One year ago in Boston the Board of Directors of this great institution, to which the plan for the new University of Chicago refers, to establish an institution of learning in the City of Chicago, and the Society heartily endorsed the action. It was determined to undertake to raise one million dollars for the proposed institution. On the announcement of this action Mr. John D. Rockefeller subscribed $600,000, on condition that the full million was made up by June 1, 1890. It is with devout gratitude to God that the Board announces that the conditions of this great gift have been fulfilled. The $400,000, required have been secured and by the first day of June the subscription will reach or exceed $425,000. A greater contribution in addition to this sum has been made by Marshall Field of Chicago to ensure that we may put off a daily day that we shall cover the $600,000 subscribed by Mr. Rockefeller with $600,000 more. Instead of having $1,000,000, therefore, the Institution will begin its history on a financial basis of nearly one and $1,200,000. We are happy to be able to say still further that friends of the enterprise in Chicago are
already devising for it still more liberal things
and that the financial outlook today is brighter
by far than the most sanguine dared to dream
possible a year ago.
In accordance with the action taken in Boston
the Board of the Education Society has taken
steps for the incorporation of the Institution
under a Board of Trustees of competent business
men.

The initial educational work will be that of a
college. The Board believes has been called to
consider that Chicago, already a great city, is
growing with marvelous rapidity and neither
has nor is likely to have any other school of
higher learning, that leading citizens are already
interested in this Institution and are asking that
provision be made for enlarging the scope of its
work when the time for so doing shall come and
the means shall be provided, and that it is
properly expected to meet in season all
the requirements of a great school for a mighty
city and a wide region of country. In view of
facts like those the Board has deemed it wise
to incorporate under the old title which is dear to many hearts, and it is probable that the institution will be known as The University of Chicago.

It is a matter of simple justice, and will, perhaps, not be without interest to here make a brief statement of the principal factors that have combined to secure the success of this enterprise.

The first and chief of these was the opportunity presented in the munificent offer of John D. Rockefeller to give $600,000 on condition that $400,000 more could be secured by June 1, 1890, the largest offering ever made for education by any man in our denomination. This offer had itself been preceded by a proposition made to Secretary Gates by Mr. F. E. Hackley of Chicago to give $250,000 on condition that $1,000,000 should be raised. A subscription of $250,000, following from E. Nelson Blake, an opportunity, such as the denomination never had before, was presented, having in these noble offerings happy auguries of a notable achievement.
2. The Society was fortunate in possessing a secretary wise, resourceful, energetic, with a courage that made difficulties slipping stones to victory. With a mind quickly adapted to cope with crucial practical questions. Where tireless activity never permitted the golden moment of opportunity to go by unimproved. The man for the hour, in every way equipped for the work to which he addressed himself with absolute devotion.

3. Another element of success was the unity of the denomination in this city and vicinity in its interest in the undertaking. The announcement of the Society's purpose to found here a well equipped institution was hailed by Chicago Baptists with universal rejoicing; and their part of the undertaking was entered upon by pastors and churches, by rich and poor alike with enthusiastic liberality. Their offerings are still coming in daily and a statement of the subscriptions of the separate churches cannot yet begin with any exactness. The First church has led the way, the second followed and all have done well. The secretaries have been sustained
constant and cheered by the cordial cooperation of the pastors. Though the flocks of Chicago Baptists are
more than full with the work of Church building and Church extension in a city adding nearly a hundred thousand to its population every year
they have signalized their interest in this great work by subscriptions aggregating $232,000. (Affixed)

In a statement of this kind the interest of the Alumni of the old University in the building of the new one must not be forgotten. As the
beginning of the movement they held a meeting and generously offered their co-operation. It has taken the form of the endowment of a memorial pro-

fessorship as a memorial of Dr. Edward Olson, who for many years filled the chair of Greek in the University. The movement now well advanced
will be carried forward and will without doubt result in securing the full sum of $30,000. The al-

umni of the old University who have conceived this beautiful tribute to Prof. Olson and are making
this grateful offering will well deserve to be recognized as the Sons of the New University and form an unimportant part of its constituency.
The relation of the Jewish people of Chicago to the success of this enterprise is worthy of special mention. They form a numerous, wealthy and respected class of Chicago's citizens. The Standard Club is their leading social organization composed of four hundred members. At its annual meeting, two months ago, the president proposed that the Club should undertake to raise $25,000 for the new University, and the proposition was carried with unanimity and enthusiasm. A committee of ten members undertook the work and have placed in our hands pledges for the sum of $27,000. This generous cooperation voluntarily proffered, has been one of the essential factors in our success. It has done much to initiate public attention and to interest all classes of citizens in the movement. They, themselves, taking the entire labor of securing the subscriptions, the spirit of their cooperation has been as hearty and graceful as their gifts have been timely and generous. No words can fully express the appreciation in which this gracious and noble act is held. May hundreds of the sons and daughters of Israel receive the benefits of the institution their liberality has helped to found.
this liberality has helped to focused. "Our people will ever hold in grateful remembrance the generosity of this ancient race. "Whose" be remember," is the adoption, and the glory, and the covenant, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises, whose are the fathers, and of whom is Christ, as concerning the flesh—"who in overall. God, blessed Jesus. Amen."

Still another element in the success achieved has been the liberal cooperation of the business men of Chicago. The purpose of the society to focused this institution and the proposition of Mr. Rockefeller were welcomed by the press and people of Chicago with interest, approval, and grateful appreciation. The press has constantly commended the enterprise to the city, and the citizens have felt a deep interest in its success.

The first contribution, as well as the quickest made by the general public, was the splendid proffer of a site by Marshall Field. The two great parks of the South Side are only a mile apart and are connected by what is termed the Midway Plaisance, which is itself a park six hundred feet wide and a mile long. Through this Plaisance
then will be a water course connecting the systems of lakes in the two parks, which in turn connected with the great lake. These parks contain a thousand acres. The site of the new University fronts south on the Plains and lies nearly midway between the two parks, which will be the pleasure grounds of the students and provide unexplored facilities for our team exercise. The site will comprise twenty acres, in part a gift, in part a purchase.

The great gift of Mr. Field was made in a spirit of such cheerful and cordial liberality as to greatly enhance its value in the minds of those to whom it was given and will ever be held in grateful remembrance by our people throughout the entire country. (Applause)

This noble contribution was followed by pledges of aid from nearly fifty prominent citizens and it is believed that their subscriptions including that of the Standard Club will reach a full $100,000, a sum which is now approximately. The Secretaries have been received by the wealthiest citizens of Chicago with the greatest courtesy and kindness, and assurances of help in the future have been proffered that encourage
the belief that the new institution has everything to hope from the munificence of the liberal business men of the city. So conducted as to deserve and win public sympathy and approval it will not make demands on the wealth of Chicago in vain.

4. "But another great and important factor has been most influential in this achievement. That element was the interest of the denomination throughout the country. The recency of a University in Chicago under our auspices has become one of the traditions of our people. When the Education Society was formed and a Secretary appointed, though he had never lived within four hundred miles of Chicago the first conviction that took possession of his mind was the necessity of re-establishing our educational work in this city.

As the same time Mr. Rockefeller was pondering this question, "What is the first step to take in improving our educational position?" The answer was not far to seek. The Corporation was well nigh universal that the first step was the founding of a new institution in Chicago. When the great enterprise
The war began in the United States with unanimous approval. As the year advanced, the interest increased, and intensified until it became almost tragi-cal. It extended to almost every part of the country. The personal presence of the Secretaries was confined almost exclusively to Chicago. But help came to them from every quarter. It may not be with our intent if a statement is made of the subscriptions and contributions that have come from the separate states. There are the freewill offerings of the Baptist brotherhood of the country for an institution in Chicago. Without doubt there will be new states added to the list. It would be gratifying beyond measure to see every state in the Union represented. This is the record as it now stands. Before closing it permits me to make this statement. The total subscription of Illinois, including everything received in Chicago in the state is $135,000. The total subscription of the rest of the country, including that of Mr. Rockefeller is is round numbers $685,000. Enon give the record by states excluding Chicago.
This is a list of thirty states, territories and foreign countries, with aggregate subscriptions of $110,221.

Thus the North and the South, the East and the West have united to found the new University of Chicago. The institution will be the child of the denomination. In this universal interest and this country-wide rally to our support that second success.

The Secretaries owed no violence to their own feelings if they did not here recognise the efficient service of the Standard. Its columns have generously placed at their disposal and through these every corner of the West was reached and kept informed of the progress of the work. The interest that already existed has been deepened and rendered responsive. And indeed all our denominational journals have given me generous cooperation. We have not asked of them the service.

The Standard has contributed for obvious reasons, as the denominational organ as the center of the movement is in a position to render effective aid, and the Secretaries could not have mode it more useful in their work if they had themselves owned the paper, so fully has it been given to the service of the cause.
The Executive Board feels that the result of this movement has demonstrated the wisdom of its plan. It was never the purpose or desire of the Society to secure the entire fund necessary in the initial years of the new institution from any single benefactor. Essential as money is, it is not the only essential factor in building institutions of learning. If they are to be widely useful they must secure the interest, the prayers, the active helpfulness of a wide constituency. There must be found not only the few who make large gifts from their abundance, but the many who out of their smaller store make sacrifices equally great.

It has accordingly been the purpose of the Society not merely to secure $1,000,000 for the foundation of this enterprise, but also to plant it in the affections of the citizens of Chicago of all names and of the whole Baptist family throughout the land. The chief benefactor and the Board have thought that an institution founded without the deep love and active co-operation of the people moved hardly be worth the founding. Then was one method and one only of securing this general interest. The appealed and earnest petition
of the cause of Education and of the need of this institution through the press and from hundreds of pulpit, the thousands of personal appeals, face to face, and by correspondence — this toilful work has been the means by which a wide and devoted constituency has been secured for the new institution before its establishment and which will grow with the growing years. The Society has had before it therefore not a single, but a double purpose, — to secure a million dollars, and also to found the new University of Chicago in the heart of the people. It has more than succeeded in the first endeavor and it has achieved a still nobler triumph in the Second.

It has done more than this. It has demonstrated the thrilling fact that the Baptist forces of the country, divided in educational work, acting in detached fragments sometimes in conflict with each other, can, when occasion calls, be marshalled as a single army and move together in irrefragable array. There will be other great centers of force to be occupied, not less, but of more important than Chicago. Thus arises in us in the future achievements to be
grandly! For, than this, there will come educational opportunities eclipsing the grandeur of the increase just proposed. There will be great movements that have been hindered interest and require still greater unity of action. We know now, in the first time because the movement has demonstrated it, that when there are great opportunities and demands, commanding themselves to all minds, come, the denomination can be defended to move together as one grand army to new and splendid triumphs. Why may not the denomination be here to organize and direct its activities, so to call on the resources, space its people to strengthen every free school, give the strong complete equipment and occupy new positions of national importance so to promptly win the educational leadership of the continent?
We cannot close this report without a grateful recognition of the gracious providence of God which has smiled upon this enterprise from its inception. "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain who build it." Nothing has seemed clearer to those engaged in this work than the divine leading. As clearly as the pillar of fire led Israel through the wilderness in the night, has the good providence of God led us these dark hours in the night in which we have walked for a whole year to the light of this new morning. When the broken ones were about to give up and yield to despair, suddenly God has opened the way. Not once, but many times has his hand seemed almost irresistible to interpose. Thousands of hearts have been those all the year uplifted in prayer and the blessing of heaven has come down upon us, and from all the difficulties of the way God has brought us into a wide and healthy place. Let no man do now that he has brought. "Tell what we have brought." This is not the work of men's hands, "It is the Lord's doing and it is marvelous in our eyes." "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."
In founding the new institution the Board had three objects in view as to its character and conduct. These objects have been constantly before the minds of the Secretaries, have remained when presented by them in the same terms, and are clearly understood by all the subscribers to the Fund.

1. The new University is to be a Christian institution.
2. It is to be formed under the Auspices of the Baptist denomination.
3. It is to be conducted in a spirit of the widest liberality, seeking thus to deserve the sympathy and cooperation of all public spirited men, and inviting to its halls the largest possible number of students from every class of the community that it may give to them a true Christian culture.

In the important work yet before it of launching this important enterprise and starting it on its career, the Board of the Society earnestly ask the prayers of all the people and invoke the blessing of God.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Subscription</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>13,07</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Dakota</td>
<td>5,817</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>106,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
California Surplus

End date: summary: July 1925

Three marked * require follow up - Three with **

E.B. Butler - did not see. State he is in Florida
require urgent attention.

Mrs. Norman Bridge - Called twice. Write letter
what is on file. She stated at term
call that after meeting letter that
she did not know what she should
do. Efforts to come east for funeral

T. Dr. bridge 1926.

St. B. Shmed we counsel
her lawyer. Marques Eaton as
to what kind of personal of any
should be made to her? And
National accumulate what
of mine Dr. Bridge needs?

E.B. Butler - did not see him. Don't think he
was in California any

D. Eckhart came shortly before. Stop
had me a two friendly talks
with him. Did not suggest anything
2. Mr. Brown was advised by Geo. Reynolds to see Charle P. Wheeler, who was Brown's advice. Wheeler reported that Brown was not interested in higher education and would not go away or determine then to give all the money he had.

Wheeler subsequently stated that he had asked Brown if he had what he thought quite correctly.
Feb. 19th, 19-4, from Santa Barbara, S. and
4. Cox A.G. At Maryland Hotel, Baltimore. Called four, each time from whatever
left my end.

Gillette King C. No different. Break contact.

As per forwarding project.

Mr. Dougherty, E. L. Not at Mexico most of the time while

was in Cal. Cannot give a clear picture.

was called in him day

before leaving—very open to make

large forward. Should decide

forward + how + act soon.

Send every mail letter w/ Dr. Sheir

Eckhart B.A. Arrived at Hotel Huntington

shortly before slept. One a two brief

friendly talk. No letters or request for gift

Gillette, King C. No approach. S. was

seemingly prospect, but on

some other occasion would my

return same way as

Doherty
Dear A. Groshard: When I left the year
in A. Hetty, did hear from me see him
Him F.R. Two interviews asked for 2,000,000
for Chemistry. Said he in evidence con-
consider an large gift. But (a) says
that is beyond his means (b) is evidently
chiefly interested in undergraduate-
small college. May try one else.
Douglas Smith will talk to him. If he
has opportunity.

F.R. This should be followed up promptly. Have questioned whether a
full statement your plans for the
college should not be made up,
emphasizing plans for internal
administration of an amount of 1,000,000
he might him carry

Endowment: Admin. Colleges
Corpora 10 million 500,000
Buildings for Colleges 320,000
This should probably be much on the
line we can take either or both.
Harris Apt. did not see. Lawrence McLean -
Mrs. O.H. Nickle did nothing — or indeed in position she will do nothing for us.

13. Mrs. Milo G. Kellogg wrote asking affectionately

Received no reply — did not follow up.

15. Mrs. John Lamberdy. Requested a head approval as the son-in-law H. L. Thompson, who asked that I see him. Called on twice. Wrote letter to Dr. Kemp regarding it. Impossible to do anything I think that I suggested. Dr. Skeir thinks it impossible to get something from Mrs. L. directly. He will seek and report. Dr. Post seems to endorse.

19. Deacon H. M. & Mrs. Very friendly, but unable to do anything more now. They say this doesn't exclude effort to get more alumni subscription — say 50 per cent possible point, see fuller report. Regard A. W. Harris as out of the running for an
Knapp. Geo. B. and asking if I might see him at Santa Barbara to reply. No time to do anything.
Robert McElroy - died in Cal. this year.

George Emery - died in Cal. in January.

Mitchell, John F. Arrived in Chicago very late after our departure.

Mrs. Elizabeth McWilliams -
Lost some till day before left.

Allston, sister, left 1940-20th Jan. joined into N.B. Seer should be formulated.

Son, asking her for definite gift for future definite purpose.

$25,000 her probable maximum.

$10,000 more portable.

See full report.

Peabody 7 F. Louis M. Santa Barbara, which I had no time to visit. No approval.

Reynolds, Mr. M. Corresponded in securing contact with Mrs. Landheer.
H. L. Thompson, with W. Heath, through Chas P. Wheel, and F. J. Parson, directly. Did not ask him for any money himself. Should be approached in due time, probably not for any large sum.

Good luck. Chas H. & Albert Billings. Collected me at home at lunch and asked about me. Told them in general. What A.B.R. said in general. Much talk about W. M. perhaps should have been CHR. One cent 1940. Funded his dinner. Much interested in the idea. A.B.R. much interested in the idea. College to new locality. Good contact. Made no request for money. Shout formally be approached as soon as letters for Billings.
She came twice. Called twice. Definite friendly but definite refusal to detail in what he will do at once.

Good person for $1,000 and $2,000; $1,000 according to decision in aquarium matters.

P.S. Watch this latter matter & be ready to act.

Important, prepare full full plans for sometime development. Call Jackson at this,

Consider whether to consult James Simpson.

Smith, Douglas - approached by Mrs. Rand for $40,000 for cloister.

Consulted with Dr. for A. Capps when Capps was recently in Cal.

Do not know how definite permit he make to Capps, I told me at dinner at Mrs. Rand's that he had in mind some-thing rather large for his & went to court talk with Capps.
When I returned to Chicago, I telephoned to Mr. Smith and he said he would have wire me. At interview definitely around me 7,000,000 for Medical Research which he very began without so "almost any food" and would take name from once telegraphed called to see samples. Indicated that he might add to this later, and that he had friends but that he might interest one in particular who might win 3,000,000.

76, Strand. S.W. Called at his Ambassador Hotel this afternoon. She felt better but still not 7. Suggested his staying in town come down to see me. Told me Strauss was severely ill in agony wanted to see me. Asked for telephone to see Mrs. Strauss and
he could not be seen for several days. asked that I call late that

him. Called Thursday Sept 12

Feb 12 — Woman's voice (See 5)

said Sham was out, did not know

when he would return. Called over 2 hours in Sham's

office — telephone got 2 and

no answer.

Of the 25 persons named above

16 were not approached at all.

3 were seen but not asked for more.

1 was approached and asked to come

to see them for dinner. Again at least for

7 were seen and in to be followed

one was made refuse prime glance app.

Butler

Cecil

Dorothy

Muriel

Mickey

Nancy

Mudrey

Other

Hoxon

Zander

Smith

Fich

Mudrey

Bacon

Sheriff

Smith
Douglas Smith -

Pasadena Feb 11

Before Mrs. B. left Chicago she asked the
might approach Smith for the Dr. Coates in
friend of her friend for Mrs. B. I said
she could. On arrival in Pasadena
she reported that he was coming straight.

At a dinner at Mrs. B.'s with the
house of her in-law of Foster Rhode.

Only Mrs. Smith drew me aside
and said that when Dr. J.A. Capps we
her last in he had talked with him
about a gift of time to study design
in hosts that I was at liberty to discus
with Capps, but not with others.

A day or two later I telephoned him to
"I might like to see you again, to which
he consented cordially. By appointment

called 10 AM Feb 11.

He told me something of the fundamental
principles of his life - his religion - and his
sense of responsibility to see that he had
made in the time I had left. He
did he was particularly interested in
Medical research, and that he had discussed the matter with Dr. Callas who was very enthusiastic about it, and to the held me that he had authorized Dr. Callas to take off the matter with me, and mentioned $1,000,000 as the amount which he said he was ready to get together almost any time, and indicated that he would like the matter closed without delay. Till it was consummated, he did not want it talked about, and did not hate publicity any how, but was willing to be first about it, if mention of it, when it was definitely arranged would be in use in getting their gifts.

I come expressed strongly my appreciation of his proposal, told him how much it encouraged me, I left him early on Friday.
A little later I called him at his Mid-
with Club and asked him if he might
see him that day— that he might
introduce the subject by saying that
he had a talk with him. But he said he would proceed to do
at once. But as it turned out there
was not at the Club that day of
Smith did not see him.

Smith is a control on cost to
man and made me one the unpleasing
as he indicated he assumed me that
he would help me get money from
other men. This is what he came in
mind:

In the course of our talk he
informed me that he might later act
to the million which he said he once
Before I left him I told him that I wished he would tell me how to get
ments in front of deciding upon any
crying that I thought I would freely
to men in general, but has difficulty
in persuading the individual man to
describe the case of Mr. A. He first
described the case of Mr. A., then
without mentioning his name, then
finally mentioned his name, whereon
he said that Mr. A. was alone

friend of his. He got a chance and that
I might tell him. He had done.

mentioning his accident but not the
name, lest it should get out through
the local. He said, "You can tell tomorrow that you
promised me a million dollars for
the blin."
Then he repeated twice.
from equipment. Perhaps Dr. Calkins may know, but my impression is that it would not meet his thoughts. It must be building, maintenance of buildings, but that it should be chiefly for salaries, but that it would not continue indefinitely (if the Unit to desire) to use a portion of the income for current equipment and supplies of research.

My present thought is that it should be used chiefly for salaries, that if paid to many, the funds would only go towards those salaries should be paid for the work and contributions to the promotion of research.
get together now, and that he had in mind a friend that he thought he might induce to give a million for that same purpose—

I asked him whether he wanted

money kept on a separate fund—any other later gift or wanted. The reason did not

want these other sums and he added to it, and he answered that he felt not one at all.

He emphasized the fact that he wanted the fund used for Medical Research and contrasted his pur-

line with that of time and wanted their money to go into building.

I didn't ask him whether he would

it all to go for salaries, as distinguished
We agreed on funds for equipment to be used for research.
Large task.

The University has reached a point in its development when it needs a very large sum of money, not for expansion, but for the maintenance of its high quality of work.

We believe that this is important not only for the University but for the whole field work of the country.

Large task to raise 17,500,000 in one year. Good beginning. Raised about 4,500,000.

Need large gifts & encirclement of interest others than the B. I believe an encirclement that our claim is good.

Several things that call for 2,000,000 to 5,000,000. Need such a gift.

Several times given in Pasadena last fall for this sum.
What I want back is your advice about how to approach these men in Chicago whom I know
and in other ways. How do I write?
In particular, should I seek introductions or introduce myself?
In case I meet radical leaders, I know I must speak
in some way.
Is it fair to ask
permissible for me to ask
you your judgment on
the same sort of thing
and to ask you what
you would think
of what they might think?
Mr. U. H. - Appreciation of.
1. Univ. at a critical point
   Stand our own special mission
   Rush to forward or shall go back.
2. U. C. founded on 3 ideas.
3. Had five successful presidencies.
4. When I came into office - Policy
   Not expansion but emphasis on
   quality. Every effort at its best.
5. What does this involve?
   Men - Buildings.
   1940 - 1925 - $75,000
6. What further have done.
   4.500 - now need large gifts
   have outside.
7. Pattern of Gifts - Chemistry -
Called on him without appointment 10 A.M. Feb 25

Presented following

...
Woolshed.

Feb 9, 1925

I have been thinking of our recent
Saturday's other day, and I have
ventured to come back to make
a suggestion.

I very much appreciate your
consideration of the college provi-
dion, and I am very much hoping
that you will see your way to
carry it through in large way.

I understand that before
you reach your final decision
on this matter you want to
settle -and that I came to accept
such a gift from you
at this time would mean
so much to us, would have

50
much influence on the gift given and on the prestige of the whole campaign and have been led to wonder whether you could not at this time give in the assurance of a gift, which could afterwards be supplemented if things should turn your way - decide on that. If E.T. you could feel that you could assume $2,000,000 or any case and more if that gift went in mind and go a certain way - that gift made now would go far
Mr. Shedd - Feb 9, 1925

...toward ensuring our success in our campaign.

As I said to you another day, we have reached a point in our work where the one thing that we most need is an outstanding gift that will act as a stimulus to other giving.

Then we need two people who happen to be here in Pasadena now that I think might be very much influenced by the fact that Mr. Shedd had decided on a large
gift to the University.

The gift made at this time might sub necessarily be published - than in mind from the value in present my the matter to individuals than its influence on the public. It might perhaps prefer to delay our public an announcement till I am decide your question until you of the other day as still undecided.
This gift would be a grand help to our whole campaign. It would be a great encouragement to all our workers and to our alumni.

I am thinking maybe our element of time, but I'm afraid that it might turn an advantage for us. Mr. H. E. is debating but we do something else - I found telling him I am here that Mr. Smith was very much
do a handsome thing for us, that might Furn
im resal over away.

---

Mr. S. considers what I said for a few minutes. Finally, he said that his inclination was to do what I asked, but that he must not repeat it quite decisively.

We talked about various matters affecting him. He expressed his confidence in it, and in his success. 
effort. When I went to
he urged me to remain
after I had left the house
he came and called me
back to ask if I had thought
of lunch. He told about getting
money from him for lunch
when he said he would
match what Mr.
Sheff would do. I said
Mr. Sheff, of by any chance
you should change your
mind in a day or two? About
the matter one man first
and给了他2,000

I think you could probably

give Mr. Kiley a match

that first also. He laughed.

He was in the man

to go to Winkley & we parted

very friendly basis.

My impression is that he

will give up the $1,000,000

of $3,000,000 according to the

agreement (I think the

agreement goes). We must

pick about the plans to

make arrangements & possibly

consult further.
This is the most promising business sheet that I have hanging from -

744,000  240,000  4

460

460

1,000,000

2,000,000

1,000,000

5,000,000

700,7

1,300,000
Pasadena -  F.P. Nixon  

Called by appointment — T.F. Nixon on his sitting room at the Huntington Hotel. 

Prevented following limits: Left. 

1. Univ. at a critical hour. 
   
   However, our special interest wish to do much go forward as well go back. 
   
2. U.C. financial ideas. 
   
3. Had two successful administrators. 
   
   
   Settled on emphases in quality rather than figures — Every effort to be raised to its best possibilities. 
   
   
   In 1940 — $60.000.000; July 25, 1954, $37.000.000. 
   
6. Work has been received. Only $14,000,000. 
   
7. Selling property to CALA — Alessincky. 
   
   Left with title 1940, and W. C. Collection Deal. 
   
   On Alessincky ending with transfer 1940, there be paid to end. 

Feb. 10 called on telephone and made appointment to meet at 9 A.M. Feb. 12. 

Feb. 11 called on Douglas Smith and after transaction of other business asked him if he 

   could still remember to bring further mean...
to become as fine a man in mentioning any name. Then finally mentioned that it was
Humphrey that I had in mind. Then Mr. Wernham & Smith he knew, and
would be delighted to help in getting Mr. Hume to give us $25,000; and
that he would be here today,
and would introduce the subject if
he could.
Later I telephoned Smith at the Midtown Club, suggested that he could introduce me to Hume with J.P. H by
saying that he had just seen me
today and had forewarned Smith about whatever
he was willing to say about the
University. Smith that was a good
idea and that he would look into
it at once.
FR. Hixson - 3/12, called by WATSON to Dr. Church, 9 A.M.
I found his brother with him in the hospital. 12:15.

I did not read the telegram in the L.A. Times yesterday
about the discovery of a new antiseptic.

Hexyl mercuric nitrate is fifty times as strong a
combination as carbolic acid. Even then 10 years, Dr. Church
and assistant, 10 years, may have cured 1,200,000 cases
that are usually attributed to the dirt. Continued tomorrow at 6 A.M.

3. Now this becomes only one of a long list.

Ethylene, Insulin, Treatment for Scarlet
Fever (Dr. Spreck) and 2 Chicago doctors.

Thyroxin, Typhoid fever noticed from
1917 to 1920 and 1920 to 1922. Thyroxin.

4. Both of course Chemistry is far removed
only of medicine, but of agriculture, of the building
industry in the perfection of steel, of the discovery
of aluminum, and in dying industry -
has enormously to the wealth of a country
and its health and comfort.

5. The discoveries made at U.C.L.A. if listed
thoroughly would make a volume - and the list
of their books reporting discoveries for 25 years,
made a large action volume.

6. Don't know whether you have noticed the
intent to which the U.C. is cooperating with in-
7. Reminded me of the service of the U.C. in another connection. We were talking of the small colleges. I think I mentioned the way in which through its Summer Quarter and its Graduate work it serves the small colleges in strengthening their faculty. It is hardly looking back over thirty years. I think it is hardly an exaggeration to say that U.C. has done as much for the small colleges as their direct down — in fact in each case, but on the whole perhaps it is, and this is but a small hint of its work.

8. There is another consideration that it seems to me very well worth while to take into account in thinking about this kind of money — the security and amount of return. The U.C. has 60,000,000, but is as stable as the strongest bank. It is fifteen times more than the average. It has been invested in funds at a minimum annual interest. 

H.M. Adolescenta from Chicago, whom you know, promised me yesterday a gift of $1,000,000 with an instruction that that should be tied...
In the letter which I anticipated you I suggested a gift of $2,000,000 for Chemistry.

I want to make two remarks about that. 

1. It is a question almost matter of indifference once for what particular purpose the money is given. If it would interest you more to make a gift for general endowment, or for any other specific purpose, I should be glad to take it for any such purpose.

2. The sum of $2,000,000 is not necessarily

with all chance, I believe, the buildings are divisible into 2 parts. The income would be

I wish you would take a look at

very
10 - last ditch - if everything else fails
will have to find £200,000 DSP
for what it would do for the small colleges

Then we present beside Mr. F. Hixson,
his brother,
and in the latter part of the letter that Mrs. Hixson -

FPA had evidently read the last 1949
report particular interest in the
college matters, selection, admission, with the
and other personal dealings after
admission - referred again to the
small college - having separate,
difficulty in getting money,
said he had a problem, was going
to do something - but still had money
earned to do what advertised £200,000
for Chemistry - & then gradually
switched to DSP - with the result.
that he finally said, "I mean this, you have covered the need, Dr. B., but I cannot do anything more."

Mrs. H. said, "You have set us to thinking," and I declared saying that I should see them again.

My conclusions are:

1. That his principal interest is in the college.

2. He is somewhat aware of education because I think he knows what he knows. I am not aware of the terms used. I think I convinced him that education was not producing the results he desires.

3. He is interested in the small college, both because of his interest in the college student, and because he thinks they have more

4. Over her line of effort is a definite proposition on her to the college, with full explanations calculated to convince him that she can help people and can improve colleges.
Mrs. Alexander Smith, widow of former propylene called in 1923 at Huntington Hotel Feb 11. 1925

Expressed great interest in U.C. est. Chemistry—suggested as possible donor

Wm H Nichols chem 85 & 7 Director of General Chemical Co. Next year from him on Park Av N.Y. Very large maker, approachable man.

Also—through 70% less promising project Prof 2 & Baccusland, investor 2 & Velox sabers and 3 Baccuslite.

Mrs. Smith lives at 44 Wabash St Pasadena.
February 11, 1925

Douglas Smith

August as possible
down to Chemistry

Mr. Kent of California

nephew of Sidney Kent, being one of

Kent brother of Sidney.

Approachable through Wm. B. Kent
(brother-in-law of John H. Finley) his
attorney & adviser.

Mr. Wm. N. Eisenbrauth, who was
staying at the Huntington with us,
and both whom we saw frequently,
introduced me to Mr. Kuppenheimer,
(Sonis, I think). Mr. A.P. Kuppenheimer
(no longer in business) afterward spoke
to me. I get the impression that both these
men would eventually give出来了

money - in whole and not have
no definite idea.
Mrs. John L. M. - without flaw.

His children are working in Canada with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Thompson at 378 S. Orange Grove Ave. (Removal from Stockton, Calif.)

Faculty Mr. Post +

Dr. Stock found für Helga or in introduction

Mr. Reynolds knew her

He reported a threat.

Mr. Stock mentioned by a neighbor, an introduction. Later advised me to call on her in law.

Mr. Stock recommended by a neighbor, an introduction. Later advised me to call on her in law.

See report of interview in California.

Stock wrote Thompson for #5 Cotton Creek. Write Thompson for #5 Cotton Creek.

Indicated in letter of file. Call? send time for. Indicated no funds available for any such gift as I asked and that what there was was in the hands of someone. Left impression she might do something much less, say $20,000, but that will have to wait.
Report to the committee. Mr. Skein who expressed satisfaction with today's referendum. Said the report of the will indicate that the bond not be less than $500,000. He promised to follow up with Mrs. L. I sent him a copy of my letter. Dr. Skein also suggested consulting Dr. Perl. Mrs. L. being absent.

This -
Elizabeth

Miss Ellen McWilliams Patterson 627 S. Euclid Av.
Pasadena

widow.

and (a former student). M.C.

Recently inherited fortune from both father and husband.

Resident in Pasadena. Has a home at Santa Barbara.

So she does not know how much

She could give.

Perhaps she try her for a $5.00.

Assumed that she is worth about $50,000 called in her f.b. 12.

Left word that e.known as one program pretty rally. Left worth her 1940 and

Told he expressed an hope of getting

Several subscriptions from alumni

For $10,000 to $25,000. Told her I

Should write her when she had read

the books. Beliren in named fellow

this will with definite request

for definite amount for definite purpose.
Mr. Wallace Heckman, Counsel  
The University of Chicago  
230 South Clark Street  
Chicago, Illinois  

My dear Mr. Heckman:  

In the letter sent to you on Saturday I did not comment upon the destruction of a contingent remainder by the union of the life estate and the reversion. This matter only bears indirectly upon the destruction of a possibility of reverter. However, in the absence of an express decision on the points you raised, it does indicate the policy of the law in favor of the destruction of contingent interests. In 315 Illinois at page 218 (the advance sheet just received today) the supreme court of Illinois said:  

"Since the case of Bond v. Moore, 236 Ill. 576, there is an unbroken line of decisions that where there is an estate for life with a contingent remainder, a conveyance which unites the life estate and the reversion before the happening of the contingency on which the remainder is to vest destroys the remainder. Where the life tenant conveys the property to a third person and all the reversioners convey the property to the same person, each expressly for the purpose of destroying the remainder, the person to whom the conveyances are made will take the fee in the entire property divested of the remainder; but where such conveyances are made by the life tenant and only a part of the reversioners, the grantee in the deed will take the fee to only such proportional undivided part of the property wherein the person making the deed had a reversionary interest. Where there are two reversioners, each having an undivided half interest in the reversion and the deed is made by the life tenant and one reversioner, the contingent remainder is thereupon destroyed in an undivided half of the property. [Lewin v. Bell, 235 Ill. 227; Kales on Estates and Future Interests, 2nd ed. 329]. The contingent remainder in the other undivided one-half is not affected by the conveyance."

The policy of the law is more strongly against possibilities of reverter than against contingent remainders.  

Very truly yours,  

Signed: W. F. Dodd

WFD: L
Mr. Wallace Heckman, Counsel
The University of Chicago
820 South Oak Street
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Heckman:

In the letter sent to you on February 1st, I beg your consideration of the suggestion of a continuance of the hearings of the committee. This matter of the preservation of the legal estate has been of interest to me for a considerable number of years. I have read the correspondence of the committee, and I am anxious to express my views on the matter.

I have received a copy of the opinion of the committee, and I am in full agreement with it. However, I have been informed by the chairman of the committee that the matter of the preservation of the legal estate has been referred to the committee for further consideration.

I would be glad to have the opportunity of discussing the matter with you and the members of the committee. I am available at any time during the week, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

Steven W. P. Dodge
February 28, 1925.

Mr. Wallace Heckman, Counsel
The University of Chicago
230 South Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Heckman:

I have delayed a reply to your question as to the right of present heirs to release a possibility of reverter and to bar such possibility as to those who may become subsequent heirs. This question arises only as to the condition in the Marshall Field deed. The other conditions have been imposed in deeds from a prior corporation and from its successor now in existence. The right of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention to bar the possibility of reverter as to itself and as to its predecessor, the American Baptist Education Society, is, I think, not subject to question.

The situation as to the heirs of Marshall Field is legally as follows:

1. Under the Marshall Field deed of June 1, 1890, the University of Chicago holds the fee of Block 3 and the north half of Block 2 subject to a possibility of reverter on violation of the hundred-year condition;

2. This possibility of reverter is incapable of alienation or devise, although it descends to heirs. Dees v. Cheuvronts, 240 Ill. 486, 490;
3. The right reserved in the grantor is waived by any act of the grantor inconsistent with his reliance on the condition. Such an act precludes him from afterward availng himself of the forfeiture. Sanitary District of Chicago v. Chicago Title and Trust Company, 278 Ill. 529, 548.

4. The heirs of the grantor stand in the same position with respect to the possibility of reverter as did the grantor himself. The case of North v. Graham, 235 Ill. 178 (1908) involved a proceeding to enforce a condition of a deed to the effect that a tract of land should revert to the grantor "whenever it ceased to be used or occupied for a meeting house or church". This involved a determinable fee subject to a possibility of reverter, as in the present case. The original grantor was one Adam Stewart. In speaking of the interest of the heirs, the court said on page 186:

"It is an interest that is inherited, and therefore must have been cast by descent upon Adam Stewart's heirs at the time of his death, and did not originate at the time the property ceased to be used for church purposes. This conclusion is supported by the great weight of authority and is in harmony with the customs and practice, not only in this state, but of the country at large. Under this rule the three daughters of Adam Stewart inherited this interest in equal parts."

The court said that the husband of one of the daughters had, through the death of various heirs, inherited a half interest which he quitclaimed to one of the appellants after the property ceased to be used as a church and after the commencement of the suit. As to this portion the quit claim deed at such a time was held good, although the court said on page 183 that the grantor had nothing to transfer by a quit claim deed, so long as there was a mere possibility
The right reserved in the grantor to waiting on any case of the grantor inconsistent with the terms of the instrument shall or the assignment of the subject to the assignees from and after the executing and transferring of the instruments of assignment, as the case may be, and in lieu thereof the assignee shall execute and deliver a warranty deed to the grantor.

The right reserved in the grantor to waiting on any case of the grantor inconsistent with the terms of the instrument shall or the assignment of the subject to the assignees from and after the executing and transferring of the instruments of assignment, as the case may be, and in lieu thereof the assignee shall execute and deliver a warranty deed to the grantor.

The right reserved in the grantor to waiting on any case of the grantor inconsistent with the terms of the instrument shall or the assignment of the subject to the assignees from and after the executing and transferring of the instruments of assignment, as the case may be, and in lieu thereof the assignee shall execute and deliver a warranty deed to the grantor.
of reverter. After the land ceased to be used for the purposes to which it was limited, there was something more than a possibility of reverter, and this could be transferred by deed.

The result of this decision clearly is that the possibility of reverter descends to the immediate heirs of the original grantor under the rules of descent applicable to other property. From this it follows that the heirs obtained all that the grantor obtained and that they, as well as the grantor, could release the possibility of reverter.

5. Although a possibility of reverter may not be alienated or devised, the law appears to be fully established that such a possibility may be extinguished by the action of the original grantor or by the action of those who have inherited the interest of the grantor. Those who inherit such interest are, as indicated above, the heirs of the grantor at the time of his death. Under the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court there is no right in possible future heirs, not controllable by those who constitute the heirs at the particular time.

There appears to be no decision in Illinois covering specifically the matter of releasing the possibility of reverter to the holder of the fee and thus destroying the possibility. What authorities there are appear to be unanimous that they may be done:

Pearse v. Killian, Mc Mullen Eq. 231 (S.C.)
Tiffany on Real Property, 2nd ed., 474-5.
Hoopes, Executory Interests in Illinois, P. 205.
Gray, Rule against Perpetuities, 3rd ed., p. 9. (citing South Carolina cases).

The rule just indicated is the rule in Illinois on the basis of points 3 and 4 above. If the grantor may release or waive the possibility of reverter by any act inconsistent with
of reversion. After the land ceased to be used for the purpose to
which it was fitted, there was something more than a possibility
of reversion and that could be translated by "geek".

The result of this decision is fairly to set the possibility
of reversion aside to the immediate rights of the original
tenant under the rules of general applicable to other property. From this
it follows that the rent at the time of the execution of the
grant, as well as the execution, constitute a release of the
possibility of reversion.

Although a possibility of reversion may not be alleged
as a defense to recover, the law operates to put fully established facts such
a possibility may be extinguished by the section of the original
contract or by the action of those who have exercised the interest of the
lessee. Those who have exercised such interest are "as interested enemies"
under the general
time. The ruling of the Illinois Supreme Court there is no right to possess
either parties, not concurrently, if those who continue the parties at
the partition time.

There appears to be no decision in Illinois covering

specifically the matter of releasing the possibility of reversion
to the holder of the fee and time governing the possibility. What
authority there appears to be appears to be unanimous that they may do:

Release v. Kilburn, 24 Ill. 402, 4 So. 2d 739 (6th)
Trench on Real Property, 151 Ill. 130, 35 N.E. 3
Under "Execution Interests in Illinois," "term that
right" (McNiece & Bonner, general practice)

The rule that is applied is the rule in Illinois on the
lease of both lessee and lessor. If the execution may relieve of
write the possibility of reversion of interest in money.
reliance on the condition, and if the heirs of the grantor inherit all the interest of the grantor, it necessarily follows that the heirs may also release or waive the possibility of reverter and destroy such possibility by such release or waiver.

This view is supported by the fact that releases of such conditions are quite commonly employed in this state.

In dealing with the heirs of Marshall Field, it will of course be desirable to take all precautions to assure that there is no technical danger. If, by any possibility, the supreme court should take the view that there is an interest in persons not now heirs, my feeling is that the University would be in a worse position if it planned any fictitious default to constitute a waiver by those now possessing the possibility of reverter. If a court should hold that a thing cannot be done directly, those seeking to do such an act would be injured by a fictitious device seeking to accomplish the same purposes by indirection.

My original memorandum did not cover in detail the methods of possible proceeding to obtain a release of the present conditions. So far as the condition in the Marshall Field deed is concerned, it may be desirable (1) to obtain a formal release from present heirs, and (2) also to work out a scheme of re-deeding free from conditions so as to meet all possible contingencies. I think that the chance of release by present heirs being held defective is slight and remote under the present decisions of the supreme court, but at the same time I feel that an excess of precaution is desirable to meet all possible contingencies.

Very truly yours,

Signed: W. F. Dodd.
The view is supported by the fact that references of such
conventions are due to common employment in this state.
In general, with the role of material fact, it will be
concise to be prepared to take all precaution to ensure that there
are no possibilities, the supreme court
would take the view that there is no interest to have not now
peruse my testimony in that the University would be in a worse state
than if I were planning my testimony adequate to conclude a waiver.
To note that a filing cannot be gone directly. Those seeking to go such
an act would be informed by a politician given, seeking to accomplish
the same purposes of information.

My primary memories and old practice in getting the 
memories of possible proceedings to assure a referee of a possible contention.
To refer to the contention in the material field need to concede it
may be a contingency (1) to accede to a formal referee from possible cases
and (2) to draft a sense of seeking from competition with
so as to meet all possible contentions. I think that there are
of possible by means of it being the frequent fact, in after and to
more under the present generations of the supreme court. Apart of the
same time I feel that an excess of protection is preferable to meet
all possible contentions.

Very truly yours,

Sincerely, M. P. Doug.

WD:

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