The School of Public Health

Objects

To discover new ways of advancing public health, and to train public officials and specialists in health work.

Need for a School of Public Health

Altho prevention of disease is even more important than cure, facilities for the study and application of methods of prevention have until recently been almost entirely lacking. At present some health officers of large cities and states are untrained political appointees with no special qualifications for their work. Smaller towns and rural districts in many parts of the country are provided with little or no competent health supervision. In this respect the University owes a duty to the community. It is also a well-recognized function of the University to extend the boundaries of knowledge, and it is believed that public health offers a richly attractive field for the investigator. Many problems affecting disease prevention and the maintenance of mental and bodily efficiency in large masses of people are still unsolved and call for intensive study. (For other considerations see excerpts from articles by Mr. Vincent).

Advantages of and Prospects for a School in Chicago

The central geographical and educational position of Chicago makes this a desirable location for a School of Public Health. The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has established a School of Public Health at Johns Hopkins and has given $1,785,000 for a School of Public Health at Harvard. It is believed that Chicago is particularly favorably situated for a school of this type. The opportunity here afforded for the development of public health work in close physical contiguity with (a) The Medical School and (b) The Scientific and
The School of Public Health

Objectives

To prepare new ways of training public health students and to
Train public officials and specialists in public health.

Need for a School of Public Health

A field preparation of the mass in the development of modern public
health practice requires new methods of education. It is based on some premises
of reform, the notion that public and private agencies are subordinated to
agencies of public health and health service.

Involvement of agencies in many parts of the community and training of people
involved in many fields of the University. In this respect the University
及以上 is a model for the community. It is also a way of reducing the
dependence on public health professionals. It is also a way of reducing the
dependence on public health professionals.

Agreement of the President on a School in Chicago

The President of the University and the Board of Trustees of the School
make a graduate program for a School of Public Health.

International Health of the Research Center for Social and
Educational Development, it has been shown that the School of Public Health in
Chicago is an opportunity for the development of public health work to close
opportunities.
Educational departments of the University is practically unique. The Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology has for years past emphasized the public health aspects of its courses, and a number of number of its graduates, including the heads of the Department of Public Health at Ohio State University and at the University of Texas, have gone into this field. A modest nucleus for a School of Public Health already exists.

Requirements for a School of Public Health

The nature of the work to be carried on in a school of public health has been discussed fully in connection with the establishment of the Johns Hopkins and Harvard Schools and there is general agreement that the following lines of work should be adequately staffed and equipped:

1. Bacteriology and Immunology
2. Parasitology (including Protozoology, Helminthology and Entomology)
3. Epidemiology
4. Vital Statistics
5. Physiological Hygiene
6. Sanitary Engineering
7. Public Health Administration

Courses of Instruction

1. Bacteriology and Immunology.
The purpose of this work was to prepare an proposal for a school of public health at the University of Texas. The proposal was prepared for the Department of Public Health of the University of Texas and the State University of Texas. The proposal included the following:

1. Program and Information
2. Fiscal Program
3. Administrative and Financial Information
4. Public Relations
5. Education
6. Research
7. Service
8. Extension
9. Administration
10. Public Health Administration

My thanks to Dr. C. F. C. for his assistance in preparing this proposal.
Additional facilities for work in immunity are afforded in
the department of Pathology (Prof. Wells) and the department
of Anatomy (Prof. Kyes).

2. Parasitology.
   A. Protozoology - Assoc. Prof. Taliaferro.
   B. Helminthology -
   C. Entomology -

3. Epidemiology.
   Prof. Jordan and Assoc. Prof.
   Cooperation of Chicago Health Department assured.

   To be developed

5. Physiological Hygiene.
   To be developed

   A. General Sanitary Engineering -

7. Public Health Administration.
   To be developed.

Facilities Now Available

1. Well developed courses in Bacteriology (1A); a good foundation in
   Immunology (1B).
2. A beginning in Protozoology (2A).
3. A beginning in Epidemiology (3).
4. Well developed course in sanitary chemical and bacterial water
   analysis (6B).
5. Excellent facilities for the clinical study of communicable diseases
   (John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases and Durand Hospital).
6. Somewhat unusual opportunities for social work in The Graduate School of Social Service Administration.
7. An endowed journal for the publication of results of original research (Journal of Infectious Diseases).
8. Cordial cooperation of City Health Department.
9. Opportunities for special lines of work under Dr. Carlson (physiology of nutrition), Dr. Hektoen, (infectious diseases), Dr. Long (tuberculosis), Dr. Wells, (immunity), Professor Freund (administrative law).

Buildings

Suitable space for housing all the necessary lines of work is now available or in sight. The present Physiology Building will become available for this work on the completion of the new laboratories for Physiology, Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology; plans for these new laboratories are now being drawn and it is expected that ground will be broken in the fall of 1924 and that the buildings will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1925. The south half of Ricketts Laboratory ("Ricketts North"), now occupied by the Department of Pathology, will become available on the completion of the new Pathological Laboratory which is included in the projected Hospital Group. It is expected that the Hospital building will be ready in the fall of 1926.

Eventually the present University Press Building can be set free for the Public Health School. This building is much better adopted for certain lines of public health work than it is for the purely laboratory sciences and would need relatively little remodeling. When new laboratories are needed to replace the present temporary structures (Ricketts North and Ricketts South), suitable sites will be available north and west of the Press Building. This arrangement will give a very fortunate locus for the Public Health School in close
SOMETHING IMPORTANT FOR SOCIETY WORK IN THE GRADUATE

- School of Social Service Administration
- "An everyday treat" for the application of theories of sociology
- Research (Faculty of Administration, Roosevelt College)
- "Co-pilot" cooperation of city health department
- Opportunities for special lines of work outside of general psychology
- Long (incentive) learning (incentive philosophy) /Hone.
- (Incentive) learning (time warranty, progressive philosophy (ministers, etc.)

Five Iowa.

Opportunities

Eldership space for planning of all necessary lines of work
- The present philosophy building will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1930.
- The same part of the project "Hiroshima Home" will be occupied by the Department of Industrial Administration in 1930.
- "Hiroshima Home" will be occupied by the Department of the New Department of 1930.
- The new laboratory will be occupied by the Department of 1930.
- The new laboratory will be occupied by the Department of 1930.
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- The new laboratory will be occupied by the Department of 1930.
- The new laboratory will be occupied by the Department of 1930.
proximity to the Hospital and yet independent.

Additional Facilities Needed for Establishment of School of Public Health

1. Improved animal housing and some additional technical assistance in Bacteriology and Immunology.

2. Additional personnel in Parasitology (Helminthology and Entomology); funds for supplies and expenses.

3. Additional personnel in Epidemiology; improved teaching facilities.


5. Physiological Hygiene entire.

6. An authoritative head of the department of Sanitary Engineering and moderate funds for running expenses.

7. Public Health Administration entire.

Since the plan of development here proposed contemplates naming the new departments largely with young men, some allowance should be made for promotion and salary increases, and for the expansion in the field of public health which will inevitably take place. To meet this need a fund of $3,000,000 should be in sight. (See Estimated Annual Budget). I would respectfully suggest that aid be requested from the International Health Board in developing a School of Public Health at the University of Chicago. A satisfactory arrangement would be six annual payments of $500,000 each, beginning Jan. 1, 1925. The advantages of developing the School of Public Health in connection with the Medical School are many and obvious. The prompt utilization of vacated buildings and the proper coordination of related lines of work may be specially mentioned.
Additional training needs in Department of Social of Public Health

In improvement must provide any comic additional instruction necessary in

Basic education and instruction.

In Additional personnel in Department of Health Information and Education

6. Additional personnel in Epidemiology: Improve case finding and diagnostic

service.

6. Additional personnel in Administrative: Improve case finding and

diagnostic service.

6. Additional personnel in Administrative: Improve case finding and

diagnostic service.

6. Additional personnel in Administrative: Improve case finding and

diagnostic service.

A. Additional personnel in

6. Additional personnel in

Since the plan of development that was prepared contains

mentioning the new Department of Health, with some additional

advisory groups to produce policy and training programs, and for the expansion

of the Medical School of Public Health with additional facilities, and in order to meet

the high cost of supporting the Medical School, the University's Board of

Trustees has estimated a budget for the Nutrition and Preventive Medicine

Department at the University of Cincinnati. A substantial amount of money is

expected to come from the State and Federal governments. In addition, the

Medical School is planning to develop a research program in Public Health

and to increase its facilities by the purchase of additional equipment and buildings.

work may be especially mentioned.
### Budget

#### Estimated Annual Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Present expenditures for Public Health Courses</th>
<th>Additional Funds Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bacteriology and Immunology</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Parasitology</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Epidemiology</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vital Statistics</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Physiological Hygiene</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sanitary Engineering</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Public Health Administration</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

Fellowships and Scholarships  
1,000  
7,000

Administrative and clerical expenses  
10,000

Building maintenance and expense  
15,000

**Total annual operating cost**  
$47,500  
$107,000

 Capitalized at 5 per cent  
950,000  
2,140,000
Budget 2

Buildings and Equipment to be Utilized by School of Public Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ricketts North</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricketts South</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Physiology Building</td>
<td>80,000 ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$200,000

Estimated cost of remodeling Physiol. Bldg. $20,000 ?

Total capital now available for Public Health School, $1,150,000

Capital Needed for Organization, $2,140,000

Add for salary increases and expansion $860,000

Entire Capital Involved $4,150,000
Proposed development for utilization of parks of public health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital North</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital South</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Facilities</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated cost of renovation facilities: $300,000.

Total cost for satisfying the park's health needs: $1,100,000.

Capital needs for organization: $5,000,000.

AGA for every income and expenditure:

- $100,000
- $1,700,000

Initial capital investment:
The underlying idea of successful technical training is that it should be in the hands of men thoroughly familiar with the profession involved and completely imbued with its point of view and spirit. This means that no successful course for specialized training can be made by the mere grouping of existing courses and the printing of these in a single catalogue. Business training in American universities affords an illustration in point. Colleges of commerce were created over night. Courses in economics, business law, modern languages, commercial geography, banking, insurance, etc., were grouped into a new curriculum and offered to an admiring public. The failure of these early attempts was inevitable. The courses were taught not by men who were familiar with the actual problems of business, but by instructors whose training and interests were of a wholly different tradition. The recent progress in schools of business administration has been due to the introduction of new types of teachers who, by practical contact with business organizations, have trained themselves for efficient service. The best schools are being brought into close and sympathetic connection with the business world.

This principle applies to public health training in a most obvious way. Laboratory courses, public hygiene courses, and instruction in law, economics and sociology will be of little value unless they are all dominated by public health problems. It is for this reason that the new school at Johns Hopkins University will be in a position to create from the outset the right atmosphere, by securing men who represent public health training, spirit and ideals, and who will inspire in their academic colleagues that intelligent cooperation so essential to a unified and successful course of technical training. In order to insure this unified,
purposeful kind of organization the agency for the teaching of public health must have reasonable autonomy. It will not do to make the new curriculum a mere by-product of medical education or subject to its sole control. There should be a special administrative board and a director imbued with the ideals of preventive medicine. Only under such conditions can a public health teaching organization gain the requisite authority, coordinated efficiency and professional spirit.

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...... It seems clear that not every university which has a medical school can provide a full course of public health training. It is desirable, therefore, that a few centers be recognized, and that for the higher types of training these centers be given the ample funds which are necessary for the right sort of education. This does not mean that in many places courses for public health nurses and inspectors may not be profitably introduced, or that in still others laboratory men may not be trained at least up to a certain point. Standards and ideals, however, should be set by a few institutions which have the resources which will enable them to establish genuine schools well equipped, properly manned, dominated by authoritative leaders, inspired by the public health point of view, and working in close fruitful relations with the public health agencies of the community, the state and the nation.
partnering kind of apprenticeship the sensor for the perception of guidance and
peers' must have somewhere to work. It will not be to make the new
capitalize a way of preventing or early identification or evidence of the role
concentric. The spatial plane of a spatial parameters of a point and a spherical
implying with the theory of penultimate 
References. Only where such connectivity
show any a ripple effect sensing apprenticeship given the characteristic
superiority, connectivity of an informed and yes the event's event.

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It seems clear that not many interesting w h i p p a 4 e 4
should not provide a full course of ripple effect planning. It is ge-
node to planning a full course of ripple effects planning, may start for the
attitudinal effect, that is, how we can make it to living on the map of
place of training these concepts to energize the simple frame map
up or necessary for the right sort of apprenticeship. This game is not mean that
in many places courses for ripple effects same and important may not
be participatory introduction, as part in staff for staff development mek
not be planned at least in a careful place. Speaking, and I hope
powerful, should be set in a few introduction which have to reception
which will enable them to operate because separate will duplicate
productiveness, connectivity of an intermediate sense, implying the pro-
ripple effects point of view, and working in one ripple effect selection
with the ripple effects sense of the community, the series and the

vention
Excerpts From Address by Mr. Vincent on "The University and Public Health".

...... The apprenticeship system of the past, the trusting to good fortune in finding medical men who have the imagination and energy to make themselves into public health officials will no longer serve our needs. Specialized agencies of training must be provided. [John Hopkins]

...... It is in keeping with the spirit of this university that a serious attempt should be made here to establish on an adequate basis the training of public health officers, laboratory men, specialists in epidemiology, field workers of all kinds, public health nurses and others. The School of Hygiene and Public Health which opened its doors last October is a typical university-institution. While it is closely related to other divisions of the university, notably the medical school, the hospital, the engineering department, the courses in law and the social sciences, the new school is in no sense subordinate to any or all of these; it has its own individuality, its own faculty and student body, its own quarters and equipment, its own *esprit de corps*, its own professional point of view. It will have relations in the field with federal, state and local health administrations for purposes of practical training. It already counts among its leaders men of distinction in several fields of public health; it is seeking others who will round out the staff and man every phase of work which bears fundamentally on the problems of preventive medicine, both in the laboratory and in the field.
A new profession, that of public health worker or sanitarian, has recently come into existence. The prevention of disease is to be looked upon as a new professional problem, perhaps not yet superseding in importance curative medicine, but with unlimited possibilities. Opportunities for work in public health have increased greatly in recent years. The demand for men and women well trained in public health laboratory methods, in industrial hygiene, in public health administration and vital statistics, in epidemiology and in educational hygiene is now beyond the supply. Public organizations like the U.S. Public Health Service and the various state and municipal boards of health are at present unable to obtain a sufficient number of well qualified workers, and the same is true of private agencies such as the International Health Board. Schools of Public Health to meet the need are now in existence in Johns Hopkins and Harvard universities, and steps are being taken to develop special lines of public health work in Columbia and New York Universities.

A very modest beginning has been made at the University of Chicago. The Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology has for some years given special attention to the training of public health laboratory workers, and its graduates are to be found in city, state and national laboratories. Altho the University has no direct relation to the governmental machinery of the country, the Department and its members are frequently asked for advice and assistance in the investigation of epidemics and disease so that some opportunity has been afforded for epidemiological study. Recently, owing to the funds given by outside organizations for the investigation of influ-
A new perspective, that of public health, is now needed. The prevention of disease is no longer seen as a new perspective. Prevention is the key to public health. Opportunities for work in public health have increased dramatically in recent years. The demand for new and innovative models of public health practice is on the rise. The public health workforce is now accepting the need for operational, participatory, and evidence-based approaches. The emphasis is now on developing and implementing models of public health practice that are effective and efficient. The public health workforce is now recognizing the need to incorporate a multidisciplinary approach to health care. People from a wide variety of health care backgrounds are now working together to address public health issues. The emphasis is now on developing and implementing models of public health practice that are effective and efficient. The public health workforce is now recognizing the need to incorporate a multidisciplinary approach to health care. People from a wide variety of health care backgrounds are now working together to address public health issues.

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Page 1 of 4
enza and food poisoning problems, these opportunities have been considerably extended. Perhaps the most important contribution to public health made by the department is the training of men and women in the investigation of public health problems. The majority of the doctors of philosophy of the department have gone into this field and proved themselves capable of doing good research work as well as good teaching. This phase of our work has overtaxed our space and equipment in the last three years, and great relief is anticipated when the additional building which the trustees have generously provided becomes available. For the current quarter (Autumn, 1922) we have 21 students continuing or beginning research work in the department. New graduate students have come to us this fall from the University of California, University of Illinois, Michigan Agricultural College, Ohio State University (the Professor of Bacteriology), the Rockefeller Institute and other places. When suitable quarters and facilities for these competent and mature students become available we shall be able to conduct our work more safely and efficiently.

The strategic position of Chicago and the beginnings already made in the University as well as the factor of timeliness point to the desirability of considering further development of this branch of our advanced work. A School of Public Health should stand in the closest relation to a School of Medicine, but there are undoubted advantages in having suitable foundations on which to build when the proper time arrives. Provision of proper facilities for training and study in public health problems is known to be engaging the attention of certain educational organizations and the
concerned especially with opportunity programs. These opportunities have proven
counterparts exchanged. Perhaps the most important contribution to
applying realistic models to the department is the training of men and
women in the instruction of pupil personnel programs. The majority
of the colleges of education at the department have gone into this
field and many experienced faculty of graduate schools are now as
well as good teaching. This brings up one more area of concern, and
that is the relation of the fear of failure. Our faculty has often felt to
success and development in the fear that failure and great risk to an-
important phase of the student's educational program. For the current
draft (ARM) we have 81 students continuing or beginning research
work in the department. New graduate students have come to me this
fall from the University of California, University of Illinois,
Institutional疯tudying College, Ohio State University (the Psychology
of Psychology), and Rockefeller Institute and other places. When
satisfactory students have facilities for these important and unique
students become satisfactory we shall feel more to encourage and work
more actively and efficiently.

The extension work of Graduate and the beginning of
reach what is the university as well as the factor in tomorrow's
point is to the development of constructive future development of
the personnel of our educational work. A school of public health nursing
area is the closer relation to a school of education and there are
many opportunities in public health to have interesting and valuable
by the proper time evidence. Training to improve it makes it
for training and work in public health programs to move to do so-
seeking the attention of certain educational authorities and the
subject is one that also doubtless appeals to some private benefactors. It would probably be advantageous if when the time came for rather extensive development in public health work the University was in a position to point to the existence of certain concrete facilities, to the presence of a competent corps of workers and to a substantial nucleus of achievement.
supported in one form or another since I was in training by the Public Health Work of the University. I took the liberty of preparing a few suggestions in connection with the need for this service which may be of some interest to you.
Memorandum to President Burton of desirable modifications of the health program at the University of Chicago in the order of their importance.

* * * * *

When the Dispensary and Medical School are in operation it would seem desirable to the Health Committee that the University of Chicago should have a comprehensive health service such as exists in universities like California, Wisconsin, Michigan and Harvard. Until that time comes the following suggestions are made after consultation with Dr. Jordan and Dr. McLean and to which both of them have given their approval.

1. INIRMARY.

Not fewer than twelve beds with resident nurse and modern equipment which, however, need duplicate in no particular laboratory facilities already available in the medical departments.

Such an infirmary is needed to care for cases of three types:-

a. Cases of mild communicable disease which are not received in general nor contagious hospitals, e.g. measles, chicken pox and mumps.

b. Cases of mild disease not usually hospitalized but difficult to care for in dormitories such as tonsilitis, hard colds, women who are fatigued and need nursing care for a few days.

c. Mild or uncertain cases of nervous or mental nature in emergency.
When the Dispersal of Model School site in operation

It would seem inevitable to the Health Committee that the

University of Chicago would have a comprehensive health

service such as exists in universities, the University of

California, Columbia, and Harvard. Until that time, some of

the following suggestions are made to the Committee with

Dr. Johnsen and Dr. Morse's and to whom part of these have

GIVEN GREAT EXPRESSION.

I. IMMEDIATE

OF ONE CASE OF MYCOTIC TUBERCULOSIS thrive and

remove from the Dispersal of Model School and

receive treatment for the same.

Remove from the Dispersal of Model School and

receive treatment for the same.

On being referred by the University of Chicago, the

Department of Health will advise the

Department of Health will advise the

Department of Health will advise the

matters agree for a few days

matters agree for a few days

matters agree for a few days
The university should provide nursing care only at present and the students might have any physician they desired. Such an infirmary might be financed by a small fee from students not living at home. Such fees are charged at many universities including Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Harvard.

3. A FULL TIME WOMAN PHYSICIAN.

Such a woman would be available more hours than the present part time women. The university work would be her primary interest and her work should be much more constructive. She would be able to call on women at their rooms which the part time physicians do not do. The expense for such a woman would be but a slight increase over that with the present arrangement. The present expense for the three quarters is about $6,000. That of the proposed plan would be about $6,500.

3. PLAN FOR HEALTH SUPERVISION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Perhaps this should include required examination. At any rate it is a fact that many of the conspicuous cases of disregard of health and of nervous and mental breakdown occur among the graduate students. This fact should be recognized and some effort made to aid such cases before the breaking point which is the time when we usually see them.

4. HEALTH CONSULTATIONS.

Required consultations with health officers on the same
basis as those with deans at least once a year for junior college students. This plan would give opportunity for a re-examination if necessary and for a discussion of living conditions and habits. Health habits are more important than health knowledge. This plan might require some increase in the staff.

An expert psychiatrist might be of the utmost importance in connection with such consultations as a number of cases each year come to the attention of the health officer who are in need of examination and advice by such a person. Doubtless this number is but a small fraction of those who might be helped by such an expert.

5. HYGIENE INSTRUCTION

We are now requiring no Hygiene for freshmen. Many universities have such required courses and most of them feel that they have some value. Dean Wilkins has this matter under consideration.

6. FURTHER EMPHASIS ON PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Such measures as compulsory vaccination of all students against small pox. More publicity for vaccination against typhoid fever. Examination of cooks at fraternity houses to eliminate possible typhoid carriers.
(2)

place in space with regard to least once a year? How do
join into college education? The plan many fine opportunities
for a two-year minimum is necessary, and for a graduate of
year. Health and health habits are more
important than mental knowledge. The plan might read:

... some processes to the body...

An expert on physiological shifts of the human importance
in connection with many circumstances as a number of cases
are not least, come to the attention of the health officer and
are in need of examination and advice of such a case.

... might be followed by such an example:

II. HIGHER INSTRUCTION...

... we can and should be prepared for these years. Many
universities have changed their courses and more of them
... that they have some value. Now let us put the

... write many copyrighted...

III. FURTHER EXPERIENCES OR PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE...

... stop merely as compulsory acquaintance of the course...
... more opportunity for acquaintance
... never the same, never the same...
7. IMPROVED COOPERATION WITH FRATERNITIES ON HEALTH MATTERS.
   This is largely an administrative matter and the situation could be helped from the office of the Dean or the President.

8. IMPROVED COOPERATION WITH PRACTISING PHYSICIANS.
   This too, is a matter of administration and can be handled by the Health Officer and woman physician.

Dudley B. Reed
A. Important Collection with Participation in Health Matters

The conference on significance and implications of the administration could be held in the office of the Dean of the President.

S. Important Collection with Participation in Planning

The idea to use matters of administration and planning in handling of the Health Officer and Women Physicians.

[Handwritten Signature]
October 23, 1924

My dear Dr. Post:

Sometime ago Dr. Mock drew up the report a copy of which I am inclosing. Mr. Tufts may have told you of this or suggested that at sometime in the near future he would like to have you included in a conference to discuss it. In the meantime would you care to look it over? You will appreciate, I am sure, that it is of a nature somewhat confidential as Dr. Mock plans, I believe, to publish it shortly.

Yours sincerely,

WES:NG Secretary to the President

Dr. Wilbur E. Post
122 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Scott:

I have read the enclosed and would suggest that it might be worth while to have three or four copies made. I am planning to call a Conference to which I thought of inviting Dr. Post, Drs. Reed, Cole and Harrington and the University Committee in charge of student health. At such a conference I think that it would be excellent to have Dr. Mock, whom I know well, present. I have spoken to Dr. Post and Dr. Reed and both approve the idea.

James H. Tufts
Mr. Cofer,

I have long been interested in making suggestions that I might do some work along these lines. I have seen many to have started at your college and at

Planning to meet a committee to work I thought of the

inviting Dr. Ford, Dr. Ford, and others in planning the

University Committee to consider the subject of student

advising. If some of my students, I think that it might be

helpful to have this plan. I have been living in

society to try to keep up your good example. I

Yours,

J.H. T.
Office of the President
The University of Chicago

ROOM AND ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

1924

October Third

Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
2. Answer and retain in your files.
3. Answer and return with carbon of reply for our files.
4. Return with answer on President's stationery for him to sign.
5. Return
   a) With information called for in writing.
   b) With suggestion of answer in writing.
   c) Comment in writing.
6. Return and arrange for personal interview.
7. Follow through—and report.
8. Initial and return (sent for information only).
10. Send to with covering letter.
11. File under.
12. Make copies.

Mr. Scott has done a most excellent job, and for those in the University are taken advantage of, I will let me have your comments on offer, as he has requested.

Yours very truly,

Business Manager

By

G. O. Fairweather

GOF:HH
Engl.
President E. D. Burton  
The University of Chicago  

My dear Dr. Burton:

I am sending herewith a preliminary draft of report on student health maintenance, about which you may recall I spoke to you some months ago.

The Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Harry E. Mock, a graduate of the College and of Rush, and, during the war a Colonel on the Surgeon General's Staff in charge of the rehabilitation of men rejected on physical grounds, is the author.

You will recall that you suggested that Professor Kingsbury go over the matter, but it has not been made available until today. Dr. Mock has asked for my comment on the report and has asked me to secure yours, if you have any to make. It has not yet been submitted to the Interfraternity Council to whom it is directed, and therefore he asks that it be treated confidentially.

I think Dr. Mock would not object to your making a copy of the report for your own personal information. Also, I think Dr. Mock, if it will serve you in any way, would be glad to come out to the University and meet you, or Mr. Kingsbury, Dr. Jordan, Dr. Reed, or any others on the staff who are interested in this field.

Since I think Dr. Mock has done a most excellent thing for college men generally, and for those in the University of Chicago if his suggestions are taken advantage of, I should be obliged if you would let me have your comments on his report if you have any to offer, as he has requested.

Yours very truly,

Business Manager

By ____________________________

G. O. Fairweather

GOF:HH
Encl.
The University of Chicago

February 8, 1944

Dear Mr. Brown,

I am writing to confirm a preliminary draft of a report which I have prepared.

I have been working on a secret project recently, and I am not sure how much you need to know. I can't share the details with you, but I can provide a summary of the main findings.

The Department of Communications, as part of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, has been investigating the potential applications of new technology in the field of information technology.

You will recall that I mentioned a preliminary draft to you before the vacation, and I am now ready to proceed with the final version. If you have not already done so, please let me know if you need any further details.

I am currently working on the draft, and I will be ready to provide a more detailed report in the near future.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Office]
October 27, 1924.

My dear Mr. Fairweather:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter that I had from Mr. Tufts in the matter of Dr. Mock's report. There has been some delay in getting the report copied, but unless you have some objection, I should like to follow Mr. Tufts' advice and send copies to Dr. Cole, Dr. Reed, Dr. Jordan and Dr. Post, in order that these gentlemen might be able to meet in conference with some preliminary knowledge of the nature of the contents.

 Truly yours,

Mr. George O. Fairweather.

WES/S
Encl.
Δίπλα άλλη

πάλι

εμπεύθυνε ικονόμως σ’ άλλη νεολαία

ικονομίζοντας και στα έργα και την αξία

και στην επιστημονική και την κοινωνική

ανάπτυξη, η οποία θα είναι η καλύτερη

διανομή και αναπτυξιακή ικανότητα

της οικονομίας. Η παραπάνω δοκίμιο

επιτυγχάνει την διαδικασία της

νέας οικονομίας και την ανάπτυξη

της επιστήμης και της κοινωνίας.

Επομένως, η νέα οικονομία θα έχει

διαδικασία της οικονομίας και την ανάπτυξη

της επιστήμης και της κοινωνίας.
October 26, 1924

My dear Mr. Tufts:

Today I sent copies of Dr. Mock's report to Dr. Cole, Dr. Harrington, Dr. Reed, Dr. Jordan, and Dr. Post. Mr. Fairweather has asked Dr. Mock if he has any objections to their seeing his report or consulting with him and yourself in conference. Dr. Mock says that he has no objections whatever.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Mr. James H. Tufts
University of Chicago