Dear Doctor Harper,

Mr. Owen has spoken to me of your letter to him, asking for a statement as to the private teaching we and the kids have been having, and I hasten to reply myself. I took up that work six weeks ago with a great deal of pleasure, especially because I thought that I might in that way begin to express to you the appreciation I feel for the kindnesses you showed me last year in New Haven. As much as you then refused to let me pay you any tuition fees, you cannot now help my refusing to accept any. I hope you will let me then, take this way of acknowledging the warm material of your favors. I should be very sorry if this should displease you & carry out that plan for sight reading next year with the children, of which you spoke not long ago, for I am looking forward to that with a great deal of anticipation. Indeed I have taken much pleasure in all my work with Del and Vida.

With warm regards to them and Mrs. Harper,

Truly yours,

Edgar J. Goodspeed.
My dear Doctor Harper:

Professor Burton has declared himself as in favor of my taking up at once the Divinity Studies of which I spoke to you on Monday evening. He suggests that I enter the Divinity School as a regular student; and that such required courses in Old or New Testament as may have had, I replace with more advanced New Testament courses. Thus, I would not be turning aside at all: for I would be continuing my New Testament work along with the Theology and History. This seemed on the whole better than deferring it all until after I should have taken my degree: and I believe this was the last thing you suggested in our talk Monday night. My plan is therefore to begin in Theology April 1 with Mr. Foster. I hope you will regard this favorably.

Truly yours,

Edgar, Goodspeed.

5830 Rimbaud Avenue.

CHICAGO  March 6, 1895.
The University of Chicago

[Handwritten text]

I haven't been able to find any references to the five-year period mentioned. It seems that any information on the subject is limited to the early 1900s. However, I have been able to locate some interesting articles discussing the impact of World War II on science and technology. These articles suggest that the war accelerated the development of new technologies and paved the way for significant advancements in science. It also seems that the war played a significant role in shaping the direction of scientific research in the post-war years. Overall, it appears that the war had a profound impact on the scientific community and its future trajectory.
My dear Doctor Harper

I must not let my non-appearance at the demolition of Coffin's house pass unexplained. The fact is, yesterday was the day I had set for completing and handing in to Mr. Burton a preliminary statement of progress made on my own thesis labor, and as I climbed the Haskell stairs, I reflected that it would probably become me better to be working on a thesis of my own than to be enjoying Coffin's.

I appreciated very much however your kindness in asking me in.

Truly yours,
Edgar T. Goodspeed

Chicago, February 11, 1897.
Chicago

Dear [Name],

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent developments in our department. The current state of affairs is troubling, and I believe it is important to address this issue head-on.

I am aware of the recent announcements and changes in our department's structure. These developments are not only impacting the workflow but also the morale of the team. It is crucial that we work together to find solutions that will benefit everyone involved.

I would like to suggest that we hold a meeting to discuss these issues and find a way forward. I believe that by working as a team, we can overcome these challenges and ensure the success of our department.

Please let me know if you are available for a meeting this week.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
My dear President Harper,

I wish to present myself for the B.D. examination at the end of the Spring Quarter. My minor will be Hebrew and the Old Testament. May I ask for an indication as to what will be expected? Am I to be ready for examination on a selected two, or on all three divisions of the Old Testament literature? And what will be the scope of the examination? Will it include history, interpretation and criticism, as well as sight reading and grammar?

I should greatly appreciate any statement of this nature which you may feel ready to make.

Truly yours,

Edgar J. Greenland

5630 Runbeck Ave. March 29, 1947
Dear [Name],

I understand your concern regarding the new [mentioned topic]. Let me know if you have any questions or if I can provide further clarification.

Best,
[Your Name]
My dear President Hamper,

In reply to your request for a synopsis of Hints on the phrase τὰ ονειρεῖα τοῦ κοῦμπον etc., in Journal of Biblical Literature, I submit the enclosure. I hope this is in plenty of time.

I am under obligation to you for the opportunity to do this.

Truly yours,

Edward Goodspeed.

5630 Kimbark Avenue
Chicago, March 11, 1897.
My dear boys,

Dr. Anderson came Saturday.
I told a buggy man to bring him up. I took him all over the college. I showed him everything we have. We will pursue our investigations tomorrow and probably in the afternoon I can get an hour's help from him in calling on one or two men.

The week has been spent in
the most part in finding a home for Gates. He has decided that he cannot work to advantage from Racine and we have finally succeeded in finding a place for him here. He takes the third hour
next week. This week he spends in
New York attending the semi-
annual meeting of the Board.
This morning we met at the Immanuel Church. Easter opened nearly a month ago now. I sent my printed copies to all the subscribers here distributed. They are to be handed in to Dr. R. Eaton when one of his visits is due. What it will result in I cannot say. But I am not very sure in that congregation. Eaton left this afternoon for New York. I shall do what I can amid the turmoil. Last night the Dr. and I talked till after half past twelve. Tonight some one must be free to be early this I may finish my letter to you.

There was a large congregation tonight to hear the pastor's last sermon. He leaves for New York on 8 o'clock in the morning.

Next Sunday we hear a Mr. Mellen, reverend pastor in Mt. Zion, New Brunswick. 2nd Sunday afternoon, R. B. Smith.
The Dr. gives me good accounts of you, as we expected he would.

I am much obliged to you in the Cash for Mr. Davis. I have seen if I can reach the others.

The work stands off 5,000 letters & subscriptions papers. The expenses in greater than I can stand or get money for. But it seemed the thing to do. I hope will pay for the cost & labor. It will cost me at least $100. in cash & perhaps more. I think forever I shall get some cash from the expenditure.

All in now peaceful in the 3d of Ed. Tuesday night, plans came to be submitted for the M. P. School House, but in the room sing our village
Board suited to open Bid for Macal,
arranging Armida & Fairfield Aves,
& Emmons St.

Half a dozen new houses going up under the bill. Altogether the improvements of the year, including the church & library & the new street aggregate well. I have no doubt the village will continue to grow right along.

Mr. Jacobs in laying out street & building side walk quite extensively on South St., or as it was formerly called Belmont Ave. Next year there will doubtless be a village there. 2

ann. 2½ acre lots be in demand.

Send you $12. an annual, as I still have the balance in bank.

I am all well. Sarah came back Tuesday. I shan't have late from from this week. Write me often. In your letter are a great comfort.

Your affectionate,

F.H. Goodfellow
My dear Doctor Harper,

As I wish to undertake my final examination at the earliest possible date, e.g., March 21, it would be of great interest to me to learn substantially what is to be the scope of the examination in my minor, the Old Testament. Can you give me some indication? You may recall that my preliminary in Hebrew I took a year ago. What does this eliminate from the prospective examination, if anything? Especially, is the reading at sight of passages from the Hebrew Old Testament, to be required?

A word along these lines will help me in making my reviews.

Truly yours,

Edgar J. Goodspeed.

February 25, 1896
My dear Dr. Harper,

Let me acknowledge your kindness in sending me the "Cancer" reprint which reached me yesterday. It recalls very pleasantly the studies in Hebrew Scripture we pursued one summer at the University, with you. I have loaned it to Mrs. Patterson, the wife of Professor Patterson of New York, who is here at Princeton for the winter; and she has expressed the greatest interest in it. I did this because she and Royce, the chaplain of the American Church here, and I had been talking of some kindred subjects; and she has several times evinced much interest in the new study of the Bible.

I spent three busy weeks in Austria and Hungary last month, seeing Prag, Brünn, Vienna, Buda Pesth, Salzburg, and Darmstadt. At Vienna I met Karasovics, the Arabist, and called on Weiss, who showed me the Rainer papyri, and insisted on taking me home to supper, and presenting me with a splendid cart of his printed articles. At his house I met Heckel, th
Chaplain of the British Embassy, who learned that I was interested in papyri and had some, and immediately invited me to lunch with him the next day and see his collection. He is just bringing them out, and is going to send me an exhibit. So my paleontographical library increases.

I am meeting some pleasant people here. At dinner I met the chaplain at Dresden, Mr. Cassel. This afternoon I heard Hoene at the University, and afterwards introduced myself, and he insisted on my coming in and taking tea with him, and seeing his garden. We had an interesting talk about his work, and Old Testament studies and students. Delightful. He tells me 12 students already in Berlin. By the way, there were here at Münster have a grudge against Princeton; Hoene and two more were invited to the Sesquicentennial to receive the L.L.D. They couldn't go, and didn't get it. I have your acknowledged receipt of my 'House Note.'

With respect that the fine 'facsimile the American Journal of Archaeology' published with the note, did not accompany the reprint.

Dr. W. learn, use of my admission to the New Testament Council of the Council of Suget, I am gratified, but appreciate. Always true yours,

Edgar J. Goodspeed.

Münster, May 4, 1899.
My dear Doctor Harper,

Let me acknowledge your kindness in sending me a reprint of the article on the Theological Curriculum. I have just read it with great interest. It is all very suggestive, certainly. The second point in the third group (p. 13) by the way, seems to me an interesting reversion to the method of the early churches; that of Alexandria, for instance.

I have spent a fortnight in Dresden, reading Greek and German and looking at the pictures. I met W Fundi at Geneva, and attended his Seminar. He is a fine fellow. In Leipzig, I began devoted himself to the
Through him I met de Bruin, who showed me through the manuscript of the Library, to Osiris, himself. Later, at supper at Gregory's, I met Jimmen, the Assyriologist. Gregory is planning to spend next March and April in Athens and Athens, and seems quite willing to have me go along. This will multiply the value and interest of the Greek trip indefinitely, if it materializes.

Next week Dümmling plans to go to Prague and Vienna; then I hope to do the Jesus.

I thank you for remembering me with the reprint.

Truly yours,

Edgar J. Goodspeed

Dresden, March 13, 1899
(The Brehmer Bank Berlin)
My dear Doctor Harper,

The Congress is just closing, and tomorrow we shall probably begin to scatter. I have had a very good time of it, and have met a number of men I wanted to know — Pirie, Bewan, Kautzsch, Jastrow, Buskirt, and others whom I had met before — Hommel, Budde, Williams, Jackson, etc. I am really grateful to the University for accrediting me to the Congress, and take this opportunity to thank you personally, most cordially. I only wish you and George had been here too. Crandall, Stratton, and I are at the same place. Beasley is already off for Naples. Stratton and I are going down in a week. The interval I hope to spend on a piece of textual work at Trotta Ferrata, making my headquarters at Forca della. We have met Platen, of the American School, and his wife, very pleasantly. He showed us four over the Forum the other day: we fell in with Boudi, the director of excavations, who spent an hour or more with us, to our great satisfaction.
George has spoken to you of a thing I undertook at London, and wishes me to ask you favor putting it in the Journal of Semitic Languages as I had proposed. It is the Ethiopic Hekhal, you will remember. Everyone to whom I have mentioned it has spoken most encouragingly: Budge, Sayce, Harris, etc. I think I see something in it. I have finished translating it; and the critical work all remains to be done. The text I have ready.

Would the Journal take all three parts? I fancy not. Would it then be possible to print the text in the Journal; and the translation and criticism in "Theology" at about the same time? (Of course in case the thing proves to have been well done) I see, to print the Ethiopic text alone, would be to do the drudgery, and leave the results for someone else. In any case, I appreciate your willingness to admit the text to the Journal, very highly. More especially as I have long been trying to do something worth putting into it.

May I add a further question? George writes.
we that the Press has type enough to set with a page at a time. This he thinks could be done and each page plated, until the whole was ready. But I really ought to колл the thing in proof, with the manuscripts: at least I ought to read the proofs; and while it may not amount to more than 12 pages, even this much would occupy 12 months in transmission to me and back to the Press.

Dr. Gulick says they will set and plate the thing for about 100 marks: not more. Might not this be the best way to have the text done? There is perhaps some duty, but even so, the thing is less expensive, I believe, than it would be at Chicago; and the page-at-a-time method seems to me impracticable.

Sam 3000 to write at such length, but this is a matter in which I am much interested, and I shall be very grateful for a word about it from Dr. Robert Harper or yourself.

Craneall now seems likely to make the Egypt-Palestine tour with me. I hope we may see Patmos, Aylos Camp; and I aim to put in a week at Benfield in the Fayoum. Benfield made it very pleasant at Oxford: he is a splendid fellow.

With cordial regard

Always truly Yours

Edgar J. Goodspeed.

Rome, October 15, 1899.
My dear Mr. Goodspeed:

I have felt for a long time that the Department of Exploration and Discovery in the Biblical World was one capable of excellent development, and one which may be made one of the most interesting of the departments. I fear, however, that for some reason or other we have never done a very good thing in connection with this department.

It would seem to me that you, with your double interest and broad sympathies, are the man who ought to make an effort in this direction, and I would like to know if you would not assume this department and see if something that is actually worth while may not be made of it.

I would like to talk with you some time about it if you care to do so.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Edgar J. Goodspeed.
Dear Mr. Goodspeed:

I have often thought of the time that the Department would have a chance to make an effort to secure the services of an excellent man in the Washington office. I fear, however, that for some reason or other I have never gone a very long time in connection with the Department.

If you see fit, you will, with your humblest respect,

I would like to know if you would like to have me return to something that is essentially money while you do make it. If you can

I would like to talk with you about some of the points if you can.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Mr. Edgar J. Goodspeed.
Chicago January 7, 1905

May 8

My dear President Harper,

Mr. Edgar Goodspeed,

I am very much interested in your letter of January 7th. Please tell me how many pages of Hebrew

the proposed text of Mark would occupy and what would be the estimated cost.

Yours very truly,

The proposed text of Mark would occupy and what would be the estimated cost.

Yours very truly,

The proposed text of Mark would occupy and what would be the estimated cost.

Yours very truly,
I am very much interested in your letter of January 10th. Please tell me how many copies of the brochure "The Problem of the Black Middle Class: Understanding and Meeting Its Challenges" have been purchased and what sales have been achieved so far.

Yours very truly,
My dear President Harper,

May I lay before you the matter of a possible contribution to the American Journal of Semitic Languages? Dr. Isaac N. Hall in 1877 and 1882 called attention to a Syriac Manuscript of the Gospels, which exhibited a peculiarity type of text, which he thought was Hebraic and probably Philistine. If he was right, it is the only (gospel) manuscript of that version (or revision) known. He published collections of parts of the text, and a description of the manuscript with a plate or two. I think not more. — Text critics cannot really conclude as to the value of his manuscript until an extended passage is published; and then, it seems to me, is what ought to be done.
What I wish to propose is, that we publish in Hebrewia (by the prescribed photographic process) the text - say - of Mark's Gospel, together with an introductory note, of course, stating the problem, and indicating the literature. The New York people who have charge of the manuscript are willing, and are about to forward the manuscript to me. I think Mark would not be too long for a single contribution; although we might have to divide it into two.

This is not a new idea of mine; I have been trying for years to see the manuscript, and for some months past to get it sent here. The promise to send it on reached me only this morning, and I hasten to lay the
to what extent are we to proceed in the preservation of past wealth as a factor in the economy of future wealth. How much and what kind of past wealth can be preserved and how much and what kind of future wealth should be created in the process of the transition to a new economy? What are the ethical implications of these choices? How do we balance the need for sustainability with the desire for growth and development? These are some of the questions that need to be addressed in the context of a sustainable economy.
matter before you. I spoke of it once last summer to Professor Robert Harper, who seemed to think well of it, although he made no promises.

In case this comes to you, the text will be available for the April, or May later, number of the Journal; but the plates ought to be made at once, as I have secured the manuscripts for but 3 months.

Truly yours,

Edgar J. Goodspeed
Some of which promise to show positive results this year.

I am very grateful to you for the interest and confidence with which my new appointment assured me, and am personally glad that the direction my work has taken has not been displeasing to yourself and Professor Burton.

My dear President Harper,

My father has told me of your very thoughtful arrangement of my promotion. I wish to express my appreciation of your kindness in the matter, and of your interest in my studies,
I should have been glad to say this to you in person, had it not seemed better not to disturb you at this time. We are all very much concerned, as you know, at the rumors which we hear as to your health and earnestly hope you may be speedily restored.

With sincerely yours,

February 15, 1905

[Signature]

Edgar Woodruff
September 26, 1919

My dear Edgar:

Your note of the 12th is duly received. I am very glad indeed that we have found a way to do something for the faculty, and certainly no one deserves more along these lines than your own good self. Thanking you for your kind comments, I am,

Very truly yours,

Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed,
Faculty Exchange.
September 26, 1912

My dear Mr. Hackett,

I am very glad to hear that we have found a way to go sometime for the faculty and certainly no one deserves more alone those times than your own good self. Thanking you for your kind comments, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Redacted]
My dear President Judson

Mr Dickerson's letter informing me of a large increase in my salary came to me yesterday, and while I at once acknowledged it to him, I cannot refrain from writing you to express my very great appreciation of this action of the Trustees. Of course I understand that it is part of a general increase in faculty salaries, and as such it is going to bring untold relief to many faculty households. The increase in University funds which it must imply is simply staggering, and must constitute one more of the great financial achievements of your administration.

That you should have taken our part in this wonderful way will certainly call forth many acknowledgments from the faculty, and for my own part I am very much moved by it.

Believe me ever,

Gratefully yours

Edgar Goodspeed

Sayner, Wisconsin, September 12, 1919
July 20, 1923.

Dear Sir:

With the permission of the author, Dr. William G. Ballantine, Professor of the Bible in the International Y.M.C.A. College at Springfield, Massachusetts, we send you herewith a folder telling about his "Riverside New Testament" which we have just published.

The endorsements on the last page bear adequate testimony to the excellence of Dr. Ballantine's translation, which without sacrificing the vigor and pungency of expression associated so closely with the King James version, yet fully retains its spirit. There have been many translations of the New Testament which in an effort to reach the man in the street, have descended to the idiom of the street, resulting often in something nearly approaching slang. Dr. Ballantine's translation is in language which this man can understand, even though he himself may not use it; it is clear, simple, dignified and always in the reverent spirit of the King James version. To read it is to gain a fuller, more adequate comprehension of the real meaning of the Word.

Similarly the appearance of the pages will at first bring a feeling of unfamiliarity to the frequent reader, which will soon be replaced by one of pleasure at the ease with which it may now be read. The old-fashioned Bible was printed in small type on a crowded, two column page simply to save expense in paper and binding, and not because people preferred it. Modern printing methods render this quite unnecessary,—as it has always been undesirable.

We are confident that the Riverside New Testament will appeal to you as strongly as it has to everyone who has seen it, and that when you have read it, various possibilities for its further usefulness will occur to you—as for instance in Bible classes at the branch of the Y.M.C.A. with which you are associated.

Sincerely yours,

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY.

ORDER FORM

Houghton Mifflin Company,
2 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:
For the enclosed $3.00 please send me, postpaid, a copy of THE RIVERSIDE NEW TESTAMENT, by Wm. G. Ballantine, D.D.; L.L.D.

Name............................................................

Address..........................................................
Dear Sir:

With the presentation of the statue of William O. Colgate to Professor of the History in the International Y.M.C.A. Council of Evanston, we may recall the words of Professor George B. Mason, in his address on the dedication of the statue to be set up in the Y.M.C.A. building in the presence of the students and faculty.

"The history of humanity is the history of the struggle for freedom. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of man. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of women. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the child. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the worker. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the farmer. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the soldier. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the sailor. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the merchant. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the artist. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the statesman. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the philosopher. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the scientist. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the teacher. The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of the statesman.

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The struggle for freedom is the struggle for the recognition of the rights of all men.
April 21, 1924.

Professor A. C. Goodspeed,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Professor Goodspeed:

I am very glad to know that you are willing to undertake the slight service for The Congregationalist that I suggested in the matter of suggesting the value of modern translations of the Bible for use with children.

You are right in understanding that it is an article rather than a letter that I desire. I am sorry that the limits of space are so restricted. I think that what I suggested was about a thousand words or less, but the article is to be one of several and the space that we are able to devote to the whole matter is somewhat limited. Professor Phelps of Yale is going to write on the value of the "Authorized Version." I expect that probably Lloyd Douglas, who has been suggested by Professor Kent, will write on the "Children's Bible," and probably Sidney Strong, of Seattle, on the "American Standard Revision."

I am not sure just how soon these articles can be published, but if you will let me have yours at your convenience, we shall set the matter forward as soon as possible. Thank you for your interest.

Yours very cordially,

[Signature]

W.E.Gilroy
Prof. A. G. Goodspeed
Chicago University
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Professor Goodspeed:

I am very glad to know that you are willing to

I am particularly interested in the question of education and the

The question of the presentation of the Bible to our children

You are right in emphasizing that if we

We appreciate the fact that you are interested. I think

I am sure the time of Pope is no longer.

It is to be hoped that some of the "meitdaners von der"

I have been interested in the prospect of a "child's

I do not know where you can find these articles.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
April 23, 1924.

My dear Dr. Gilroy:

I suggest the enclosed for the purpose you have in mind. I should be glad to see proof, if you wish it, but I shall be out of Chicago in the West from the 12th to the 31st of May.

Please note that my name is Edgar J. Goodspeed.

Truly yours,

Dr. William E. Gilroy,
The Congregationalist,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston 9, Mass.

EJG:AS
Enc.
THE NEW TESTAMENT FOR CHILDREN

For children, if for anybody, the New Testament should be in a form that is clear and intelligible. To give them anything less is to offer them a stone instead of bread. To impose upon them the old obscurities and vagueness of the Jacobean diction is to confuse the Bible as English literature with the Bible as religious literature,—two things to be rigidly distinguished.

For children, too, it should be as far as possible easy and inviting. When the Gospels and the Acts first appeared, they were the most interesting and intelligible books of their time. They were written, as we now know, in the vernacular of the Graeco-Roman world, and spoke directly to the average man, in the very language that he himself used constantly in daily life. They were not in the least strange or antique, or even literary in diction. Such a New Testament, written with the best literary skill we can command, and in a style as nearly as possible like its original, children should have.

For children, too, it should be truthful and accurate. They should be given as little as possible that they will have later painfully and reluctantly to unlearn. Their New Testament should be based upon the soundest Greek text that modern scholarship has disclosed, translated with every aid known to sound modern interpretation. What we give them now they will hereafter test by the best learning of twenty and thirty years hence. Surely the best we have is none too good to stand that future test, by which they will inevitably judge not only us, but the faith we are seeking to teach them.
For criticism, if you synoptically the New Testament expect to in a form that to open any intelligibility. To give from synoptically I am to alter from a space of point. To imagine your space the any opportunist and awareness of the Gospel position to conclude the idea as being in a form. This time with the idea as difficult an intangible.

two steps to be tightly articulated.

For criticism, too, if adapting do as far as possible to each and intangible. When the Gospel and the very first appearance, they more the powerful interests and intelligible points of pre-time. Then more written as we now know to the generation of the Greek-Roman world.

my scope of activity to the narrative. We in the very language that to activate of writing. In the past interest in fiction. They were not in the least written with the past interest until we can come into a picture written as possible into its dimpling, intelligent existence.

For criticism, too, if adapting be straightforward and romantic.

Then slowing down as little as possible that they will have taken the patience and recumbent to parallel. Start the New Testament starting with the previous years Greek text that modern interpretations are given, and progress with each verse of each chapter. On the second paragraph of each verse, and then what information was unique only on first basis to any verb, and the second nature, except the part to know.ooks so many as the incomplete to face them.
We have offered our young people a New Testament smothered and muffled in the verbose and antique "high" literary style of the sixteenth century, often more concerned for Elizabethan diction than for the meaning of evangelists and apostles, and we have wondered that they have not greatly cared to read it. It was no such antiquarian New Testament that the early church offered to its public, with such immense success. Before despairing of our modern youth as incapable of interest in the New Testament, let us try the experiment of offering them one case in such language as it was first written in. Are we more interested in the New Testament as a museum of obsolete English, or as a vital religious message?

An intelligent reader recently remarked of one of the modern private translations, that he had never before felt the difference of individuality back of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke. Of course not. They have been so thickly plastered over with the English diction of the sixteenth and seventeenth century translators, that that is all the average reader feels in them. Their style, instead of conveying the thought, obscures it, and constantly distracts the reader's attention to itself. How much more true this is of children! To them if to no one else, the New Testament ought to be given in all its original freshness, so that they may feel the full force and vigor of its thought.

The traditional forms of the English New Testament no longer convey its meaning directly to the general reader. Instead, they set it apart from common life and experience, as a curiosity from the past. The very richness and quaintness of their diction stand between the reader and the meaning; instead of disclosing it, they obscure it. But the Bible has a vital message for the life of our time, and no pains
ought to be spared to bring that message into contact with it. The value of the historic versions as English literature of their period, must not blind us to the fact that something greater than English literature is here.

The makers of the modern translations into common speech have worked from the conviction that the time for hiding the light of the New Testament under an Elizabethan bushel is past. The Greek New Testament is a much more straightforward and outspoken book than the Authorized versions seem to the modern reader. Certainly the least we can do for our young people is to offer it to them with something of the ringing vigor of the original. The present age needs the message of the New Testament more than it needs the literary and liturgical values of King James, whether in the revision of 1615 or 1881. I would not lose those values, but I would confidently place the meaning and the message of the New Testament high above them. It is with this meaning and message that the children must first be fed. Let us not burden and confuse them with the old misleading verse psychology. Let us give them a New Testament with which they can grow up. To adapt a famous passage of Wordsworth,

"The child is father to the man,
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety."
The purpose of this report is to present the results of a study conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of a new rehabilitation program. The study was designed to assess the impact of the program on patient outcomes and to identify areas for improvement.

The program was implemented in two phases. Phase one involved the development of the rehabilitation curriculum, while phase two focused on the implementation of the curriculum in a real-world setting. The results of phase one were promising, with improvements in patient function and satisfaction reported. However, phase two revealed challenges in sustaining the gains achieved in phase one.

To address these challenges, a series of improvements were suggested, including increased staff training, enhanced patient follow-up, and the establishment of a formal feedback mechanism. These recommendations are intended to ensure that the program continues to deliver high-quality care and to support the ongoing development of the rehabilitation field.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the effectiveness of the new rehabilitation program. While there are identified areas for improvement, the positive outcomes achieved in phase one offer hope for continued success. The recommendations outlined in this report are intended to facilitate the ongoing refinement of the program and to support its continued growth and development.
Dear Edgar:

Have you seen this announcement? It seems to me that the best way to meet this situation is to try to get your review copy into the hands of the Editor before he reviews this, in the hope that both books will be sent to one man who will be trusted into a comparison. Thus greatly increasing the likelihood of a serious review.

I am enclosing a suggestion of an announcement. The only thing I have seriously in mind being that the Press should assume responsibility for the idea of having the translation made and tell why it picked you out and asked you to undertake it and that you should say, as briefly as possible, what your theory was in doing the work. It would be a good thing to get a few opinions from well known Men including if possible some Conservatives. John Timothy Stone would be a fine name. The President of the Y. College would be a good man. Woolfolk et al., Dean Stuart, some of our leading Southern Methodist friends.

Yours
Charles
HE Riverside New Testament is warmly endorsed by some of our leading ministers and educators. It will repay you to read what these men — authorities in religious and secular education — say about the book in its new form. They are in agreement as to its reverent spirit, the beauty and dignity of its language, and its inviting pages — factors which induce reading and rereading, and which will help to restore the book to its place on the library table.

THE OLD IMPRESSIONS, WITH A NEW INTEREST

"The translation retains the noble literary atmosphere of the King James version, and it adds the vitality of our present speech and writing. At several points, have I given to it a reading, seeking to discover its effect on me as a reader. The result is altogether satisfactory: a quickening of interest in the record, together with the keeping of the old impressiveness." — President Emeritus Charles F. Thwing, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

BELONGS ON THE LIBRARY TABLE

"Attempts to present the New Testament in a modern form have often succeeded in destroying the beauty, and sometimes even the cleanness, of the Authorized and Revised versions. But Dr. Ballantine's version retains the incomparable quality of the old translation and yet makes 'the most important book in the world' — a twentieth century volume. The form in which Dr. Ballantine's translation appears has all the attractiveness of the best modern books. The old form set the book apart; the new point where it belongs, on the library table among the books of the hour." — Edward S. Parrot, D.D., President, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

INVITES CONTINUOUS READING

"Dr. Ballantine's linguistic scholarship and literary ability have produced a translation of the New Testament that is exact, lucid, dignified and beautifully simple. It is put up in an attractive form that invites continuous reading." — Dean Edward J. Bonar, D.D., Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio.

A LIVING NARRATIVE

"Dr. Ballantine has done a highly important piece of work in composing this translation, and it should be of great service in making the New Testament a living narrative for the men and women of to-day. For the first time the New Testament is presented in thoroughly readable shape. I am urging all the members of our church to buy the book and let it bring them its new light on the life of Christ and the teaching of the early church." — Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, South Congregational Church, Springfield, Massachusetts.

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

"Dr. Ballantine has given much study to the patient and profound study of the Bible. His translation is a notable achievement, fitly crowning a life of consecrated labor. The distinguishing features of this book are: First, the accuracy with which the translator has rendered the meaning of the original text; Second, the disease of all archaic and unfamiliar forms and words and the consistent use of clear and lucid modern English; Third, the form in which the book is presented to readers, a form which puts it in the rank of the best literary work in type, paper, binding and general make-up. It is a delight to look at and to handle." — Rev. Dr. Philip Stafford Mason, Pastor Emeritus of the South Congregational Church, Springfield, Massachusetts.

OPENS A NEW AVENUE INTO THE HEART OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

"I am delighted with the format of the Riverside New Testament and cannot speak with sufficient appreciation of the beauty of the translation. I doubt if there is another scholar in America who could have done it. First of all, Dr. Ballantine has avoided eclecticism. He has left the proper names as they are in the American Revised Bible. There is with the scholarship a certain vivacity, a freshness and a clarity which are altogether engaging and satisfying. The vigor and more accurate a man's scholarship the more sure he will appreciate this book, and yet I am sure that the book has a still larger ministry in opening for ordinary readers of the Bible a new avenue into the heart and meaning of the New Testament. I congratulate the publishers and the readers upon this distinct contribution to a Twentieth Century interpretation of the New Testament."


WILL BE A NEW REVELATION TO MANY

"It is in every way a charming book. The eye rests on the page with pleasure. The translation is so clear, simple English that never for a moment is there question of the meaning of a passage. One feels that it is the King James which the writers of the New Testament would not if they were writing the book to-day. It was the kind used by the early translators for their day, and it ought still to be used for ours. The reading of this book will make the New Testament a new revelation to many." — Professor Irving F. Wood, Ph.D., D.D., Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

THE BEST OF MODERN ENGLISH

"I like the translation immensely. Dr. Ballantine has avoided interpretation, which is a defect of other modernizations of the Greek translated text. Moreover he uses the best of our modern English. His version comes as a fine addition to the better understanding of Jesus and his 'good news.' I am greatly indebted to the publisher and to Dr. Ballantine for this latest service he has rendered the church and especially his ministers." — Rev. F. R. Beasley, D.D., LL.D., Pilgrim Church, Cleveland.

EXPresses The SPIRIT Of The MASTER

"I am glad to express my admiration of the work which Dr. Ballantine has done. Personally, I would cherish the book if there were nothing in it but the preface. The spirit of the author, so expressed in the preface, seems wonderfully like the spirit of the Master himself. The translation which follows is sure to bring the Gospel story and truth to modern minds with surpassing power. The rendering will commend itself, I believe, to a multitude of readers, as it has to me. I earnestly hope that the general public will quickly learn of this publication that they may discover what a fine opportunity it offers them to receive afresh The Good News which is Spirit and Life." — Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Bradley, Central Congregational Church, Providence, Rhode Island.

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HAS your Bible reading become a mechanical exercise, an occupation which custom has made lifeless and unprofitable? The Riverside New Testament will bring fresh inspiration. Its dignity and simplicity of language combine with its open, agreeable pages to offer a new experience in devotional reading—an experience which will leave the reader's eyes unwearied and his spirit refreshed.

134 THE GOOD NEWS TOLD BY LUKE

taken with him and the other will be left. There will be two women grinding at the same mill, one will be taken with him and the other will be left.” They said to him, “Where, Master?” He said to them, “Where the eagles is, there will the vultures come flocking together.”

XVIII

He gave them an illustration that they ought always to pray and not to lose courage. He said, “There was in a certain city a judge who did not fear God or regard man. And there was a widow in that city who kept coming to him and saying, ‘Give me justice against my adversary.’ For a time he would not. Later he said to himself, ‘Even though I do not fear God nor regard man, yet because this widow is annoying me I will do her justice so that she may not keep coming and mauling me forever.” The Master said, “Hear what the wicked judge says; and will not God do justice for his elect, who are calling to him day and night, even though he is long-suffering with their adversaries?” I tell you, he will do justice for them speedily. But when the Son of Man comes, will he find faith on the earth?”

He gave also this illustration to some who trusted in themselves as being righteous and despised others: “Two men went up to the Temple courts to pray. One was a Pharisee and the other was a tax collector. The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, ‘God, I thank thee that I am not like the rest of men, extortioners, cheats, adulterers, or even like this tax collector. I fast twice a week. I give tithes of all I get.’ But the tax collector stood far off and would not even lift his eyes to heaven, but beat his breast, saying, ‘God be merciful to me, the sinner!’ I tell you this man went down to his house justified rather than the other. For every one who exalts himself will be humbled, and he who humbles himself will be exalted.”

They were bringing to him babes for him to touch. The disciples on seeing this rebuked them. But Jesus called the children to him, saying, “Let the little children come to me, and do not hinder them; for of such is the kingdom of God.

A Book to Read—not a Work of Reference
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Announces

THE NEW TESTAMENT

a new translation by

Edgar J. Goodspeed, Ph.D.

Professor of Biblical and Patristic Greek in
The University of Chicago.

Author of -

When The University of Chicago Press resolved 3 years ago to add a
new translation of the New Testament to its already large list of New
Testament books it asked Dr. Goodspeed to prepare the translation,
because of his peculiar qualifications. He has specialized for 20 years
on post classical Greek, especially the Greek of the Papyrus documents
of Egypt, and the Greek of the earliest of the Church Fathers, the two
forms of Greek having the closest kinship to the Greek of the New Testa-
ment. He is the sole or joint author of a series of technical books on
the Greek of the New Testament. He is also an English writer of reputa-
tion both as the author of "The Story of the New Testament" and other
books and as a popular Magazine essayist.

The work is now completed and will be ready for delivery September
1923. Prof. Goodspeed makes the following statement as to the
translation.

(1) It is an entirely new translation and not a modernization or re-
vision of any existing translation.

(2) It has not been prepared in the interest of or to support any
theory, dogma, or position whatever.

(3) It has been prepared for American readers and therefore follows
American rather than British usage and idioms.

(4) Words in common use rather than technical theological terms have
been used wherever possible.

(5) The Text followed has been Westcott & Hort in every case.

(6) Advantage has been taken of all the light thrown on the meaning
of words by recent discoveries in Egypt of Greek correspondence of the
same written upon papyrus.
The University of Chicago Press

A New Testament

By

The New Testament by

R. T. Guppy, Ph.D.

Department of Biblical and Archeological

The University of Chicago

Preface

The new Testament of the New Testament is the largest single volume in the

bible of the New Testament. It is the oldest and most widely read

book in the world. It contains the story of the life and teachings of Jesus,

his life and teachings being preserved by the apostles. The book is

written in Greek, and its contents are based on the gospel of St.

Matthew. The book is divided into sections, each section

dealing with a different aspect of the life and teachings of Jesus.

The Preface of the New Testament begins with a

description of the book's contents and

its place in the history of Christianity.

The book is divided into four parts:

1. The Birth and Infancy of Jesus
2. The Ministry of Jesus
3. The Passion of Jesus
4. The Resurrection of Jesus

The Preface concludes with a statement

that the book is a valuable resource for

students of the New Testament and

scholars of early Christianity.
Dear President Burton:

Mr. Heckman asked me for a copy of the correspondence about the Goodspeed Translation, and I made an extra copy thinking you might be interested.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President Ernest D. Burton
Harper Library
November 5, 1925

Dear Mr. Heckman:

I think you will be interested in this summary of the history of the NEW TESTAMENT TRANSLATION.

Mr. Gripen, at that time director of our Religious Department, after a formal discussion at the New Testament Club, suggested to Mr. Leing and myself the possibility of a translation. He wrote at our suggestion the following recommendation:

"You know the Bible and the New Testament still rank as 'Best Sellers.' Wouldn't it be a satisfaction to have on our list a book of that class?

There are three or four well-known modern speech translations of the New Testament but each one of them leaves something to be desired. Would it not be a good service and a profitable venture for the Press to publish a volume which would rank as the best in the field? There is no doubt that such a well-known and authoritative New Testament scholar as Dr. Goodspeed could be persuaded to prepare such a translation for us. He is especially qualified, not only in point of biblical scholarship but in personal interest and general culture. Furthermore, he very much desires that it should be done. Such a volume with a short introduction to each book setting forth its origin would doubtless be well received.

The volume should be put up in as inexpensive a form as possible.

As I see the possibilities of such a translation now, I wonder if it would not be advisable to get out two sizes, a 12 mo cloth and a small pocket edition, in flexible binding. If you are interested in this proposition at all, let us confer about it."

I sent this memorandum to Mr. Leing March 1, 1920. Mr. Leing wrote to Mr. Goodspeed as follows:
"It has been suggested that it would be a good thing for our Press to have in its list of publications a translation of the New Testament by yourself. While there is no dearth of modern translations I suppose it is a safe statement that every one of them leaves something to be desired. I believe that you could make one that would rank as the best in the field, and if you would equip every book with a short introduction, dealing with its origin we would have a very attractive and serviceable volume.

The plan would be to put the book up in as inexpensive a form as possible. We might issue it in two sizes, 12 mo cloth and a small pocket edition in flexible binding.

Will you think this over and let me have your opinion in regard to it."

Mr. Goodspeed's reply of March 31, 1920, follows:

"In reply to your kind suggestion that I provide a new translation of the New Testament for publication by the Press, let me say that while I am aware of the delicate nature of the task of preparing a really satisfactory translation of the book I am nevertheless strongly attracted by the undertaking. Such a book if provided with brief introductions of not over one thousand words for each of the twenty-seven books (with an additional page or two as introductory to the Gospel collection and the Pauline collection) would amount to about 70,000. It should not be set solidly however but more openly than in the standard versions so that the conversational character of much of the text would be made clear. Of course the old meaningless paragraphing of the Authorized version would be shabbily abandoned, and an effort made to combine the proved excellencies of the Weymouth and Moffatt versions and the more acceptable of the printing devices of Professor Moulton's Modern Readers Bible.

Much will of course depend upon the format and type face used and upon the publicity given the edition by the Press should it be produced. But these matters can I am sure be left with you."
Mr. Hookman.

Mr. Goodspeed, On August 28, 1925, turned in the last of the copy for press after about three years and six months of continuous labor.

You are already acquainted with the advance publicity. The book is being printed serially in fourteen different newspapers and is being broadcasted over the radio phone from Station ETV each Sunday evening by William Ziegler Bourse.

The advance sales before the date of publication were considerably larger than 5000 copies, and the sales since the date of publication, October 15, have been about 1000 a week. Is this not an interesting history?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Wallace Hookman
230 S. Clark Street
Chicago

DPR, RD
Memorandum for Dr. Goodspeed.

Among the provisions set forth in the first bulletin of the University, I note some which have proved of permanent worth, others which did not seem to be practicable or which for various reasons have been modified.

1. Plans that have been successful.

(1) Perhaps the most important of the innovations was that of the summer session. In the first bulletin it was stated that among the results to be secured by the general regulations were flexibility in time of entrance, in the time required for finishing the course, opportunity for bringing to the University the best men of other institutions, the opportunity for teachers in other institutions to avail themselves of study at the University without requiring them to give up their positions, and flexibility in vacations of both instructors and students. All these results, while in part aided by other provisions, were chiefly dependent upon the summer quarter.

It was with considerable difficulty that instructors in the University were induced to remain and teach when the work for the summer quarter was organized, but the number and quality of the students who attend have made members of the faculty feel that this quarter is as important in its immediate work as any other, while the fact that it is through the summer quarter that many graduate students make their first acquaintance with the University and the further fact that so great a number of institutions are represented in the constituency of the summer quarter have made the outside influence of this quarter far greater than the mere numbers in attendance.
Recommendation for Mr. Goodspeed

Although the recommendation was drafted to the Goodspeed
of the Government, I note some major flaws in the document
which, unless addressed, could lead to confusion or misinterpretation.

Therefore, I respectfully request that the following changes be made:

1. Please sign your name as requested.

The Government would then proceed to implement the
recommendations made in your report, which would align with
your expertise and experience.

I look forward to your feedback on these proposals.

[Signature]

[Date]
would indicate.

One qualification may be necessary in respect to the value of the summer quarter as regards encouragement of research. It was apparently the thought of the early plan that the flexibility in the calendar secured largely by the summer quarter would encourage instructors to take longer vacations frequently. This could be done by teaching one or more summers and saving up the vacation. It was believed that in a vacation of six months a man might do a piece of research whereas in the ordinary vacation of three months he does not have time to secure results. This has so worked in the case of some. Others have worked in the summer quarter and received extra pay instead of vacation credit. This may in many cases have been necessary in order to piece out a salary or to tide over some emergency, but if a man habitually teaches forty-two or forty-eight weeks in the year it is unlikely that he can do as much investigation.

Further, departmental exigencies have frequently laid limitations upon the flexibility so that instructors have not always been able to take an accumulated vacation all at once time but have simply substituted a single quarter at some other time of the year for the summer quarter. Sometimes this may be a greater convenience for the instructor but otherwise it is not of special educational value.

(3) Concentration of courses on the part of students. It was originally intended that each student should take only two subjects, one of which he would pursue ten or twelve hours a week, the other half as many. This it was believed was in
One difficulty met with in connection to the value of the semen in making a sectional study of the rust in the area of the cotton down to the cotton farm or the cotton fiber. Although there are many different factors involved in this process, it is important to note that the rust is likely to be a more prominent concern in some areas than in others. Therefore, we must consider the possibility of a more prominent concern in some areas than in others.

In many cases, these factors have been considered in order to plan an effective strategy to deal with some limitations. If a certain factor is involved, we must consider the possibility of a more prominent concern in some areas than in others. Therefore, we must consider the possibility of a more prominent concern in some areas than in others.

Furthermore, the factors that can be used to measure the rust in the area include:

- Rust percentage
- Rust density
- Rust severity
- Rust distribution

Finally, it is important to note that the rust is likely to be a more prominent concern in some areas than in others. Therefore, we must consider the possibility of a more prominent concern in some areas than in others.
accordance with the plan by which a man likes to plan his work if he is engaged in real problems and can control his time. At the time the University was opened it was the prevailing custom in many of the institutions to arrange a student's schedule in courses of three and in some cases of two hours per week in a subject. This resulted in a student pursuing from four to six subjects simultaneously, thus scattering his time. The plan in the original form was retained for a considerable period in certain departments which provided for classes meeting twice a day, notably in the modern languages. The beginning courses in philosophy were for a time conducted in this manner. The reason for giving it up was, so far as I can recall, partly the difficulty of arranging schedules so as to avoid conflicts and partly the belief that in some subjects at any rate longer time was requisite to give satisfactory results than was provided for in the six weeks term originally planned. But we have retained so much of the principle as requires a student to take three subjects as his normal number rather than a larger number. Most, I believe, would agree that this is very desirable.

(3) Flexibility in the time at which a student could enter and in the amount of work which he may take. These two results are to be secured in part by the quarter plan in which by allowing him to register for more or less work according as to his health, to his outside activities, and according to his ability. In the report of the Dean of the Senior College printed in the decennial publications I made a detailed study of the extent to which students had availed themselves of these opportunities
and in accordance with the plan of work I have been using and the work I have to do, I have decided to keep up the pace and concentration and to continue to work on the solution of the problems. At the same time, I am aware of the need to see the bigger picture and the necessity to maintain a focus on the main objectives of the research.

As per your request for a summary of the main points of the research, I have compiled the following:

1. The main objective of the research is to explore the potential of a new technology.
2. The technology has the potential to revolutionize the current industry.
3. The research has identified several key challenges that need to be addressed.
4. The challenges include regulatory issues, technological limitations, and market acceptance.
5. The research recommends a phased approach to implementation to minimize risks.
6. The implementation of the technology will require significant investment in infrastructure.
7. The benefits of the technology include increased efficiency, reduced costs, and improved customer satisfaction.

Thank you for your patience and for giving me the opportunity to share my research findings. I look forward to further discussions on this topic.
and it was there found that something like a third of the students followed substantially the plan more usual in other institutions of completing the work in four years of nine months each. A considerable number graduated in shorter time, and a considerable number extended their period of graduation. This flexibility seemed therefore to be at any rate in accord with students’ desires. I has an incidental unfortunate effect upon the formation of student acquaintances since with the different time for entrance and graduation students do not feel the same sense of unity which the older class systems promoted. However, acquaintance in so large an institution as the University has now come to be is in any case impossible in the degree in which it is possible in a smaller college and one must take this incidental disadvantage along with the undoubted value of greater flexibility, particularly for older students or for those who are obliged to help themselves by outside work.

(4) The extension work was an important feature as announced in the first bulletin. Certain features of the extension work have been given up, other features such as the correspondence work and the classes conducted in the center of the city have grown. In some cases the downtown classes have probably interfered with the best work of the instructors upon the campus. At any rate they have probably interfered with research. This is not an argument against the plan, it only means that if the work is to be carried out in the best way it should be so endowed as to make it possible to pay for men’s services on a full time basis and not merely as an addition to a regular salary.
(5) The publication work was emphasized in the first bulletin. This was not a new thing but was undertaken upon a larger scale and has thoroughly proved its great value to the University.

2. Features which have not been retained of which have not accomplished what was expected.

(1) As noted above, the concentration to the extent of permitting only two subjects for the student has not been retained.

(2) The plan for examination laid down provided that in each subject a second examination should be taken twelve weeks after the first examination at the completion of the course. This was intended to prevent the student from letting his subject drop out of his mind. It was provided, however, that the first examination would be omitted in the case of students whose term grade was high, and that additional new work might be substituted for the second examination. It was found very difficult to administer this since it would have required the student to have his work of the previous quarter constantly before him and would have multiplied tests in a way to complicate the records. Probably the only logical way to secure the results aimed at by this provision is to require a student to maintain some continuity in the subjects, so that each quarter shall to a certain extent base itself upon work previously taken. This continuity is increasingly aimed at in the administration of the Junior College at the present time in the provision for sequences of courses.

The provision for exemption from examination on the
part of those whose term work was sufficiently high was maintained for a time. I think that the principle involved is one that can't be decided yes or no for all students and all instructors. From an educational standpoint a review and organization of the subject as a whole is desirable. Many instructors and students would never secure this without an examination. On the other hand the well known tendency of laying stress upon examinations is to encourage students to do rather slovenly work with the idea of making up for it at the end by cramming. Further, many students never do themselves justice under the conditions of an examination and if undue stress is laid upon this in grading, the student's grade is less likely than otherwise to convey any indication as to his future accomplishment.

(3) The extreme flexibility originally planned as to courses in vacations by which any student might take his vacation in any quarter and might enter any class at any quarter without disadvantage has been found impracticable. The value of continuity in many subjects has been found to be so important that the flexibility cannot be secured without a much larger faculty than would otherwise be needed. In the case of the courses taken by a large number of students it is possible to have them repeated several times during the year, but not in the case of the more advanced courses.

(4) One matter of flexibility in instruction originally provided for has not been carried out and I think it is unfortunate that it has been deemed impracticable. It was originally contemplated that an instructor might vary the amount of his instruction in a given quarter so that he might gain extra
vacation by teaching extra courses in a given quarter as well as by teaching in the summer. I do not think that this has been entirely given up but it has not been favored. The idea underlying this plan seems to me to be commendable from the point of view of encouraging research. If an instructor could offer three courses in a quarter for two quarters and then be absent six months I believe that he would in many cases accomplish much more in the way of research. In some cases it may be possible for an instructor to conduct research in connection with his courses, but in many cases this is impracticable.

In general the leading ideas of the original plan seemed to have been to promote greater flexibility in work, to broaden the opportunities of usefulness both by the arrangement of the calendar and by the extension and publication work. These, I believe, to be fundamentally sound and highly important, and most institutions in this part of the country, and many in the East, have followed along the lines mapped out. As regards encouragement of research, it may be questioned whether the plans have worked as well as was anticipated. A still greater flexibility in certain arrangements would have been desirable. Some men can do research, others are not likely to be successful. If there could be a greater flexibility of requirement based upon individual aptitudes of instructors, the result would be good, but it would undoubtedly be extremely difficult to administer such a flexible scheme without encountering criticism.
In general, there is no direct evidence to indicate that acupuncture, as practiced in China, has any significant effect on the management of chronic pain. However, some studies have suggested that acupuncture may be effective in relieving certain types of pain, such as headaches, back pain, and arthritis. It is important to note that the effectiveness of acupuncture may vary from person to person and that it is not a substitute for conventional medical treatment. It is always advisable to consult with a healthcare provider before starting any new form of treatment.