Mankind has set for itself the stupendous task of discovering Nature's secrets and of using the material universe for its benefit. In a period shorter than that covered by the struggle between Rome and Carthage, or that of the Crusades, or even that of the exploration and settlement of America, the ways of living of the civilized world have been completely transformed. Since the days of our grandparents such terms as tallow candles, ox teams, scythes, couriers, homespun, and log cabins have become obsolete, and in their place has grown up a much more extensive vocabulary for things that were undreamed of a generation ago.

In the last hundred years, the ability of civilized men to produce the necessities and luxuries of life has increased four-fold as a consequence of scientific discoveries and applications. The wealth produced yearly by the labor and effort of the people of this country now measures sixty billions of dollars, and about forty-five billions of this amount should be directly credited to the applications of science. But even this is a very inadequate statement of
I. Reform and Civilization

Marking new era for physical and astronomical study of
agriculture, nutrition, education and health, the material needs
for the people. In a world market that food economy on the
interference between home and garden, of that of the oats,
and on every part of the experimental and settlement of America
their way of living. At the civilization would have been completed
transformed. Since the age of our explorations and to some
fellow countries, in some accidents, in some and
for capsules have become obsolete, and in their place lies shown
in a much more extensive association for changes that make

In the last hundred years, the ability of civilization
new to bring the necessities and luxuries of life into
existing for forty-five years as a consequence of material civilization
and applicability. The word is bringing everyday to the Indian
and effects of the people of the country from whom means of
philosophy of callahan, and every forty-five years of this
should point to a greater adherence to the applicability of
notions. But now this is very inadequate, statement of
the benefits of science; it does not take into account the improved health and the increased span of life due to better living conditions, or the leisure and opportunities that have been afforded for cultivating the mind and higher faculties. Progress in these latter directions, in the long run, probably constitutes by far the largest contribution of science to the welfare of mankind.

Within a night's ride of Chicago, there are, in unparalleled variety and abundance, nearly all the essentials for the prosperity and happiness of the human race, - grain, livestock, cotton, timber, salt, iron, petroleum, copper, and lead. Within the same radius, living under a stable government, there are more than fifty millions of virile, intelligent, and ambitious people, whose wealth exceeds the wealth of both Europe and America in the days of Washington. Chicago is the industrial and business center of this empire, and in the midst of it is the University of Chicago symbolizing, and capable of becoming the center of, its intellectual life. The city builds skyscrapers and terminals and establishes financial institutions to care for the commerce that floods its gates. The University must erect buildings, provide libraries and laboratories, and secure endowment to care for the students who, in ever-increasing numbers, enter its doors for information and inspiration, and to support the researches upon which the continued progress of our race depends.

Although the city is enormously indebted to science for its prosperity, science asks no payment on back accounts. But in the interest of future development, the extent of which no
the penalties of science; it goes not into account the improvement in health and the increased span of life due to better living conditions. The increase in the mental and physical health have been achieved by cutting down the mind and body defects. Progress in the better education in the long run and properly constructed for the direct contribution of the science to the welfare of mankind.

Within the sphere of science, there are in an extensive activity and development, especially in the natural sciences. The growth of cotton, tobacco, sugar, and iron, petroleum, and various other products, make the more than a million of articles, intelligent, and adaptable to more than million of uses. The science in the arts of medicine, which makes the people of all parts of the world more active in the industrial and commercial centers of the earth, and in the midst of it in the universities of various departments of knowledge, the city, public institutions, and commercial as an instrument of scientific and technical assistance in the direct contribution of science to the commerce that moves the gears of the universities, producing, organizing, and supporting the research work in the various departments of science.

The increase of scientific development to science, the progress of science in development, the extent of which on
one can adequately forecast, science is confident that the record of its accomplishments and the trend of the times justify large investments in its further advancement. And the University, as the preeminent representative and promoter of science, is an ideal agency through which such investment may be made, with the confident expectation that the dividends will be still more of those discoveries which on the one hand, improve the physical world, and, on the other, add to the dignity and glory of the human mind.

II. Mathematics, the Basis of All Science.

In all the service of science to humanity, Mathematics plays a very important — indeed an essential — part. As a science becomes more quantitative and exact, and its laws more accurately known, it becomes more mathematical and its achievements more dependent on the services of Mathematics.

Newton established the fundamentals of mechanics by mathematical study of the motions of the planets, and thus laid the foundations for the design of practically all modern machinery. The laws of reflection and refraction of light were found by experiment, and Mathematics took them and designed telescopes and microscopes, cameras and projection lenses, and other marvelous optical instruments, that could never have been made by the cut-and-try methods of earlier days. Mathematics has guided the construction of generators, motors, high-tension transmission lines, and other electrical machines and devices. Without the use of modern higher Mathematics, the problem of long-distance telephony could never have been solved. The methods
one can perhaps consider science in conjunction with the growth of the economy and the expansion of the industrial sector. This expansion has led to increased investments in the advancement of mathematics and other sciences, as well as to the development of new technologies and methodologies.

It is in the service of science to humanity, mathematics. In all the service of science to humanity, mathematics plays a very important role. As a consequence, the need for a more comprehensive and exact mathematical methodology becomes more pressing. In order to achieve this, mathematics became the core of science, and the service of science to humanity.

We must therefore emphasize the importance of mathematics in the development of knowledge, the laws of nature, and the application of mathematical concepts in various fields. The laws of nature are fundamental, and mathematics is the core of science. The interplay of mathematics and other sciences and technologies is crucial. Mathematics plays a key role in the advancement of science.

We must consider the use of modern higher mathematics, the problem of

...
of celestial mechanics were applied to ballistics during the World War with astonishing results. In some cases the ranges of artillery were doubled, and the firing made eight times more accurate.

The role of Mathematics in the world's progress has already been notable, and it is daily becoming more essential in science, business and finance. The higher mathematics of today has in every generation been the everyday mathematics of tomorrow.

Mathematics not only serves all other sciences, but it enriches human life itself. It cultivates the highest faculty of man, that which most distinguishes him from the lower animals, the human reason. To foster mathematics is to promote a kind of human thinking which is fundamental to the advancement of civilization.

III. The Mathematical Sciences at the University of Chicago.

In Mathematics, especially on this continent, a generous share of accomplishment has been achieved at the University of Chicago. The history of Mathematics and the closely allied sciences of Physics and Astronomy at this institution is a record of the work of notable men.

Physics.

The discoveries of Professors A. A. Michelson and Robert A. Millikan and of others of the Physics staff constitute one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of modern science. Only four times since the Nobel Prizes
III. THE MATHEMATICS RESEARCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

In mathematics, especially on this continent, a genuine effort of accomplishment has been spurred by the University of Chicago. The history of mathematics and the university's influence on the progress of physics and astronomy at this institution is a topic of significant interest.

Chapter

The contributions of professors of physics and astronomy to the history of modern science, only one from whose work the Nobel Peace
were established a quarter of a century ago, has the science prize come to an American. Michelson and Millikan are two of those prize winners. The former is the head of the Department of Physics at the University of Chicago, and the latter was for twenty-five years a member of that department. The Physics Department, since the beginning of the University, has probably been the outstanding Department of Physics in the entire country.

And Professor Michelson has undoubtedly been the most noted experimental physicist in the world. Fascinated as a youth with the subject of the velocity of light, he has made that subject one of his life passions. In a room with a temperature so constant that no human being, not even himself, could be allowed to enter, he succeeded in ruling a grating with 150,000 lines in a space of 10 inches, to be used in connection with his study of the spectrum. He is the inventor of the interferometer which has made possible measurements of a delicacy previously far beyond the power of man. He was the first person in the history of the world to measure the diameter of a star; and, in obtaining this measurement for the star Betelgeuse, he performed a feat equivalent to measuring the diameter of a penny at a distance of 1,000 miles. He has measured the meter in terms of light waves. Through observations which, with Professor Henry G. Gale, he made on the tidal effect of water in a pipe line at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, he has measured the rigidity of the earth. And he is now working on the effect of the rotation of the earth upon the velocity of light, a piece of research which is looked upon as a test of the Einstein theory of relativity.
We have established a chapter of the academy of science, and the society
madeastronomers a charter for a country "eternal. Missionary and Millennial are two of
those prime missions. The latter is the head of the department
of physiology at the University of Chicago, and the latter was
the President. Since the beginning of the University, the Department
has seen the outstanding Department of Physiology in the entire country.

And President Missionary has unfortunately been the most
regrettable as a


Millikan's work, for which he won the Nobel Prize for Physics, was the isolation and the measurement of the ultimate electrical unit, the electron. Though his investigation was wholly directed toward theoretical relations, its experimental results have been important in the development of wireless telephony.

Professor Arthur H. Compton has done important work on the X-ray which may reverse the idea that light consists of waves and confirm Newton's old theory that light consists of streams of particles.

Associate Professor Dempster constructed in the Ryerson Laboratory the first apparatus for clearly analysing chemical elements into isotopes, thus introducing a great development in our ideas of the structure of matter.

Other important investigations are in progress under other members of the staff.

Mathematics.

Working closely with the Department of Physics, and in the same building, have been the kindred Departments of Mathematics and Mathematical Astronomy. Here Professors Eliakim H. Moore, Leonard E. Dickson, Gilbert A. Bliss, Ernest J. Wilczynski, and Forest R. Moulton, and their colleagues have been making a brilliant record which their fellow mathematicians the world over have not failed to appreciate and applaud.

The scientific honors which have been awarded to the members of these two departments are conclusive evidence of their responsibilities of leadership in the mathematical affairs of the country and of the esteem in which their colleagues hold them.
Difficulties. Work for which we may hope to apply the results of the present investigation are the precision of the determination of the distance from the earth to the sun, the solution of the equation for the motion of the earth, and the measurement of the mean density of the sun and the planets. The investigation has led to the solution of many important problems of scientific astronomy, and to the development of methods of research that have been of great importance in the development of science.

Work on the X-ray problem has been of great importance in the development of science, and has led to the solution of many important problems of scientific astronomy. The X-ray problem has been of great importance in the development of science, and has led to the solution of many important problems of scientific astronomy.

The associates of the Harvard College Observatory have been of great importance in the development of science, and have led to the solution of many important problems of scientific astronomy.

Outstanding contributions to science have been made in the field of science, and the work of the associates of the Harvard College Observatory has been of great importance in the development of science, and has led to the solution of many important problems of scientific astronomy.

Working closely with the Department of Mathematics and in the same building, there have been the-knowledge Department of Mathematics and the Department of Mathematics. The Department of Mathematics has been of great importance in the development of science, and has led to the solution of many important problems of scientific astronomy.

The scientific concepts which have been developed to the present state of science are the concepts of science and the concepts of science. The knowledge of science is the result of the development of science, and the work of the associates of the Harvard College Observatory has been of great importance in the development of science, and has led to the solution of many important problems of scientific astronomy.
Five of the fifteen mathematicians now members of the National Academy of Sciences are members of the faculty of the University of Chicago. Three of our mathematicians have been Presidents of the American Mathematical Society, and two have been Editors in Chief of the Transactions of that Society. These are the highest honors in the American mathematical community. It is significant also of the wide influence of the members of these Departments that one of them is a Corresponding Member of the Paris Academy of Sciences and an Honorary President of the International Mathematical Union, and that another is the Vice President for the United States of that Union.

Scientific honors have importance only as the symbols of scientific achievement. Unfortunately it is not always easy to describe in popular terms the results of mathematical research. It will suffice here to say that general analysis, the arithmetic of algebras, modular invariants, and projective differential geometry are fields of mathematics which were entirely originated by the staff of the University of Chicago and which have since received international recognition. Last year Professor Dickson was awarded for his work in the arithmetic of higher complex number systems, the $1000 prize offered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for the most important contribution to science presented at the annual meeting of the Association in Cincinnati.

Some of the contacts between mathematics and the affairs of practical life have been indicated in the preceding pages, and they might be multiplied indefinitely if one undertook to examine the applications of mathematics in detail.

The mathematical departments of the University are not
The application of mathematics in geography makes use of the University of Chicago.

The application of mathematics to the University of Chicago was not

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The application of mathematics to the University of Chicago was not

The application of mathematics to the University of Chicago was not
primarily engaged in the intimate applications of mathematics to engin-
engineering or business problems, but they are frequently called
upon to advise upon mathematical questions with members of the
neighboring departments of Geology, Chemistry, and Physics, and
also at times with others who are not engaged in university work,
as the following anecdotes will show. Recently a physicist, who
was also a mathematician of some attainments, approached a mem-
ber of our department with a problem requiring the solution of
fifteen simultaneous equations upon which he had worked for two
months with no success. The solutions was furnished in two hours.
In another case a graduate student working under the direction
of one of our faculty members devised for a manufacturing con-
cern a graphical method for a complicated cost problem which
affected substantial savings. Again it was found after some study,
for a manufacturer of large reservoirs, that a formula of dif-
ferential geometry overcame a crucial difficulty in design which
had baffled the more practical engineers of other institutions.
During the war three of our faculty members entered the service
of the Government in ballistic work. One of them became the
leading ballistician in this country in the course of a few
months. The problems in this domain which arose during the great
struggle were insoluble by the classical methods of the science,
and they yielded only to types of analysis which have been devel-
oped in connection with problems of astronomy and the so-called
higher mathematics. These are a few only of the instances which
go to show that higher mathematics and higher mathematicians
are not so far removed from the practical affairs of life as is
popularly believed. The higher mathematics of today has in every
generation been the every day mathematics of tomorrow.
primarily interested in the intermediate applications of mathematics to various engineering problems, but they are undoubtedly aided by the incorporation of a technique or principle of mathematics into the solution of a problem with which they are already familiar. The student, therefore, becomes familiar with the mathematical approach to a problem by seeing it in another context, thereby increasing his understanding of the mathematical methods involved.

Mathematical methods are often used in conjunction with physical experiments, and the student must learn to apply mathematical techniques to experimental data. This can be done by using real-world examples that illustrate the application of mathematics to physical problems. The student should be encouraged to think critically about the results obtained from experiments and to question the validity of the assumptions made in the mathematical models used to describe the physical phenomena.

Teaching mathematics should be integrated with the study of other disciplines, such as physics, chemistry, and biology, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the subject. The student should be encouraged to ask questions and to explore the connections between mathematics and other fields of study. This will help to develop a deeper appreciation for the role of mathematics in problem-solving and to foster a lifelong interest in the subject.
Another field in which the Mathematical departments at the University of Chicago have been notably useful is the training of instructors and professors of mathematics. The University of Chicago has a far larger number of bona fide graduate students in mathematics than any other institution in the country. The Departments of Mathematics and Mathematical Astronomy have graduated 131 Doctors of Philosophy, of whom 86 percent are now engaged in the teaching in 71 colleges and universities. The following tabulation shows the present occupations of these graduates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professors</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Professors</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Professors</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructors</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Research</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Navy</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deceased</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>131</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the 40 institutions at which one or more University of Chicago Doctors in Mathematics are now engaged as full professors are Harvard, California, Chicago, Minnesota, Texas, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Bryn Mawr, U.S. Naval Academy, Michigan, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Tulane; and in Canada, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia.

**IV. The Needs of the Departments and a Proposal.**

At the present time, the work both in Physics and in Mathematics (including under the latter term Mathematical Astronomy) at the University of Chicago is being conducted in a single building, the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, erected in 1893 and enlarged in 1911-12 at a cost equal to the original expenditure.
If the solution is to be drawn from the stock of any other form of material, the materials that can be used are limited, and the solutions must be made under these circumstances. The contents are already provided for in the table of materials. The solution is not to be limited to the following materials, but may be made of any other form of material that is used. The solution is to be made under these circumstances.

The solution must be made under these circumstances, and no other materials may be used. The materials that can be used are limited, and the solutions must be made under these circumstances. The contents are already provided for in the table of materials. The solution is not to be limited to the following materials, but may be made of any other form of material that is used. The solution is to be made under these circumstances.

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The association of these departments in the same building was natural and mutually helpful, when their development was such that the building was adequate to house them both. But that time has long ago passed. At present the departments suffer serious detriment from sheer lack of space in which to do their work. They should still continue their association but in greatly increased space.

What Mr. Ryerson's generosity years ago enabled the University to do for Physics in building the Ryerson Laboratory and devoting a goodly sum annually to its maintenance, should now be done for Mathematics, by the erection of a proper building for it and the creation of an adequate endowment. Both departments have made for themselves a record of achievement unsurpassed, perhaps scarcely equalled, by any other departments of the University or by like departments elsewhere. But the very success of their work has created conditions which threaten seriously to check their development in the future. It has become difficult to increase the faculty of these departments or even to hold some of the best men because of inadequate space and facilities.

It is extremely difficult to maintain satisfactory working relationship with advanced students in a department such as Mathematics, which with a staff of eleven members and a present maximum attendance of 200 graduate students in addition to many undergraduates, has but five classrooms, one small library and five offices. Adequate space provisions for students engaged in advanced mathematical research would greatly increase their enthusiasm for their work and their success in it.
The association of these governments in the same

philanthropy was not only and necessarily partial, mean short

government can only for thephilanthropy we required to resume

time, but that time was long ago passed. A thousand

the governments never made a grant from their own

space in which to go their work. They spend with customary

philanthropic part in exactly the same space.

What, then, is the Government's responsibility here and already

the University to do for Progress in Philanthropic Research

and Government a society more essential to the

mentality, shows how gone for metamorphosis, the

extinction of a proper philanthropic that it may the assertion of an

section of a proper philanthropic that it may the assertion of an

philanthropic movement. Both governments have made for censure

a section of philanthropic movement. Paraphrase necessarily

on can ever government of the University or on the government

mentality, but the very essence of their work and

mentality, which expresses essentially to check their

development in the future. It has become difficult to

increase the salinity of these governments of any to help some

of the poor new progress of two hundred years ago.

It is extremely difficult to maintain anything

working relationship with any large number of persons in a government

with an equal sort of those members and

a present maximum attendance of 200 graduates annually in millions

to many embarrassing to put live questions, one small if

practically live questions. Increase space for the number

necessary to maintain metamorphosis now and finally in
A building for Mathematics would relieve both Physics and Mathematics from their embarrassment in the matter of space; and adequate endowment would ensure to Mathematics the continued expansion justified by its brilliant past and the increasing demands upon it.

There are few more attractive proposals within the power of the University to offer to its generous friends than the opportunity which this situation makes evident. It is an opportunity not only to perpetuate the name of a donor in connection with a great University and the future development of a fundamental science, but also to make a lasting contribution to human knowledge and welfare.

The financial need falls into two parts:

1. (a) The Building, including equipment and a fund for its maintenance...........$800,000
   (b) The Establishment of a "Distinguished Service Professorship................. 200,000 $1,000,000.

2. The Endowment of Pure and Applied Mathematics .................................... 1,000,000.

Total............$2,000,000.

The building should be erected directly east of Ryerson Physical Laboratory and be connected with it by a tunnel on the basement level and by a bridge on the second floor. There would of course be a free exchange of courtesies between the departments and buildings, as there has been in Ryerson for thirty years. The joint departmental library of the departments should be located in either building as may be found expedient, and other adjustments made as
A plan for a national conference for the advancement and improvement of mathematics in the matter of opinion and adequate encouragement would serve to make mathematics the continuing examination in the principal part of the instruction itself.

There are a few more distinctive properties within the

power of the University to offer to its students

than the opportunity which this situation makes evident. It is an opportunity not only to demonstrate the name of a great University, but also to demonstrate the worth of a fundamental science...but also to make a lasting

 contribution to human knowledge and Welfare.

The financial need falls into two parts:

(1) The Initial Investment
   Equipment and staff

   000,000

(2) The Reinvestment of the "Scientific Base"

   000,000

  Total

The financial need does not directly arise at

the national level but arises connected with it as a

member of the President's Council and as a bridge on the second floor. There must of course be a close exchange of common

interest between the departments and pillars...as there is no parallel

in the national for similar necessity. The Joint Departmental

invention of a new equipment should be focused in other publications as

may be found elsewhere, any other suggestions made as
necessitated by the common interest.

The University is proposing to establish a number of "Distinguished Service Professorships", which shall carry a salary of $10,000 each and which shall be awarded only to men of distinguished ability and achievement. To hold one of these would constitute the highest honor that the University could bestow on any professor, and a professorship, bearing the name of the donor, would associate that name with a long line of the University's most eminent men. At least one such professorship should be available for award in Pure and Applied Mathematics. The Distinguished Service Professorships are explained in a separate folder.

The million dollars for the endowment of the Department would at once put the University in a position to make for Mathematics, Pure and Applied, an annual appropriation that would guarantee to the work in this field a future of stability, progress and distinguished achievement. The addition of this endowment of $1,000,000 and a Distinguished Service Professorship fund of $200,000 would also contribute to the fulfilment of the requirements of a conditional gift of the General Education Board which is to give the University $2,000,000 if it raises an additional $4,000,000 for endowment. In other words, this $1,200,000 for the endowment of Mathematics would bring to the University a further gift of $500,000 from that Board.

It is not often that $2,000,000 can be invested to better advantage in educational work. A gift of this amount would give a great impulse to the development of a fundamental science. It would add strength to the University at large
necessary for the common interest!

The University is proposing to establish a number
of "Research Training Service Professorships," which shall carry
a salary of $10,000 each, with an additional one to
meet the anticipated demand and opportunities.
To help one
of these many committees the principal honor that the
university can still perform on any bachelor and a professorship
and a professorship.

permit the same. Of the principal, notably associate that name
with a large line of the university's most prominent men.
Letters one such professorship may bexampled for specialty
in pure and applied mathematics. The mathematics
professorship can exemplify in a separate letter.

The million dollars for the endowment of the department
would at once put the University in a position to make for
mathematics, pure and applied, an earnest approximation that
would guarantee to the work in this field a future of opportunity;
the obligation of the
process and adjustment of support. The mathematics of
the endowment of $1,000,000 and a permanent service professor-
ship, and that of $200,000 would make this contribute to the endowment
at the advancement of a scientific and a consulting faculty.

Endowment money goes to give the University a
framework of 000,000 for endowment. In other words,
raise an additional $1,000,000 for the advancement of mathematics and place to
the University a temporary lift of $300,000 from that body.
It is not often that $500,000 can be invested in
better resources in science.
A gift of this moment
would give a great impetus to the development of a fundamental
science. It would make significant to the University of Iowa...
and to the movement for the increase of its funds and its usefulness. It would, for all time, yield large dividends in the contributions to human knowledge and welfare which it would make possible.
many were necessary. It might look at first glance, from large dividends in the construction of human knowledge and materials which it
Wilczynski
June 26, 1925.

My dear Mr. Slaught:

The latest report which we have had from Mr. Wilczynski was early last Winter. In view of the suggestion of the Department that he be placed upon a retiring allowance I think we ought to get a more recent report as to his condition. I think that you have relied for advice upon a mathematical colleague in Colorado College who visited Mr. Wilczynski. Do you think it would be possible to ask this colleague to look him up again and make a report? We would, of course, pay his expenses, and I should think we might afford to give him something besides. I don’t know whether any medical advice could be easily secured, or whether it would have any great importance.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Herbert E. Slaught,
The University of Chicago.

JHT:CB
June 26, 1961

Mr. Gehrke, Regents:

The latest report which we have had from Mr. Wilsonerry was early last winter. In view of the indicated

situation we suggest that the department see a means of reaping a return on the extensive work of

the department. I think we ought to get a more recent report as to the

condition. I think that you have referred for advice upon a

recommendation concerning Colorado College, without a.

We understand that Cleveland would be available. Do you think it would be possible to see this

college in person again and make a report? We would

welcome to look into this again and make a report. We would

appreciate your help in this connection. I want to give him some preliminary ideas on what I think

any material change could be expected toward the nearer future.

We would have any great importance.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Kendall E. Stinnett

The University of Chicago.
The University of Chicago
Office of the Auditor

May 16, 1925.

My dear Mr. Tufts:

The following is a resume of the financial relationship with Prof. Wilczynski since his illness. His salary was continued at the rate of $5,000. for approximately one year to June 30, 1924, and at the rate of $4,000. for six months to December 31, 1924. Since that time it has been at the rate of $3,000. According to the records Mr. Wilczynski came to the University in 1910, and consequently including the present year, will have completed fifteen years' service. If the allowance to him should be on a retiring allowance basis of forty per cent after fifteen years' service, the allowance would not exceed $2,000. I understand from members of the Department of Mathematics that Mr. Wilczynski is living in a cabin in Colorado, and probably is not receiving adequate medical care. I understand his family has gone back to Europe, and as near as can be determined, are not dependent on Mr. Wilczynski at this time. While the arrangement of payment of $3,000. per annum is not limited, I think it would be well to secure a statement concerning his case for the purpose of determining whether the allowance made by the University is serving to rehabilitate Mr. Wilczynski and if not, whether the amount is proportionate to the allowance that should be made when all the factors are taken into consideration. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Arnett.

Yours very truly,

Mr. J. H. Tufts,
Faculty Exchange.
The Vice-President and
Dean of the Faculties:

My dear Mr. Tufts,

I am herewith enclosing two letters recently received (more exactly copies of them) relative to Mr. Wilczynski. The first to me is from Professor Sisam, Head of Mathematics at the Colorado College; the second is to him from Rev. H. O. Bender next door neighbor to Mr. Wilczynski who sees more of him than anyone else.

These letters give the latest information concerning W's state of health.

W's sister Mrs. Hugo R. Herz, 4839 Christiana Avenue, Chicago (Tel. Juniper 7276) and her husband urgently invited him in the autumn to come and make his home with them. He absolutely declined. --- Mr. Sisam has seen him twice in the autumn and early winter; the first time he tried to have W come to visit over the Thanksgiving week-end, but W would not, saying he could not bear to meet people. W then was in his small bungalow alone with little heat and preparing his own meals. Sisam's second visit lead to an arrangement with Bender to give one warm meal a day to W and this has apparently improved W's appearance and must have made him stronger.

Towards the end of the summer Mrs. W took the three children to Italy. Later we learn from Mrs. Herz that Mrs. W had written W expressing a desire to return herself to this country (presumably being disturbed by reports as to his condition); W replied that he could not afford the money; Mrs. W wrote Mrs. Herz stating the case and apparently suggesting that she would welcome the receipt from Mrs. Herz of funds for the journey; Mrs. Herz felt that Mrs. W's actions since the illness of W had been such that little advantage was to be expected from her even if money were sent for her return; accordingly she sent no money; I am inclined to think that she was right for certainly Mrs. W has been grossly inconsiderate of her domestic responsibilities, as far as one outside the family may be permitted to judge.

We in Mathematics and many others of Wilczynski's friends in the University community feel confident that the University will take due care of him, as it did for so many years of Mr. Schmidt-Wartemberg. Wilczynski's salary is now arranged up to July 1, for the last six months being at the rate of $3000 a year. From all indications Wilczynski will not recover. In my budget recommendations I included Wilczynski's salary as continuing at $3000. I have several times emphasized the great value to the Department of his services; he was remarkably successful as inspirer and director of doctoral investigations and of master
theses, and likewise unusually successful in the handling of classes of all grades, elementary, intermediate and graduate. Having taken his doctorate at the University of Berlin in 1897, after serving 1898-1907 at the University of California and 1907-10 at the University of Illinois he has been with us as Associate Professor 1910-14 and Professor 1914-. I think it would be right to say that our Department has achieved its general recognition increasingly since about 1905, although of course its position was very high in the esteem of the more competent observers before 1905. I mean that the great growth of our graduate body has naturally enough been in later years, as it were capitalizing the momentum secured in the earlier years. Wilczynski in the twelve years of his activities here did extremely valuable service to the Department and to the University, and this is well recognized throughout the University community here as well as throughout the general mathematical community of America. We are missing him sadly.

There seems to be absolutely no hope of his recovery so long as he is living under the present haphazard conditions, and we all feel strongly that the University would be subject to grave criticism if he were allowed to close his life under such conditions.

I have desired to bring the situation clearly to the attention of the central University authorities. Our recommendation is that he be given a disability allowance of $3000 a year, and that this allowance should be conditioned on his going to some sanitarium (or possibly to his sister's home) where he would be certain to receive continuously expert medical supervision under suitable living conditions; and that the residue of the $3000 be available for at least the partial support of his wife and three daughters. --- We feel that the University responsibility is primarily to him and secondarily to his family; it is plain that under present conditions he is not apportioning to himself a sufficient part of his income. It is questionable whether in view of his serious illness he should be allowed to determine himself, even if he is able to do so, which may be doubted, just how he should live; certainly his present mode of life justifies this question and this doubt. He would probably be unwilling to accept the condition suggested above, unless the University makes it very clear to him that from the University's standpoint there seems to be no other possibility.

If the unexpected should happen and he were under better conditions able to recover sufficient health to undertake full or partial work, I understand that we ought to bring him back on full salary or on salary larger than $3000 as the case might be.

During his disability it seems to me that the $3000 should be chargeable to the retiring allowance fund.

Yours faithfully,  

[Signature]

The University of Chicago  
Department of Mathematics

-2-
March 12, 1925

Professor E. H. Moore,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Professor Moore:

Herewith is a letter, which you need not return, from Rev. H. O. Bender, who is living, at present, next door to Prof. Wilczynski. His report is much better than I anticipated.

I went up to see Wilczynski the last of December. I found him, though not bedridden, in a bad way. One of his best friends there told me that he would not live three months.

I pursued Rev. Bender at that time to try to get Prof. Wilczynski to let him bring him in one warm meal every day. I had small hope that he would succeed, as Wilczynski consistently refuses to take care of himself. Fortunately, he did accept this.

I wrote to Mrs. Wilczynski in November, and again in December, stating the seriousness of the situation and advising her to come home. She has not done so.

I think that all is being done for him that can be done under the circumstances. With summer coming on, the immediate future looks more promising.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Chas. H. Sisam
Dear Professor [Name],

I thought I'd drop you a line to let you know that I was in Madison last week and had the pleasure of meeting your students. They were quite a lively bunch, and I think they would enjoy hearing about the interesting work that is being done in [University].

I hope the weather in Madison is as pleasant as it has been here in [City].

Best regards,

[Your Name]
Palmer Lake, Colo.
March 9, 1925

Professor C. H. Sisam
311 E. San Rafael St.,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dear Professor:

In reply to your letter of yesterday, in regard to Professor Wilczynski, I see the Professor every day at noon at which time I take him his meal which he gladly accepts. In my estimation he looks better than he did a few months ago. His eyes seem to be brighter and has a better color in his face. I do not think he is receiving any medical care. He goes to the Post Office about twice a week. I think this is about the only time he gets out. His brother-in-law from Chicago was here to see him this winter. Also a few friends in Palmer Lake have been in to see him.

I had a letter from his sister residing in Chicago a few days ago asking about the Professor. I also received a letter from Mrs. Wilczynski about four weeks ago. In this letter was a check of $30 (thirty dollars) to pay for the Professor's meals. If at any time he doesn't seem so well I will notify you.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Rev. H. O. Bender
Dear Professor:

I am writing to express my gratitude for the letter you received from me. I have been reading the book on my shelf, which is a subject of interest to me. I have also been receiving letters from my mother, who is in Chicago, and from my father, who is in New York. However, I have not received any letters from you recently.

I am currently working on a project that requires me to spend long hours in the library. I hope to finish this project within the next few weeks. I am also looking forward to the upcoming vacation next month. I plan to travel to Europe and explore some of the historical sites.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
April 14, 1925

Professor E. H. Moore,
Faculty Exchange

Dear Professor Moore:

I find that I have not answered your letter of April 3 concerning Professor Wilczynski. I have not had an opportunity to talk with the President. The important questions seem to be two: first, whether we should exert pressure upon him to induce him to go to a sanatorium, and second, as to whether the allowance which is being given him should be charged to a fund for retiring allowances. As regards this second question the auditor thinks that our retiring allowance fund needs to be husbanded as carefully as any other if we are to be in a position to meet the increasing demands that will come upon it. Hence, he thinks that there would be no special gain in making a transfer unless we are sure that we are in a position to make final recommendations.

As regards the first point, it is possible that he may be fairly comfortable during the summer time where he is, but it would seem desirable that as you say he should go to some sanatorium before another winter.

Mr. Plimpton says that the checks from the University are sent to him. On the other hand, I note that Mr. Bender writes about receiving a letter from Mrs. Wilczynski containing a check of $30 to pay for his meals. I suppose this last may have been a return by her of money which Mr. Wilczynski had sent. I will bring the matter to the attention of the President.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Tufts

JHT:H
My dear President Burton:

Last spring there were funds sufficient to publish (at the U.C. Press) only 4 of 5 books recommended by the Comptroller. One of the five was my MS on "Algebras and Their Arithmetics", and it seemed very likely to me that my mathematical book would be eliminated. You may recall my urging upon you the inclusion of my MS, in spite of fact Mathematics is supposed to make less appeal than works in other sciences. That you and your Committee used uncanny foresight in deciding to publish my book, in spite of fact it was mathematics, is now fully demonstrated by (1) the very favorable reception of the book by the whole mathematical fraternity (a very large one) and (2) the award to me of the $1000 prize for the most valuable contribution presented before the Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci. at its meetings in Cincinnati, Dec 27-Jan 2 (on basis of the discoveries presented in the book "Algebras and Their Arithmetics"). It is said to be the first time in America that a mathematical contribution has won out in competition open to all the sciences.

The enclosed clipping, dated Dec 27, was prepared by the mathematics staff of the Univ. of Cincinnati and is correct and reliable. At the request of Prof. Hanceok (head of dept. of math., Univ. of Cincinnati), I prepared the corrected print. The final two paragraphs marked in the margin by ink lines (it is part quoted, marked in margin by ink lines) were added by Hanceok (the margin by quotation marks were added by Hanceok). The final two paragraphs were printed. The revised clipping (from "Cincinnati Enquirer", Jan 4) was prepared by C. N. Moore, Prof. of Math., in Univ. of Cincinnati.

Very truly yours,

L. E. Dickson.
May 21, 1924.

My dear Mr. Wilczynski:

I have been very glad to learn through Professor Moore that you are gradually improving in health. I hope this improvement may continue steadily.

In the meantime, that you may not feel under any constraint to hasten your return to the University unduly, I am asking the Board of Trustees to continue you on leave of absence for the six months from July 1, 1924 to December 31, 1925, at a salary of $2000 for the period of six months. If at the end of this time an additional six months of respite from teaching should seem necessary you will again be given leave of absence to June 30, 1925, at a salary of $1500 for the six months.

If in January 1925 you are, as we all hope, able to resume full work at the University you will then, of course, be put upon a full pay basis, namely $5000 a year.

We all appreciate how trying it is to one of your interest in intellectual matters to be obliged to be absent from your work. But you only share in this an experience of many others, and we are earnestly hoping that you will be in full health by January 1, 1925, and be able to resume your place at the University where you have already done so valuable service.

Very truly yours,

Mr. E.J. Wilczynski
May 31, 1935

Mr. W. Willson:

I have seen your letter to Prof. Wilson. I hope you are well and have made good progress.

I enclose the report of the University authorities and the minutes of the Board of Study. The report is written in English, but I have translated the minutes into Spanish.

I am glad to hear that you are taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the University. I hope you will make the most of it.

If you need any assistance from the University, please let me know.

I will leave the University at the end of June.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. Willson.
May 14, 1924.

My dear President Burton:

I am returning herewith Prof. Moore’s letter of May 9 with reference to Mr. Wilczynski. May I call your attention to the action of the Board on February 14, authorizing:

1) Leave of absence for one year from January 1, 1924;

2) Payment of Mr. Wilczynski’s salary in full from January 1, 1924, to June 30, 1924;

3) Recommendation to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment that before the expiration of the six-month period, the matter receive further consideration.

Referring specifically to Mr. Moore’s letter and particularly to the second paragraph, may I say that the appropriation of $5,000 in the budget was for the purpose of providing for Mr. Wilczynski in case of necessity, and also to provide for additional instruction. I do not recall ever having participated in a discussion in which it was intimated that he was to receive the entire balance after paying for the additional instruction required by his absence. The action of the Board is perfectly clear, it seems to me, and the matter was held entirely open. The action of the Board would depend upon the recommendation to be made by the Committee on Instruction and Equipment. It is conceivable that the Committee might wish to recommend a plan identical to that mentioned in Mr. Moore’s letter, or on the other hand, as I mentioned previously, it is apparently clear that the Board wished the matter to be held open.

President E. D. Burton,
Harper Library.

Yours very truly,
My dear President:

I am writing this letter to express my concern regarding the matter of the appointment of Mr. Wilson for the position of the Faculty of Business. Although I have not formally applied, I feel it is important to bring this matter to your attention.

In my opinion, Mr. Wilson's qualifications do not meet the standards required for this position. His background in business administration and his experience in the field of finance are commendable, but I believe a more comprehensive understanding of the subject matter is required for the success of the faculty.

I understand that the decision has been made by the Committee on Admissions, but I strongly believe that it is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees to ensure that the best candidate is selected for such a significant position. I urge you to reconsider this decision and to seek out an individual who has a more extensive background in business education.

I am available to assist in any way possible in the selection process. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

President, [Name]
May 10, 1924.

My dear President Burton:

You will recall that the Board of Trustees authorized payment in full of Mr. Wilczynski's salary up to the end of June, and that before the opening of the new year the matter should be brought to the attention of the Committee on Instruction and Equipment so that a new recommendation can be made to the Board. Since the June meeting of the Board is the last regular meeting of the year, I presume this matter should receive the attention of the Committee on Instruction and Equipment before that time. I am sending the foregoing as a memorandum.

Yours very truly,

President E. D. Burton,
Harper Library.
May 10, 1934.

Mr. President:

You will recall that the Board of Trustees authorized payment in full of all Wisconsin's salary up to the end of June, without prejudice to salarization, and that before the opening of the new year the matter should be brought to the attention of the Committee on Information and Admissions so that a new recommendation can be made to the Board. Since the June meeting of the Board, I have met the last regular meeting of the Board and I have discussed this matter with the members of the Committee on Information and Admissions, and I am sending the report of that meeting for your information as a memorandum.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President, E. C. Enslow

[Signature]
To The President

My dear Dr. Burton,

Relative to the case of Mr Wilczynski for the budgetary year 1924-25, in response to your letter of April 30, on behalf also of my colleagues Bliss, Dickson and Slaught, with whom I have advised, I submit our recommendation.

We understand that the budget item of $5000 is to cover the allowance for whatever substitute instruction his absence may entail. This instruction would be for two, four, or six majors according to his ability to resume teaching Jan. 1, 1925, April 1, 1925 or not at all during the year. By suitable adjustment we can arrange that the substitute instruction shall be of Junior College majors, and for such majors we can secure good substitute instruction at the rate of $250 a major. Thus the substitute instruction will require, as the case may be, $500, $1000, $1500.

Accordingly, having in mind also the point of view detailed in my letter of April 4 to you and more fully in my letter of Feb. 5 to Dr. Tufts (a carbon of which was enclosed with my letter to you), we recommend that for the period July 1, 1924- Jan. 1, 1925 the allowance be at the rate of $4000 per annum, and that for the period Jan. 1, 1925-July 1, 1925 the allowance be at the rate of $5000 or $3000 per annum according as he is or is not able to resume active service. Thus, in the case of his recovery, he will receive $2000+$2500=$4500 and the residual $500 will provide for two majors of substitute instruction; and, in the case of his continuing disability, he will receive $2000+$1500=$3500 and the residual $1500 will provide for six majors of substitute instruction.
To the President

My dear Mr. President,

Referring to the case of Mr. Atkinson, I am interested to know if the University will agree to an extension of the time of 1700 to cover his case.

I am in receipt of a letter today from Mr. Johnson, who states that he has agreed to extend the time of 1700 to cover his case.

I understand that Mr. Atkinson has been working hard to improve his grades during this time, and I am confident that he will pass his exams with flying colors.

I would appreciate it if you could confirm this extension as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
We hope that this recommendation will meet with your approval, and, if so, that you will notify him as to what the University will be able to allow him for the year 1924-25, with a more personal note of encouragement and hope on the part of yourself and all his friends here that his recovery may be such as to justify his return to active service by next January. I am very certain that such a letter would greatly increase his chances of recovery.

It would be better, I think, not to mention departmental plans or that his colleagues are making this recommendation to you.

Of course, if he recovers, as we still hope he may, we shall adjust his courses to his strength and his preferences.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
The University of Chicago

We hope that the recommendations with which you are acquainted...

...and I am sure that you will not be surprised to learn that the University will...

...be able to offer you for the year 1921-22 with a more permanent rate of...

...encouragement may hope to be part of your future and fill the future plans...

...that the research can be made so as to fulfill the purpose to which one...

...with the utmost interest. I am very certain that under a foster mother...

...especially increase the chances of research...
April 30, 1924.

My dear Mr. Moore:

I have your letter of April 4th respecting Mr. Wilczynski.

You are quite right in calling attention to the fact that the Board of Trustees granted Mr. Wilczynski full salary for a full year of absence to July 1, 1924. But I scarcely think that this carries with it any assurance that this amount would be continued.

In brief the situation is that the Board does not see its way to provide in the Budget for 1924-5 more than $5000 for Mr. Wilczynski and any substitute instruction that his absence may entail. In view of this situation how much do you recommend should be assigned to Mr. Wilczynski himself? This might be determined six months at a time if you find this practicable and desirable.

Very truly yours,

Mr. E. H. Moore,
The University of Chicago.
April 20, 1933

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I have your letter of April 10 pertaining to

Mr. Wilcoxson.

You state that you wish to call the attention to

the fact that the Board of Trustees granted Mr. Wilcoxson

full salary for a full year of service to July 1, 1933.

But I understand you think that this contract with its

term of nine years cannot be continued.

I am writing to take this matter to your attention in

the hope that Mr. Wilcoxson may agree to continue

for three years. In my present position he is very

useful to me, and I hope to be able to accommodate him

at a salary of $3,000 for the three years.

Please let me know if this arrangement is acceptable to you.

Thank you for your prompt and generous reply.

Very truly yours,

Mr. E. H. Moore.

The University of Chicago.

EC: CG
April 11, 1924.

My dear Dr. Burton:

I am returning herewith Mr. Moore's letter of April 4 with reference to Mr. Wilczynski. I venture to call attention to the action of the Board which definitely arranged to provide for Mr. Wilczynski up to June 30 at his full salary, and requested the Committee on Instruction and Equipment to give before that time further consideration to the matter of provision. It does not appear, therefore, that the Board was encouraging the hope of a continuation of Mr. Wilczynski's salary at full rate to December 31. Perhaps you would wish to call this to Mr. Moore's attention.

Yours very truly,

Dr. E. D. Burton,
Harper Library.
To The President

My dear Dr. Burton,

Your letter of March 27, relative to Mr. Wilczynski, is at hand.

In January Dr. Post said that Mr. W. needed a year's leave of absence from that time.

I enclose a carbon of my letter of Feb. 5 to Dean Tufts, wherein, on the basis of considerations indicated, I recommended that Mr. W. be given leave of absence for the period Jan. 1, 1924 to Jan. 1, 1925 with the salary of $4000. I thought that with this arrangement we should be most likely to recover Mr. W. for University service.

The Board, doubtless from the standpoint of the budgetary academic year, decided to give him full salary (rate $5000) up to July 1, 1924, thus making full salary for a full year's leave of absence from July 1, 1923, and also possibly encouraging him to expect full salary during the year's leave recommended by Dr. Post.

Within a few days I have received a letter from Mrs. W. stating that Mr. W. is improving.

I know that his hope and that of all of us is that he may find himself able to return to University service.

On the basis of the considerations indicated in my letter to Dean Tufts, I recommend that his leave be extended from July 1, 1924 to Jan. 1, 1925 with salary for that period at the rate of $4000 per annum.

If by Jan. 1, 1925 he is unable to return to work, then I recommend that he receive allowance at the rate of $3000 per annum during the continuance of his disability. He is of course not 65 and so not strictly entitled to any retiring allowance.

In cases like this of breakdown under 65, I think the allowance should depend upon the services rendered by the individuals to the University, and from this standpoint I am confident that Mr. W. deserves to class with the "most favored professors". Furthermore, the $3000 maximum retiring allowance rate was fixed relative to pre-war salaries and cost of living. I really think that for Mr. W. with a family of five $2500 would be insufficient. But let us hope that he will recover by Jan. 1, 1925.

Believe me Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

The University of Chicago
Department of Mathematics

April 4, 1924
To the President and the Student Body of the University of Arizona

Dear President, Students,

I am writing to inform you of an important matter regarding the University of Arizona. In light of the current pandemic, we must ensure the safety of all students and faculty. Therefore, I am recommending a reduction in the number of on-campus events and activities for the remainder of the academic year. This decision was made after careful consideration of the latest guidance from public health authorities.

I understand this may impact some planned events and activities, but I believe it is necessary to prioritize the health and well-being of our community. We will work to reschedule any events that can be held virtually or in a safe manner.

Please join me in supporting these efforts by encouraging your peers and colleagues to take necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the virus. Let's work together to keep our campus safe.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

University of Arizona
March 27, 1924

My dear Mr. Moore:

What is your judgment as to what the University ought to do in reference to Mr. Wilszynski? He has now been carried for one year on full salary. I suppose there is very little probability of his being able to resume service at a very early date. Would it be reasonable under these conditions to put him on half pay?

Very truly yours,

Mr. E. H. Moore
University of Chicago

EDB: HP
Mr. G. W. Moore

Affair to your suggestion to refer the University of Oxford to a reference to Mr. W. J. Newsome. He has not seen the note.

one year on full salary. I suppose there is very little probability of the date being to become an M.A. of a very early date. Would it be reasonable under these circumstances to put him on full pay?

Mr. E. H. Moore
University of Oxford

EBH
Chicago Feb 10, 1924

My dear President Burton:

I want to express to you and the Board of Trustees my heartfelt thanks for your generosity toward me. I could say more, but my condition makes it very hard to write. I remain

Very gratefully yours

E. J. Wilcox
Dr. Post submitted a report on the case of Professor Wilczynski as follows:

At the request of the Committee of Instruction and Equipment, I make the following recommendations in the case of Prof. Wilczynski:

1. That he be granted leave of absence for one year dating from January 1, 1924.

2. That salary be continued during that time either at his present salary ($5,000 per year), or at $4,000 as the judgment of the Committee determines.

3. That the case be again reviewed previous to January 1, 1925, to determine its further disposition.

The facts in the case are: Professor Wilczynski suffered an attack of flu a little more than two years ago. A mild but serious encephalitis (inflammation of the brain) resulted. After a brief period of a few days he returned to his work and continued on duty until July, 1923, since when he has been unable to attend to any work. In the meantime paralysis agitans developed. He improved somewhat while resting in the country. During January, 1924, he was at the Presbyterian Hospital for thorough examination and treatment. This treatment should be continued and will be provided for. In the opinion of our consultants and myself, there is a possibility that Professor Wilczynski may so far improve that he would be able to carry on some teaching and reading, but not research. He has a wife and three daughters, sixteen, fourteen and ten years of age. Their support has been derived entirely from Professor Wilczynski's salary with the exception of a very small compensation recently received by Mrs. Wilczynski for teaching in a Catholic college at Sinsinawa. This work has now been given up. Professor Wilczynski has been at the University continuously for thirteen years, and has become prominent internationally in mathematics applied to astronomy.

(Signed) Wilber E. Post.

It was moved and seconded to concur in the report, to grant leave of absence to Professor Wilczynski for one year from January 1, 1924, to authorize the payment of his salary from January 1, 1924, to June 30, 1924, at the rate of $5,000 per year and to recommend to the Committee on Instruction and Equipment that before the expiration of this six months' period the matter receive further consideration, and, a vote having been taken, the motion was declared adopted.
Copy from Board of Trustees Minutes of July 17, 1929

Dr. Cook submitted a report on the case of Professor W. H. McKnight.

The report of the Committee of Investigation into the case of Professor W. H. McKnight follows:

I make the following recommendation to the Board of Trustees:

1. That he be granted leave of absence for one year from the Board.

2. That the salary as determined before the appointment of the Committee of Investigation be continued.

The recommendation of the Committee of Investigation is that the case be referred to the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees, upon due consideration, have decided to continue the appointment of Professor W. H. McKnight to the Board.

The Board of Trustees has determined to continue the appointment of Professor W. H. McKnight as President.

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The Board of Trustees has determined to continue the appointment of Professor W. H. McKnight as President.
The University of Chicago
Department of Mathematics
Feb. 5, 1924

To Dr. James H. Tufts
Vice President and Dean of Faculties

My dear Mr. Tufts,

In accordance with our conversation over the wire this morning I write concerning Mr Wilczynski.

When Dr Post first examined him about January 5 his advice was that he certainly needed a year's leave of absence; and he very generously arranged for him more deliberate observation and most expert treatment of Mr Wilczynski for a number of weeks at the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr Post now confirms to me his original judgment that Mr Wilczynski needs a year's leave of absence, with the addition that under continuance of the treatment there is a possibility that he may be able to resume his teaching services (although not his research work) at the University. With the hope that this possibility may be realized I recommend strongly that the University give him leave of absence for the year Jan. 1, 1924 - Jan. 1, 1925 with salary of $4000. For the six months July 1, 1924 - Jan. 1, 1925 the University has been continuing him with full salary at the rate of $5000 per annum, his present salary.

As basis of this recommendation I call attention to the facts:

1) Mr. Wilczynski has a very high international standing as a mathematician, and as professor here he has served the University with signal efficiency since 1910, as indicated for instance by the list of 24 or 25 doctors who have undertaken and completed thesis work under him. Accordingly, I feel that he should be of the class of "most favored professors" in this time of his disability.

2) If the disability turns out to be permanent (which is of course a possibility) doubtless the best that the University would be able to do would be to give him $3000 a year, the maximum retiring
The University of Chicago  
Department of Mathematics

retiring allowance of a professor. I am recommending that for the year 1924 he be given $4000 with the hope that by that consideration he will be in two ways stimulated most efficiently to will to recover: a) since by recovery he will return to full salary, and b) since by a failure to recover he will expect to have lower income.

As I told you by telephone, in accordance with instruction from Dr. Burton that I confer with Dr. Post concerning this matter, I have already made this recommendation to Dr. Post with the considerations indicated above.

Assuring you of the most grateful appreciation of the department for all that has already been done by the University and by Dr. Post and the staff and the authorities of the Presbyterian Hospital for Mr. Wilczynski in his so serious illness, I am

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
January 4, 1924.

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

Re: Prof. E. J. Wilczynski

Dear President Burton:

The facts in this case are briefly that following an attack of the "flu", which confined Mr. Wilczynski to bed only a few days two years ago, there developed an encephalitis, or inflammation of the brain, with insomnia and double vision for a time; tremor; mental confusion at times when tired; also, difficulty in talking under these conditions and difficulty in swallowing. He was perfectly clear mentally when not over-tired. There was tremor of the hands and feet and immobility of the face with rigid attitude of the whole body — in other words, there developed a Parkinson's disease or paralysis agitans. He continued at his teaching, but gradually diminished the excess teaching, dropping the extra work in correspondence and the University College downtown. His endurance gradually diminished and finally on a very hot day in July last he is said to have collapsed. This latter was probably a simple fainting or weak spell due to the heat.

Rather thorough physical examination and investigation of the medical history reveals no other abnormal condition of importance.

It seems to me clear that he is unable at the present time to undertake regular teaching duties. A leave of absence from work for one year with final decision to be made at that time regarding his further program is the thing that suggests itself to me as the most advisable.

In the meantime it would seem to me very desirable that Mr. Wilczynski be in the hospital under thorough observation and intensive treatment for a month or so. This would assist very materially in satisfying ourselves that the last and best thing has been done for him, and in the next place that the best disposition of his situation at the University may be made. Accordingly, with the concurrence of his Department head, Mr. Moore, and himself, I have arranged for a room at the hospital free of expense to him, and will ask the assistance of specialists in his case.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

WEP EM
January 3, 1924

MEMORANDUM for filing:

Mr. Wilczynski was in the office today with Mr. E. H. Moore.

After a telephone conversation with Dr. Post it was arranged that Mr. Wilczynski should see Dr. Post in his office at three-thirty on the afternoon of January 4.

(File in the Mathematics Dept.)

EDB: HP
MENORANNUM FOR LIFE

Mr. H. F. Hoake

Mr. H. F. Hoake

After a conference conversation with Dr. Park

It was arranged that Mr. Atkinson should see

Dr. Park in the office of the nearest at the

afternoon of January 4

 vita in the Memorandum Dept.

ED. RH
September 26, 1923.

My dear President Burton:

Referring to the case of Professor Wilczynski:

I have had a conference this morning with Mr. E. H. Moore, at which it was suggested that if the Board of Trustees would approve allowance to Mr. Wilczynski of absence during the Summer Quarter with full salary, his account would be square with the University on October 1, 1923. Since his year begins on October 1, and since an instructor teaches normally three out of four quarters, his absence during the Autumn Quarter would occur regularly. If he should be unable to come back into residence at the beginning of the Winter Quarter, the matter of some arrangement to be presented to the Board could be taken up at the January meeting of the Board.

Yours very truly,

President E. D. Burton,
Harper Library.
Professor E J Wileczynski
Sinsinawa Wis. of Saint Clara Academy

"Most favored professor" status earnestly recommended by our staff for he is one of the leaders in mathematical research in this country, with high international standing, and since joining our staff in 1910 he has brilliantly carried on the research achievement and direction in the domain of geometry initiated by Mascher along new lines initiated by himself.

E. H. Moore
Dec. 10, 1923
July 11, 1923.

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

Dear Sir:

Referring to my recent visit, I wish to call your attention to the condition of Professor Ernest Wilczynski of the Department of Mathematics.

Mr. Wilczynski shows all the signs of the Parkinsonian syndrome which in his case followed lethargic encephalitis. The outcome of the usual Parkinson's disease is essentially unfavorable, but a little better prognosis is justified in those cases which follow Encephalitis lethargica.

It would be good if Mr. Wilczynski could give his mind complete rest for about a year, using this time for treatment devised to combat this disease. He has lost greatly in weight; rest and systematic dietary management will improve, I hope, his condition so that he might be able to take up his life-work again. I appreciate, however, that this expectation is very problematic.

I suggested to Mr. Wilczynski that he consult a neurologist and he saw Dr. Lewis J. Pollock, one of our best men in this specialty, who corroborated the diagnosis given above.

If there is any additional information which you might desire, I shall be glad to furnish it if I am able to do so. I remain

Very sincerely,

[Signature]

KKK
MLM
Dear President Burton:

I do not think a wise decision can be made at present.

I am informed that his wife had an erroneous impression as to the cause of his ill health; that the physician in Chicago is to write to her a correct statement that Mr. Mieczynski hopes for a reserved family. This would certainly be the best thing which could happen for him, and the financial needs well depends on the outcome.

I may have additional information early next week.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
July 7, 1923.

My dear Dean Gale:

President Burton has requested me to acknowledge your note in regard to Mr. Wilczynski, and to tell you that he will await further report.

Very truly yours,

Dean H. C. Gale,
The University of Chicago.
My dear Dean Geye:

Please accept our hearty congratulations on your recent note in regard to the Interim Report. We will send you a complete report and suggest you send it to the University of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dean H. G. Geyer
The University of Chicago
Memorandum of Talk with Dr. Karl K. Koessler
June 30, 1923.
Respecting Mr. Wilczynski.

Dr. Koessler reports that having examined Mr. Wilczynski, and having had him examined independently by Dr. Pollack, the two physicians are agreed in their diagnosis of the case as one of encephalitis following influenza. Cases of encephalitis have hitherto been regarded as hopeless. There is only the possibility that there having been few observed cases of encephalitis following influenza, the course in this case may be different from the usual one. Because of this possibility of a more favorable outcome the patient should be for a year's time under the most favorable conditions possible. Mr. Wilczynski should do no teaching. He need not be confined to a sanitarium, but probably should go to Colorado. Dr. Koessler is personally acquainted with his wife, as is also Mrs. Koessler, and they will discuss the case with her.

July 2nd -- Requested Dr. Gale to make inquiry and to report on the financial arrangement which should be made by the University for Dr. Wilczynski.