CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject  Mandel Hall

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject

File No.

Buildings and Grounds

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."
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File #: 00-0002

For use in all Filing Systems
My dear President:-

The scenery at Mandel Hall can be changed to another set of scenery but no change can be made in the scenery during a performance. That is, whatever scenery is placed at the beginning of an evening's entertainment cannot be changed until the close. A steel curtain such as you suggest would not permit more than one set of scenery to be utilized. This arises from the structural character of Mandel Hall. For instance, the flues over the stage. Second, lack of a sprinkling system, and lastly for the reason that the building is not fireproof. In other words it falls under Class 4 under the City Ordinances and is an Assembly Hall. It does not belong to Class 5, a Theater Building, so that it is impossible to make of it what our dramatic friends would like to have it for their use. I have made every endeavor to see whether it might not be brought in some way to conform to the ordinances so that this use could be made of the hall, but these structural features make it impossible.

Very sincerely yours,
CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1907

No. 63.

To: Dear Friend,

The reason of handling this letter can be understood,

to another set of sentiments and if possible can be made to the
sentiment guiding a performance, that is whatever agency is
present at the beginning of all evidence, etc., in evidence
an enormous number of the people.

A recent case shows how you

suffer. Now, not permit more than one set of evidence to go
off. I have been told the evidence comes of necessity to
maintained, you know, these are the assertions, etc., etc., I beg, I
know of all the ends, you know, how, for instance, those result
of the evidence, etc., and finally the report is made, etc. It is
primary in the deliberation. In order work it latter manner
please a number the other objections and in an assembly bill.

it seems not possible to have the,...

in my opinion to make of it was, etc., or whatever something.

like to prove it not only may it.

the statement of which not to be published to some day to conclude
the affair are, it seems as well as make it the result,

You sincerely yours,

[Signature]
December 21, 1907.

Mr. Walter A. Payne, Sec'y.
Lecture-study Department.

My dear Mr. Payne:-

Replying to your favor of December 17th, and also to your letter of the same date to President Judson, handed by him to me, I beg to say that there are serious and substantial changes required in Mandel Hall if change of scenery is to be used there—

1. The Proscenium arch, which is of plaster supported by an I beam, would have to be replaced by a solid brick wall.

2. A fire-proof curtain would have to be installed. The structure of the building is such that this would have to be a double curtain as I understand it.

3. All of the openings, for instance the one at the west, which allows some of the sound of the organ to go through the wall, would have to be bricked up. (One of the deplorable facts about Mandel Hall is that we have there an organ of rare excellence, attuned artistically in each of its parts, but bottled up so that the sound does not escape. It can be heard only on the stage). A brick wall would have to be constructed from the floor of the auditorium up to the floor of the stage—a portion of the building which is now simply lath and plaster.

4. The building would have to be rewired at a cost of about $2000.

5. A large opening over the stage would have to be constructed through the ceiling and the roof so that the flames and gases of any fire which should be started could come up
through that way. This opening in the roof would have to be enforced by a high brick wall rising above the roof.

These structural and interior changes would be exceedingly expensive and I know of no fund with which they can be made. In many respects they would disfigure the Hall and render it less useful for purposes other than theatrical use.

It would be idle it seems to me to take the matter up with the Building Department with a view to having them permit us to violate the ordinances—

1. Because they have no power to permit such violation.

2. If a fire should happen to start there, our violation of the ordinances would make us liable for loss of life or injury to property or persons, notwithstanding their permission.

Do you not think we hazard enough even when exercising what care we can without inviting calamity by violating municipal regulations necessary in cities? Ought we not rather to be an example of conservatism and safety, and of conformance with such laws and regulations?

If you still think we should take the matter up further I shall be glad to confer with you at any time you may appoint.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wallace Heckman
inform that my life appears to me more & more to be

outnumbered by the other people, with a view to the country

where all the people seem to be, and one single man

exhausted and I know of no way with which they can be made

to work to save their nightly affairs and yet, and safer

two nations to phương off from communication

I would do alike if I seem to be to save the nation or

with the political department with a view to save the nation &

no to sacrifice the administration

It seems to have no power to protect and resist

So all the politicalared to save the nation &

of the administration may make an impotence to lose or lose of

integrity to property or to the nation, nor shall I press for it, but

it be not think we can make enough even upon me to

ought when we can all understand in front of a national concept &

nations necessary to allow & to see what to

be an example of communication, and much, and one & communication

with each other and communication

It has always done me so good to see you after so

I am glad to write to you after the time you met yesterday

with this letter

(StGeorge Mallette Reissame)
January 22, 1914.

Dear Mr. Robertson:-

The Committee on Expenditures at its meeting held January 21st considered the request of Mrs. J. W. Thompson for the remission of the customary fees for the use of Mandel Hall and Hutchinson Commons. So far as the Committee is concerned, it sees no objection to the use of Mandel Hall for the purpose asked. I was instructed, however, to write you that the charge made for the use of Mandel Hall covers merely the actual expense involved and that, therefore, the University ought not to be asked, not only to give the Hall without charge, but to pay for the privilege. It costs the University in cash at least $25 each time the Hall is used. There will be a charge, also, of $12 to $15 for the moving out of the furniture and the replacing it after the dance.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

Mr. D. A. Robertson, President's Office.
October 30, 1917

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Committee on Expenditures of the Senate have instructed me to report the following letter to the Senate:

Enclosed is the copy of the letter from the Hon. W. J. Thompson for the reception of the information contained in the letter of the Honorable Mr. M. A. Honig and the Honorable Mr. H. H. Harriman. I am informed that the letter of the Honorable Mr. Harriman has been returned to the Senate.

Yours very truly,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary

President's Office.
Chicago, January 28, 1914.

My dear Mrs. Thompson:—

The Committee on Expenditures has considered the application for the use of the Commons and Mandel Hall. Of course the Committee is glad to do anything in reason for the Settlement work, but feels that it would not be advisable to do more than grant the use of the rooms with the understanding that the bare cost of the opening should be met by the ladies having
charge of the enterprise. The applications for such things are very numerous, and while we are glad to have the buildings used for purposes so excellent it would be impracticable to make contributions in money towards any of these varic causes without making them towards all. Mr. Douglas of course will know what the bare cost will be.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Mrs. James Westfall Thompson,
5427 Greenwood Ave., Chicago.
The exercise of the enterprise was interesting for many reasons. The very unusual success and prestige we have enjoyed to date have been primarily due to the patience and ability of Mr. P. P. Joynes and his associates. Their services are essential to the successful development of our enterprise. Without the cooperation of Mr. Joynes and his associates, it would be impossible to make a profit in any way. Mr. Joynes and the partners have been very generous in their cooperation and have made a considerable sacrifice in order to support our enterprise.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. P.

Mr. James Westfall Thompson
Boston Greenwood Ave. Chicago
Chicago, November 16, 1917.

Dear Mr. Hallam:

President Judson has referred your letter of October 31 to me as Secretary of the University Orchestral Association. The program sung by Miss Florence Macbeth in Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on Tuesday October 30, was approved by the officers of the organization and quite apparently met the approval of the audience.

I understand that because Miss Macbeth sang four German songs, not one of which contained any shred of German propaganda, you charge her with disloyalty. I understand that you charge with disloyalty all those present who applauded Miss Macbeth. Miss Macbeth is an American girl of tested loyalty. I know that some of those who applauded Miss Macbeth have manifested their loyalty in very striking ways. I utterly disagree with you as to the loyalty of Miss Macbeth and the members of the University Orchestral Association. I wonder if you also charge with disloyalty those
American officers at Fort Sheridan who applauded the Chicago Symphony Orchestra when it played Wagner's Overture to "Rienzi" and Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, October 21. Are we fighting Brahms and Schumann or the Kaiser and his policies? President Wilson has expressed clearly the feeling of the nation.

Yours very truly,

D. A. R. -D.

Secretary of the University Orchestral Association.

Mr. Joseph W. Hallam, 1307-7 Ashland Block, Chicago, Illinois.
October
Thirty-first,
Nineteen-seventeen.

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

I am taking the liberty of writing you as the head of the great University of Chicago with reference to the entertainment given yesterday in Mandel Hall in the form of a musical program or recital by Florence MacBeth. I do not know whether you were present or not or whether you even knew about it, but the fact is that one-fourth of the program consisted of the singing of a list of German songs very much to the chagrin of the loyal part of the audience and I regret to say that there must have been many there who were disloyal, because there was considerable applause after the singing of these songs.

I do not know as there is anything that we ordinary citizens can do about this matter, but we can at least express our vigorous protest that a thing of that kind should be permitted in the greatest University of the Country at a time like this when we are at war with the most cruel despot that the world has ever produced, and then to think that we should be compelled as a part of our entertainment for which we pay to listen to his songs and be humiliated by hearing them cheered by the American audience in which a number of mothers whose sons are at the front were sitting knitting sweaters and other garments to be shot full of holes by that same despot while they were singing similar songs in their Army.

My recollection goes back to the Civil War in this country, and I well remember that performances of a similar nature were at the time treated to stale eggs and tar and feathers. I do not approve of that sort of conduct, but I still less approve of permitting a performance of that kind such as occurred in Mandel Hall yesterday in our great University in particular.
October

Sixty-Fifth

Nineteen-Seven

Please, Henry, pass this

University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Hallock,

I am taking the liberty of writing you as the
head of the great Univeristy of Chicago with reference to
the appointment of a manfactor professor of practical
photography. I do not know whether you were pleased or not
with the person we recommended to you under your last
notice. Perhaps you have not been in touch with the
appointment? I do not know. I had an appointment to the
University of Chicago some years now to the act of the
fiscal year, and I believe I have in my possession a
type of the navigation committee of the appointment of the
fiscal year at the University, and I request to say that these
appointments have considerable influence after the signing of
these dates.

I do not know as far as the matter of

University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Prof. A. Hallock

In light of the appointment I am referred to the matter of

University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Prof. A. Hallock

In light of the appointment I am referred to the matter of

University of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Prof. A. Hallock
How do you suppose a report of a performance like that would be received in Berlin? It would certainly be

great aid and comfort to the enemy to know that it was possible at this time, and what do you suppose would be the
treatment of the singer or musician who should attempt to give a concert of American or English songs in Berlin?

I was pleased to know that one or two of the audience at least had patriotism enough yesterday to get
up and go out during the singing of these German songs. We are spending billions of money and sacrificing our
best blood in this war. I have two sons and six nephews who are either in France or preparing to go there, and I
think I have a right to protest against such actions as I have referred to herein and I cannot imagine that you
would permit such a thing if you knew about it.

With great respect, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. W. Hallam
6114 Ellis Ave.
How do you suppose a report of a performance like
that would be received in England? I would consider
your statement and comfort to be money to know that I was
possible at the time and what you suppose would be the
responsibility of the printer of moderation and amount to what
would be a benefit to the country of America or English sea or benefit

I am pleased to know that one or two of the
survivors of Isaac and pedestrian are acceptable to the
and go on writing, the meaning of these certain
were the agreement presented of money and satisfactory
were the subject of the printer of moderation and amount to what
I have sent a letter to the printer and I cannot imagine that you
would consider same a relief if you knew more.

With great respect, I am,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Memorandum to the President:

re: Mandel Ushers

The Expenditures Committee recently ordered the substitution of a force of Volunteer ushers, perhaps under a paid head usher, for the present paid force of ushers for the Sunday Religious Service at Mandel Hall. I venture to recommend that this action be reconsidered for these reasons:

1. A volunteer force is less dependable than a paid force, and hence less likely to represent the University properly in this important contact with the public. As a result of a memorandum I presented to President Judson, the University recently reorganized the Stagg Field ushering system, which was being complained of, and a marked improvement resulted, which has been greatly appreciated. The maintenance of the Mandel Hall force on a high plane is hardly less important, since by it the University is judged by the many visitors who come to Mandel.

2. The paid system, which has long been in successful operation, provides the University with an organized and experienced staff of Ushers always available for great occasions like Convocations and other formal public exercises, such as the three Memorial Services for Harding (2) and Wilson (1) held in the past seven months.

3. The money thus paid out goes to our own students, to help them pay their way through college.

4. The Mandel collections constitute one of the chief sources of income for the University Settlement. The Settlement is a creditable adjunct of the University, and with a little encouragement might be far more so. Miss McDowell has in late years received International and civic recognition, which reflects great credit on the University.
The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

-2-

The University might well accord the Settlement a more generous treatment in many ways than has been its practice in recent years. The great development of the Northwestern University Settlement is a distinct credit to Northwestern University, which in this matter is showing us the way. The charging of the Ushers bill against the Mandel collections a year or two ago made a very unfavorable impression upon the friends and backers of the Settlement,—an impression out of all proportion to the few hundred dollars saved to the University. I would strongly advise that as a piece of wise publicity if nothing else, the University adopt a policy of encouragement and cooperation with the Settlement in all relations. I am well aware that individually such a course would be congenial to all the members of the Committee, and I recall that Miss McDowell delivered the Address at the Autumn Convocation.

I would therefore recommend that the cost of ushering be no longer charged against the Mandel collections, but be met out of University funds, like the other expenses of the Religious Service.

E.J.G.
CHICAGO, August 7, 1912.

Harry Pratt Judson, Esq.,
President University of Chicago,
1148 E. 59th St.,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Although I presume the subject of this letter is one in which you do not actively concern yourself, yet I venture to address you because I hope thereby to have the matter brought to the attention of the official whose duty it is to take cognizance of it.

I refer to the horribly bad ventilation of Mandel Hall. I have attended a number of lectures there recently, and must say that it is surprising that no more effort is made to air out that auditorium in which so many meetings are held. I have heard this subject much discussed by persons who attend these lectures, and the uniform opinion is that the atmosphere of the place is nearly always vile. Two ladies whom I know intimately went there a few evenings since and were so much affected by the poisonous air that they were made ill and felt obliged to leave after being there only a few minutes. That was, of course, an extreme case, but I have observed that many of those who attend these lectures are affected with drowsiness, which I attribute to the bad air. I have also experienced that feeling myself. Yesterday I was present at a lecture in Mandel Hall by Prof. Foster, and although his remarks were most interesting, it was with some difficulty that I remained awake. At the conclusion, I went direct from there to the Law Building where I heard another lecture by Mr. Ames; and although this lecture did not interest me nearly as much as that of Prof. Foster, I did not feel the least symptom of drowsiness. The air in the Law Building seemed to be much purer that that in Mandel Hall, and to that fact I attribute the difference in my sensations in the two places.

I have been told that many others have made complaints similar to this, and have been met by the assertion that the ventilating system of Mandel Hall is perfect. It is doubtless theoretically perfect in the mind of the man who designed it, but when it is found that theory does not square with
the facts in the case, it becomes evident that there is some mistake in the theory. Possibly the ventilation may be all right in cold weather, when steam is in use. But the system is certainly wholly inoperative during warm weather. I am not familiar with the details of this much-vaunted system, and am not, therefore, in a position to say wherein it is defective. But I have observed that there are in the floor of Mandel Hall, under the seats, a large number of small gratings covering openings through which one can see into the basement. Now, it is said that the poisonous products of respiration fall to the floor. If so, these products undoubtedly pass through these gratings into the basement. What becomes of them afterwards? Is that basement ever ventilated during the entire summer, or does it continue to be simply a stagnant reservoir of bad air? If so, that furnishes a complete explanation of the continually smelly condition of Mandel Hall, as the air of the basement must constantly infect that of the auditorium above.

Why not exercise a little common-sense in this matter? The hall has three doors at one end and two at the other, and there are numerous windows which could be opened. I suppose there are also openings in both the attic and the basement. If the janitor were instructed and compelled to do his whole duty in this connection there should be no difficulty in making the air of Mandel Hall as pure and sweet as that of the Campus. And as a result, I am sure that those who assemble there would be able to assimilate a great deal more of the intellectual material which is being dispensed from that platform.

Trusting that this suggestion will be forwarded to the quarter where it will do the most good, I am,

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]