams or upon freshman-sophomore teams? The following reply was made: The Board answers this question in the affirmative, it being understood that playing on these teams does not come under the definition of a 'public appearance,' you ought to write to Mr. Stagg to relive him of responsibility in this matter. Mr. Stagg's action was absolutely correct in accordance with the rules and regulations of the University. These rules and regulations may be wrong, but it is understood that as university administrators we are to follow them. The whole uproar in the Junior College faculty and in the Council was based upon ignorance of the rules and regulations as
My dear Mr. Vincent:

I have pleasure in your letter of the 1st of January, and I should have been glad to reply at once, but I have been so occupied with the preparation of the Annual Report of the University for the year 1900 as to have had little time to write.

The following are the main points of the report:

1. The University has increased its enrollment by 100 students.
2. The faculty has received a new professor in the field of mathematics.
3. The library has added 1,000 new books.
4. The medical school has completed a new building.

I am glad to inform you that the University is in a sound financial position and is able to meet all its obligations.

Yours truly,

[Signature]