Lenten Lectures

IN...

Dr. Richard G. Moulton

Professor of Literature in Eng.

lish in the University of

Cincinnati and Author of "The

Literary Study of the Bible:"

"The Modern Reader's Bible:"

etc., will deliver a series of

Lectures in St. Bartholomew's

Church, on Wednesday and

Thursday afternoons at 4:30

o'clock, as follows:

Lent 1902
Dr. Richard G. Moulton, Professor of Literature in English in the University of Chicago, and author of “The Literary Study of the Bible;” “The Modern Reader’s Bible;” etc., will deliver a series of Lectures in St. Bartholomew’s Church, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, at 4.30 o’clock, as follows:
FEBY. 19—Masterpieces of Story in the Bible.

FEBY. 20—Masterpieces of Oratory in Deuteronomy

FEBY. 26—Studies in the Book of Psalms.

FEBY, 27—The Pilgrim Psalms.


MARCH 12—Ecclesiastes: Life in the Light of Death.

MARCH 13—The Wisdom of Solomon: Life In the Light of Immortality,

MARCH 19—The Meaning of All History as Dramatised in Isaiah.

MARCH 20—The Meaning of All History as Presented in Revelation.
February 15—Masterpieces of Story in the Bible
February 20—Masterpieces of Oratory in Deuteronomy
February 25—Studies in the Book of Psalms
March 15—The Pilgrim Psalms
March 5—The Book of Job: Wisdom of the Old Testament
March 10—St. Matthew: Wisdom of the New Testament
March 15—Ecclésiastes: Life in the Light of Death
March 20—The Wisdom of Solomon: Life in the Light of Immortality
March 25—The Meaning of All History as Drama
March 30—The Meaning of All History as Prophetic in Revelation
CHICAGO May 9, 1906.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I hope you have seen and been aware of this important matter in the Board of Education which concerns the University College so deeply. This is the matter that President Harper and I worked at for years. We both had long interviews with Mr. Cooley over it. It would simply make the University College. Nothing else in the City can compete with us in advantages. If you get a chance you should, by all means, encourage Mr. Cooley. I even wish we could get hold of some members of the Board of Education.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dean.

Acting President Judson.
May 10th, 1906.

My dear Mr. MacClintock:

Your note of the 9th inst. is received. I have been watching the plan of Mr. Cooley's with much interest. I do not think it advisable to take up the matter directly with members of the Board of Education as I suspect that would do more harm than good. However, incidentally, some of them may have some influence brought to bear indirectly. Of course I am hoping that the plan may be worked out.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
February 24th, 1906.

My dear Mr. Heckman:—

Yours of the 23rd inst. is received. I have been at work some time past studying matters as to the University College and the School of Education in preparation for a conference with Mrs. Blaine. I have written to her asking for an early interview and shall hope to have a conference sometime next week. It seems to me wiser to have the initial conference a personal one, and I may later find it desirable to ask you to join us. I shall have in hand the facts and figures as to the institutions in question.

Thanking you very much for your suggestion, I am

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. Wallace Heckman,

135 Adams St., Chicago.
I am pleased to inform you that Mr. H. Smith has been appointed as the new head of the department.

As of this date, Mr. Smith will begin his role, and we look forward to his contributions to the department.

I am confident that he will bring new perspectives and ideas to the team, and I am excited to work with him.

Please extend your congratulations to Mr. Smith and wish him a successful tenure in his new position.

Best regards,

[Signature]

[Date]
My dear President Judson:-

In view of the fact that we ought now to take up the matter of procuring quarters for the University College for the coming year if the work is to go forward as at present organized, would you think it well that an interview he had with Mrs. Blaine on the subject of the renewal of her subscription? She has had some further things in mind, so I understood from President Harper, which she was hoping to find herself able to do for the University. For one thing the completion of the School of Education Building. In view of the present situation, particularly in the Elementary School, I am supposing such an enlargement would be of advantage to the University particularly if, in addition to the completion of the building, she would adopt the policy recently inaugurated of seeing to it that some fund is provided for the care and maintenance of the building.

If you would like to have me join you in such a conference you will, of course, command me, although my impression is that a quiet talk between yourself and Mrs. Blaine would be more likely to accomplish the results desired.

The figures concerning attendance and the successful operation of the School, particularly for the present year, will surely be gratifying to her, and the railroad branch of the University College, which is really an outgrowth of the work inaugurated by her, ought not to be less so. In addition to those matters the probable income of the equity of the Lees Building would seem to give a hopeful outlook in the way of
Dear President Anderson,

In view of the fact that we cannot now take up the matter of the additional expenses you have been experiencing at the University College, the coming year, I take the liberty to ask if your Government can furnish me with the details of the matter of the University College, I ask the Honorable Secretary of the Board of Education, in order that the Board may be made acquainted with the details of the matter of the University College. In the meantime, I have the honor to be, with the utmost respect,

Yours,

[Signature]
permanent income for the School of Education. In any event the information along these lines of her activities in connection with the University would, perhaps, be interesting to her.

I am taking the liberty to make these suggestions. If they occur to you of any value and I can be of any service in connection with them please command me.

Yours very truly,
At the May Meeting of the Board of Trustees, the President was authorized to place into effect a new scale of salaries for instruction in University College on the understanding that the income from University College would be sufficient to cover the total expenses, including the increased salaries. He reports that the following scale has been put into effect:

Members of the University of Chicago giving instruction in University College shall be paid at the rate of two-thirds the regular salary received per major for University work, in accordance with the following conditions:

1. Should the two-thirds rate exceed $300.00 or be less than $100.00, a maximum of $300.00 (but $350.00 for those of full professorial rank) per major or a minimum of $200.00 per major shall be paid.

2. Should the registration in the class exceed thirty, for each student in excess of thirty the instructor shall be paid $12.00 per major up to the maximum of $300.00 ($350.00 for those of full professorial rank).

3. No class shall be started with fewer than fifteen registrations. (See #4 for exception.) If it seems advisable, courses may be withdrawn by the Dean or instructor at the opening of the quarter.

4. Classes with fewer than fifteen registrations may be undertaken, provided the instructor agrees to be paid at the rate of $12.00 per major per student. Classes announced as major classes which start with fewer than fifteen registrations and have more than fifteen in the second minor shall be paid for on the basis of $12.00 per major per student.

PERSONS NOT REGULARLY APPOINTED upon the faculties of the University of Chicago may be appointed to give instruction in University College only upon (1) recommendation of the head of the department concerned; (2) authorization by the President of the University. Such instructors will, as a rule, receive compensation at the rate of twelve dollars per student for a major course. The minimum compensation for a class of fifteen or more students shall, however, not be less than $200.00 per major and the maximum compensation shall not in any case exceed $300.00 per major, but variation from this rule may be made on authorization by the President.

It is apparent that with the increased scale of salaries there will still be considerable surplus. Since it is desirable for the University, through University College, to serve more effectively the City of Chicago and surrounding suburbs, and for this purpose for the President to act promptly, he inquires whether the Board desires to intrust to him the authority to undertake additional work through University College, on the understanding that the total expense of University College, including this additional work, will fall within the tuition receipts of University college.
At the May meeting of the Board of Trustees, the President was authorized to please into effect a new scale of salaries for the University College. He explained that the new scale was designed to ensure the financial stability of the University College and to attract qualified faculty members.

The new scale includes the following:

- Assistant Professor: $2,500 per annum
- Associate Professor: $3,000 per annum
- Full Professor: $3,500 per annum

In addition, a merit-based bonus of 10% will be awarded on the completion of the academic year.

The President also announced that a new research center will be established, focusing on interdisciplinary studies.

Further details regarding the new scale will be discussed in the upcoming faculty meeting.
March 17, 1905.

E. E. S. #2.

I am quite sure that the work would be a pleasant one and that great good can be accomplished with a minimal expenditure of labor. If you undertake the work for the year and find that it is too burdensome, we should of course be

My dear Mr. Sparks:-

By recent action of the trustees the work of the Extension Division has been somewhat modified. The plan to make other arrangements, but it would be exceedingly gratifying to all concerned if you would assume this responsibility. Literature, Sacred Literature, History including Political Economy, Political Science, Sociology, Natural Science and Education.

The relation to all this work hitherto sustained by the Secretaries is very true. Mr. Payne and Mr. Mallory remains the same. It is proposed in connection with each section to appoint a committee. This committee would consist of the persons directly interested, and the chairman of this committee would represent the various departments included in his section. The work of the committee would be on the educational side rather than on the business side. Its function would be to recommend and assist in providing for new courses of lectures and new lecturers in the particular field. Also for new courses of study in correspondence work and perhaps for still additional work which might be included under the general head of University Extension. The chairman of the committee is to be appointed by the Trustees. No compensation attaches to the office. I am writing to inquire whether you would be willing to assume the chair-


manship for the coming year. I am quite sure that the work would be a pleasant one and that great good can be accomplished with a minimum expenditure of labor. If you undertake the work for the year and find that it is too burdensome, we should of course be glad to make other arrangements, but it would be exceedingly gratifying to all concerned if you would assume this responsibility.

The work hitherto sustained by the Secretaries for the year beginning April first. I am equally sure that it will give great satisfaction to the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Payne and Mr. Mallory remain the same. It is proposed in connection with each section to appoint a committee. This committee would consist of the persons directly interested, and the chairman of this committee would represent the various departments included in his section. The work of the committee would be on the educational side rather than on the business side. Its function would be to recommend and assist in providing for new courses of lectures and new lecturers in the particular field. Also for new courses of study in correspondence work and perhaps for still additional work which might be included under the general head of University Extension.

The chairman of the committee is to be appointed by the Trustees. No compensation attaches to the office. I am writing to inquire whether you would be willing to assume the chair-

Professor E. E. Sparks.
monopoly for the coming year. I am sure some part of the work will
be a pleasant one and great care can be accomplished with a
minimum of expenditure of labor. If you undertake the work for the
year and find that it is too protracted, we may of course pa-

ture for the next year. At any rate, it will be necessary to have

The report of the director of the Board of Trustees, General
Committee, has been received and the report completely
approved.

In the report of the committee, the following recommendations
are made:

1. The committee recommends that the various departments
including the department of the Board of Trustees, be

2. The report of the committee recommends the adoption of
various recommendations made by the various departments.

3. The committee recommends that the various departments
be made to cooperate in the coming year. Also let us concen-
trate on the correspondence work and organize for all work in

The committee recommends the correspondence be to be organized in

I think this matter is an urgent one to be taken up at once.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

College Rooms:
Fine Arts Building
203 Michigan Ave.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF

EVENING COURSES

PRACTICAL BANKING AND MONEY
ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE
POLITICAL ECONOMY
COMMERCIAL LAW
COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

Banking Courses, Winter Quarter, 1905,
begin January 5 and January 9. Immediate registration in these courses with the
Dean of University College is desirable.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF COURSES IN BANKING.

The courses of study provisionally announced in this circular have been especially prepared after conference and correspondence with practical bank men, and with those interested in the educational scheme established by the American Bankers' Association for the American Institute of Bank Clerks. They are intended to give to young men in the employ of banking, finance, and trust companies, to practical bankers and to those intending to enter into such employment, that knowledge of our credit, financial, and industrial organization essential to the conduct of banking, embracing a thorough knowledge of the principles of money, business practice, and commercial law. The training provided is strictly professional rather than technical. By agreement with the American Institute of Bank Clerks, work done in these University College courses, properly certified, is fully credited by the Institute. The University examinations are accepted by the Institute for the Institute's preliminary examinations, from which students are excused. Those who shall have completed the several courses here outlined are to be granted also a Certificate in Banking by the University of Chicago. They will be fully prepared for the Institute’s final examinations as candidates for the Institute's Certificate of Graduation. The work will be credited also toward a University degree in the College of Commerce and Administration. No examinations are required for admission to these courses, which are open to all those desiring to follow out the course of study outlined in them.

Completion of the work, upon which the University of Chicago's Certificate in Banking is to be granted, will normally occupy the student three years, though more time may be taken if desired. This is on the assumption that the student devotes one, and during a portion of the time two, evenings a week to class work. Students are strongly urged to register for the full course, which has been organized as a whole. By such full registration, which will enable the University to organize better for the future development of the work here undertaken, no financial obligation is incurred. Tuition fees in single courses come payable quarterly.

University College courses in Banking are held in the evening, each course meeting one evening a week for three months.

Note.—Two of the special bank courses announced in this circular begin with the Winter Quarter, 1905. During that quarter two courses are given, namely, Political Economy 3 (Advanced) and Practical Banking 1 (for beginners). The first meetings in these courses are on the evenings of January 6 and January 9 respectively, at 7:30 p.m. Registration is allowed in both courses which meet on different evenings, once a week each for three months.

Those intending to join either or both of these classes are requested to fill out the blank provided on the last page and to forward it, without delay, to the Dean of University College, Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Avenue, so that their registration may be completed before the classes meet.

In case of over-registration preference will necessarily be given in the organization of courses to those enrolling for the full course in Banking, as candidates for the University of Chicago Certificate in Banking. (See Registration Slip on last page.) It is hoped, however, that provision can be made for those registering for a single course only.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

(Except for the Winter Quarter, 1905, the announcement of all courses is provisional and subject to change. Any course may be withdrawn in the absence of sufficient registration to justify continuation.)

Practical Banking, 1, 2, 3.—An historical, descriptive, and theoretical study is undertaken of the banking systems of leading nations; the relations of the banks to the public; their influence on speculation; and the relative advantages of national banks, state banks, trust companies, and savings banks. The student is given opportunity to examine some of the more difficult problems of money and credit. Special attention is given also to the internal organization and administration of banks, granting of loans, valuation of accounts, bank records, arithmetic of bank operations, and other details of banking.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF COURSES IN BANKING.

The evening courses in Banking announced in this Circular for the coming year, 1905-6, have been prepared in continuation of work done last year at University College. In the organization of this work the University has sought the advice and cooperation of practical bankers. It is intended that the courses shall give to young men in the employ of banking and trust companies, and to those intending to enter into such employment, such knowledge of the principles of money and credit, of business practice and commercial law, and of our financial and industrial organization, as is essential to the conduct of banking operations. It will be seen from the conspectus given below that the scope of the courses has been considerably expanded, the object being to make them liberalizing and professional rather than technical. Banking constitutes, nevertheless, the central interest of the whole group of courses.

The Department of Political Economy provides at University College, by a systematic rotation of courses from year to year, an extended training in the various branches of economics, so that students may begin with elementary work and follow out in more advanced courses lines of economic investigation and speculation. The evening courses in banking have been organized into a three years' course, as outlined below, and students, successfully completing the course will receive from the University a certificate of graduation. No examinations are required for admission to these classes, which are open to all those wishing to follow out the course of study outlined in them.

Completion of the work upon which the University of Chicago Certificate in Banking is granted, will normally occupy the student three years, although individual students may complete the work in less time. This is on the assumption that the student devotes one, and during a portion of the time, two evenings a week to class work.

Students are strongly urged to register for the full course, which has been organized as a whole. By such registration, which will enable the University to organize better for future development of the work, no financial obligation is incurred. Tuition fees in single courses are payable quarterly.

University College courses in Banking are held in the evening, each class meeting one evening a week for three months, as indicated below.

The first meetings in these courses, 1905-6, are held during the week of Oct. 2, 1905, at 7:30 p.m., at which time students may register. Those intending to join classes are however requested to fill
The purpose of the course in Banking aims to prepare students for work in banks. The course is designed to familiarize students with the various functions of a bank, including the preparation of balance sheets, the examination of financial statements, and the calculation of bank ratios. Students will learn about the management of bank credits, the control of bank funds, and the handling of bank transactions. The course will provide a comprehensive understanding of banking principles and practices, preparing students for successful careers in the banking industry.

The course is structured to follow the course of study at the University of Chicago. Students are expected to attend classes regularly and complete assignments. The course is equivalent to two courses in economics, and students are encouraged to register for the full course.

For more information, please contact the University of Chicago College of Business.

The course meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. The first meeting is on October 9, 1965. Students are expected to attend all meetings and participate fully.

For those interested in joining, please contact the college for further information.
out the blank provided on the last page and to forward it, without delay to the Dean of University College, Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Avenue, so that their registration may be completed before classes meet.

In case of overregistration preference will necessarily be given in the organization of classes to those enrolling for the full course in Banking, as candidates for the University of Chicago Certificate in Banking. (See Registration Slip on last page). It is hoped however, that provision can be made for those registering for a single course only.
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get to the desk of University College Fine Arts Building, 203
McClurg Avenue, so that their registration may be completed before
please meet.
In case of overregistration preference will necessarily be
en in the administration of classes is those students for the full
course in Banking, as candidates for the University of Chicago Cer\textquotesingle
\textquotesingle s in Banking. (See Registration Sht on first page). If to
back however, First Division can be made for those registering for a
single course only.
The following courses will be given the ensuing year:

**FALL**

- **1A Principles of Political Economy**, Cummings, **Mon. 7:30**
- **12A Commercial Law**  **Thurs. 7:30**
- **6A Industrial History of the United States**, Morris, **Fri. 7:30**
- **52A Development of Banking in the United States**, Morris, **Wed. 7:30**

**WINTER**

- **1B Principles of Political Economy**, Cummings, **Mon. 7:30**
- **12B Commercial Law**  **Thurs. 7:30**
- **6B Modern Industries**, Morris, **Fri. 7:30**
- **52B Modern Banking Systems**, Morris, **Wed. 7:30**

**SPRING**

- **2A Elements of Banking**, Morris, **Mon. 7:30**
- **2B Money**, Davenport, **Tues. 7:30**
- **53A Foreign Exchange**, Margraff, **Thurs. 7:30**
- **52C Advanced Theory of Banking**, Morris, **Wed. 7:30**

The following courses will be offered in future years:

- **Advanced History of Banking**
- **Commercial Crises**
- **Commercial Geography**
- **Accounting**
- **Bank Bookkeeping**
- **Corporation Finance**
The following courses will be offered by the Graduate Year:

**Staff**
- The Principles of Political Economy, Commerce, and Law
- The Principles of Political Economy, Commerce, and Law
- International Relations of the United States, Money
- The Development of Banking in the United States

**Second Year**
- The Principles of Political Economy, Commerce, and Law
- The Principles of Political Economy, Commerce, and Law
- The Principles of Political Economy, Commerce, and Law
- The Principles of Political Economy, Commerce, and Law

**First Year**
- An Introduction to Banking, Money
- An Introduction to Banking, Money
- An Introduction to Banking, Money
- An Introduction to Banking, Money

The following courses will be offered in future years:
- Advanced History of Banking
- Commercial Officers
- Commercial Geography
- Accountancy
- Bank Bookkeeping
- Commercial Theory
COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

I. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Assistant Professor Cummings.

Political Economy, 1, 2.--This course is intended to give students the
thorough acquaintance with principles governing industrial organi-
zation and the conduct of modern business. Students are familiarized
with those general economic laws which govern the production, distri-
bution, and exchange of wealth. Such topics as the following are
taken up: (a) the development of domestic and foreign trade and in-
dustry; (b) international trade and commercial policies, including some
discussion of the policies of free trade and protection; (c) trusts
and monopolies; (d) the labor movement; (e) the rise of machine in-
dustries; (f) capitalization of industries; (g) the determination of
rates of interest in the loan market and in the industrial field; (h)
the determination of profits; (i) wages; (j) rents; (k) the function
of money and credit, etc. A standard text book is used as a basis of
study, class room lectures and discussions. Fall and Winter Quarters
Mon. 7:30.

Course 1, Autumn Quarter, 1906, Elementary Political Economy (for
beginners).

Course 2, Winter Quarter, 1906, Intermediate Political Economy (a
continuation of Course 1).

II. Industrial History

Mr. Morris.

A Industrial History of the United States.--A study of the growth
of manufactures, commerce and shipping; the development of transpor-
tation; the progress of agriculture; immigration and the movement of
population; progress of the laboring classes; national policies and
their influence upon industrial development.

Autumn, Fri. 7:30.
II. Industrial History

A. Industrial History of the United States: A study of the growth, development, and changes of the American economy and society. This course will focus on the development of industry and the movement of political and economic policies and their influence on American industrial development.
6B Modern Industries.—A study of recent industrial tendencies as illustrated by the leading industries of the United States. A description will be given of inventions, processes of production, sources of raw materials, distribution of industries, transportation, and marketing. Special attention will be given to the subject of industrial organization. An effort will be made to ascertain the causes of capitalistic combinations in some industries and for the persistence of competition in others. Wages, hours of work, conditions of employment, and the organization of labor will be considered in connection with other topics.

Winter, Fri. 7:30.

6A Industry and Commerce of England and Germany.—The principal industries of England and Germany will be contrasted with those of the United States. The resources, methods of production, and industrial organization of each country will be examined. The recent industrial progress of Germany will be described and explained. The commerce of each country will be studied and effort made to analyze the different factors in the struggle for the markets of the world. Finally, the movement for British imperial federation and the tariff policy of Germany will be described. In connection with the last topic, the trade relations of Germany and the United States will receive special attention.

III. COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

Spring, Fri. 7:30.

Mr. Goode.

5. Prof. Commercial Geography.—A study of the various countries and their chief products; the effect of soil, climate, and geographical situation in determining the character of national industries and of international trade, commercial routes, seaports; the location of commercial and industrial centers; exports and imports; the character, importance and chief sources of the principal articles of foreign trade.

IV. Commercial Law.

12 A Elements of Commercial Law.—A study of the formation, va-
WINTER 1970

I. The German and Commerce in England and Germany

The principle of the German and Commerce in England and Germany will be of immediate and fundamental importance. The recent industrial and commercial conditions of each country will be examined. The commerce of each country will be studied and analyzed. This will be complemented by the study of the various commercial and industrial factors in the world. Finally, the factors in the structure of the markets of the world will be considered. In connection with the last topic, the trade relations of Germany and the United States will receive special attention.

II. Commercial Geography

A study of the various commercial and industrial factors in the world will be the subject of special attention. The role of climate, altitude, and geocentrality in determining the location of national industries and of international trade, and industrial concentration, will be explored. The location of commerce and industrial centers, exports, and imports, and their respective importance and are of special interest.

V. Commercial Law

A study of commercial law and the factors of trade.
lidity, interpretation and discharge of contracts; the outlines of agency, partnership and corporations.

12B The Law of Negotiable Instruments.—The forms of commercial paper; acceptance of bills; transfer of negotiable instruments; rights of the holder in due course; presentment and protest; the law of deposits and checks.

V. Money.

50 Principles of Money.—The function of money; coinage; the standard of deferred payments; bimetallism; the theory of prices; paper money; then the subject of metallic or paper money is taken up and considered historically, chiefly in connection with the experience of the United States.

Mr. Davenport.

V. Money.

Mr. Davenport.

50 Principles of Money.—The functions of money; coinage; the standard of deferred payments; bimetallism; the theory of prices; paper money; legal tender; the laws of token money. An examination is first made of the principles of money, whether metallic or paper money; then the subject of metallic or paper money is taken up and considered historically, chiefly in connection with the experience of the United States.

Mr. Davenport.

VIII. Banking.

Mr. Morris.

2A Elements of Banking.—A study of the functions of a bank, banking operations and accounts, the principles of note issue, deposit currency, reserves, loans and discounts. The purpose of the course is to give the student a thorough knowledge of the principles of banking.

Spring, Mon, 7:30

Securities, promissory notes, and commercial paper are Negotiable Instruments. The negotiability of a document or security attaches to it regardless of its form or nature. Negotiability is the key feature that distinguishes Negotiable Instruments from other forms of obligation.

In the United States:

- Monev
  - Principles of Money
    - The Functions of Money
  - Paper Money
    - The Nature of Paper Money
    - The Law of Paper Money
    - The Nature of Negotiable Instruments
    - The Nature of Commercial Paper

**Note:** The document contains a diagram or chart that illustrates the relationships between different types of negotiable instruments and their functions within the commercial system.

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**Particulars:**

As a result of the integration of knowledge, the preparation of notes, and the consideration of the sources of law, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the nature and characteristics of Negotiable Instruments.
52 A Development of Banking in the United States.—After a brief consideration of the principles of banking, a study will be made of the early State banks, the First and Second Banks of the United States the national banking system, State banks and trust companies. Emphasis will be given to recent phases of banking law and practice.

M. Fall, Wed., 7:30

52 B Modern Banking Systems.—The salient points in the constitution and policy of the Bank of England, the Reichsbank, the # Bank of France, and other great European banks will be taken up. A careful study will also be made of the banking systems of Scotland and Canada. The following points will be considered: note issue, deposit currency, loans, reserves, clearing houses, the relation of the banks to the government, the relation of banks to commercial crises, branch banking, and international exchange.


52C Principles of Banking.—The theory of credit, the principles applicable to the different forms of bank currency, and the relation of credit to prices will form the subject matter of the first part of this course. The basis of credit, the supply and demand for loanable funds, bank reserves, the movement of specie and kindred subjects will be considered at length. Finally, an effort will be made to apply the principles derived from this and preceding courses to proposed modifications in the banking system of the United States.

Spring, Wed., 7:30

53D History of Banking. —This course traces the development of banking institutions and banking practice. Particular attention is given to the experience of the United States at different periods. The course will conclude with a thorough investigation of the evolution of the national banking system and the influence it has exerted upon American finances.
A development of banking in the United States—

After a brief consideration of the principles of banking, a study will be made of the early state banks, the First and Second Banks of the United States, and the national banking system. State banks and their communities.

The principles of banking are:

1. The reserve of gold and silver, the principles of credit, the principles of national banking, and the relation of the different forms of bank currency to the national debt. The reserve of gold and silver, the principles of national banking, and the relation of the different forms of bank currency to the national debt.

2. The reserve of gold and silver, the principles of national banking, and the relation of the different forms of bank currency to the national debt. The reserve of gold and silver, the principles of national banking, and the relation of the different forms of bank currency to the national debt.

3. The reserve of gold and silver, the principles of national banking, and the relation of the different forms of bank currency to the national debt. The reserve of gold and silver, the principles of national banking, and the relation of the different forms of bank currency to the national debt.

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6. The reserve of gold and silver, the principles of national banking, and the relation of the different forms of bank currency to the national debt. The reserve of gold and silver, the principles of national banking, and the relation of the different forms of bank currency to the national debt.

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VII. CORPORATION FINANCE

13 Corporation Finance. - An examination will be made of the different forms of corporation securities: Stocks and bonds will be studied from the point of view of the investor. The different methods of financing corporations will be described. The operations of the stock exchange will be followed for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the forces affecting the value of securities.

VIII. FOREIGN EXCHANGE

53A Foreign Exchange. - A study of international payments from the point of view of the banker. The following points will be considered: The foreign department of a bank; description of bills and collateral; factors and conditions influencing exchange rates; finance bills; risk in the purchase of bills; cable transfers; letters of credit; the foreign exchange accounts; arbitrage transactions; gold imports and exports.

IX. ACCOUNTING

10. Accounting. - The interpretation of accounts viewed with regard to the needs of the business manager rather than those of the accountant: the formation and meaning of the balance sheet; the profit and loss statement and its relation to the balance sheet; the capital accounts, surplus, reserve, sinking funds; reserve funds, their use and misuse; depreciation accounts; other accounts appearing on credit side; assets; methods of valuation; confusing of assets and expenses; capital expenditures and operating expenses; capital assets, cash and other reserves.

10C Bank accounting. - A description will be given of the forms and books used by the banker. Among others, the following will be considered: the minute book, stock certificate book, stock register and transfer book, stock ledger, general cash book or journal, general ledger, daily statement book, certificate of deposit register, draft
VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the role of cooperation is crucial in a cooperative framework. An examination of the role of cooperatives in economic development will be undertaken. The different perspectives of the government's role in the cooperative sector will be discussed. The operation of the cooperative organizations will follow for the purpose of adopting a more efficient approach to the area of economic development.

VIII. CONCLUSION

A number of interesting developments from the papers presented at the meeting of the Pan American Co-operative Union have been mentioned. The following points will be considered:

1. The role of cooperation in international collaboration.
2. The importance of cooperation in economic development.
3. The role of cooperation in social and economic development.
4. The role of cooperation in the protection of the environment.

IX. CONCLUSION

To summarize, the importance of cooperation in the international community cannot be overstated. The cooperation between organizations and governments is crucial in achieving the goals of economic development.

X. CONCLUSION

A general summary of the meeting of the Pan American Co-operative Union will be presented, including the key points discussed throughout the meeting.

X. COMMERCIAL CRISSES.

547: Commercial Crises.—This course treats of the history and theory of crises. After a brief consideration of the earlier periods of depression, a detailed study will be made of the fluctuations of industry in the nineteenth century. The conditions preceding crises and the course of events during the periods of depression and subsequent revival will be investigated. The different factors popularly regarded as related to crises, such as the organization of industry, speculation, overinvestment, overproduction, the condition of the finances of the government, and the monetary system, will be analyzed. A careful study will be made of the operations of credit before and during periods of depression.
The Commercial Office — This office serves as the principal and
headquarters for all commercial transactions involving the
business. It is under the direct supervision of the controller.

The Commercial Office is responsible for the efficient
operation and administration of the business. It is
headquartered in the Commercial Office and
supervised by the controller. The Commercial Office
will be responsible for all commercial transactions and
operations. It will be the central point of contact for
commercial and administrative matters. The Commercial
Office will be staffed with experienced and
qualified personnel.

The Commercial Office will be responsible for
the coordination of all commercial activities and
will be the focal point for all commercial
transactions. It will be responsible for
generating
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Provisionally announced as follows:

Course 1. Winter Quarter, 1906. For beginners.

Commercial Geography. — A study of the various countries and their chief products; the effect of soil, climate, and geographical situation in determin-

mining the character of national industries and of international trade, commercial routes, seaports; the location of commercial and industrial centers; exports and imports; the character, importance, and chief sources of the principal articles of foreign trade.

Provisionally announced for the Autumn Quarter, 1906.

NOTE.

University College of the University of Chicago conducts in the center of the city regular courses of study for those who find it impossible or inconvenient to attend classes at the University Quadrangles. The combined library facilities of Chicago are unsurpassed, and provide ample resources for students desiring to follow out systematic courses of study. The Public Library, maintained by a large city tax, the Newberry Library, and the Crerar Library, with a fund of several millions of dollars, together provide collections of volumes covering every field of art, literature, and science. These collections give students access to all material needed. In addition to these public libraries, the University of Chicago extends to students registered at University College down town all privileges enjoyed by full resident students at the Quadrangles, including free use of the general and of all departmental libraries, laboratories, and museums, as well as admission to general lectures and conferences. Other privileges, such as that of joining student clubs, dining at the Commons, and of using the gymnasium and the athletic grounds, and of attending all official meetings of students, are fully extended to University College students, who are in every way identified with the student body. Instructors in University College are regular members of the University faculties; courses are the same in amount and quality of work, and are fully credited toward degrees.

TUITION FOR COURSES ANNOUNCED IN THIS CIRCULAR

A reduction of fees amounting to one-half the regular tuition is made in the case of students registered for not more than two courses (Minors) in any one Quarter. For such students tuition is $5 for each course.

If in addition to the benefit from the class the student wishes credit toward a University of Chicago Certificate in Banking, or a degree, he must matriculate, paying a fee of $5. The matriculation fee, payable but once, constitutes the student a full life member of the University, entitling him to register at any future time in any division or department, to use University libraries, laboratories, and museums, and attend all general lectures.

The first lecture of each course is free to all. The nature and scope of the course will then be explained.

REGISTRATION SLIP

It will greatly facilitate organization of these courses if those intending to enroll in them will, before date of first meeting, fill out and mail this slip to the Dean of University College, Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Ave., indicating with a cross the course or courses in which registration is intended. Registration may, however, be effected on the evening of the first meeting of courses, provided the full number for the class has not been previously enrolled. In the organization of courses preference will necessarily be given to those enrolling for the full course, although it is hoped that provision may be made for others registering for single courses only.

Name ___________________________ Address ___________________________

Employing Co. ___________________________ Department in which employed ___________________________

Position ___________________________

COURSES

A. Full course in Banking as a candidate for the University of Chicago Certificate in Banking. (Matriculation fee, $5.)
B. Courses to be given in the Winter Quarter, 1906:
  Practical Banking — Course 1: Elementary. For beginners. First meeting, January 8, at 7:30 p.m. (Tuition, $5.)
  Political Economy — Course 2: Advanced. First meeting, January 8, 1906. (Tuition, $5.)
EVENING COURSES IN BANKING

The general scope and practical character of this course may be gathered from the following outline of topics taken up:


II. History of Banking, with special reference to Note Issue.
   2. Banking in the United States since 1863.
   4. Banking in France.
   5. Banking in Germany.
   6. Banking in Canada and other countries.

III. Deposit and Discount.
   1. Character of banking credit. Results of its use.
   2. Negotiable paper. a) Different forms. b) Legal relationship of different parties to a negotiable instrument. c) Protest.
   3. Collateral security.
   4. Relation of a bank to its customers.

IV. Relationship of banks to one another. The modern clearing house.

V. Internal administration of a bank.
   1. Procuring a charter and organization.
   2. Officers and their duties.
   3. Relationship of the shareholders to the bank.
   4. Forms of account.
   5. Routine business of the bank.

VI. Financiering of Corporations.

VII. Growth of Trust Companies.

VIII. Branch Banking.

IX. International Exchange.


XI. Management of War Loans.

XII. Banks in Times of Commercial Crises.


Course 1, Winter Quarter, 1905, Elementary Practical Banking (for beginners). First meeting, January 9, at 7:30 p.m.

Course 2, Spring Quarter, 1905, Intermediary Practical Banking (continuation of Course 1). Open to those who have taken Course 1 or its equivalent.

Course 3, Fall Quarter, 1905, Advanced Practical Banking (a continuation of Course 2). Open to those who have taken Courses 1 and 2, or the equivalent, and to properly qualified candidates for the certificate in Practical Banking of the American Institute of Bank Clerks.

Political Economy, 1, 2, 3. — This course is intended to give students a thorough acquaintance with the principles governing (a) the development of domestic and foreign trade and industry; (b) international trade and commercial policies, including some discussion of the policies of free trade and protection; (c) trusts and monopolies; (d) the labor movement; (e) the rise of machine industries; (f) capitalization of industries; (g) the determination of rates of interest in the loan market and in the industrial field; (h) the determination of profits; (i) wages; (j) rents; (k) the function of money and credit, etc. A standard textbook is used as a basis of study, in connection with the class room lectures and discussion.

Course 3, Winter Quarter, 1905, Advanced. First meeting, January 6, 1905, at 7:30 p.m. For those who have taken Courses 1 and 2, or the equivalent, and to properly qualified candidates for the Certificate in Political Economy of the American Institute of Bank Clerks.

Course 1, Autumn Quarter, 1905, Elementary Political Economy (for beginners).

Course 2, Winter Quarter, 1905, Intermediary Political Economy (a continuation of Course 1).

Commercial Law, 1, 2, 3.—The student is familiarized with those principles of business law most commonly involved in banking and credit operations, and with those principles governing industrial relationships in modern trade and commercial organization. The object of these courses is to give students an understanding of the law of contracts, sales, fraud, acceptance, indorsement, protest, partnership, and corporation; negotiable instruments, bills, notes, checks, common carriers, agency, etc. Provisionally announced as follows:

Course 1, Autumn Quarter, 1905, Elementary Commercial Law (for beginners).

Courses 2 and 3 (continuation of Course 1), Winter and Spring Quarters, 1906.

Accounting, 1, 2.—The interpretation of accounts viewed with regard to the needs of the business manager rather than those of the accountant: the formation and meaning of the balance sheet; the profit and loss statement and its relation to the balance sheet; the capital accounts, surplus, reserve, sinking funds, reserve funds, their use and misuse; depreciation accounts; other accounts appearing on credit side; assets; methods of valuation; confusion of assets and expenses; capital expenditures and operating expenses; capital assets, cash, and other reserves.

Special Problems in Accounting.

(a) Bank accounting.
(b) Auditing. The duties of an auditor; methods of proceeding; practices; problems frequently met.
(c) Appraisal and Depreciation.
(d) Railway Accounting. A consideration of the principal features. Determination of the four main divisions of expense. The relation between capital expenditures and profit and loss.
(e) The Public Accountant. Legal regulations; duties and methods; constructive work in devising system of accounting to fit special needs. Practice in comparison of various systems. The advantages of various devices, loose leaf and card systems; voucher system; cost keeping.

In connection with this course it is expected that a series of lectures will be given by expert accountants, in banking, railroad, and industrial institutions.
August 25

My dear Mr. Judson,

I have drawn up a memorandum of the arrangements between President Harper and myself for the present year. This seems to me to be the most business-like way. You will appreciate my motive in sending it to you to receive an approval rather than to see the President personally.

Very sincerely,

Edwin E. Sparks
Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to express my strong support for the renewal of funding for the National Science Foundation. As a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, I believe that it is crucial for our nation to continue investing in scientific research and development.

The foundations of modern science and technology have been laid by the work of our nation's scientists and engineers. We must ensure that these fields continue to thrive and that new discoveries are made to benefit our society.

I am impressed by the work being done at places like the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, and I am concerned about the possibility of budget cuts in the near future.

I urge you to consider the importance of supporting the National Science Foundation and to do all that you can to ensure its continued success.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Ephraim, Wisconsin.
July 14, 1905

Dr. T. W. Goodspeed,
Chicago.

Dear Sir—

I have your notification of my appointment as Dean of the University College and as Curator of the Historical Museum. I beg to thank you for the same and to accept the latter. At the same time, I must confess that I had expected to receive notice of my promotion to a professorship of American History. Although the deanship was not made contingent on the professorship, both appointments were to date from July 1.

Trusting that the notification of the appointment in question has simply been delayed, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: He was made Curator of Historical Museum. Also Dean of Levin College. This reuniting a professorship. T.W.G.]
Dear Mr. Goodspeed,

I have your letter of appointment as Dean of the University College as Curator of the Historical Museum.

I do not propose to make any comments at this time in regard to the appointment of Dr. [name] to the position of Assistant Curator of Historical History. Although I have not had the opportunity to read Dr. [name]'s work, I am of the opinion that he would be well qualified for the position.

I trust that the appointment of the appointee will be satisfactory.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
May 25, 1922

President Harry Pratt Judson,  
University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. President:

Do you think it would be at all worth while to bring before the Board of Trustees at this time or within the near future, the question whether anything may be done to put upon a more satisfactory basis the work of University College?

It is altogether clear that this department of the University has always met a very distinct educational need in this city. The enrollment of students has now reached almost two thousand and the number of registrations during the past year amounts to almost five thousand. Practically fifty per cent of the students registered during 1920-21 were either graduate students or under-graduate candidates for degrees.

The steady progress in the number of students and number of registrations is shown by the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Different Students</th>
<th>Total Registrations</th>
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<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>1369</td>
<td>3618</td>
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<td>1916-17</td>
<td>1697</td>
<td>4311</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917-18</td>
<td>1335</td>
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<td>1311</td>
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<td>1919-20</td>
<td>1816</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>4679</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We have gone over this matter before, and I know that you agree with me in general as to the ideal and ambition which we have for University College.

My continual hope is that the Board of Trustees will in the near future see their way clear to taking up this matter with a view to considering the problem of securing premises downtown which we can absolutely control. I suppose this would mean either the securing of an endowment for University College or the setting aside in one of the buildings already controlled by the University of adequate space for the use of this department.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dean

[Page marker]
June 1, 1922.

My dear Mr. Butler:

Your note of the 25th of May came while I was out of the city. I understand the situation, and we certainly need a definite and final down town home. I have been talking to Mr. Heckman about it and he will take it into careful consideration for the future.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Nathaniel Butler,
The University of Chicago.

HPJ: CB
The University of Chicago
University College

July 7, 1922.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Mr. President:

You may recall that I raised with you the question as to what procedure we should adopt at University College regarding the new matriculation fee which from now on, I understand, is to be $10.00 instead of $5.00 as heretofore. I suggested that as we have practically charged no matriculation fee to teachers in the city schools, and are now raising the matriculation fee for all others by the amount of $5.00, we make the matriculation fee to teachers $5.00, which is really increasing the charges to them by the same amount as to other students. You approved that suggestion and we are proposing to make our announcement regarding the fee on the basis of this understanding.

Another question which I would like to raise in this note is occasioned by a suggestion of Mr. Plimpton that matriculation fees at University College be credited not to University College, as heretofore, but to General University account. I very much hope, on the other hand, the matter may be allowed to stand as it always has in the past, namely, that everything collected from University College students be credited to that department of the University. It is difficult to see any advantage to be derived from a change of procedure in this respect and such a change would involve rather complicated memoranda and I think a slightly unfair disadvantage to the College. I would be glad if you would see your way to approve the matter of crediting matriculation fees just where it has always stood.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Dean

NB:J.
Memorandum to President Burton from Dean Filbey Aug. 23, 1923

We are now ready to go forward with the purchase of books for the University College Loan Library. I assume that books for this collection should be purchased and listed just as for the Rental Library on the Quadrangles. Will you be good enough to advise if this practice is not desirable.
Aug. 23, 1923.

President Ernest D. Burton,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Burton:

University College is this year offering two courses in Joliet, Illinois both of which require a liberal amount of reference reading. I have canvassed the local library facilities and find that in addition to readings which can be made available through the local school and public libraries, approximately thirty copies, ten titles, should be purchased for each course. Would it not be desirable to adopt the following policy with regard to reference material for all such courses offered in the outlying centers:

1. Encourage the local libraries to purchase the items necessary for the development of a permanent working collection.
2. Purchase through University College additional reference items necessary to provide for immediate requirements of the group concerned. The full expenditure for such reference material should be thought of as a direct charge against instruction for the course in question and the total expenditure for such purposes should not exceed the surplus receipts from the course.
3. All such collections of reserve or loan books should be retained for future use in connection with the same course offered in outlying districts or for use in the downtown loan library or for use through the general libraries during the Summer Quarter.

Such a policy would in my estimation enable University College to provide the necessary reference material for courses offered in outlying centers without interfering with library service either on the Quadrangles or in the downtown center.

Very sincerely,

[Signature]
Dean.

ETF/C
March 19, 1924

Dean James H. Tufts,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Dean Tufts:

Following discussions with Superintendent McAndrew of the Chicago Public Schools, we have gone forward with the tentative organization of a series of courses in University College intended to place before school administrative officers, teachers and laymen, certain of the fundamentals underlying an effective program of citizen training. It appears that such a series of courses may render effective service during the coming year because of Superintendent McAndrew's very genuine interest in the re-organization of the Social Science courses offered in intermediate and high schools of the city. The series should also support in some part certain of Superintendent McAndrew's general administrative policies.

Professors Merriam, Marshall and Morrison have agreed to undertake this piece of work, distributing their emphasis somewhat as fellows: Professor Merriam and others whom he might select would interpret our political institutions, Professor Marshall would stress social and economic institutions, and Professor Morrison would interpret all these in terms of the citizen training service to be rendered through the elementary, intermediate, and high schools.

It is suggested that this series of courses be offered downtown, classes meeting once each week through the autumn, winter and spring quarters, probably on Wednesday or Thursday evenings from 7 until 9 o'clock.

With the prospective support which will be given these courses through the school administration it is probable that a relatively large registration will be attracted. Because of the outstanding service to be rendered through this series of courses and because of the relatively large amount of work connected with the organization of materials I suggest that a special appropriation be made from University College funds similar to the arrangement we made during the present year for courses 7, 13, and 27 in Social Service Administration. Since it will be necessary to use a certain number of special lecturers to supplement the work done by Professors Merriam, Marshall and Morrison, I suggest that each of these men be allowed $600 for a minor course, this amount to be retained personally or used for special lecturers at the discretion of each instructor.

If this suggestion meets with your approval I shall be very glad to go forward immediately with preliminary conferences.
in order that the materials may be tentatively organized before we go forward with general publicity for this series of courses. It will be a marked advantage if tentative announcement may be made well in advance in order that school administrative officers may interest influential groups of teachers before the close of the second semester.

Very sincerely yours,

Emery Fillley  
Dean
in order that the materials may be sent to New York for analysis.

We will be working with whatever equipment is available to us.

The archives contain all the necessary information.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Stamp]
November 2nd, 1905.

My dear Mr. Sparks:-

Your note to Dr. Goodspeed concerning the fee of $10.00 per course in the University College and $20.00 for a course in the University proper is at hand. This point has been considered quite carefully and the basis of distinction is to be found (a) in the fact that Mrs. Blaine has made special provision for the work in the city; (b) in the fact that we do not give the University College students what is given students at the University, for example, in the way of library privileges and gymnasium privileges.

Besides this it was intended to make a difference in favor of the student in the city. But it is possible we have gone too far and that we must change. I agree that the matter should be taken up and I propose that you put this as one of several topics for consideration which you would like to have settled on or before February first.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
Mr. Jones,

I am writing to express my concerns regarding the recent言语 in our class. The discussion during our last meeting was quite heated and seemed to be detracting from the main topic. I hope we can return to a more productive and respectful dialogue.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Chicago Oct. 28, 1905.

Dr. T. W. Goodspeed,
University of Chicago.
My dear Mr. Goodspeed:

May I call your attention to the discrepancy which arises between charging a fee of ten dollars per course in University College and twenty dollars per course in the University proper. Under these circumstances we cannot be sure that students are not taking parallel courses in University College at half the fees charged on the campus.

It is evidently to our immediate advantage, both in numbers and receipts, to allow the present situation to continue, but unpleasant distinctions must be made in registering students in University College and the University treasury is undoubtedly deprived in this way of some moneys which ought to come to it. I would suggest that the entire matter be taken up before the beginning of another collegiate year.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dean

Dear Dr. Judson.

This ought to be considered.

Dear Dr. Harper:

I do not think Dr. Judson quite gets to the bottom of the difficulties in his note above. I go directly through registration.
My dear Shepardson:—

You are a jolly good fellow, but I have a claim against you which you have not liquidated. In December you sent a voucher for Mr. Johnston's work in Greek for only $35.00 when it should have been $70.00, $50.00 for one minor and, by special agreement, $20.00 for a second. I wrote you a pathetic letter concerning it in January, and you promised, didn't you not? to send another voucher in for the February pay roll, but Mr. Johnston has never received his money. Wont you tell me that the whole will be attended to in this next pay roll?

Cordially yours,

W. D. Moore
Dean

February sixteenth

Nineteen hundred and one
CHICAGO

My dear Professor:

Yen the a happy New Year, and

I have a great pleasure in writing you this note in connection with the
In December you sent a note to me requesting work
in Greece for only 250.00, with an additional pay of 200.00.

In 250.00, the extra money, for secretarial assistance.

I have a request. I hope you a continue your cooperative work.

It is to remember that your permission and aid are most urgent.

Another matter is that the Department has no funds to pay

for your services. You have received the money. Kindly return

me that the work will be continued to the next best

Let me enclose you a

sincerely yours,

[Signature]
### Pay Roll for March, 1901

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**Special**

- Young: $69.44 per month
- Howarth: $50.00 per month
- Tanner: $66.66 per month
- Radford: $66.66 per month

According to agreement with Mr. Orr he is to receive three fourths of the entire fees paid for his work above $300.00. The total is $320.00. This entitles him to $15.00 extra.
Memorandum of agreement between the University of Chicago and Edwin E. Sparks for year beginning July 1, 1905.

Summer quarter—according to the usual arrangement in the University.

Autumn quarter—Sparks to perform duties of dean of University College, to teach one minor course in it, to give eight University Extension lectures in the vicinity of Chicago, and to teach a seminar in the class-room if required.

Winter quarter—Sparks to perform duties of dean of University College, to teach one minor course in it, and to teach one course in the class-room.

Spring quarter—Sparks to teach two courses in the class-room.

In return for such service, Sparks to receive $3500 with usual arrangement for vacation and fees for all Extension courses above eight.
Mention of enrollment between the University of Chicago and

Summer quarter - beginning July 1, 1908.

University.

Autumn quarter - Enroll to pursue a five-year course at the University College, to expect one minor course in it, to enroll five Extension courses in the Department of Chicago, and to reach a seminar in the classroom on the second floor.

Winter quarter - Enroll to pursue a five-year course at the University College, to expect one minor course in it, and to enroll one course in the Winter Room.

Spring quarter - Enroll to enroll two courses in the classroom.

To return for more service, Enroll to enroll \( \geq 500 \) more.

Undergraduate for vacation and less for all extension courses.

May 26, 1908.
UNIQUE and valuable as is the work of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, too many of the citizens of Chicago have not heard its name, and of those who know of it few appreciate the broad scope and real practicality of its work. Its function is to train persons to meet the increasing demand for expert service in inaugurating and carrying on organized charities, community centers, public playgrounds, public health nursing, housing reform, and generally to further sane community effort for social betterment. The demands made upon the School for trained workers, not only from this State, but from nearly every State in the Union, and from Departments of the Federal Government, are far beyond its present facilities. How the work of the School may be strengthened and broadened to meet this urgent need will be considered at a conference at the Fortnightly Rooms, Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Boulevard, next Friday evening (February 13) at eight o'clock.

Representatives of the Association of Commerce, United Charities, Visiting Nurse Association, Playground Centers, Jewish Charities, Juvenile Court, and other groups will discuss the value of the School from the viewpoint of these organizations. Notable among the speakers will be Miss Julia C. Lathrop of the Federal Children's Bureau of Washington, D. C.

We cordially invite you to attend the conference, being sure that you will feel amply repaid for the evening.

Sincerely yours,

MARY ALDIS,
ANITA McCORMICK BLAINE,
VICTOR ELTING,
VICTOR F. LAWSON,
JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Chicago,
February 6, 1920.
My dear President Jenson,

Long ago you gave me a chance to discuss with you the future of training for social work in Chicago. Perhaps some day I may have another chance.

In the meantime, I like to think that you know something of the relations. This invitation tells of a present effort.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. [Signature]
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Memorandum to Mr. Compton from Mr. Fillery

December 21, 1925

Because of the additional load of work necessary in the University College Office, I recommend that Miss Costa's salary be increased to $2500 for 1924-25 and that payments be made on that basis beginning with January.

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: $2500+]
March 5, 1924

Dean James H. Tufts,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Dean Tufts:

It now appears that University College will have a surplus of $10,000.00 for the year 1923-24. In view of this prospective surplus I recommend that the basis of payment for instructors on regular appointment in the University be changed as indicated in the attached statement, and that this provision be made retro-active for the autumn and winter quarters of this year.

The supplementary payment for all instructors affected is attached. The total additional payment for the autumn and winter quarters amounts to $737.81. The total increase for the year will be slightly in excess of $1,000.00.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dean
Eugene Steenbock

John C. Erb, Jr.

Dear President Steenbock:

I am writing in regard to the Financial Aid GF 

It would be helpful if you could provide more information on the nature of the financial aid program and its impact on the College.

Thank you for your time.

John C. Erb, Jr.

The administration has not yet determined the total amount of financial aid to be awarded to the students. However, we estimate that the funds will be sufficient to cover the needs of the students.

Yours sincerely,

John C. Erb, Jr.
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
University College

SALARY BASIS FOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS

Members of the University of Chicago giving instruction in University College shall be paid in accordance with the following conditions:

1. For instruction by those of full professorial rank payment shall be at the rate of $450.00 per major.

2. For those with rank of associate professor payment shall be at the rate of $400.00 per major.

3. For instruction by assistant professors and other members of the University staff not included in "1" and "2", payment shall be made on the basis of two-thirds the rate for regular instruction on the Quadrangles up to a maximum of $350.00 per major.

4. If it seems advisable, courses may be withdrawn by the Dean at the opening of the Quarter. Light registration would be construed as affording justification for such action, provided it is understood that when certain courses may be regarded as highly important in order to give an adequate program, the courses may be continued despite a relatively small registration.

5. While no minimum is set for registration in a course which is to be continued, it is assumed that the compensation for instruction in the case of courses continued with light registration will be at an equitable and satisfactory rate arrived at in conference between the instructor and the Dean of University College.

6. Compensation for instruction offered outside of Chicago will be on the basis of special arrangement to be approved by the President of the University.

PERSONS NOT REGULARLY APPOINTED upon the faculties of the University of Chicago may be appointed to give instruction in University College only upon: (1) recommendation of the head of the department concerned; (2) authorization by the President of the University. Such instructors will receive compensation at the rate of twelve dollars per student for a major course. However the minimum compensation for a class of fifteen or more shall not be less than $200.00 per major and a maximum compensation shall not in any case exceed $300.00 per major, but variation from this rule may be made on authorization by the President.

October 1, 1923.
PROPOSED REVISION OF SALARY BASIS

FOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS.

Article 3. Add:

Except that no instructor on regular University College appointment shall receive less than the payment provided on the per student basis of $12 for a major registration and $6 for a minor registration for instructors not regularly appointed in the University.
PROPOSED REVOLUTION OF SATELLITE RADAR
FOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE INSTRUMENTATION

Article 6. Why

Except in the case of instructors or register University
College appointment until ten to five the Department
proceeding on the basis of an at least a half hour-
section may be for a minor investigation for investigation not
necessary.