Mr. W. Goodspeed, Registrar, University of Chicago.

January 21, 1913

Sir:--

The Committee upon the Attendance of Men at this University is desirous of obtaining information which may help it to bring about the establishment of proper medical supervision of students here, and we should be very grateful for any answers which you might be so kind as to have sent to us in reply to the following questions:

1. Do you have any system of official advisers for (a) men students? (b) women students?

2. How long has this system been established?

3. What is the academic rank of the advisers, and what is their salary?

4. What is the total cost of the medical care of students per year, and to what department of the University is this expense charged?

5. Is any money paid by the students themselves for the services of the medical advisers or for hospital privileges, and is this payment compulsory or voluntary?

6. Is there any medical examination of students, either compulsory or voluntary, and when is it held?

7. Do petitions for absence excuses on account of illness have to be approved by the medical visitor, and if so, to what extent has this requirement reduced the number of bogus excuses?

8. What is the attitude of the physicians of the city towards the adviser?

9. Do the students cooperate in this system? Have they opposed compulsory examinations?

10. What has been the effect of medical supervision upon the amount of illness among the students?

11. Does any form of cooperation exist between the medical adviser and your department of physical training?

Any additional information in regard to the organization of this work or its details we should most gladly receive. With many thanks for such answers as you may be able to give us and with apologies for causing you this trouble, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Stanley Pease

Chairman, Committee upon Attendance
May 13th, 1913.

My dear President Judson:

I submit herewith proposals for the details of supervision over our health conditions.

(1) The general supervision of our hygienic conditions to be under the control of the Hygiene Committee, Professor E. O. Jordan Chairman; Dr. Harris, Secretary.

(2) The Secretary to be in charge of all cases of contagious illness among University students and to report on such cases directly to the President. He will be responsible for proper reports to the City Health Department and will see that a competent physician is in charge of each case. A system for sending reports to him of cases of illness is now in operation and covers all University dormitories and all approved lodging houses. The Secretary will notify the Dean of the Faculties of any arrangements for quarantine, sending a list of students concerned and the special directions to be followed by them. (This is in order that there may be proper record of their absences from classes, etc.)

(3) In all cases of illness in the Women's Dormitories, Dr. Young is to be notified, is to examine the case and unless some outside physician is employed, will take charge of the case. She will report to Dr. Harris her findings and any directions she issues for the conduct of the case. She will consult with Dr. Harris about the establishment of quarantine in any such cases, in order that there may be uniformity in our general practice.

(4) In case of Dr. Harris' absence from the city, he will arrange for the taking over of his duties by some substitute officer.

(5) The Secretary may call upon Dr. Young or Dr. Reed to make a first visit of inspection to any student who is ill. Such visit will be made gratuitously. Thereafter, a charge may be made for subsequent visits.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Dean
The President's Council: 2

I request immediate action on the following:

1. The President's Council for the Promotion of Industrial Education, including the appointment of the principal and the assistant principal as recommended by the committee on industrial education.

2. The appointment of the committee on industrial education to report on the progress of the division.

3. The appointment of the committee on industrial education to prepare a report on the division.

4. The appointment of the committee on industrial education to conduct a survey of the division.

5. The appointment of the committee on industrial education to make a study of the division.

In the absence of the division leader, the principal is authorized to act on behalf of the division.

[Signature]

Date: [Date]
Chicago, July 10, 1913

Dear President Judson:—

We have all been glad to learn from Mrs. Judson's steamer letters, which reached us to-day, the happiness you have had in the passage on the "Imperator".

Events at the University have been moving forward quietly except for one or two passing disturbances. We are having, for instance, our annual summer quarter smallpox situation. M. C. Gifford, an Elizabethtown, Kentucky, student, fell ill and was treated by Dr. Rittenhouse, who failed to diagnose the case properly. For about a week Mr. Gifford was on the campus, eating at Hutchinson, attending four large classes, and living in the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity house at 5824 Woodlawn avenue. Not satisfied with Dr. Rittenhouse's diagnosis, and urged on by the men in the house, he went to the
County Hospital, whence he was sent by city authorities to the isolation hospital. That night, the Fourth of July, the city Department fumigated the upper floor of the fraternity house and vaccinated all men resident therein. On the morning of the fifth Dr. Rawlings of the Health Department communicated the situation to me. That was the first word the University had of the matter. I of course informed Dr. Harris, who promptly and very efficiently undertook the work attaching to his office. Very few people were on the campus July 5th. I managed to reach, however, Mr. Heinzelman and Mr. Judd, who had received papers from Mr. Gifford. All papers in their classes were then destroyed. At noon two health department officers and Dr. Harris inspected scars and vaccinated many people at Hutchinson Hall. Notice of all the facts was posted at the door of Hutchinson. The "Record-Herald" was the only paper to handle the story Sunday morning, and it did so with sanity, emphasizing the precautions being taken at the University on account of the single case of smallpox. Monday morning, July 7th, Mr. Angell returned to the city, and in his office a conference was held at nine
County Hospital, an idea or ease each of the patients.

That night, the patients on the floor of the isolation hospital, with the other patients isolated at the upper floor or the isolation hospital, may accommodate all new patients.

The patients were on the maternity of the attic of the hospital, or the maternity department communicated the attention to me that any of the letters with the University had to the matter.

I of course informed Dr. Hettie who phoned

my next appointment in the work of the office. Very few people were on the campus July 15. I missed to teach, however, Mr. Kleinman and Mr. All. July, and any receiving reports from Mr. Elliott. All the nurses in the office were given.g

who notified the maternity floor and the maternity department.

Before any appointment many people at the hospital hall.

The' Pedagogical' were the only people to the

information. The' Pedagogical' were the only people to

pena the sick patients, and I'm glad to report

very few, sympathizing the patients taken of the

university in the case of the Institute case of mistaken

hospital, sometimes, with the patients on the attic of the

city, and in the office a conversation was held on the
o'clock. There were present Dean Angell, Dr. Harris, Dr. Dodson, Dr. Young, and Dr. Bartlett, of the Anatomy Department. It was agreed to vaccinate all members of the classes in which Mr. Gifford was registered. Notices to the instructors and students were promptly sent, and ample provision made for the vaccination of the whole student body. I am very glad to report that the handling of the situation has been very prompt and efficient. The students themselves, usually very difficult to manage in such circumstances, have, largely I suppose on account of the cool weather, been jocose rather than irritated. Of course we cannot tell what may develop two weeks hence. I trust, however, that the University body will be amply protected. The health officers, especially Dr. Harnison, spoke to me about the admirable spirit of cooperation and the ideal conditions they had for their work of inspection and vaccination. On them of course Dean Angell has put all responsibility for inspection.

Dr. Edith Twiss, of the Botany Department, fell on the stairway of the Botany building and seriously
injured her head and elbow. She was cared for by Dr. H. G. Wells and removed to the hospital in Green Hall, where her own physician thereafter attended her. She seems to be progressing satisfactorily, although the injury to her elbow is likely to result in permanent awkwardness.

The smallpox situation has not affected attendance at lectures or at Sunday services or at Hutchinson. Mr. Barrell was particularly nervous about the relationship of his business to the disease. Yesterday, however, he passed all records for luncheon. From 11:30 to 1:30 713 people were served. The waiters and other members of his staff raised the number to about 800.

I gather that service has been even more rapid than usual on account of certain changes made in the admission of people to the room. Persons are now kept waiting at the main door instead of at the tables. When a person is admitted now he is at once placed at a table where he finds everything ready for him instead of a heap of dirty dishes. The patrons of the Commons wait much more patiently outside of the door than they do at the table.
The students at the Institute are not allowed to read back
any letters of the name of the Institute.

By the kindness of the President and Secretary, the
students are permitted to read back the President's
letters and those of the Secretary.

At the opening of the Institute the number of students
was 200. Now there are 1,200 students.

I expect that science has been anew more widely
understood.

People go to the room. People like the room.

When a person is standing at the center of the floor and
washes his hands orally, he is not once placed at the center of a
room of which the commoner

more beneficial are the good that they go to the
floor.
You will notice the attendance report which has been enclosed. I have been interested in reports concerning the character of the students this summer. It has seemed to me that in my class of 24 in English 4 and in my class of 101 in English 41 I had more mediocre and poor students than usual. Mr. A. W. Small reports the same experience. There seems to be no explanation other than the occasional variation in quality from year to year and quarter to quarter.

Chester Bell has seen Mr. Morris concerning the position for which you recommended him. Mr. Morris has not finally engaged Bell as yet. He is likely to do so.

Dr. Westbrook, the President of the new institution in British Columbia, spent half a day with me recently. He had with him his architect. Together we went through all of our buildings pretty thoroughly. Both seemed to be heartily appreciative; both expect to return for further study of the University of Chicago experience. Dr. Müller of Brazil was cared for by the Illinois
Manufacturers' Association. He did not visit the University on his trip west or on his return.

Please give to Mrs. Judson the best wishes of Mrs. Robertson and myself, and indeed of many members of the University whom I meet on the campus and whose names I should have remembered to forward.

Sincerely yours,

D.A.R. - L.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
% The Union of London & Smith's Bank, Limited,
  2 Princess' St., Mansion House,

My dear President Judson:

I was informed yesterday that a Divinity student, E. E. Shallow, a subject of Germany, not of age, and previously a student in the Meddville Theological Seminary had had a severe attack which Dr. Hutchinson, who was called to the case, reported as probably a mild onset of hystero-epilepsy. The young man is today in much better condition and the doctor thinks he will probably be entirely able to go about his business tomorrow. Meantime the condition is such, and his excitement about the war conditions abroad so serious, that in order to avoid any possibility of danger either to him or to us I have instructed acting Dean Goodspeed to cancel his registration for the second half of the summer.

I am sending you under another cover carbon of a letter which I have addressed to the German Consul after a consultation with Professor Christy of the Meddville Seminary who is in residence here this summer and who knows the young man. He thinks he ought to be sent back at the earliest possible time to his own country.

Yours very truly,

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

It has been reported to me by a number of persons who would like to send their children to the University of Chicago that vaccination is one of the requirements before admission to the University.

As there is no law in Illinois making vaccination compulsory and they have never had their children vaccinated, they are naturally averse to submitting to such a requirement in order to give their children an education. Some have had their children vaccinated repeatedly upon demand without success. They felt that the compulsory feature of such a requirement is outrageous and ought not to be enforced upon any free born American in view of the fact that thousands of persons who have been vaccinated have had the smallpox. They are perfectly willing to accord to any individual the right to be vaccinated, if he should wish to do so, but do not think that the requirement should be made compulsory, as they not only do not believe in it, but have abundant evidence that vaccination is not an absolute protection against smallpox by any means.

If you will kindly respond to my inquiry as to whether or not all persons attending the University of Chicago, regardless of age, have to submit to vaccination before being accepted, I will be in a position to answer questions that are propounded to me concerning your requirements.

Yours truly,

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR MEDICAL FREEDOM

Joseph C. Mason
Secretary.
September 1, 1916

Chicago

Dr. Will Brinton
Professor and Dean
University of Chicago

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to hear from you, and to know that you have been appointed to the University of Chicago.

I am writing to express my congratulations on your appointment. It is a great honor to be associated with such a distinguished institution.

I understand that you will be joining the University of Chicago in a position of great responsibility. I wish you every success in your future endeavors.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

[Address]
Chicago, September 2, 1915

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 1st inst. is received.

I beg to say that the University expects students who enter to be vaccinated or to show proper evidence of vaccination. The University Health Officer is the judge as to the necessity in individual cases.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Mr. Joseph C. Mason,
The National League for Medical Freedom,
332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
October 12, 1936

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 1st instant is received.

I beg to say that the University expects students who
expect to be accepted to show proper evidence of
acceptance. The University expects to see the letters
of acceptance in institutional cases.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

Mr. Joseph O. Keenan
The Hessey Institute for Medical Education
San Francisco Ave., Chicago

No Compulsory Medical Inspection in Public Schools of Illinois

Many questions have been submitted to the League from time to time as to whether or not compulsory medical examination of school children in Illinois is authorized by law.

Section 20 of Article II of the Constitution of this state is as follows:

"A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

In answering these questions, it becomes necessary to have reference to the fundamental principles of civil government and in so doing, we again turn to the Constitution of the state, and find:

Section 2, Article II:—

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Section 1, Article IV:—

"The legislative power shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people."

Section 22 of said Constitution:—

"The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say . . . . providing for the management of common schools, . . . . (and) in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted."

No Authority for Compulsory Inspection

Upon inquiry we find that the legislature has at no time passed any law making the examination of school children by medical inspectors compulsory, nor has it authorized the municipalities, school boards, or health boards, or any other authority, to examine school children to discover diseases, malformations or defective organs. However, in some of the cities the health boards and the school boards have endeavored to adopt rules and regulations looking to that end and attempting to authorize that procedure.

The fourth clause of Section 127 of Chapter 122 of the Revised Statutes of the state of Illinois, based upon that part of the Constitution providing for the establishment and maintenance of free public schools in this state, provides that the board of education shall have the power "to establish schools of different grades, to adopt regulations for the
admission of pupils into the same, and to assign pupils to the several schools,' and the first clause of Section 134 thereof makes it the duty of such board "to superintend and control the schools in such cities."

Ruling of Supreme Court in Two Cases.

In the recent case of The People ex rel. Louise Jenkins vs. The Board of Education, 234 Ill., 422, the court, in discussing the question of the right of a city to prescribe vaccination as a condition precedent to the child's attending school, which is a question akin to the right to compel medical inspection of school children, says:

"Not only have the legislature never prescribed vaccination as a condition to the enjoyment of the legal right to attend public schools, but they have never conferred upon cities the power to do so."

In the case of Potts vs. Breen, 167 Ill., 47, the same court held that the board of health and the school authorities were likewise without such power.

Hence it follows that any ordinance, rule or regulation of any city, school board, or board of health, making it compulsory for any child to be examined medically or physically before, or because, it is permitted to attend the free schools established by the Constitution, is infringing the right of such child, if otherwise qualified, to attend such schools, and is, therefore, unconstitutional, unreasonable and void.

Court Would Uphold Refusal To Be Examined.

Should the right to so examine be questioned, and any such child refuse to be examined and still insist upon attending school, such action of the child would, in our opinion, be upheld by the courts.

So we say that in the state of Illinois no school board or other school authority, no city and no health board or health commissioner, has the power to compel the medical physical examination of any child in attendance upon the public schools in Illinois, except that the board of health under the existing laws probably would have the right to exclude any child known to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease from attending school.

The above is from an opinion given to the League by Attorney Fred A. Bangs after a careful investigation of the subject.

The National League for Medical Freedom
ROOM 1239
332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago
October 19, 1915.

My dear President Judson:

You may perhaps recall that last summer the supervision of medical affairs in the University was confided to Dr. Ernest E. Irons, one of our Alumni, on the basis of a somewhat meagre financial compensation. Dr. Irons gave us very good service and has made some admirable suggestions about our future arrangements. He has declined to allow us to make him any compensation. I have written him a couple of appreciative letters, and I think he has been very glad to render us this service.

I call the matter to your attention simply that you may know of the circumstances.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.
Chicago, October 20, 1915

Dear Dr. Irons:-

May I express the sincere appreciation of the administration of the University as to your excellent service last summer in supervising the matter of public health? I need not say to you that we regard the subject as one of very great importance in every way, and are glad to have the loyal and generous help of our alumni.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Ernest F. Irons,
1633 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.
October 20, 1928

Dear Dr. Jones:

May I express the sincere appreciation

of the administration of the University as to your

excellent service last summer? In the light of the matter

of public health I have not seen to how great an extent

the epidemic as one of very great importance in every way;

and the idea to have the faculty and graduate staff at one

in mind.

With sincere regret, I am

Very truly yours,

R.B.L. - M.

Dr. Jones?

Very truly yours,

R.B.L.
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY HEALTH OFFICER IN REGARD TO
AN INFIRMARY

In accordance with the request of the President the health officer submits the following recommendations for an infirmary to be used particularly for cases of illness among the student body which may be communicable.

1. Building.
One of the University flat buildings to be devoted to this purpose since there are decided advantages in the way of separate quarters for men and women and toilet facilities in this type of building. The building at 5822 Drexel Ave. seems especially suitable inasmuch as it has unoccupied space on both sides, is conveniently located and has sufficient rooms for the purpose. This building now rents for $95.00 per month and the lease may be terminated with sixty day's notice.
Probably the only change of importance required in the building would be the addition of a toilet room containing lavatory and closet on each of the floors, first and second. These would render it possible properly to isolate several cases in either sex even though the different diseases might be suspected.

2. Nurse.
It is of vital importance that the nurse in charge during the first year should be competent and adapted in every way to this particular work. Probably a married woman whose other qualifications were satisfactory would be more attracted by the position. It is therefore suggested that such a woman might be secured receiving the use of one of the apartments rent free and $2.00 per case day with a guarantee of $500.00 for the year. In other words she would receive $500.00 and if she had patients for more than 250 case days in a year she would be paid for the excess at the above rate. It is further suggested that she might receive the women patients in the apartment which she was occupying and the men in the other.

3. Medical Supervision.
Patients might have their own physicians and would be required to do so if any extended treatment was needed. The University's woman physician and the health officer would act for the University in connection with the cases which would be admitted upon their recommendation and the further disposition of which would be in their hands with respect to remaining in the infirmary, returning to their rooms or going to a hospital. As soon as a case was diagnosed as being communicable it would be removed, if possible, to the proper hospital. It should be noted that this arrangement would entail considerable additional time on the part of the University medical officers.
3. Expense.
   (a) Initial.
      Furniture of all kinds - - - - - - - - - - $800.00
      New Toilet rooms - - - - - - - - - - - $424.00
      The expense for furniture might be reduced by the use of certain articles already in the possession of the University.
   (b) Annual.
      Loss in rent - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $1140.00
      Nurse's salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 500.00
      Wages of woman to help in cleaning etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 250.00
      $1990.00
   (c) Expense per case day in addition.
      Meals - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1.00
      Laundry - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20
      $1.20

If there were 200 case days of use of the infirmary in a year the items listed under "C" would amount to $240.00.

On this basis the total annual expense would be $2150.00.

(Note) The term "case day" is used as a unit covering one day for one person. If three persons remained three days each their aggregate would be nine case days.

5. Methods of financing.
   (a) The University might finance the infirmary out of its present funds.
   
   (b) A charge of $1.00 a quarter might be made to each man or woman student occupying a dormitory room which would entitle him to the use of the infirmary, board and nursing for such time as might be necessary. There are 750 such rooms and they are always full. The income from this source would be $3000.00 a year.

   The charge of $1.00 might be added to the rent of the room without specific explanation of the reason for it or it might be added as a "health insurance" fee since the students in the dormitories are especially liable to exposure to communicable disease and are in especial need of such an infirmary. If the latter method should be adopted it should be made clear that this fee does not entitle the student to medical treatment as is the case at some other institutions where every student pays such a fee.

Respectfully submitted,

DUDLEY B. REED
Health Officer
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:

In addition to the plan which I left
with you yesterday and which was drawn up in the spring,
I should let you know that the sense of the committee
yesterday was that each student in the university should
bear a part in the expense of a plan of this sort which
really provides a species of health insurance in that it
tends to prevent the spread of communicable disease and
to make readily available treatment for diseases which
seem trifling.

The informal opinion of the committee
was that a charge of perhaps fifty cents a quarter might
be made to each student for this purpose, letting it be
known that the charge was for prevention rather more
than for treatment.

Respectfully yours,

Dudley B. Reed

DBR-B
Dear Mr. [Name],

I am writing to express my gratitude for the opportunity to work with you and [University name] during my [Internship/Work experience]. Your guidance and support throughout my tenure have been invaluable.

In addition to the day-to-day tasks assigned to me, I feel that I have grown significantly in terms of my skills and knowledge. Working on [specific project/assignment] has allowed me to apply [relevant skill/learning] in a practical setting.

Your commitment to the [field/industry] is truly inspiring, and I have gained a deeper appreciation for the importance of [aspect/issue] in our work. I am thankful for the chance to have worked under your leadership and look forward to the future opportunities to contribute to [University name] and its initiatives.

Thank you once again for your support and mentorship.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
Chicago, March 10, 1916

Dear Miss Reynolds:

I congratulate the Hall on the lifting of the quarantine. The outbreak was distressing in its results in one case, but I am very much gratified that it did not apparently go farther. I am sorry that the members of the House were obliged to submit to imprisonment for awhile, and at the same time wish to express my appreciation of the spirit in which the whole matter was met.

With congratulations on the outcome for the House as a whole, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Miss Myra Reynolds,
Foster Hall, The University of Chicago.
Dear Miss Keenleyside:

I congratulate you on the Hall on the Interpreters of the Department. I am very much gratified in the large number in one case, but I am sorry that it is not so large in another. I am sorry that the members of the House were not able to come to the reception for the ladies, and at the same time to express my appreciation of the spirit in which the whole matter was met.

With congratulations on the outcome for the House.

Very truly yours,

H.L.L. - A.

Miss Keenleyside
Dean Hall, The University of Chicago
May 23, 1916

Dear President Indoe,

I see no alter.

native at present to puttingminating

suspicions cases of illness

among the women in the

Green Hall infirmary.

I hope that before long it

will not be considered possible.

Yours truly,

Marion Salbot
Chicago, May 27, 1916

Dear Miss Talbot:—

I have your note of the 23d inst. with regard to the Green Hall Infirmary. We have another matter in hand which I think will soon settle, and settle satisfactorily, the entire difficulty.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Dean Marion Talbot,
The University of Chicago.
Chicago, May 31, 1916

Dear Miss Trotter:

I have your note of the 22d inst.

With regard to the green hall movement, we have spoken
matter in hand which I think will soon settle and settle
satisfactorily. The entire difficulty.

Very truly yours,

H. T. - H.
Chicago, May 16, 1916

Dear Miss Talbot:—

The enclosed copy of a note to the Health Officer will explain itself.

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.

Dean Marion Talbot,
The University of Chicago.
Oppressed, May 16, 1918

Dear Miss Teipol:

The enclosued copy of a note to the Health Officer will explain itself.

Very truly yours,

E. G. T.

Dean Heaton Teipol
The University of Chicago
Dear President Prentice,

Complaints about the difficulty or even impossibility of receiving replies to inquiries addressed to the University came to me so frequently that I cannot keep thinking that there is a weak spot in the system of handling correspondence. I send the enclosed letter because the statement is so specific as to make it possible to detect the difficulty. I trust you will think it of sufficient importance to justify my referring it to you.

My face will soon turn toward Chicago after a very pleasant summer.

Ever sincerely,

Marion Talbot.
1512 East 107 Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.
September 14, 1915.

Miss Marion Talbot
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Miss Talbot:—

Perhaps you can help me to obtain some information, for which I have applied in vain to the Cashier and Information Office & do not understand such a delay over so simple, yet important, a matter.

I merely wish to know the date of the opening of the Autumn Quarter, this year, and the earliest dates for graduate registration and for securing room and board in
the vicinity of the University. I have written to the Housing Bureau, but they do not design to answer questions, either.

Now, the time is drawing near for the opening, I am sure, and I must leave early, in order to stop in Toledo on business and find a room in Chicago. Also, I must engage a hotel room in advance, as I must arrive at night. Surely you can understand that it is important for me to know those exact dates as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

(miss) Rylma C. Lyttle.
Chicago, September 22, 1915

Dear Miss Talbot:

In the absence of President Judson
I sent to the office of the Cashier for correspondence
with Miss Rylma C. Lyttle, who complained to you con-
cerning the failure of that office to answer letters.
I hold in my hands letters from Miss Lyttle dated August
16, August 17, September 1, September 13 and September
14, with carbons of the answers by Mr. Moulds sent
August 19, September 15 and September 22. In addition
to the long answers written by Mr. Moulds he sent
official publications, in which was contained all the
information not explicitly covered in his letters, and
including the information sought in her letter to you.
If I may judge from the character of the correspondence
Miss Lyttle is nervous about coming to a big city. I
Dear Miss Taft:

I am in the process of preparing a report on the current state of affairs in the office of the Secretary of State. In particular, I wish to make some observations concerning the efficiency of the office in handling correspondence.

I have noted a significant decline in the number of letters reaching the Secretary of State. This decline is particularly evident in the handling of official correspondence and the processing of mail.

I recommend the establishment of a more efficient system for handling correspondence. This could include the use of more modern methods of communication and the training of staff in the proper handling of correspondence.

Please let me know if you have any comments or suggestions on this matter. I look forward to your response.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
cannot find evidence of neglect on the part of Mr. Moulds. This decision is not one which I have arrived at in an effort to defend a member of the administration, because it gives me particular pleasure to check up on another office when things go astray. I think, however, in all fairness that Miss Lyttle should have mentioned to you the replies she had had from Mr. Moulds.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President

D.A.R. - L.

Miss Marion Talbot,
Helderness, New Hampshire.
cannot find evidence of neglect on the part of Mr. Hone. This selection is not one which I have serious
considerations. It is an attempt to gather a member of the administration
from protection to give me substantial pleasure to crack
upon another office which finished its existence. I think
however, in all instances that may it entirely prove
mentioning to you the letters one and very soon Mr. Hone.
very truly yours,

Secretary to the President

D.Y.R. In
Chicago, September 22, 1915

My dear Miss Lyttle:

Dean Talbot has referred to this office your letter of complaint regarding inattention to your inquiries. I have secured from the office of the Cashier your original letters of August 10, August 17, September 1, September 13 and September 14, and carbons of Mr. Moulds' replies of August 19, September 15 and September 22. Mr. Moulds' office informs me that copies of official publications containing the full information not covered in the letters were sent to you. I am sorry if there has been any failure to deliver the letters or publications. Recitations begin Friday, October 1st. It will be possible for you to matriculate any time between now and the 1st of October. Registration in the Graduate Schools begins Tuesday, September 28th. Room and board in the vicinity of the University may be secured any time between now and the 1st. All
this information is contained in publications sent to you by Mr. Moulds' office. I trust that you may have no further difficulty in securing comfortable quarters in Chicago, and that you may be successful in your graduate work.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President

D.A.E. - L.

Miss Rylma G. Lyttle,
1512 E. 107 St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Chicago, October 1, 1915

Dear Miss Talbot:

Your favor of the 18th of September with reply from Mr. Robertson has been shown me on my return from California. I hardly see how Miss Lyttle’s complaint can be explained under the circumstances. If other complaints come to you definite in character I wish you would keep Mr. Robertson informed, so that we can follow this matter up.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Miss Marion Talbot,
The University of Chicago.
Office, October 1, 1916

Dear Miss Tiptop:

Your letter of the 18th of September

with reference to Mr. Koppert you have shown me on my return from California. I hastily see how much I pretty bad consequences can be explained under the circumstances.

If other complaints come to your attention in connection with your work, you may keep Mr. Koppert informed so that we can follow the matter up.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Miss Marion Tiptop
The University of Chicago
Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ills.

My Dear President Judson:—

Dear Mr. Judson, A letter of recent date from
Dr. John Mac Willie, Director, of the Church
General Hospital, Wuchang, China, makes the
following appeal. I quote from his letter:—

"I am a member of the "Public Health Council"
of the China Medical Association and we are
endeavoring by public lectures and demonstra-
tions, to stir up a "sanitary sense" among the
people. I am planning to have a permanent ex-
hibit of charts and models along these lines
in the waiting room of the new hospital which
we have great hopes will be started in the
course of the next two months. If you could
undertake to help or fully install such an ex-
hibit it would repay an hundredfold yearly.
The room will be 50' x 25' and there will in
the ordinary course of out-patient work be
from 20,000 to 30,000 people in the room every
year. In the event of our being able to install
a good exhibit, I purpose arranging public
lectures to these waiting patients every day,
in which case the numbers will rise at least
another 10,000, and if my longings of the past
year of a cinematograph to illustrate disease
and the benefits of more sanitary practices be
at least granted I shall arrange for public
lectures at night as well."

I should be grateful if you will
kindly place this appeal in the hands of the
Dean of your efficient Medical School. I hope
that this hospital in China may receive some
inspiration and benefit from our progressive
American Institutions.

Best wishes to you and Mrs. Judson
from Mr. Greenman and me.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Jesse More Greenman

See in Charge of Medical Literature
Chicago, June 26, 1917

Dear Mrs. Greenman:

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received. I will put it in the hands of the Dean of the Medical School, and see if anything is possible. Dr. MacWillie I met while I was in China, and saw his hospital.

With cordial regards to Mr. Greenman as well as yourself, in which Mrs. Judson would join if she knew I were writing.

I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mrs. Jesse More Greenman
5957 Gates Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri
Dear Professor Thompson,

I am writing to express my interest in the University of California, and I am enclosing my resume for your consideration.

I have recently completed my undergraduate studies at the University of California, and I am eager to pursue further education in the field of computer science.

I have always been passionate about technology and have had the opportunity to gain hands-on experience through a variety of projects and internships. My skills in programming and problem-solving are strong, and I am confident that I can make valuable contributions to your department.

Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to the opportunity to discuss my qualifications further.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]