BY-LAWS

of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE
(Adopted November 26, 1877; and amended May 21, 1898;
June 8, 1905; June 14, 1912; April 24, 1915; June 10, 1915.) Aug 29, 1921

I.

The Officers of the Board of Trustees shall be a
President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, an Assistant
Secretary, and a Treasurer. They shall be elected annually
by ballot at the annual meeting and shall hold office until
the election of their successors.

II.

The Annual Meeting of the trustees shall be held on
the second Monday in June. The fiscal year shall extend
from July 1 to July 1.

III.

In addition to the annual meeting, regular quarterly
meetings of the trustees shall be held on the Monday between
August 26 and September 1, inclusive; on December 19 except
when this falls on Saturday or Sunday, when the meeting
shall be on the preceding Friday; on Monday between March 16
and March 22, inclusive, of each year at 12:30 p.m.

IV.

Special Meetings of the Trustees may, at any time and
place designated by proper authority, be held. No special
meetings of the trustees shall be held without previous
notification as to the time, place and object to the meet-
ing, furnished to each member of the Board over the signa-
ture of one of the officers or of at least three other
members of the Board.

V.

Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

VI.

All meetings shall be called to order by the President,
or in his absence by the Vice-President, who shall be
authorized and empowered to perform all the functions of
the President during the absence or disability of that
officer, or by a temporary chairman, elected by a majority
of the members who may be present. The deliberations of the
Board shall be controlled by the ordinary rules of parlia-
mentary practice.
It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend all meetings of the Council of the Board of Education, and shall act as its Secretary and keep the minutes of all proceedings at such meetings.

It shall be the duty of the Council of the Board of Education to keep a complete record of all proceedings at such meetings.
VII.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary and of the Assistant Secretary to keep in a suitable volume a record of all the meetings of the trustees and to provide for the preservation of all papers which may be presented at such meetings.

VIII.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys, paid into the college treasury, to keep a full account of all receipts and disbursements in behalf of the Board of Trustees, and to preserve all vouchers in suitable order. He shall make an annual report of the receipts and expenditures and general financial condition of the college. He shall keep the funds of the college as Treasurer on deposit in such bank as may be approved by the trustees and shall pay all bills as they become due only by checks drawn on said bank. He shall give a bond satisfactory to the trustees in the penal sum of not less than ten thousand dollars. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to invest the funds of the college not otherwise appropriated, including donations and bequests, in such bonds, mortgages and securities as the trustees shall determine. Such bonds, mortgages and securities shall be deposited in such place as the trustees shall decide.

IX.

There shall be appointed annually a Comptroller who shall have the custody of the buildings and grounds, and who shall employ and discharge all non-professional employees. He shall also be responsible for the collection of moneys and payment of bills, subject to such rules as the Board may provide. The Comptroller shall sign all checks, which shall be countersigned by the Treasurer and also by one other member of the Council of Administration designated by the Council. In case of inability of the Comptroller to act by reason of illness or absence from the city the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees shall designate some one to sign the checks in his stead. He shall be authorized to employ a Registrar who shall, under the supervision of the Comptroller, act as superintendent of buildings and grounds, purchasing agent, collector and bookkeeper.

X.

The faculty shall comprise those officers of instruction of the rank of professor, associate professor and assistant professor (but not clinical assistant professors) who shall have been nominated by the President of the college, approved by the official representatives of the University of Chicago, and elected by the trustees of the college. Officers of instruction of lower rank shall be nominated, approved and elected in the same manner and with the permission of the President of the college may take part in the deliberations of the faculty without the privilege of voting. The faculty shall appoint such standing committees as may be needed.
III.
It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a full record of all the meetings of the Trustees and to be present at each meeting of the Faculty to be present at each meeting of the Faculty.

IV.
It shall be the duty of the Trustees to receive all money paid into the college treasury and to keep a full account of all receipts and disbursements in the college. He shall make an annual report of the receipts and expenditures and any financial condition of the college. He shall keep careful records of the income and expenses of the college. If any Trustees fail to attend any meeting of the Trustees, his place shall be taken by another Trustee.

X.
The Trustees shall expedite all necessary business and other work of the college. They shall employ and discharge all employees and supervise the collection of money and expenses. They shall have the right to vote at any time as the Board may direct. They shall have the right to vote at any time as the Board may direct. They shall have the right to vote at any time as the Board may direct. They shall have the right to vote at any time as the Board may direct. They shall have the right to vote at any time as the Board may direct. They shall have the right to vote at any time as the Board may direct.
XI.

There shall be a Council of Administration which shall consist of the representative of the University of Chicago, the heads of departments and the administrative officers. This Council shall be authorized to administer the enactments of the Board of Trustees and the faculty.

XII.

The Executive Committee of the trustees shall consist of the President and Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer of the trustees together with two other members of the Board. The President of the college, the representative of the University of Chicago and the Comptroller shall be present at meetings of this Committee. The Committee shall be authorized to conduct the affairs of the college in the intervals of meetings of the Board. It shall meet monthly and its minutes when approved shall be the minutes of the Board. But the Committee may not elect any officer of instruction of professorial rank, or authorize any expenditure of money not provided for in the budget. Three members of this Committee shall constitute a quorum.

XIII.

There shall be appointed an Auditing Committee consisting of three members. It shall at the close of each college year examine the accounts of the Treasurer and vouchers and report the condition of the same at the annual meeting of the trustees. It shall further be the duty of the Auditing Committee to examine and count the money, bonds, mortgages and other securities in the custody of the Treasurer and to report the result of their examination at the annual meeting of the trustees.

XIV.

Voting by proxy is illegal.

XV.

The order of Business shall be as follows-
1. The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting.
2. The report of Committees.
3. Unfinished or other business.

XVI.

Alteration of these by-laws may be made at any meeting of the trustees provided a notification of the proposed alteration shall have been made at the preceding meeting in writing.

XVII.

These by-laws shall supersede all by-laws which have been previously adopted.
There shall be a Committee of Administration which shall include:

I

The Executive Committee of the Trustees must include:

- President and Vice-President
- Two other members of the Board
- Treasurer
- Secretary

The President of the College, on the recommendation of the Committee, may appoint the Chair of the Committee and the members of the Committee to meet and conduct the business of the Committee.

The Committee shall meet monthly, and the minutes of each meeting shall be kept. The members of the Committee shall be responsible for the conduct of the College.

The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chair and the Secretary.

Resolution: There shall be two committees of the Trustees, as follows:

1. Committee of Finance
2. Committee of Education

The minutes of each meeting shall be kept and signed by the Chair and the Secretary.

Notice of the meeting of the Committee shall be given to all members of the Committee.

There shall be a Committee of Finance which shall include:

- President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Two other members of the Board

The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chair and the Secretary.

Resolution: There shall be a Committee of Education which shall include:

- President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Two other members of the Board

The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chair and the Secretary.

Resolution: There shall be a Committee of Administration which shall include:

- President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Two other members of the Board

The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chair and the Secretary.
CHARTER OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

That Theophilus W. Smith, Thomas Ford, E.D. Taylor, Josiah C. Goodhue, Isaac T. Hinton, John T. Temple, Justin Butterfield, Edmund S. Kimberly, James H. Collins, Henry Moore, S.S. Whitman, John Wright, William B. Ogden, Ebenezer Peck, John H. Kinzie, John D. Caton and Grant Goodrich be, and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate to be styled and known by the name of the "Trustees of the Rush Medical College" and by that style and name to remain and have perpetual succession. The College shall be located in or near Chicago in Cook County. The number of Trustees shall not exceed seventeen, exclusive of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the College, all of whom shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. The object of incorporation shall be to promote the general interests of medical education, and to qualify young men to engage usefully and honorably in the professions of medicine and surgery.

Section 3. The corporate powers hereby bestowed shall be such only as are essential or useful in the attainment of said objects, and such as are usually conferred on similar bodies corporate, namely: In their corporate name to have perpetual succession; to make contracts; to sue and be sued; to plead and be impleaded; to grant and receive, by its corporate name; and to do all other acts as natural persons may; to accept and acquire, purchase and sell property, real, personal or mixed; in all lawful ways to use, employ, manage, dispose of such property, and all money belonging to said corporation in such manner as shall seem to the Trustees best adapted to promote the objects aforesaid; to have a common seal, and to alter and change the same; to make such by-laws as are not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and this State; and to confer on such persons as may be considered worthy such academical or honorary degrees as are usually conferred by such institutions.

Section 4. The Trustees of said College shall have authority, from time to time, to prescribe and regulate the course of studies to be pursued in said College; to fix the rate of tuition, lecture fees and other College expenses; to appoint instructors, professors, and such other officers and agents as may be needed in managing the concerns of the institution; to define their
CHARTER OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Section I.

Title: Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of the Rush Medical College shall be composed of the members of the Board of Trustees and such other members as may be elected from time to time, and shall exercise the powers and duties of the Board of Trustees as provided in the Constitution and By-laws of the Rush Medical College.

Section II.

The powers of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. To elect and remove the President and other officers of the College, and to fix the salaries and terms of office of all officers of the College.

2. To adopt and amend the Constitution and By-laws of the College, and to make such by-laws as may be necessary for the good government of the College.

3. To hear and dispose of all matters relating to the administration of the College, and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the good government of the College.

4. To approve all contracts and agreements made by the College, and to fix the terms and conditions of such contracts and agreements.

Section III.

The powers of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. To approve all contracts and agreements made by the College, and to fix the terms and conditions of such contracts and agreements.

2. To hear and dispose of all matters relating to the administration of the College, and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the good government of the College.

3. To elect and remove the President and other officers of the College, and to fix the salaries and terms of office of all officers of the College.

4. To adopt and amend the Constitution and By-laws of the College, and to make such by-laws as may be necessary for the good government of the College.

Section IV.

The powers of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. To elect and remove the President and other officers of the College, and to fix the salaries and terms of office of all officers of the College.

2. To adopt and amend the Constitution and By-laws of the College, and to make such by-laws as may be necessary for the good government of the College.

3. To hear and dispose of all matters relating to the administration of the College, and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the good government of the College.

4. To approve all contracts and agreements made by the College, and to fix the terms and conditions of such contracts and agreements.
powers, duties and employments, and to fix their compensation; to displace and remove either of the instructors, officers or agents or all of them, whenever the said Trustees shall deem it for the interest of the College to do so; to fill all vacancies among said instructors, professors, officers or agents; to erect all necessary and suitable buildings; to purchase books and philosophical and chemical apparatus, and procure the necessary and suitable means of instruction in all the different departments of medicine and surgery, to make rules for the general management of the affairs of the College.

Section 5. The Board of Trustees shall have power to remove any Trustee from office for dishonorable or criminal conduct; Provided, That no such removal shall take place without giving to such Trustee notice of the charges preferred against him, and an opportunity to defend himself before the Board, nor unless two-thirds of the whole number of Trustees for the time being shall concur in such removal. The Board of Trustees shall have power, whenever a vacancy shall occur, by removal from office, death, resignation, or removal out of the State, to appoint some citizen of the State to fill such vacancy. The majority of the Trustees for the time being, shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Section 6. The Trustees shall faithfully apply all funds by them collected in erecting suitable buildings; in supporting the necessary instructors, professors, officers and agents, and procuring books, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and specimens in natural history, mineralogy, geology and botany, and such other means as may be necessary or useful for teaching thoroughly the different branches of medicine and surgery; Provided, That in case any donation, devise or bequest shall be made for particular purposes, accordant with the object of the institution, and the Trustees shall accept the same, every such donation, devise or bequest, shall be applied in conformity with the express condition of the donor or devisor; Provided, also, That lands donated or devised as aforesaid, shall be sold or disposed of as required by the last section of this act.

Section 7. The Treasurer of said College always, and all other agents, when required by the Trustees, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall give bonds respectively for the security of the corporation, in such penal sum and with such sureties as the Board of Trustees approve; and all process against said corporation shall be by summons, and service of the
Section 2. The Board of Trustees shall have power to remove the Trustee from office for incompetence or neglect of duty; or for any conduct in violation of the Constitution of the college, or by which he is deemed to be disloyal to the interests of the college.

Section 3. The Trustees shall attach to any Trustee, or any member of the Board of Trustees, any and all powers and duties prescribed by law or by the Constitution of the college.

Section 4. The Trustees shall be responsible for the proper management of the affairs of the college, and shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Constitution.

Section 5. The Trustees shall have the power to appoint such officers and other employees as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the college.
same shall be by leaving an attested copy with the Treasurer of the College, at least thirty days before the return day thereof.

Section 8. The lands, tenements and hereditaments to be held in perpetuity in virtue of this act by said institution, shall not exceed six hundred and forty acres; Provided, however, That if donations, grants or devises of land shall from time to time be made to said corporation, over and above six hundred and forty acres, which may be held in perpetuity as aforesaid, the same may be received and held by said corporation for the period of six years from the date of any such donation, grant or devise, at the end of which time if the said lands over and above the six hundred and forty acres, shall not have been sold, then, and in that case, the lands so donated, granted or devised, shall revert to the said donor, grantor, or to their heirs.

Approved 2nd March 1837.

AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled "An Act to Incorporate Rush Medical College."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:

That the number of Trustees of said College shall not exceed fourteen, exclusive of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the College, all of whom shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees, and a majority of said Trustees for the time being, exclusive of such ex-officio members, shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Section 2. Any part of the Act to which this is an amendment, which may conflict with this Act is hereby repealed.

Approved December 23rd, 1844.

An Act to Authorize the Trustees of Rush Medical College to make a loan.

WHEREAS, The Trustees of Rush Medical College of the City of Chicago, in this State, have contracted a considerable indebtedness, in erection of additions to their College buildings, in said city, and con-
AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled "An Act to

coordinate Yank Medical College, etc.

Section 1.

Section 2.

Section 3.

Approved December 31, 1916.

An Act to Update the Trustees of Yank Medical

WHEREAS, the Trustees of Yank Medical College of
template the necessity of the erection of other buildings and improvements upon their College grounds; therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the said Trustees shall, in their corporate capacity have full power and authority to borrow, from time to time, any sum of money, not exceeding in all the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for such period of time as they may elect at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum, payable annually, or semi-annually, at such place or places as they may contract, for the purpose of liquidating their present indebtedness, and for any other uses of the said College.

Section 2. In case of any loan or loans under the provisions of this Act, the said Trustees shall have full and ample power to execute all such bonds or other obligations, and also securities by way of mortgage or otherwise, upon the property of said College, as may be requisite and proper for such purpose. This Act be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 10, 1857.

An Act to enable the Rush Medical College of Chicago to Fund its present Indebtedness, and to Borrow Money.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the Trustees of the Rush Medical College of Chicago, have, and the power is hereby conferred upon them, or a majority of them, to liquidate all of the present indebtedness of said College, and to that end the said Trustees are hereby authorized to issue bonds in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, in the usual form, payable to the holders of said indebtedness, or order, or to bearer at their option, payable at such day and at such rate of interest, not to exceed ten per cent, per annum, as to said Trustees shall seem expedient, and to pay such indebtedness with such bonds, or to negotiate and sell the same in the market, and with the proceeds pay such indebtedness. And the said Trustees are hereby further authorized to execute a mortgage or deed of trust upon all the real estate and property of said College, in the usual form, for the better securing the payment of said bonds, with the interest to accrue thereon.
Section I. In case of any issue or dispute as to the course of study of any department of the University, the Board of Trustees shall have the right to determine the course of study. The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to amend, alter, or abolish any department or course of study at any time, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall have the right to determine the course of study of any department, and to establish, alter, or abolish any department or course of study, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. If any issue or dispute as to the course of study of any department cannot be resolved by the Board of Trustees, the issue or dispute shall be referred to the General Assembly for determination.

Appendix 7/8.

An Act to amend the Kansas Methodist College Act.

Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Kansas:

The Board of Trustees of the Kansas Methodist College shall have the power to determine the course of study of any department of the college, and to establish, alter, or abolish any department or course of study, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. If any issue or dispute as to the course of study of any department cannot be resolved by the Board of Trustees, the issue or dispute shall be referred to the General Assembly for determination.

Section II. The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to amend, alter, or abolish any department or course of study at any time, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall have the right to determine the course of study of any department, and to establish, alter, or abolish any department or course of study, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. If any issue or dispute as to the course of study of any department cannot be resolved by the Board of Trustees, the issue or dispute shall be referred to the General Assembly for determination.

Section III. The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to amend, alter, or abolish any department or course of study at any time, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall have the right to determine the course of study of any department, and to establish, alter, or abolish any department or course of study, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. If any issue or dispute as to the course of study of any department cannot be resolved by the Board of Trustees, the issue or dispute shall be referred to the General Assembly for determination.

Section IV. The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to amend, alter, or abolish any department or course of study at any time, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall have the right to determine the course of study of any department, and to establish, alter, or abolish any department or course of study, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. If any issue or dispute as to the course of study of any department cannot be resolved by the Board of Trustees, the issue or dispute shall be referred to the General Assembly for determination.

Section V. The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to amend, alter, or abolish any department or course of study at any time, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall have the right to determine the course of study of any department, and to establish, alter, or abolish any department or course of study, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. If any issue or dispute as to the course of study of any department cannot be resolved by the Board of Trustees, the issue or dispute shall be referred to the General Assembly for determination.

Section VI. The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to amend, alter, or abolish any department or course of study at any time, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall have the right to determine the course of study of any department, and to establish, alter, or abolish any department or course of study, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. If any issue or dispute as to the course of study of any department cannot be resolved by the Board of Trustees, the issue or dispute shall be referred to the General Assembly for determination.

Section VII. The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to amend, alter, or abolish any department or course of study at any time, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall have the right to determine the course of study of any department, and to establish, alter, or abolish any department or course of study, without the consent of the General Assembly or the General Assembly's Board of Trustees. If any issue or dispute as to the course of study of any department cannot be resolved by the Board of Trustees, the issue or dispute shall be referred to the General Assembly for determination.
Section 2. The said Trustees are hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to borrow money, not exceeding in all the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting additions to or rebuilding said College buildings; and for that purpose to issue bonds and secure the payment of the same upon the College property, in all respects as provided in the preceding section.

Approved February 13th, 1865.
The said Trustees are hereby authorized and empowere
d to take and hold, to possess, enjoy, and sell as
they may see fit, any or all the property or interests of the
College, for the purpose of erecting a building or repaying
any obligations of the College; and for that purpose to issue
any bonds or mortgage the property or any other howe or the
College, to be executed in the manner or in the form of
such bonds or mortgages as the Board of Trustees may es-
sect.
MEMORANDUM

IN RE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE MERGER

1: The following are the principal provisions of the Charter of Rush Medical College bearing on this question:

Section 2: "The object of incorporation shall be to promote the general interests of medical education and to qualify young men to engage usefully in the professions of medicine and surgery."

Section 3: "The corporate powers hereby bestowed shall be such only as are essential or useful in the attainment of such objects, and such as are usually conferred on similar bodies corporate, namely ***** to accept and acquire, purchase and sell property, real, personal or mixed; in all lawful ways to use, employ, manage, dispose of such property, and all money belonging to said corporation, in such manner as shall seem to the Trustees best adapted to promote the objects aforesaid."

Section 6: "The Trustees shall faithfully apply all funds by them collected in ***** such ***** means as may be necessary or useful for teaching thoroughly the different branches of medicine and surgery, provided that in case any donation, devise or bequest shall be made for practical purposes accordant with the object of the institution and the Trustees shall accept the same, every such donation, devise or bequest shall be applied in conformity with the expressed condition of the donor or devisor."

2: The general rule of law is that a Trustee of a charitable trust cannot transfer or give away the trust property without receiving therefor adequate consideration, which consideration shall in turn be employed in furthering the objects of the trust.
MEMORANDUM

IN RE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HUSBAND MEDICAL COLLEGE MEMBERS

1. The following are the principal provisions of the Charter of Rush Medical College pertaining to the question of incorporation and to provide for the General Interest of Medical Education and to national honor.

Section 1: The corporate purposes hereby performed shall be

Section 2: The corporate purposes hereby performed shall be to accept, and to maintain, and to render services of similar bodies, corporate powers, and corporate purposes. *** The proper, necessary, and other purposes to which the Trustees may for the time being to the Trustees to which the Trustees may for the time being...

Section 3: The Trustees shall supply the... wherever necessary...

Section 4: The Trustees shall also supply the... cannot be... of the Trustees... shall appoint the Board of Trustees... in conformity with the express terms... to the Trustees of the Board of Trustees... and shall appoint the Board of Trustees...
It is unnecessary to cite cases in support of this proposition.

Although all courts interpret liberally gifts and bequests for charitable purposes, and endeavor where possible to carry out and effectuate the purposes of the donor, and to sustain where possible the validity of charitable gifts, the interpretation of the law differs widely in different jurisdictions. In some states it would appear that a complete transfer by a corporation of all of its property does not, of itself, necessarily work a dissolution of the corporation, nor is its existence necessarily terminated by a failure for a period of years to exercise its functions.

In other states, however, such a cessation of activity has been held to work a dissolution.

The legal effect of dissolution differs in different jurisdictions; the property in some States reverting to the donors or their heirs, and in others being applied under the direction of the court to the purposes as nearly as possible to the intent of the donors.

The power of a corporation to contract with reference to its trust property has been less frequently the subject of judicial determination, but the general rule is that the Trustees may make no contracts inconsistent with the scheme of the donors, and it has been held that even the legislature, while it may change the administration of a trust, may do so only if such change does not work a diversion of the trust.

The cases we have examined in various jurisdictions show such a wide divergence of views on closely similar facts that no good purpose would be served by a discussion of them here.
It is unnecessary to offer cases in support of this proposition.

Albertson v. California Interprets the Fifth Amendment as excluding from some cases the application of the privileges of the Executive Branch of the Government and to some extent interferes with the ability of the prosecutor to decide what information to present at the trial. In some respects it would appear that a complete transcript of the trial would be a necessary and essential exhibit in the repository of all the property, the rights, and interests of the United States in the execution of a contract or the exercise of the functions of the corporation, not to the assistance of the Government, which is desired to be performed by a decision of the Court.
We limit ourselves therefore to a consideration of the Illinois cases, and from examination of these we conclude that the Trustees of Rush Medical College cannot safely transfer its property to the University of Chicago, but that the same result can be reached by means of contractual arrangements between the two Boards of Trustees.

The case in Illinois most nearly touching the subject is Mott vs. Danville Seminary, 139 Ill. 403; 136 Ill. 289.

In this case a Mrs. Lamon and her husband conveyed as a gift certain property to "the Board of Trustees of Danville Seminary" an Illinois corporation, "for the building and maintaining on said grounds an institution of learning *****."

The institution operated the Danville Seminary on the property until 1858, and then ceased to conduct any institution of learning. In 1877 a proceeding was begun to dissolve the corporation and in 1880 a decree of dissolution was entered. Prior to the decree of dissolution, however, the corporation transferred its property to certain individuals, who in turn transferred it to "the Danville Seminary" a new corporation organized in 1879.

In 1886 Mrs. Lamon conveyed the property to the plaintiff, who brought this suit. The contention of the plaintiff was that on the dissolution of the corporation the property reverted to Mrs. Lamon, the conveyance by the corporation before its dissolution being void as beyond its corporate powers.

The court sustained the plaintiff's contention, holding the deed void on formal grounds.

In a discussion of the larger questions involved, however, which seem to us merely dictum, the court held that land held by
We limit ourselves to a consideration of the

Initial case and from examination of these we conclude that the

Trustees of Harvard Medical College cannot satisfy the property

Trustees of the University of Chicago, that the same cannot be located

of a measure of contract and arrangements between the two Bodies of

Trustees.

In the case in Illinois most nearly concerned the subject is

Mott v. Danville Seminary, 159 Ill. 405; 160 Ill. 323.

In this case a Mr. Laun and his husband complained as a

"legal or estoppel to the holding of Trustees of Danville Seminary

in Illinois corporation "for the publishing and maintaining on said

.****

an institution of learning.

The Institution operated by Danville Seminary on the one

Party until 1865 and the case to connect any Institution of

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In 1880 Mr. Laun complain the property to the Plaintiffs.

were prominent this suit. The corporation of the Plaintiffs was not on

the dissolusion of the corporation the property reverted to Mr. Laun.

The corporation of the corporation before the dissolution paid only

the convenience of the corporation but the corporation paid only

no profit to the corporation

The Court entered the Plaintiffs' complaint, holding the

area not a proper

In a discussion of the Lower dissenting judges, Powerset

which seems to me merely dictum, the court held that Long held
by the corporation at the time of its dissolution reverted back to its original donor.

The court recognized the modification of this rule in favor of creditors and stockholders of a corporation organized for profit, but did not recognize the rule applied in some States, that the property will be applied by the court to carry out as nearly as possible the purposes of the donor, instead of having the property revert to the heirs.

The conveyance by the old corporation was held to violate the express conditions of the gift as not being made for the use of an institution of learning conducted on the land. The court found that the purpose of the transfer was to have the individuals hold the property until the new corporation was formed, and then transfer it, and that the new corporation was to succeed the old one.

The old corporation had power under the statute "to dispose of its property for the use of the institution in such manner as shall seem most beneficial thereto," which language is probably as broad as the language in Section 3 of the Rush Charter quoted above, although there is a distinction in that the Danville Seminary had to dispose of its property for its use and benefit, whereas the Trustees of Rush may dispose of its property in such way as shall be best adapted to promote its general objects, not necessarily through the agency of Rush College itself.

The earliest attitude of the court is expressed in Gilman vs. Hamilton, 16 Ill. 235.

In that case the court in discussing the so called Cy Pres doctrine said "It is not the province of the Trustees to inquiry into or determine whether the plan and object of the charter are the most
The superintendent of the city corporation was made to arrive and take
the extraordinary contingent of the city as not being capable of the need of
the urgent necessity of raising contingents on the land. The city council,
not the government of the province, was to raise the inadequate police
and the property until the new corporation was formed. The new
transfer of the city corporation was to become the city's one
if and that the new corporation was to manage the police
in the city territory. The city corporation had power under the statute "to dispose
of the territory for the use of the corporation in some manner as may
see most practical interest," which language is hereby as
"as the language in Sec. 8 of the New Jersey charter of the
County of Essex to a determination in that the patronage committee had to
dispose of the property for the use and benefit of the
Library of Essex County College, as well as the need to
"in favor of the city corporation at the time of the acquisition thereof
by the city corporation."
judicious, but only into the intention and means designated****.
I have seen no authority upon the doctrine or principal Cy Pres or
otherwise authorizing the court to Trustees to change the object or
place because the fund could be more efficiently or judiciously ad-
ministered in another place or applied to a different object****."

While the case just cited has no direct bearing upon the
question we are considering, the language is indicative of the general
attitude of the earlier courts.

There can be no doubt that the attitude of the courts has
changed greatly in the last two decades, and that they have responded
and are increasingly responding to the humanizing and socializing
spirit of the age, and unquestionably a very strong appeal could be
made to a court in favor of sustaining a merger such as we are con-
sidering on grounds of broad public policy.

If this were decided upon, it would be advisable to safe
guard the proceeding by judicial sanction, that is, to have a friendly
suit instituted to determine the validity of the proposed merger.
In the present state of the authorities, however, it is at least
possible that a court would feel bound by previous decisions to
refuse its sanction to such a merger, and the legality of such a
proceeding is open to sufficient doubt to make it inadvisable, par-
ticularly as the same result can be obtained with equal effective-
ness by means of contractual arrangements.

While in some states, notably Massachusetts, the right of
Trustees to make agreements of this kind has been restricted and
limited, yet there is nothing in the Illinois law which would pre-
vent a corporation, either by means of contracts between the present
Boards of the two institutions, or if a more complete merger is
desirable, as seems to be the case, by having the present Board of
****

I have seen no opportunity to use the monthly committee in effective or productive ways. On this land, there is no longer opportunity to explore the potential of the monthly committee as a platform to gather the community and present a viable alternative to the existing structure.

The case for the monthly committee has not been presented to the General Assembly.

The case for the monthly committee is the culmination of the General Assembly's desire to strengthen the committee and its role.

There can be no doubt that the existence of the committee and its ongoing existence is necessary. In the face of opposition, the committee has remained intact and continues to work towards a more inclusive and participatory system. The committee is the only body capable of effectively responding to the needs of the community and ensuring the well-being of its members.

If the case were made, however, it would be impossible to admit any truth. The monthly committee is a body that is not capable of determining the activities of the broader movement. It is the responsibility of the General Assembly to ensure that a movement that is truly democratic, and the legitimacy of such a movement are respected.

The committee is open to suggestions and input. However, it is the responsibility of the committee to make its decisions, and these decisions are made with due diligence and care. These decisions are made by the committee and are not open to review.

While some may express concern over the committee and its activities, it is the duty of the General Assembly to ensure that the committee operates within the framework of the movement and is not used to further the interests of any particular group. The committee is a tool for the movement and is not used to support the interests of any one group.

The monthly committee is a platform for discussion and action. The committee is a body that is designed to be effective and productive. The committee is designed to ensure that the needs of the community are met, and that the community is able to participate in the decision-making process. The committee is a body that is designed to be inclusive, and to ensure that all voices are heard. The committee is a body that is designed to be effective and productive, and to ensure that the needs of the community are met.
Rush resign, and a new Board chosen from the Board of the University of Chicago, so that while the two corporations would maintain their separate existence, their Boards of Trustees would be composed of the same individuals.

The only restriction on this arrangement in the charter of Rush Medical College is found in Section One of the amendment of the charter approved December 23, 1844, which provides "that the Board of Trustees of said college shall not exceed 14 exclusive of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State and Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the College, all of whom shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees."

While under this provision the complete membership of the two Boards can not be identical, yet for all practical purposes the membership of so large a majority of the two Boards can be identical, that the difference will not substantially affect the practical working out of the joint work of the two institutions in a virtual unity.

It may be found desirable if this plan is adopted, to safeguard it also by judicial sanction, by having one of the Trustees institute a friendly injunction suit to determine its validity before it is put into effect. We do not however, believe that such a step is either necessary or advisable, as there is no legal objection to carry out the desired purpose in the way indicated.
The only restriction on the relationship in the charter of
Huntington College is found in Section One of the charter of
the corporation. Huntington College was organized in October
1875 with a plan for the Board of Trustees of the corporation
making all of its decisions and the President or the College
the Manager of the institution. The only restriction is that the
President of the college shall be the Manager of the institution.

While the powers of the corporation and the college are
largely concurrent, the corporation is the governing body of
the institution, and the President of the college is the Manager.

The two bodies can not be independent, as the President
and the Board of Trustees are practically the same body.

In the operation of the college, the President is
acting on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

The only restriction is that the President shall not
interfere with the operation of the college.

It may be found advisable if the plan is adopted to
make the President of the Board of Trustees
serve on the Board of Trustees of Huntington College.

In the operation of the institution, the President shall
be the Manager of the college.
CHARTER OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Copied February 1896.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,
represented in the General Assembly.

That Theophilus W. Smith, Thomas Ford, E. D. Taylor, Josiah
C. Goodhue, Isaac T. Hinton, John T. Temple, Justin Butter-
field, Edmund S. Kimberly, James H. Collins, Henry Moore, S.
S. Whitman, John Wright, William B. Ogden, Ebenezer Peck, John
H. Kinzie, John B. Caton and Grant Goodrich be, and they are
hereby created a body politic and corporate to be styled and
known by the name of the "Trustees of the Rush Medical Col-
lege" and by that style and name to remain and have perpetual
succession. The College shall be located in or near Chicago
in Cook County. The number of Trustees shall not exceed
seventeen, exclusive of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor
of this State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives
and the President of the College, all of whom shall be ex-
officio members of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 2. The object of incorporation shall be to promote the general
interests of medical education, and to qualify young men to
engage usefully and honorably in the professions of medicine
and surgery.

Sec. 3. The corporate powers hereby bestowed shall be such only
as are essential or useful in the attainment of said objects,
and such as are usually conferred on similar bodies corporate,
namely: In their corporate name to have perpetual succession;
to make contracts; to sue and be sued; to plead and be im-
pleaded; to grant and receive, by its corporate name; and to
do all other acts as natural persons may; to accept and ac-
quire, purchase and sell property, real, personal or mixed; in
all lawful ways to use, employ, manage, dispose of such proper-
ity, and all money belonging to said corporation in such manner
as shall seem to the Trustees best adapted to promote the ob-
jects aforesaid; to have a common seal, and to alter and change
the same; to make such by-laws as are not inconsistent with the
Constitution and laws of the United States and this State; and
to confer on such persons as may be considered worthy such
academic or honorary degrees as are usually conferred by
such institutions.

Sec. 4. The Trustees of said College shall have authority, from time
to time, to prescribe and regulate the course of studies to be
pursued in said College; to fix the rate of tuition, lecture
fees and other College expenses; to appoint instructors, pro-
fessors, and such other officers and agents as may be needed
in managing the concerns of the institution; to define their
powers, duties and employments, and to fix their compensation;
to displace and remove either of the instructors, officers or
agents or all of them, whenever the said Trustees shall deem
it for the interest of the College to do so; to fill all
vacancies among said instructors, professors, officers or
agents; to erect all necessary and suitable buildings; to pur-
chase books and philosophical and chemical apparatus; and pro-
cure the necessary and suitable means of instruction in all
the different departments of medicine and surgery, to make
rules for the general management of the affairs of the College.

Sec. 5. The Board of Trustees shall have power to remove any Trustee
from office for dishonorable or criminal conduct; Provided,
That no such removal shall take place without giving to such
Trustee notice of the charges preferred against him, and an
opportunity to defend himself before the Board, nor unless
two-thirds of the whole number of Trustees for the time being shall concur in such removal. The Board of Trustees shall have power, whenever a vacancy shall occur, by removal from office, death, resignation, or removal out of the State, to appoint some citizen of the State to fill such vacancy. The majority of the Trustees for the time being, shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Sec. 6. The Trustees shall faithfully apply all funds by them collected in erecting suitable buildings; in supporting the necessary instructors, professors, officers and agents, and procuring books, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and specimens in natural history, mineralogy, geology and botany, and such other means as may be necessary or useful for teaching thoroughly the different branches of medicine and surgery; Provided, That in case any donation, devise or bequest shall be made for particular purposes, accordant with the object of the institution, and the Trustees shall accept the same, every such donation, devise or bequest, shall be applied in conformity with the express condition of the donor or devisor; Provided also, That lands donated or devised as aforesaid, shall be sold or disposed of as required by the last section of this act.

Sec. 7. The Treasurer of said College always, and all other agents, when required by the Trustees, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall give bonds respectively for the security of the corporation, in such penal sum and with such sureties as the Board of Trustees approve; and all process against said corporation shall be by summons, and service of the same shall be by leaving an attested copy with the Treasurer of the College, at least thirty days before the return day thereof.

Sec. 8. The lands, tenements and hereditaments to be held in perpetuity in virtue of this act by said institution, shall not exceed six hundred and forty acres; Provided, however, That if donations, grants or devises of land shall from time to time be made to said corporation, over and above six hundred and forty acres, which may be held in perpetuity as aforesaid, the same may be received and held by said corporation for the period of six years from the date of any such donation, grant or devise, at the end of which time if the said land over and above the six hundred and forty acres, shall not have been sold, then, and in that case, the lands so donated, granted or devised, shall revert to the said donor grantor, or to their heirs.

Approved 2nd March 1837.

AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled "An Act to Incorporate Rush Medical College."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly;

That the number of Trustees of said College shall not exceed fourteen, exclusive of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the College, all of whom shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees, and a majority of said Trustees for the time being, exclusive of such ex-officio members, shall constitute a quorum to transact business.
The President of the United States on the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937, directed that the present letter be sent to all members of the American Bar Association and to all members of the American Law Institute.

The purpose of the letter is to inform the members of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute of the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937, and to invite their comments and suggestions on the subject matter.

Sec. 1. The purpose of the letter is to provide an opportunity for the members of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute to express their views on the subject matter covered by the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937.

Sec. 2. The letter is intended to serve as a starting point for discussions among the members of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute regarding the subject matter covered by the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937.

Sec. 3. The letter is intended to encourage the members of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute to participate in the discussions on the subject matter covered by the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937.

Sec. 4. The letter is intended to provide an opportunity for the members of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute to express their views on the subject matter covered by the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937, and to invite their comments and suggestions on the subject matter.

Sec. 5. The purpose of the letter is to provide a forum for the members of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute to express their views on the subject matter covered by the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937, and to invite their comments and suggestions on the subject matter.

Sec. 6. The purpose of the letter is to provide an opportunity for the members of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute to express their views on the subject matter covered by the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937, and to invite their comments and suggestions on the subject matter.

Sec. 7. The purpose of the letter is to provide an opportunity for the members of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute to express their views on the subject matter covered by the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937, and to invite their comments and suggestions on the subject matter.

Sec. 8. The purpose of the letter is to provide an opportunity for the members of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute to express their views on the subject matter covered by the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937, and to invite their comments and suggestions on the subject matter.

Sec. 9. The purpose of the letter is to provide an opportunity for the members of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute to express their views on the subject matter covered by the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937, and to invite their comments and suggestions on the subject matter.

Sec. 10. The purpose of the letter is to provide an opportunity for the members of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute to express their views on the subject matter covered by the joint letter of the American Bar Association and the American Law Institute, dated March 4th, 1937, and to invite their comments and suggestions on the subject matter.
Sec. 2. Any part of the Act to which this is an amendment, which may conflict with this Act is hereby repealed.

Approved December 23rd, 1844.

An Act to Authorize the Trustees of Rush Medical College to make a Loan.

WHEREAS, The Trustees of Rush Medical College of the City of Chicago, in this State, have contracted a considerable indebtedness, in erection of additions to their College buildings, in said city, and contemplate the necessity of the erection of other buildings and improvements upon their College grounds; therefore

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the said Trustees shall, in their corporate capacity have full power and authority to borrow, from time to time, any sum of money, not exceeding in all the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for such period of time as they may elect at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum, payable annually, or semi-annually, at such place or places as they may contract, for the purpose of liquidating their present indebtedness, and for any other uses of the said College.

Sec. 2. In case of any loan or loans under the provisions of this Act, the said Trustees shall have full and ample power to execute all such bonds or other obligations, and also securities by way of mortgage or otherwise, upon the property of said College, as may be requisite and proper for such purpose. This Act be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 10, 1857.

An Act to enable the Rush Medical College of Chicago to Fund its present Indebtedness, and to Borrow Money.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the Trustees of the Rush Medical College of Chicago, have, and the power is hereby conferred upon them, or a majority of them, to liquidate all of the present indebtedness of said College, and to that end the said Trustees are hereby authorized to issue bonds in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, in the usual form, payable to the holders of said indebtedness, or order, or to bearer at their option, payable at such day and at such rate of interest, not to exceed ten per cent. per annum, as to said Trustees shall seem expedient, and to pay such indebtedness with such bonds, or to negotiate and sell the same in the market, and with the proceeds pay such indebtedness. And the said Trustees are hereby further authorized to execute a mortgage or deed of trust upon all the real estate and property of said College, in the usual form, for the better securing the payment of said bonds, with the interest accruing thereon.

Sec. 2. The said Trustees are hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to borrow money, not exceeding in all the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting additions to or rebuilding said College buildings; and for that purpose to issue bonds and secure the payment of the same upon the College property, in all respects as provided in the preceding section.

Approved February 13th, 1865.
After having received a copy of the report of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, I am in accord with the views expressed therein.

The Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College have expressed the opinion that the College should be made a public institution. This opinion is based on the belief that the College should be open to all who are qualified to enter it, regardless of their economic status. The Board also believes that the College should be endowed and maintained by the State, and that the taxpayers of the State should be held responsible for the support of the College.

I am in agreement with the Board of Trustees and believe that the College should be made a public institution. This will ensure that the College is open to all who are qualified to enter it, regardless of their economic status. It will also ensure that the College is properly supported by the State and that the taxpayers of the State are held responsible for the support of the College.

I am therefore recommending that the College be made a public institution. This will ensure that the College is open to all who are qualified to enter it, regardless of their economic status. It will also ensure that the College is properly supported by the State and that the taxpayers of the State are held responsible for the support of the College.
CHARTER OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.

That Theophilus W. Smith, Thomas Ford, E. D. Taylor, Josiah C. Goodhue, Isaac T. Hinton, John T. Temple, Justin Butterfield, Edmund S. Kimberly, James H. Collins, Henry Moore, S. S. Whitman, John Wright, William B. Ogden, Ebenezer Peak, John H. Kinzie, John D. Caton and Grant Goodrich be, and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate to be styled and known by the name of the "Trustees of the Rush Medical College" and by that style and name to remain and have perpetual succession. The College shall be located in or near Chicago in Cook County. The number of Trustees shall not exceed seventeen, exclusive of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the College, all of whom shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. The object of incorporation shall be to promote the general interests of medical education and to qualify young men to engage usefully and honorably in the professions of medicine and surgery.

Section 3. The corporate powers hereby bestowed shall be such only as are essential or useful in the attainment of said objects and such as are usually conferred on similar bodies corporate, namely: In their corporate name to have perpetual succession; to make contracts; to sue and to be sued; to plead and be impleaded; to grant and receive, by its corporate name; and to do all other acts as natural persons may; to accept and acquire, purchase and sell property, real, personal or mixed; in all lawful ways to use, employ, manage, dispose of such property, and all money belonging to said corporation in such manner as shall seem to the Trustees best adapted to promote the objects aforesaid; to have a common seal, and to alter and change the same; to make such by-laws as are not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and this State; and to confer on such persons as may be considered worthy such academic or honorary degrees as are usually conferred by such institutions.

Section 4. The Trustees of said College shall have authority, from time to time to prescribe and regulate the course of studies to be pursued in said College; to fix the rate of tuition, lecture fees and other College expenses; to appoint instructors, professors, and such other officers and agents as may be needed in managing the concerns of the institution; to define their powers, duties and employments, and to fix their compensation, to displace and remove either of the instructors, officers or agents or all of them, whenever the said Trustees shall deem it
Section 1
Representatives to the General Assembly

Section 2
The object of the Incorporation shall be to promote the

Section 3
General welfare of medical education and to annually award

Section 4
The Incorporation, in its discretion, may authorize the expenditure of

The Incorporation, in its discretion, may authorize the expenditure of

Section 5
The Trustees of that College shall have authority to

Section 6
The Trustees of that College shall have authority to

Section 7
The Trustees of that College shall have authority to
for the interest of the College to do so; to fill all vacancies among said instructors, professors, officers or agents; to erect all necessary and suitable buildings; to purchase books and philosophical and chemical apparatus, and procure the necessary and suitable means of instruction in all the different departments of medicine and surgery; to make rules for the general management of the affairs of the College.

Section 5.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to remove any Trustee from office for dishonorable or criminal conduct; Provided, That no such removal shall take place without giving to such Trustee notice of the charges preferred against him, and an opportunity to defend himself before the Board, nor unless two-thirds of the whole number of Trustees for the time being shall concur in such removal. The Board of Trustees shall have power, whenever a vacancy shall occur, by removal from office, death, resignation, or removal out of the State, to appoint some citizen of the State to fill such vacancy. The majority of the Trustees for the time being, shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Section 6.

The Trustees shall faithfully apply all funds by them collected in erecting suitable buildings; in supporting the necessary instructors, professors, officers and agents, and procuring books, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and specimens in natural history, mineralogy, geology and botany, and such other means as may be necessary or useful for teaching thoroughly the different branches of medicine and surgery; Provided, That in case any donation, devise or bequest shall be made for particular purposes, accordant with the object of the institution, and the Trustees shall accept the same, every such donation, devise or bequest, shall be applied in conformity with the express condition of the donor or devisor; Provided also, That lands donated or devised as aforesaid, shall be sold or disposed of as required by the last section of this act.

Section 7.

The Treasurer of said College always, and all other agents, when required by the Trustees, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall give bonds respectively for the security of the corporation, in such penal sum and with such sureties as the Board of Trustees approve; and all process against said corporation shall be by summons, and service of the same shall be by leaving an attested copy with the Treasurer of the College, at least thirty days before the return day there-of.

Section 8.

The lands, tenements and hereditaments to be held in perpetuity in virtue of this act by said institution, shall not exceed six hundred and forty acres; Provided, however, That if donations, grants, or devises of land shall from time to time be made to said corporation, over and above six hundred and forty acres, which may be held in perpetuity as aforesaid,
The Board of Trustees shall have power to remove any
trustee from office for dishonesty or willful neglect of duty;
provided, that in no case shall the same person hold the place
without privilege to serve for more than four years.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to levy a
special tax upon the property of the College for the
purpose of raising funds for the payment of the debts of
the College.

Section 5.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to remove any
trustee from office for dishonesty or willful neglect of duty;
provided, that in no case shall the same person hold the place
without privilege to serve for more than four years.

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purpose of raising funds for the payment of the debts of
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special tax upon the property of the College for the
purpose of raising funds for the payment of the debts of
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trustee from office for dishonesty or willful neglect of duty;
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without privilege to serve for more than four years.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to levy a
special tax upon the property of the College for the
purpose of raising funds for the payment of the debts of
the College.
the same may be received and held by said corporation for the period of six years from the date of any such donation, grant or devise, at the end of which time if the said lands over and above the six hundred and forty acres shall not have been sold, then, and in that case, the lands so donated, granted or devised, shall revert to the said donor, grantor, or to their heirs.

Approved 2nd March 1837.

AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled "An Act to Incorporate Rush Medical College."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly;

That the number of Trustees of said College shall not exceed fourteen, exclusive of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the College, all of whom shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees, and a majority of said Trustees for the time being, exclusive of such ex-officio members, shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Section 2. Any part of the Act to which this is an amendment, which may conflict with this Act is hereby repealed.

Approved December 23rd, 1844.

An Act to Authorize the Trustees of Rush Medical College to make a loan.

WHEREAS, The Trustees of Rush Medical College of the City of Chicago, in this State, have contracted a considerable indebtedness, in erection of additions to their College buildings in said city, and contemplate the necessity of the erection of buildings and improvements upon their College grounds; therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the said Trustees shall, in their corporate capacity have full power and authority to borrow, from time to time, any sum of money, not exceeding in all the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for such period of time as they may elect at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum payable annually, or semi-annually, at such place or places as they may contract, for the purpose of liquidating their present indebtedness, and for any other uses of the said College.

Section 2. In case of any loan or loans under the provisions of this Act, the said Trustees shall have full and ample power to execute all such bonds or other obligations, and also securities by way of mortgage or otherwise, upon the property of said College, as may be requisite and proper for such purpose. This act be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 10, 1857
APPRAISAL REprt. 1967

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CRITERIA

AN ACT OF AMENDMENT TO THE INDUSTRIAL "AND" ARCHITECTURE "AND" MODERN OCCUPATIONAL SCIENCE I LEARN TO COLLEGE

The purpose of the present work is to evaluate and improve the educational and instructional potential of the College. It is an attempt to analyze and evaluate the educational and instructional potential of the College. The purpose of this work is to examine and assess the educational and instructional potential of the College.

Section A

Introduction to the General Assembly

The college is committed to the development of its educational and instructional potential. This commitment is reflected in the College's policies and procedures. The College is committed to the development of its educational and instructional potential. This commitment is reflected in the College's policies and procedures.

Section B

Summary of the Work

The work was performed by the College's staff and faculty. The College's staff and faculty are committed to the development of the College's educational and instructional potential. This commitment is reflected in the College's policies and procedures.

APPRAISAL REPORT 1967

An Act to Amend the Practices of Industrial College

WHENEVER THE PRACTICE OF INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE IS THE ACT, THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE INSTRUCTIONAL POTENTIAL OF THE COLLEGE.

In many cases, the College's instructional potential is reflected in the College's policies and procedures. The College's staff and faculty are committed to the development of the College's educational and instructional potential. This commitment is reflected in the College's policies and procedures.

Section I

Introduction to the General Assembly

The college is committed to the development of its educational and instructional potential. This commitment is reflected in the College's policies and procedures. The College is committed to the development of its educational and instructional potential. This commitment is reflected in the College's policies and procedures.

Section II

Summary of the Work

The work was performed by the College's staff and faculty. The College's staff and faculty are committed to the development of the College's educational and instructional potential. This commitment is reflected in the College's policies and procedures.

APPRAISAL REPORT 1967
An Act to enable the Rush Medical College of Chicago to Fund its present Indebtedness, and to Borrow Money.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the Trustees of the Rush Medical College of Chicago, have, and the power is hereby conferred upon them, or a majority of them, to liquidate all of the present indebtedness of said College, and to that end the said Trustees are hereby authorized to issue bonds in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, in the usual form, payable to the holders of said indebtedness, or order, or to bearer at their option, payable at such day and at such rate of interest, not to exceed ten per cent per annum, as to said Trustees shall seem expedient, and to pay such indebtedness with such bonds, or to negotiate and sell the same in the market, and with the proceeds pay such indebtedness. And the said Trustees are hereby further authorized to execute a mortgage or deed of trust upon all the real estate and property of said College, in the usual form, for the better securing the payment of said bonds, with the interest to accrue thereon.

Section 2. The said Trustees are hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to borrow money, not exceeding in all the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting additions to or rebuilding said College buildings; and for that purpose to issue bonds and secure the payment of the same upon the College property, in all respects as provided in the preceding section.

Approved February 13th, 1865.
An Act to enable the Board of Regents for the University of Chicago to raise funds for the support of said University

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Illinois, and the People thereof, in Convention assembled, That the Trustees of the University of Chicago, herein called the Board of Regents of said College, shall have the power and authority, whenever, in their judgment, such action may be necessary for the proper support of said College, to borrow on the faith and credit of said College, such sums of money as the said Trustees may, from time to time, deem necessary, in order to carry on the business of said College, and to erect and maintain buildings, and to purchase and hold lands and other property necessary for the operation of said College, and to sue and defend suits, and to make all contracts and agreements necessary for the support and conduct of said College.

Section 2. The said Trustees shall have power and authority, in all cases, to borrow money, and to execute all such contracts, and to make all such arrangements, as may be necessary for the due support and management of said College.

The said Trustees shall have power and authority, to sue and recover any moneys due to said College, and to recover all such moneys as shall be due to said College, and to recover all such moneys from any person or persons, who shall be liable for the payment thereof.

Approved: February 15th, 1851.