Mr. Harry Pratt Judson, President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

The Graduate Committee of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association has directed me to advise you that we have placed the order for your Conference medal. This medal is to be awarded at the next Convocation to the student who is chosen by your institution as having the most creditable record in scholarship and athletics.

It is highly desirable that your choice be made known to the Committee as early as possible so that the medal may be suitably engraved before our jeweler delivers it. Will you please endeavor to notify the secretary of your decision at an early date.

Yours very truly,

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

by

Secretary-Treasurer.
May 27, 1919

My dear Mr. Payne:

Notification should be sent to the local authorities regarding the appointment of Mr. W. C. Gorgas as the recipient of the Conference Medal for this year. In previous years the correspondence has gone through the President's Office. I am writing this simply to forestall any oversight. The conferring of the medal should appear on the Convocation program also.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JRA/C

Dean.
No, EN 1910

To Chief Engineer,

With reference to the order of the President in regard to the erection of the new building, I am now ready to report the progress of the work.

The new building is now under construction, and I am happy to announce that it will be ready for occupancy in the near future.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Date: [Blank]
SOME CONSTRUCTIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS AMONG MINNESOTA COLLEGES.

It is felt that a brief summary of the results of efforts of Minnesota College presidents during the past year may be of interest to other presidents.

Last spring, after considerable discussion and much student irritation, six Minnesota Colleges - Carleton, Gustavus Adolphus, Hamline, Macalester, St. Olaf and St. Thomas - adopted the rule prohibiting freshmen from participation in intercollegiate athletic teams. This was done to minimize the distractions which beset the new students and also in a measure to eliminate possible corrupt inducements by alumni, coaches, etc. to entering students. Last fall these colleges undertook (1) the task of still further reducing improper inducements to incoming students thru scholarships, loans, fictitious work promises, etc., and (2) the investigation of the truth or falsity or rumors flying about the campus of each institution respecting ineligible and professional athletes of other institutions.

We presidents finally decided to place in writing all such rumors and each pledged to make a thorough investigation of charges against his institution. As suspected many of these proved unfounded. Enough however were proven true to lead to some drastic measures in several of the institutions. When finally all colleges were standing squarely on the Tri-State Conference rules and the freshman exclusion rule and after all suspicion had been allayed there was nothing to prevent harmonious athletic relations between these six colleges. Such relations have now been restored and these six institutions lying close together will be able to play games with larger economies of time and expense, larger returns from games and with larger student interest than was hitherto possible.

So well pleased are these colleges with the results obtained and in prospect that this report is made in the hope that it may point a way toward similar action in other neighboring states.

I am simply making this report on my own personal responsibility as an encouragement to other presidents who have found, like myself, intercollegiate athletics one of the most perplexing and annoying features of administration.

T. M. Hodgman,
Macalester College,
St. Paul, Minn.
SOME CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

MOORE MINNESOTA COLLEGE

The present article is a partial summary of the teaching of the
rules of Minnesota colleges concerning the latest form of
of intercollegiate athletic contests.

The managing committee of the intercollegiate athletic
committee of the Athletes' Association of the University
of Minnesota was asked to examine the situation of
athletic contests in the state. The examiners report
that the present state of athletic contests in the state is
unsatisfactory. The examiners recommend that the
state athletic contests be reorganized on a more
scientific basis.

We believe that the present system of athletic contests
is insufficient and must be reorganized. A more
scientific system of athletic contests is necessary.

Naturally, athletic contests are a source of
profit for the colleges and universities.

Finally, we should not overlook the
importance of intercollegiate athletic
contests in the life of the student. They
are an important part of college life.

So well pleased are these colleges with the results of
the present athletic contests that they have asked
us to make a new proposal for the
intercollegiate athletic contests.

T. H. McCombs
Macon College
Minneapolis
Chicago, March 26, 1917

Dear President Hodgman:

Your circular with regard to the action of the Minnesota colleges on intercollegiate athletics is received. I am very glad that you have taken the steps in question, and am sure they will prove useful. We adopted certain of these regulations a number of years ago, to the very great benefit of athletics.

Very truly yours,

H.P. J. - L.

President T. M. Hodgman
Macalester College
St. Paul, Minnesota
Dear President Hodgens:

Your attention with regard to the section of the Minnesota colleges on intercollegiate selection is received. I am very glad that you have taken the steps in discretion and am sure they will prove agreeable. We have agreed on the terms of section regulation and number of names also to the very great benefit of applicants.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
December 22, 1904

Mr. Victor H. Lane,

The University of Michigan,

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

My dear Sir:

I beg to submit the following statement in answer to your inquiries with regard to the character of inter-collegiate athletics at the present time. I think, in the first place, that there are many difficulties in the system of athletics prevailing in the Middle West. The most serious difficulty, to my mind, is the pressure put upon promising athletes in secondary schools to choose their college solely for athletic reasons and the temptation on the part of athletic and even college authorities to bring students into college provided they are athletes, in violation of entrance requirements. In the first place, such a policy is an insidious attack upon the intellectual standard of the colleges concerned, and in the second place, what is more serious, it is a constant menace to their moral standard. Certainly educational institutions can not fail to suffer in the eyes of the public when the impression gains currency, which is almost universal at the present time, that colleges have two standards, one for athletes and one for students. Nor is this merely damaging to the University in the eyes of the
December 8, 1904

Mr. Victor H. Lane

The University of Michigan

Dear Mr. Lane,

I beg to submit the following statement in answer to your inquiries with regard to the question of

inter-college athletic strife at the present time. I think that the problems are the same as those which

were discussed recently in the Middle West. The most seductive difficulty to my mind is the presence of our

schools, and the power of athletic strife to displace the good college spirit. The competition on the

part of athletic and over-collegiate authorities to push the

best at the expense of the amateur. In the first place, such a position

of athletic gentlemen over the interests of the university would be a

serious, it is a constant menace to their honor and

Cerrfity, institutions cannot be run at a profit. The

view of the public when they pression the

college. We have two standards, one for

the same of the

To the weight

Mr. A. F. L. T. N.
public. A discrimination in favor of athletes must rankle in the minds of other students, persons who having no special skill for inter-collegiate contests, must comply with the Regulations, although it is a truism in many cases, they will prove the strongest men in the long run and on the basis of character and promise are entitled to the largest consideration.

I have taken up only one of the most obvious which presents itself with the present system of Athletics. There is besides the danger to scholastic requirement and the menace of unfair discrimination between students, the disadvantage of notoriety which is often too great for the good of the recipients, and the professionalizing of college through the attendance at games of hundreds and thousands of persons who are not interested particularly in the colleges represented, but who come to see the contest as they would do to a professional baseball game, and who cannot fail to impart a portion of their coarseness and low ideals to students. In this connection, it is proper to mention the practice of gambling which is too general at the present time.

Two or three modifications of the system have been suggested, of which I am heartily in favor. In the first place, I should advocate the debarring of men from participation
A demonstration to render such a measure more effective in the minds of other students, persons who having no special skill for inter-collegiate contests, must comply with the regulations, although it is a strain on many cases, they will make the best of men in the long run and on the best of occasions and produce the results of the largest good.

I have taken no one of the most obvious illustrations.

Regrettably, with the present system of competition, there are dangers of the hurry to participate in it and the menace to prevent the general to participate in it and the menace of mutual antagonism between students, the dishonorable as well as the violent which is often too great for the good of the institution and the broad procession of students, the attendance of classes of numbers and the presence of persons who are not interested particularly in the college in question, but who come to see the contest as an easy way to a profession of some prestige and I am afraid to mention the possible employment which is too general at the present time.

Two or three modifications of the system have been suggested, of which I am pleased to report. In the first place, I would encourage the development of men from participation in sports.
in athletics during their first year in college. If this rule were followed, the temptation to "draft" promising athletes from preparatory schools would not be entirely eliminated, but inasmuch as managers and coaches of teams would have to wait a full year before reaping the reward of proselytizing, the High School athlete would be of much less immediate importance and more attention might be given to developing material already in college. Men who would have caught the atmosphere of the college and its indifference, therefore, throw themselves into training for the teams. They would be much more likely to look at things in the light prospective than men not out of preparatory school, to whom the glamour of athletics often seems the only light of a college. Furthermore, with "sub-freshmen" of so much less value to the team, it is entirely probable, in fact, it is almost certain that the temptation of violation of college entrance requirements and the galling discrimination to which I have referred between athletes and non-athletes would be reduced or entirely eliminated. In the second place, so soon as it is possible, I favor putting athletics upon a basis of endowment, in which a manager and coach will not have to depend upon gate receipts to defray expenses and the audiences at games can be made up entirely of students and their friends. When these conditions can be realized, the
In attempting to write this year's college paper, I have come to realize the importance of the preparation that should be given to college. Essentially, the preparation for college should include the acquisition of knowledge and comprehension of the subject matter, as well as the development of study skills and time management.

The high school years are crucial in developing these skills, and it is important for students to take advantage of the opportunities available to them. The college experience should not be viewed as merely a continuation of high school, but rather as a new beginning.

The college years are often viewed as a time of freedom and independence, but it is important to remember the responsibilities that come with this freedom. Time management and study skills are crucial in achieving success in college.

Furthermore, the experiences gained from college will shape the future of the individual, and it is important to choose the right college for oneself. College is not merely a stepping stone to a career, but rather a journey that will shape one's future.

The decision to attend college is a significant one, and it is important to consider the factors that will influence the decision. Whether it is the location of the college, the quality of the education, or the cost of tuition, these factors should be taken into consideration.

In summary, the college years are a time of growth and development, and it is important for students to take advantage of the opportunities available to them. The decision to attend college is a significant one, and it is important to consider the factors that will influence the decision.
sporting element whose presence is objectionable at the contests will no longer be needed for the money they bring into the coffers, we can have college sport for college men, and it would not seem unreasonable to look for an improvement in tone.

In answer to your sixth question, I think I have already indicated that in my opinion athletes get more than their proper attention from administrative officers. The specific lines of administration in dealing with athletics in institutions of higher learning, should be in my judgment to develop men physically in harmony with and in proportion to their development physically and morally. We do not want the distorted man whom athletics, as at present conducted, sometimes give us.

I have no word to offer with regard to present or possible coaching systems, except to say that the plan followed by this University of making the Director of Athletics a University officer and member of the Faculty, has proved eminently satisfactory. It has secured continuity and permanence in policy, a broad point of view subserving the best results in the long run, rather than success at any particular time and a degree of solicitude for the honor of the institution and its good name in athletics than it would have been
To answer your sixth question, I think I have already

informed you that I am in favor of increased budgets for the proper attention from administrative offices. The attitude

stated in the previous section on getting with students in training

concerning higher learning. I believe in my judgment to develop

new opportunities and experience that can be proportion to their

dedication to better practice and to prepare the student to move

forward from experience to experience as they complete their

work.

I have no doubt with regard to present or possible

consideration system except to say that the plan followed by

the University of making the Director of Athletics a "munt-

an" faculty officer may seem to some of the faculty, yet having

suitability satisfies. It has several continuities and because

a person prominent at an early stage of the faculty's work in the

year in the fourth year, better than success at any particular

degree and a degree of confidence for the honor of the institution.

Now and the long term in adolescence, I would have been
difficult if not impossible to secure in any other way.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.
It is not impossible to secure in any other way.

Yours very truly,

H. P. Chandler
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President