CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject   A. W. Small   File No.

Regarding       Date

SEE

Name or Subject   File No.

Institute of Social Service

International Exchange of Students

Early Appointments

Harper 1900, 1901, 1905

Sociology

Social Science

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."
dentist one tooth because I could not shave the face and nine teeth because I was such an unmitigated coward. I had just found the ideal form of work to turn from larger than the instrument inflicted on me. I have just after driving Paris. I had had a great campaign with the most satisfactory dentist who has ever worked for me and my masticating machinery is in such beautiful order that it will never be safe for you to miss me to succeed again unless your income is in the meantime. I have had to give at least an hour a day for three weeks to the business and this serious shattered my time. I have done some good work in French. This afternoon I heard a race of the Père Héron in in the of Washington. Had no diff


cult understanding every word
in about half his sentences, and
the substance of half his remarks.
The first address, I think, have a
month ago, didn't leave with
me half a dozen propositions.
I hope we shall learn of my
heid, enough lectures in Munch
and Fernand, to make it rea-
tle for those who want ability
to understand through the
ears, to learn to do so.
I have heard some of the most
important men in my town in
Paris, and have copitated on the
plan of the Thule Society. The
director has given me a good
deal of his time. They really
have such a library of Social
Science. Based on the plan of
having you make for ready reference
all the facts up to date about
every sort of Social theory, or
scheme of any sort for Social im-
provement. They started three
years ago with the gift of a collection that a real man had for a long time, they have spent & done many times over 20,000, a man since had time, on work & administration. Their collection now numbers 9000 lots of manuscripts. Every item that relates to have a definite, something should have some a collection, & not in quantity could be published or thought about ever the city's natural combination, such as the first real necessities should have securities. I very keenly look forward to seeing what Mr. Liddel of Edinburg has. By the way, you notice that even the noble Duke was burned French multi in new buildings—smell Tillotson—and think no doubt yet. Enough to plan for a social museum which would furnish the city departments with apparatus
Lambert will show she is not concerned. I am to clean for Mr. Jason about Nov. 1 and I think we shall reach Chicago by Christmas. I have sent the ship by the first half. I hope they have not been sick since I saw you. I am about ready to go to the great west. He left home the other day. I was at the hospital room yesterday and today, but he is to seek the care of any doctor. He has had a close call, but the doctor thinks he will be able to travel soon. I was much interested in an incident related to me lately by an American lady who sits nearest me at our pension table. She was entertained this summer in Oxford at the house of the chief librarian of the Bodleian. In the course of her visit she remarked she have
a strong prejudice at Chicago. He asked what he knew any of about his reply was that he judged from the journals consulted by it for they indicated more research than he knew from any other institution in America. One of the French books that he had been the book all the exchanging lectures is a careful exposition of the superiority of English and American education that of France, and a long argument to the effect that that superiority of our methods of education is due for the superiority of the English and Americans in all practical enterpris. This by a Parisian private tutor! I said some person's same thing sixty years ago at Cambridge at the E. E. and the superiority of French German school training but I was unable to get my critic credited. There is a great deal of not about the output
Wills schools. They make very admirable machines out of their pupils, but they do not give them the mature and facility of judgment which gives the special value to training. The sort of ideal which we have at Penda has very much less vogue in France than I supposed, and I think Dr. James has made rather progress in for many than the reality justifies in his account of the European Commercial High Schools.

If you have read to this point you are doubtless ready to desist. We all send regards to your whole household, and hope are sure you may rest easy about the care. We will receive Missisely in the right woman in the right place.

Yours,

[Signature]
The University of Chicago.

Office: 1212 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Chicago, Jan. 30th, 1892

Pres. A. W. Small,

My dear Sir,

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago held yesterday, Jan. 29th, you were elected Head Professor in the Department of Social Science. The salary will be $7,000 per year, payable monthly, at the end of each month after your term of service begins.

Hoping to receive from you an early acceptance of this position on these terms, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

T. W. Goodspeed
Secretary.
ARTICLES OF AFFILIATION BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO AND BUTLER COLLEGE.

For the purpose of promoting co-operation in the lines of work performed by both institutions and for the purpose of securing reciprocal advantages, in the work peculiar to each, the Trustees of the University of Chicago and of Butler College hereby authorize the respective faculties to adopt the following agreement:— viz.

The University agrees:—

1. To read all answers to examination questions set by the faculty of the College and passed by the College, and to give all students whose work is of the passing grade credit for the same as though they were matriculated in the University.

2. To confer at each Commencement of the College the Bachelor's Degree of the University upon that member of the graduating class of the College who shall be designated by the College as having sustained the highest average rank during the whole college course.

3. To confer at each Commencement of the College upon every member of the graduating class that receives the Bachelor's Degree from the College, a certificate showing that its possessor will be entitled to the Bachelor's Degree of the University upon completing one quarter's (twelve weeks' study at the University, subsequent to completing of the course for the Bachelor's Degree at Butler College.

4. To give to all Bachelors of Butler College, who become candidates for the corresponding degree of the University of Chicago, free tuition for one quarter at any time within twelve months of graduation from the College, and to grant the Bachelor's Degree of the University upon completion of such study in accordance with the provision of Clause 3.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO AND BUTLER COLLEGE

For the purpose of promoting co-operation in the lines of work
performed by both institutions and for the purpose of securing recipi-
to the Trustees of each, the University of Chicago and Butler College, hereby authorize the re-
spective faculties to adopt the following system:

1. The University waives:

I. To read all examinations to examination departments set up by the
faculty of the College and passed by the College, and to give all stu-
gents whose work in the same is found,

2. To confer at each commencement of the College the Bachelor's

3. To confer at each commencement of the College upon every
member of the Graduate class that receives the Bachelor's Degree from
the College a certificate showing that the possession will be entitled
to the Bachelor's Degree of the University upon completion one quarter's
of a year's work for the Bachelor's Degree at Butler College.

4. To give credit for work done at Butler College, who become

5. Candidates for the corresponding degree of the University of Chi-

6. To confer the Bachelor's Degree, and to grant the Bachelor's Degree of the Uni-

7. []
5. To grant annually three fellowships affording free tuition for one year, to graduates nominated by the faculty of the College. The holders of these fellowships may take advantage of the pledge in Clause 4 in addition to the fellowships, thus securing from the University free tuition during four quarters.

6. To grant free tuition in the Graduate Schools at any time to members of the faculty of the College under regular salary.

7. To consult, through the heads of corresponding departments, with the faculty of the College, upon all questions respecting methods and standards of work upon which mutual understanding is desirable.

8. To consult through the President of the University and the President of the College, or some other officer duly empowered by either party, upon all cases of appointment or removal of instructors, before nomination is made to the Trustees of the College.

9. To elect the President of the College to membership in the University Council. By virtue of such membership he becomes also a member of the University Congregation.

10. To give to the College all the other privileges which are incident to the general plan of Affiliation as set forth in the Register of the University.

The COLLEGE Agrees:

1. To send to the University Examiner of Affiliations ten days previous to their use, copies of all quarterly examination questions to be used in testing the classes of the College.

2. To send to the University Examiner of Affiliations all examination papers written by the students of the College. The reading of these papers of the University is understood to be after they have been examined and marked at the College as heretofore.
6. To grant annuity of three fellowships in accordance to the tenure of the College.

To any node to graduate normally on the faculty of the College.

The fellowship of these fellowships may take substance of the pledge in

change in addition to the fellowships already securing from the Uni-

verse. In addition concerning your duties,

6. To grant these fellowships in the Graduate School at any time

6. To grant the duties in the Graduate School at any time

6. To consult, through the heads of the corresponding departments,

with the faculty of the College, upon all questions respecting the work

and qualifications of work among which, mutual understandings in general.

6. To consult, through the President of the University and the

President of the College, or some other officer, about disciplinary acts

pertaining upon all cases of appointment or removal of instructors, per-

sonal to the Trustees of the College.

6. To take the President of the College to membership in the

University Council. By virtue of such membership he becomes also a mem-

ber of the University Council.

6. To give to the College all the other privileges which the

individual to the General Board of Affiliation as set forth in the Register

of the University.

The COLLEGE AGREES:

I. To send to the University Examining Committee Affiliation of

the proceedings of the University examination, and

II. To send to the University Examining Committee Affiliation of

examination papers written by the students of the College. The receiving

of these papers from the University is understood to be after they have

been examined and marked at the College as per exceptions.
Chicago, Jan 31 1892

My dear Mr Small,

I enclose the formal announcement of your election. You will note the salary, $700. Yet our talk was on basis of $600.

It concluded, however, to make the head professor $800. I should like to have you consent to keep

a little more somewhere in the executive work

of your own will, you will agree that your trustees have been very generous.

Please telegraph your

accept your letter that

may give the fact to the

press. Knapp has absolutely

accepted. It is preparing
your care back me R. for $2,000,000. Gates has been
five a week, by his orders
giving the fact: a glorious
future awaits us.

Yours sincerely

W.R. Harper

Dr. B. When does your salary
at Colby stop?
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

Office: 1212 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Dictated.

Chicago, Feb. 8, 1892

Pres. A. W. Small,

Waterville, Me.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of Feb. 4th has been received. I can understand the cause of your trouble. In the bulletin the school is spoken of as political economy and social science. I had forgotten to tell you that from the moment we proposed to you to be a head professor, it was also proposed that the social science school should be distinct and separate. You have been appointed, therefore to a full head professorship and the head of the department.

There is absolutely no one above you except the dean, and he only in executive matters, and the president. Understanding your letter in the way I did, I have taken the liberty of announcing officially your acceptance. This settles the matter. Of course, there will need to be a careful arrangement between yourself and Prof. Laughlin as to the scope of your department, and this can easily be done.

I hear with interest what you say concerning Prof. von Holst. It will be a great thing for us to have representatives of different schools. It is generally agreed by the representatives of other institutions and by all concerned that the getting of von Holst
is a great card for the University. The fact that every American
student who goes to Germany to study history goes to Freiburg is
certainly an evidence of his power.

Looking forward to the pleasure of joining hands with you, and
begging you now to prepare an outline of your department, under-
standing further that the details will be arranged by us when next
we meet,

I remain

Yours for the future,

P.S. - I have wondered whether it would not be well to put anthro-
poloogy in your department and make it Sociology & Anthropology.
We have appointed a man who wants to develop the line of anthropol-
ogy. He could do this in connection with your work. He is a pupil
of Summer's. What say you? If you prefer, we will keep the thing
out and leave you beautifully alone until some others have been
appointed.
My dear Pres. Small:

Yours of the 26th is at hand. I agree with you entirely and think that Dr. Starr will appreciate the case. I want the department of social science to start from the very beginnings. This is magnificent, and on this big foundation let us build. I like your letter immensely.

Andrews has been here for two days. He was profoundly impressed. His parting words to me were word for word as follows: "It is, to say the least, an even chance that I shall come to Chicago. Unless a certain thing is done at Brown, — and, to speak frankly, I have little hope that it will be done, — I will not stay there". I believe that he is coming. Am much obliged to you for what you say concerning Hyde. I think that you need not pursue the investigation further. I am satisfied that he is not the man. I will write you again to-day.

I remain

Yours truly,

P.S.—Your postscript to Starr was all that could be desired.
With your politic way of doing things there will never be trouble.
The University of Chicago

Office of the Chamber of Commerce

Dear Mr. Easton:

You are on the 20th of May. I return
with your request for a thirty-five dollar dental fee, which will accrete the case.

I want the reproduction of social service to effect from the very
beginning. This is important and on this profit foundation for
the offices. I hope your letter tamed.

Your thanks have been long due for your help. We are looking forward to
the beginning wards to see you again. Your work is excellent and I shall come to
Chicago. Unless I receive a certain thing to go on, I shall not stay.

I expect I may deliver hope that I will do good. I will not say
"so," I believe that is coming. As much credit to you for
what you say concerning the I think that you need not imagine
the investigation further. I am satisfied that not for the term
I will write you again to-day.

I remain

Yours truly,

L.R.

Your suggestion to read me if I am sorry to hear.

With best wishes of your family I have your consent.

Gift to Archives by Huntington Harris, December, 1958.
May 2nd. '92.

My Dear Dr. Harper:—

Yours with reference to Dewhurst is at hand. My conscience wouldn't allow me to decoy him away from a certainty to so great an uncertainty, but I don't want to give him up. I find that he is to be the Alumniorator at Newton next year. This confirms my testimony about his reputation here. He would make an elegant University Extension lecturer. If that work is so organized that he could be guaranteed an income from it of not less than $600 I think that, with the fellowship, and the chances of preaching, would bring him. Could that assurance be given? He is personally worth making a strong effort, and he is so connected with the Univ'y of Vt. that his enlistment would give us a pull on one more College, which can furnish good material.

Poor Clark! Is there any more to be said about Hall? I fear you are too sanguine about James, too. I am all ready to applaud when they say the decisive word, but I am shy of unknown quantities.

The apartments strike me quite favorably for temporary purposes. I have written to Dr. Goodspeed for some additional particulars.

Sincerely,

Alfred Small.
Dear Mr. Member:

Please refer to your letter of February 10th.

I have a few comments to make. First, I think it's important to discuss the implications of our current situation with regards to the proposed changes in our budget. I believe that we need to carefully consider the impact of these changes on our overall operations. It's crucial that we maintain a balanced approach to ensure that our financial stability is not compromised.

Additionally, I would like to express my concerns about the increased workload that our staff is facing. I understand the need for efficiency, but we must ensure that our staff is not overworked. I suggest that we review our current processes and consider ways to streamline our operations to alleviate this burden.

I appreciate your attention to this matter and look forward to hearing your thoughts on these proposals.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

President Harper issues a quarterly calendar, which is the first authoritative announcement of what will be done in the opening organization of Chicago University. It contains a statement of the officers of administration, of the officers of government and instruction in the colleges, of the organization and regulations of the university, of what is required for admission, and of what will be the course of instruction and the subjects covered in every department of the institution. If this calendar is a fair index of what the new institution is to be, it may be said that it exceeds in its range of treatment any curriculum now established in this country.
DIRECTORS.

C. R. Prodx of Washington, D. C.
Col. James A. Bates of Washington, D. C.

Horace J. Gray, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

J. H. McGowan of Washington, D. C.
William Harper of New York City.

Among the publications of the Company may be enumerated the following:

HOME MAGAZINE, edited by Mrs. Gen. Logan (circulation over 300,000).

AMERICAN and ENGLISH PATENT CASES.

LAWYERS’ HANDBOOK OF FEDERAL PRACTICE.

POSTMASTERS’ MANUAL.

Also a number of subscription books.

Further particulars may be had on application to

Francis Henshaw & Co.,
Aug. 17, '92

My Dear Mr. Harper:

Mr. Warden's views are in action throughout the college, and there is no doubt that his interests will be reflected all year in the next Calendar (see). The course of study, with its continuous revision, is recognized. Enclosed editorial paragraph from Boston Herald, which reflects the opinion which the Calendar expresses whereas I can see its "If" is very prominent in the minds of students. They fear them sternly that it will be several years before the practice of this prospectus can be performed.

Will you endorse me in the annual fellowship of Scenics? I think it would catch us in a good odor with, and ought to secure us that place in the Chapel exercises.

I have two or three Newton lectures in process of cultivation. Hope I can get some of a Scenic Fellow for that recital.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Bedelford, Me. Aug 27.

Dear Chief—

I called to say goodbye to you but you were not in. I got out now to hunt. I am not well as much as the troopers don't know why are back to kill you next on the west side.

One of the papers says that Chief has been killed. The person is killed. Don't let them go. If he is got from why not of the horses? It strikes me he would fit that place.

I wish to save Chief Morgan's biological specimen—3 lines have notified settlers that no objections will be made here—although
I am obliged to assume authority that this duty does not extend. I will be bound to act according to my discretion.

Her unstated Slovenly will, as much encourage as persevere as much - I am told time that I return to parcels for you O.K. what you will present them.

I assure that you order some one or two packs of these papers Regatta section on Affiliates. I forward these requisites securely therein. He herself this winter with this conference.
All our rescues are all exhausted.

On page 2 I Mr. Sloane's paper.

I would write: line 3: 1. undertow

"when arrive recent" - I think we understand for the four years.

It does not seem true that any

the change is necessary. If it is satisfied

by Mr. Sloane.

I hope you are just been well. I

have not begun yet, as I thought with

the many scraps. I shall return

tomorrow.

At this distance it seems fine
I remain ever yours,

[Signature]

P.S. I am very much interested in your account of the French Revolution. I have a book on the subject which I should like to read. I am also interested in your views on the political situation in Europe. I hope you will write to me soon.

[Signature]
It is now clear that the Bureau card would have been tangled if you had given the orders more than you did. Dear Mr. 
I had any connection with a principle of freedom was enough, and it has been understood in the hopes to ask you 

Sincerely,

Alfred W. Small.
My dear Chief:

Perhaps you will do some thinking about the proposed folk-psychology expedition, which I sent you. Noting that I found about the case may help you come to a decision. If so, that our friend was very much troubled at failure to receive any assurance from you as the lease for the house is the decided object.

In the first place, I want to withdraw from any direct interest in the plan, except such as every member of the band will have on crucial principles. By that I mean that I want to raise $500,000 for a library, $500,000 for its endowment. This isn't because I want more enough to plan for use of $1,000,000 for science. I would be glad to present or have any other source.
Dear [Name],

I was pleased to see your letter and to read about your plans for the next few months. I understand your concerns about the [specific context] and I assure you that we will do everything in our power to [specific action].

We have already [action] and I believe that we are on the right track. However, I must caution you that [potential issue or difficulty].

Please let me know if you have any other concerns or if there is anything else I can assist you with. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
a schedule for organization for the social services
that would require $5,000,000, but there are elements
in the situation which make me want to take
a personal and not a departmental standpoint.
If the latter were the only alternative, I should
hesitate to advise you to press the matter, for
reasons which you will understand. Placing
personal interests entirely out of the calculation,
I feel free to say that the chances of success
seem to me great enough to justify you in
making all the educational effort which would
be requisite in it about.
If such an
effort should prove a disappointment in any
t way, I shall be discredited with you as an
adviser, but I shall be free from any suspi-
cion that all my immediate interests

bringing you into entanglements.

Besides all this, I think the library is of more immediate need to the town, and that if properly planned it would vastly increase the working capacity, and help bring about closer emulation. The social service dept.

I believe both that it could more easily be made to appeal to the chief parties.

This is entirely my own suggestion. I have suggested it to the selectmen, and shall not do so unless I hear to the contrary from you. I think this plan known would work out much easier than than the one we have thus far considered. In great haste.

Very sincerely,

...
[The text of the letter is not legible due to the quality of the image.]
My dear Chief,

I suppose the war with its evil must be on the side of mercy. But it ought at least to teach us the lesson that we cannot afford to load ourselves down with a lot of weak regulations. It is all well enough for a time, but to help good causes in every possible manner we have no right to be so generous to others that we shall be envious of ourselves.

[Signature]

[Name]
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

Office: 1212 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Dictated. Chicago, Jan. 19, 1892

Pres. A. W. Swall,

Waterville, Me.

My dear Sir:-

Without waiting for your letter I write to express my sincere satisfaction that you have accepted the proposition. There are two or three details in reference to which we can come to an amicable agreement, I am sure. I had no idea that Ely would write you. I consented to consider his case provided that you declined. I told him that I did not believe that you would decline. I would not consent under any circumstances to allow you to withdraw in his favor. Personally I want you; and, still further, the committee would not listen to the question of Ely even had you declined. This will, I am sure, put the matter in your mind in the best possible shape. I shall be in Boston within the next six weeks and shall then have a long interview with you.

I called at the Parker House for mail but no letter from you reached me. After I returned to Chicago, your letter sent to the Parker House before I reached there was forwarded to me. Their negligence is inexplicable. I sincerely hope that there has been
no inconvenience to you resulting from this.

I remain

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Aug. 11th, 1894

To the Editor of the Boston Herald:

My Dear Sir:

The Herald of Aug. 5th, containing an article entitled "Labor War in the Colleges," has just reached me. Permit me to say in your columns that, so far as the University of Chicago is concerned, the Herald is entirely misinformed. Professor Ely has numerous personal friends in the Chicago faculty, but his professional teachings are no more the creed of the University than they are of the Boston Public Library. I am not aware that any member of the Chicago faculty agrees with Professor Ely upon any question, principle, or theory which his opinions are predicated. If Professor Ely can express or imply the opinion that lawlessness in settlement of labor disputes is defensible, or that strikers are justifiable in forcing others to yield—a supposition which I believe to be utterly contrary to fact—he would find no sympathy with such views in any department of the University.

As seen from this outlook, the issue between Professor Ely and his accuser, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Wisconsin, is simply a question of fact, with which the regents of the State University are amply competent to deal. If Professor Ely is
really the arch-enemy in "a secret organization of
university professors for the spread of falsehoods," all
the whole plot will doubtless be unearthed, and every
criminal exposed. Meanwhile, Professor Eli's account
must be indited if they are unable to reproduce signs
of annihilation when such incriminations are treated
seriously.

The alleged war-chants and slogans have
not yet invaded the University of Chicago. We are thus far
able to investigate different phases of social relations
under the suspicion that putting fragments of truth
together will make the fragments more truthful
and the whole more symmetrical. In this connec-
tion it may be worth while to state that we have not
yet been able to reconcile a feud between physics
and mathematics, nor have we true pundits to
mediate between chemistry and psychology. Perhaps
Chicago is too provincial to keep pace with the advance
of scholarship elsewhere. At all events we cannot
climb the contours in "one of the most unique
quarters that has ever distracted the leaders of
mankind."

Sincerely,

Albion W. Small
Dictated. July 9, 1892.

Pres. Albion W. Small,  
Waterville, Maine.

My dear Sir:-

I write concerning two matters. (1) We are very short of dean material and I have wondered whether temporarily at least you would consent to do a little work as dean. We would not throw very large responsibilities upon you, nor would we take any considerable amount of your time. The work would consist largely in allowing men to meet you at a certain hour for consultation and advice. The bulletin gives the duties. There would be no correspondence for that work will be done by Prof. Judson who has really the large responsibilities. This would not tax you very much; it would bring you into contact with the undergraduate students and thus give you a hold upon them for your department.

In the earlier years this might not be a bad thing. Such work is so consistent with your makeup that I have felt possibly you would feel inclined under all the circumstances to help us out in this matter. There would be no extra compensation.

The other point is this. I have been trying to find some one
who would take the religious responsibility of the University. I think I have found such a man in the Rev. C. R. Henderson now pastor of one of the large churches in Detroit. He has done a large amount of work in Sociological lines especially in connection with public charities and labor unions. He has entirely won the heart of all the laboring class in the City of Detroit and has not only theoretical but practical experience in these things. Why do you not propose to have a chaplain or any office which is ostensibly a religious office? What I am anxious to do is to put the man into a department with the understanding that a large part of his time shall be given to religious work. The question is whether Mr. Henderson, who is one of the most delightful men you ever met, could work in the Department of Sociology and from this department do the thing we have in mind. I am sure that you would like him personally and that he would be of immense service in the department. He is a man of really fine gifts. I shall be glad to hear from you.

I remain

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Gift to Archives by Huntington Harris, December 1958.
My dear Chief,

My first impulse on receipt enclosed was to
write the thing down; the soft enchantment, and
showing of the absurdity of the whole scene. Then the

thing grew on me, and it looked ridiculous for notice, and the

second thought seemed to be to put aside by. It would

take a grin in it, and must not into that amount of

Space. Then Elip's troubles came to the surface, and

engaged me in calling him down for not smuggling

Ammon. The gentleman of his acquaintance, Christian

Society, and I directed the boy to write my name

from the best of members before he Nebraska incident

occurred. Ely was very much pleased and assured

me of faithfulness to personal friendship. I couldn't

conceive him that personal friendship didn't

count in matters of that sort.

It is my duty of a friend to be kind when occasion requires.

Then Elip sent me word at Ely at the Nation, Dear

of said that his charges would hold. As soon

as Ely desired them especially I turned round

and did several things to help him get in shape

to finish his case. I don't believe in doing

a wrong when he is under fire, but in this case,
agreement or disagreement with it; present it as not

noticed. The view is one which will bring the

men who are most enthusiastic toward it. Special

opinions unite with them against an attack

on a false base.

Elig. hasn't changed any in these years. He

is the same man he was when he was called to

Madison. They often said that in my judgment

he has done more than any other single man

in the United States bring economic discipline
down out of the clouds, and turn them into

helpful ideas. I regard human problems. That is his

only effort to consider them. I do not know of a single

specific opinion about which he differs from the

economicists for which he can show sufficient proof.

The point to be made against Elig. is not that he

has taught dangerous heresies, but that he has

not held himself down to sufficiently clear thinking

on any subject that would gain the confidence of

his peers. The proper persons to deal with

them are not the politicians but the scholars. It is

easily possible to make their views prominent.

Unknown men are employing his own method today

better than he is himself, and very few of them would

admit the authority of any of his personal leaders.

They are bound to support him against the injustice

of their specific charges, but that will not alter

their opinions on any questions of principle.

Eligion is not an issue among scholars, and
This work of Wells cannot make it so.

I am delighted with the results of this summer term. I have had twenty (20) good students, and most of them will return soon or later. They will enrich your lecture's besides. They have had no chance to study both Falconer and Thomas, with very definite results in both cases, which I will report later. The results confirm impressions which you have already formed.

I plan to start Tuesday, 20th, with my family to Montreal and then via the White Mountains to Portland where we stay down the St. Lawrence to Halifax, hence by steamer to Boston, by train to Portland. If that doesn't hold up for you, I shall send another pleaser.

Hope your vacation has prepared you for a vigorous campaign.

Sincerely,

Albion W. Small.

Sud will soon found myself with the with the enclosed. Do as you please about forwarding it to the address.
By these things, I get much out of you too. How it
does to your brain, hours a week for 4 weeks? — i.e.
2 1/2 a day to bed and work? That seems fairly high
for the first term. That in the fall, as it are likely
will be determined somewhere else. I think it ad

You call for report from April a week can be
its standard. The position of numerals was a question
but that whereas we are two, there substituted values
off a few, nineteen, etc. And that the President of the Board
is and shall be substituted as general counsel for
not attending the numerals. This was the most approved
and important act. After all, we proceed to the
least technical matters, and after having submitted to the
least technical matters, and after having submitted to the
least technical matters...
his school in turn he makes up answers.

In the whole it seems all the more odd as we have had
due no doubt to the absence of the Pres.

Now my soul is afire over the Chamberlain case
again. I presume he has written you about it situation.

I am sure everyone understands that so long as you are
affiliated to any succession a majority of the faculty in its
form will be impossible, and they know too that even
if it could face the Senate the Trustees would not go
as you advise. It is therefore more detaching sound
practice to discuss the subject if you are absolutely
opposed to Chamberlain's policy.

I hope known that
as the matter has come up under such peculiar cir-
cumstances you will peruse the case in its present
aspect—although no principle is involved which we have
not discussed ad nauseam.

Of course my ar-
darst is purely rhetorical, as the decision has no
virtue no conceivable harm. As I am personally
or departmentally, I think. However, that as we are
merely an experiment which we ought to uniform

to get hold on as long as we do not now reach in.

Seeing who have no idea of you. Colleges
till last with that school season, who therefore does
well late at the high school course, who therefore does
well in Latin, but who have good stuff in them, and
are able for Latin; but who have good stuff in them, and
are able for Latin, but who have good stuff in them, and
are able for Latin;

and

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strained without Latin, under present conditions, as
with it, and do not contend for a concession on the part
of the University. In that effort, it seems to me that as many
students as are now in our school, excepting all students who wish to B.S. in the
field of minimum amount of Latin, as can be prepared
for the first language elementary, but that with equal
safety, median in my view, "if you do not possess Latin,
but have an approximately equivalent training in the lan-
guage besides English, you may enter for the B.S. degree
and take your chances.

That Clementine feels, one to prevent from having a
second rate to which boys may get their needed pre-
paring preparatory to the other college science
learning preparatory. If I have room left for specialists in both
of him, I have room left for specialists in both
of my work. I think we might at least
try an experiment to test for ourselves the bene-
fit of high grade scientific work without
Latin. If students under those conditions actually
learn, I believe under those conditions actual
Latin. If students under those conditions actually
learn, I believe under those conditions actual
Latin. If students under those conditions actually
learn, I believe under those conditions actual
Latin. If students under those conditions actually
learn, I believe under those conditions actual
Latin. If students under those conditions actually
learn, I believe under those conditions actual
Latin. If students under those conditions actually
learn, I believe under those conditions actual
Latin.
I will say no more about the lack of
scarcity among the serious men on the subject. There are some
things about it which are not under review, but
hardly admiration. The consistency of demand
that a man shall have the right to vote at an election is
the staid of the great school of science without Latin and of
agreeing that admission of a student to the B.S. course without Latin does
not offend him unfounded. That is Whitman's position,
and the interpretation which is but upon it by all
the spectator is hardly a matter of congratulation to
those who want such a guide, selected on the
merit of science the best form of any. A
scarcity men is a tremendous tactical advantage
for the classical majority. Surely you could
see how clear to change your name rest on the
religion of Latin and all the rest on the
policy of ministering when the type training us
to all our groups which you believe to be desirable
but.

If this were our final standard
visit you to it. As it is now, the men I am
to break in on your course with the French faculty.
Hope you remember your trip better, to rest at a recuperative rate.

Sincerely,

Small.
Yours, received this morning, has caused me a
protracted smile; first, on account of the interesting informa-
tion it contained; second, on account of the importance
of the role which "outside material" played in suggesting
the letter. Some filled with wonder at the living which
instructors in Eastern institutions do not know about
the University of Chicago.

My answers are: 1. It is, as far as I know, absolutely
false that remarks of an unpleasant character are per-
duced in by members of the Economic and the Sociological
departments towards each other. If such remarks are
made, on either side, I have not been informed of the fact.
2. I do not know how much meaning to attach to the statement
"it is recognized by the students that there is not a harmon
of work between the two departments." So far as my students
are concerned, their names deleted any such instruction.
They hear from me almost daily that Sociology must nec-
essarily go to Pol. Econ. for the division of labor and
and that nobody is fit to devote Sociology who is not
will go on duty in the History and Economics of Pol. Econ. I
have proceeded from my best students to later classes in
the dept of Pol. Econ. Particularly by. Will's courses.
I do not know whether there has been reciprocity on the part
of the dept of Pol. Econ. or not. I have never troubled myself
The University of Chicago

Founded by John D. Rockefeller

To apply the microscope of the treatment of my defect by other defects, I think to get all the consideration. I certainly
in the long run, on my own merits, and if my defects do not
result from me as quickly as I do, I reckon it my duty
to attend to my own business and demonstrate the mistake
by the quality of my work, not by calling them to account for
real or fancied lack of appreciation.

By my influence, both in class lectures and in private conversations, has always tended to supply the importance of the study of Pol. Econ. rather more systematically and solely than I felt for it when I was teaching the elements of economic science. I have no idea
other than what contained in your note, that there has
been different treatment of it by the defects of Pol. Econ.

3. It is a fact that there is lack of correlation between
the defects of Pol. Econ. & 7, but I am sure this is accidental
not intentional. The lack of adjustment is no more striking
than between any two of the four defects—& 7, Pol. Econ., Pol. Sci., and 7. I have talked several times with Prof. Judson about
the matter. We are entirely agreed as to the deficiency, but we cannot
not suggest a better arrangement. I have no reason to believe
that either Prof. Wilcox or Prof. Laughlin would take a different
view of desirability, but the failure to cooperate more
advantageously of the defects has been inadvertent and long
memorized. It has certainly not been the result of any
difficulties of which I am aware. In order not
avoid collisions between courses, as far as feasible, have
already announced to the Dean my decision to put both of
my courses next year in the afternoon, although I much
prefer the early morning. I shall thus avoid all collision with Parl. Econ. and Parl. Science. But I shall fall with the other part of conflict with Mr. Mabel. Description of what has shown the latter to be less serious—much more slight—than the former.

As to duplication, I think there have been, but two cases.

The first of the duplication was Mr. Mabel of the first year in the Sociology of the early Socialism. Mr. Delvin gave a course on the economic elements of Socialism. The two courses should be complementary, not substituting. I shall not give the course next year, as there will be no formality for forcing money out. The second case is that of Mr. Delvin's course on the historical sociology which had been advertised to be held for three months when Mr. Emerson announced a course similar course which he now entitled "Comparative Study of Economic and Social Ideas." The University needs two courses on the same topic on that subject. I make no objection. The fact that it is offered and the way in which it was offered seems the nearest to a justification of your assertion. Your paper relating to the depth than any other fact which has caught my attention. It is too trivial a matter however for second thoughts, and I should not now have referred to it again. But not your suggestion seemed to call for this explanation. I have not talked to some time to battle with Mr. Thompson on the same subject which I then discussed with Mr. Jordan. I do not know whether he is still in town. But if I need him I shall be glad to explain more on this subject.
Walter. Unless he is acquainted with facts amounting to evidence, or shall, with Mr. Pullman, agree that there is nothing to substantiate them, I am not, but prepared for the deposit of Pol. Econ. My recollection ought to be asked for at once. The more that dept can accommodate, the broader and deeper and higher will be the necessities of my dept. I think you give me credit for intelligence enough to face my own policy on this fact. I am as cordial interested in the largest success of this economic dept as in that of my own. Because they are in large measure inseparable.

The only plausible suggestion which I can make about the report which has reached you, is that they must have started from several points between students in the two depts, and the chief was somehow treated as an index of something serious. This leads to the suggestion that some way ought to be devised to prevent objection in the two depts from getting the notion that they can proceed slowly, etc., etc., etc. Without investigating the topic and method of the other. I would not allow a student to later sit for the higher degree, etc., those did not believe to qualify to have a creditable examination in the field, principles, and method of Pol. Econ. In my judgment it would be well if all candidates for a higher degree in Pol. Eco. were required to take the first year's course in General Sociology, the above the min. by Mr. Vincent, etc. This course would indicate the mind of the dealer of the notion that Pol. Eco. is a science, in any sense, etc., etc. Any more than Mathematics can be a subject of Physics.

Sincerely,

Alfred W. Small.
My dearest —

Considering this as a vacation, it would be a vast relief to be on duty so that you get a rest. My task comes to an end another Decennial publication case. I shall read the last galley page proof today, and the final page is numbered 930. I'm in a physical and mental garbage heap all by myself.

It is a miracle of grace that I was able to send the work done; but here it is. Hope we can do justice to a good dinner. The fruit work is better, or not much better. Shall come to make very my formal visit. C.F. tomorrow (Friday)

Your Emily.
Albuquerque, N.M. Oct. 12th, 1913.

My dear Chief:

I have lost track of the date of the Presidential Conference, but I want to urge that you will take advantage of the possible opening to promulgate the plan of standardizing the work of several long years of study, entrance examinations, backings, etc. I am very much impressed with the fact that it is only a matter of a few years when all the secondary schools and the smaller colleges will be renewed by people who have had the famous Scott Training, and at least in the later years, have the faculty to teach them.
Institutions have had. The work of getting the school and college
endorses up to the best grade that
the receptivity of the pupils can
use is going to depend largely
on the attitude of the big institutions.
Shall we tolerate and appreciate
and encourage and credit, or shall
we assume a snobbish attitude
in asserting a large of fictitious
superiority?

I found out at Berkeley—
Wheeler was out I think so —
that no chance to talk with
him — but many of the
faculty realize that the fear
more fruitful than the can
handle, and Ferguson of
Bonna — one of your hosts
puts one that Wheeler had
public's and privately adhere
students to take their first
two years in colleges like
Bonna. Wheeler at Stanford.
The temperature at noon to-day was

Hotel Del Coronado
Coronado Beach, California
E. S. Babcock, Manager

people think that way I did not discuss. Any way, I am more and more welded to the belief that one of the great tasks of the immediate future is that of extending our work so that the due contributions will help the little ones to do their best and by recognition for it and then go their last recognizing their limitations and cheerfully send their children where their further work can be supplied.

And an evening conference at Dr. Bridge's house with Dr. Sladen, former chief of the Rockford Hospital. He will be in Chicago some time.
of up the attempt to raise some more money for the Hospital. He is very much afraid that the present embarkation with such an unwise present result in the alienation of the Bloomsbury financial support of the Hospital. Very likely you have gone on the whole business altogether. He says that Rush than all the persons privy to such plans and more. But he thinks the central object he is predisposed that Rush would not seem to have such a dangerous prerogative. Amendment as to make the Bloomsbury throw it off as no longer their affair. I suggested a way out by furnishing that a certainLondon—one or more as seems to decide each Board of Trustees to made members of the other Board. But he said Bridge thought this a possible solution.
I suggested that an informal conference with a few of the insiders in management of the two institutions could undoubtedly be able to arrange the future policy to complete mutual satisfaction. You will have a chance for such a conference after Dr. Haynes returns to Chicago. Dr. Birdge says that Dr. J. can do more than all the others and is in Chicago to fight brain tumor; hence cannot be here.

Dr. Spurgeon is a great man. Have forgotten whether I reported that I had a pleasant call at his house — with the exception that his suffering was faithfully endured.
He must literally flood the Normal School with our literature. Talked to the whole student body at Los Angeles & San Diego Normal and find that Normal work is practically the limit as yet in Arizona & New Mexico. Our influence has hardly touched their territories yet, although one placidly are scattered here and there. It is almost virgin soil.

Shall reach Topeka Sat. afternoon, and shall visit all the Kansas institutions.

Can almost read "Lincoln" yet. The morning of the 22nd. I have just arrived in Chicago from Mt. St. Hilaire. I have visited the 47th school today. Some leaving home, but some of them are pattern girls. Shan be dece.
The temperature at noon to-day was... 

5: Encourage the teaching of the boys in public and private schools that have neither past, present nor future, but are on the wrong track until we properly recognize the real and potential merits of smaller schools. I am not paying these things to strengthen your faculty but to program our own. The need is making our own faculty see these things by itself comes up more than fear.

From start to finish the writing on the wall has spelled out Technical School. Then we can organize the best technical school in the county, we shall have a combination that will make
everybody developed up to date many times more important and effective on the whole. Had a long letter with R. B. B. M. P. R. Martin & the Santa Fe coming up from San Diego. He enlarged on the short-sightedness of the idea we found, professorships, especially of insurance and the different divisions of railroad, in addition to the engineering side.

This is growing into an essay. Declared last time. Don't know whether to print it or not. Keep it under your skin. Let you decide.

By the way, I am not friends with Pullen. He has not always treated me. I have for my program from Leavenworth.
The temperature at noon today was

Euphoria.

Topeka.

Oklahoma.

Alcove.

Highland.

Lincoln.

Will visit the high school if possible before college.

Small
MURRAY HILL HOTEL.


President, William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ills.

My dear Mr. Harper:

It is unfortunate for me that I did not have longer time to hear further from you with reference to the matter of statistics. Quite likely I have partially misunderstood your brief statements, but I will reply as intelligibly as I can to the main points as I gathered them.

I have had no thought of disturbing, denying or rivaling the vested rights of the department of political economy in the matter of statistics or anything else. Whatever has been interpreted to the contrary has been misunderstood. I have no wish to change the arrangement by which the general theory of statistics is taught in the department of political economy.

On the other hand, no university department can have a monopoly of the statistical method any more than of the exegetical or of laboratory method. The statistical method is tributary to the physical, biological and social sciences alike; its relative importance in different cases not being determined by the scope of the department in general, but by the kind of evidence required in the particular problems investigated. In the session of the economic association which I am now attending it has been positively stated over and over again by economists, statisticians and sociologists alike that statistics is a primary and essential instrument
I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and I have the honor to inform you that I am not in a position to furnish any information in the matter of the present controversy.

I have many years of experience in the field of economic history and am familiar with the various phases of the subject. However, I have no personal knowledge of the events in question.

On the other hand, I have some acquaintance with the government of the United States and it seems to me that the department of commerce is in a position to furnish the necessary information.

The economic section in the department of commerce is charged with the collection and analysis of statistical data. It is their responsibility to prepare reports and to publish them in a form that will be of use to the public.

I regret that I am unable to assist you further in this matter.
in some of the most important divisions of sociological inquiry.

Our department of sociology needs statistical instruction, planned with special reference to classes of problems which are of immediate concern to sociologists - vital and moral statistics particularly - which are of secondary interest to the economist. The many divinity students desiring to study sociology increase the demand for this special application of the statistical method.

Without interfering in any way with the prerogatives of the department of political economy, but calculating to use the instruction offered by that department and especially the instruction already provided for in statistical science, I reported to you that the interest of students of sociology made it urgently desirable to introduce instruction in the application of the statistical method to the class of inquiries which they must need to learn how to pursue. In the nature of the case, so long as the instructors in the department of sociology are presumed to be competent, they are the best judges of the subjects which those inquiries should investigate. It is important that an expert statistician should work in co-operation with Dr. Henderson and myself in carrying out plans of investigation directly tributary to our lines of study.

A chance conversation with Dr. Gould suggested to me that he might be available for both kinds of work - that desired by the department of political economy, and that particularly needed in sociology. Telling him plainly that the suggestion must be regarded as entirely irresponsible, because I had no assurance that my desire for statistical work could be granted, and moreover because I had no right to assume that the suggestion would meet the approval of others concerned, I asked Dr. Gould to outline a double minor in the theory of statistics,
in one of the most important divisions of the social sciences, sociology, where the interaction of human groups and the development of societies are studied. Sociology involves the study of social structures, institutions, and processes, and how they affect individuals and societies.

Economics, on the other hand, is the study of the allocation of resources and the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It is concerned with how people make choices when they allocate their limited resources.

The two fields are closely related, as they both deal with human behavior and decision-making. Sociology focuses on social structures, while economics focuses on individual choices and economic systems. Both fields are essential for understanding how societies function and how they can be improved.

Economists and sociologists often collaborate on research projects, as they approach the same problems from different perspectives. For example, they may study how economic policies affect social welfare, or how social factors influence economic outcomes.

In summary, sociology and economics are two important fields of study that complement each other. They help us understand how individuals and societies make decisions and how these decisions affect our lives.
and another double minor in the application of the statistical method to sociological inquiry. After I had done this I reported my action to you, and asked if you would get Prof. Laughlin's views of the desirability of an arrangement with Dr. Gould.

If I understood you correctly, Prof. Laughlin thinks that I have committed an offence by not dealing with him in this matter instead of with Dr. Gould and yourself. I most emphatically decline to admit that there is cause of complaint on that ground. There is no more reason why I should consult Prof. Laughlin before finding out what is possible in the line of statistical courses in sociology, than why I should consult Prof. Whitman before endorsing Miss. Talbot's request for a sanitary laboratory. Very likely the department of pedagogy, and perhaps psychology and history, and political science, and half a dozen more may want to apply the statistical method, and it would be as absurd to require them to go to political economy for permission, as it would to require the department of political economy to obtain the consent of the department of mathematics if it wanted to use tables of logarithms.

I distinctly recognize the limits of my own freedom in the matter by stating to you that I should be glad, for my part, if a man of Dr. Gould's well earned reputation could take charge of the part of the work preempted by political economy, and at the same time the work which I need. If it is trespass to express such a desire, leaving action upon it entirely to yourself and Prof. Laughlin, I am simply ignorant of the law which created the crime.

If the root of the difficulty in this case is unwillingness to have statistical instruction offered unless the courses are all scheduled with
political economy, I would say that I do not care a straw what label is on them. If the sociological rose would smell sweeter under the economic name, by all means let it have the added fragrance! I do not believe however, that it would be agreeable to Prof. Laughlin any more than to me to have the matter left in such shape that both Dr. Henderson and myself would feel ourselves in the position of interlopers whenever we ventured to consult with the instructor in statistics about his assistance in sociological investigations. It may be wise for the University to place the department of sociology under the supervision of the department of political economy, but I am strongly of the opinion that such is not the case.

Perhaps it was my own invention, but my impression from the talk with you was that Prof. Laughlin regarded my desire to apply statistical methods in a sociological course as a reflection upon his wisdom in conducting the department of political economy. As soon as there is a possibility that the funds of the University will allow it, I propose to ask an appropriation for a sociological museum; and I should say that Prof. Chamberlain would then have precisely the same right to interpret the request as a reflection on his curatorship of Walker. In my innocence I applied for what seems to me necessary. If the interests of the University veto the request, well and good. Whatever be the decision I hope to be absolved from the imputation of desire to encroach upon another department; and at the same time I want to register my protest against allowing one department to handicap another by asserting exclusive control of any method of investigation.

My opinion is positive that the two courses marked out by Dr. Gould could not be improved upon in plan. It is plain to me that they would add greatly to the attractiveness of our offer to students. One or both of these
political economy, I mean any that I do not come a strain and may lead to an...
courses would meet wants of a large number of students outside of both departments. It was to me an interesting coincidence that Prof. Richmond Smith, of Columbia, read a paper yesterday describing what would be in his judgment, an ideal course in statistics as applied to sociology. It was enthusiastically commended by the whole association. And everybody said that such instruction should be a part of all well equipped departments of sociology. The courses proposed in the paper were almost precisely identical in scope with those which Dr. Gould outlined to you and me. Under such circumstances I do not believe that the University can afford to let any trifling questions about departmental boundaries interfere with the acquisition of such an important element in our instruction, that I am after is the thing itself. I do not care very much about the matter of names and locations on paper. It seems to me that the courses in question ought to be a bond to unite the two departments for practical purposes, not a barrier to separate them. As they cover so much of the ground which is basal to both departments, and which cannot possibly be accurately fenced off, it seems to me scholarly and courteous to recognize the elements which the two departments have in common, in the premises, and not to attempt a too minute limitation of proprietorship.

As I said before I am quite willing to abide by the decision which shall be made from the standpoint of university organization in general, even if that point of view shall necessitate an opinion different from that which I am bound to express.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
April 22, 1896

My dear Chief,

Your last note seemed to me very much like piling on the last straw. I am not disposed to hold myself guilty of the charge, but I confess that I am not sure that I have made the exact choice between the things to be done and those to be left undone in the last month. At all events, I have felt myself bound by the need of every moment and the things of first importance, my first work in my classes, have had to be looked over from the odd scraps of time.

Shan not been "losing valuable time" by neglect of sociological journals, except as above stated, that Shan not been able to concentrate on any one thing, but have had to scatter my attention over a dozen things that would not be altogether neglected. I have now letters prepared a statement in the rough, and shall have it in shape to submit to you before the end of the week.

Do not see 1st, and Dean specially visited the Law School or any other school since
without injustice to my work. I think it is best for me to make such a visit, rather than some one who can make a more accurate report on the kind of work done. I can talk with the Principal about credits of assistant, but it would be an easy formality for me to spend a fortune or a day gaining the school, then someone more familiar with the labor could do it better.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]

Inshall have automatic Paul Monroe for Fellow, and J. D. Turner for Scholar. Have sent formal paper on Wadsworth. Have sent out notice. I meet attempted instruction for Sat. Afternoon this week. Have arranged for Mrs. Allen to give a "smoke-latte" at the Barry Sat. But I. to lecture in Cobb Hall Sunday afternoon. Have written two long lines from Sat. to Monday.
President William R. Harper D.D. L.L.D.,

My dear President Harper:—

By your permission, I present herewith a statement of some of the reasons why a journal of Sociology is demanded of the University of Chicago. Hoping that the Board of Trustees will see fit to authorize the establishment of such a journal, I am preparing a more specific statement in form of prospectus which will be ready for your consideration in a few days.

1. A recent English critic made the following remark:— "Outside a small group of workers, who, however, stand more or less aloof from the main body of professional thought, we have really in England at the present day no school of thought producing men fitted to deal with the science of human society as a whole." (Mr. Benjamin Kidd, in Nineteenth Century, Feb. 1895). The observation notoriously fits every other country. The foundations of the science of Sociology have been and are being laid by men who realize this failure and who appreciate the necessity of combining social abstractions with "a science of human society as a whole."

2. The University of Chicago has made more liberal provision than any other institution in the world for development of and instruction in the science of Sociology. Nowhere else in the world are so many courses of instruction offered. This fact, together with the fact that equally liberal provision has been made for related departments of social knowledge, has given the University a prominence in these departments, which makes it our duty to use every means of leadership
To the President of the University:

My dear President Lincoln:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the progress of the University of Chicago, stating that the Board of Trustees will meet this week to receive the report of the superintendent of the University of Chicago. The report will include a statement of the financial condition of the University and a statement of the progress made in the work of the University during the year ended June 30, 1897.

I am informed that the following statement was made by the president of the University:

"The University of Chicago is a model. (The president, Kidder, in Minneapolis.)" The president of the University of Chicago has been present in the meeting and has spoken in favor of the University of Chicago and of the progress made in the work of the University during the year ended June 30, 1897.

The report of the superintendent of the University of Chicago has been read and discussed by the Board of Trustees.

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the work of the University during the year ended June 30, 1897.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President of the University of Chicago.
in the formation of opinion about what is desirable right and possible in social action.

3. Sociology is the most recent, the most difficult, the most complex and the most misunderstood of all the sciences pertaining to society. Every silly and mischievous doctrine which agitators advertise, claims Sociology as its sponsor. A scientific journal of Sociology could be of practical social service in every issue, in discrediting pseudo-sociology and in forcing social doctrinaires back to accredited facts and principles.

4. Although everything written under the title or ostensibly written in the domain of Sociology, is eagerly read by increasing numbers of people in all ranks, there is no English or American magazine devoted exclusively or I may say even intelligently to a comprehensive treatment of the subjects properly belonging to Sociology or "the science of human society as a whole."

5. I have been urged by some of the leaders of Sociological investigation in this country, Lester F. Ward the Nestor of American Sociologists among the number, to take the editorship of such a journal, of which every Sociologist feels the need.

6. By issuing such a journal now, we shall have the advantage of being first in the field. We shall not invade preoccupied territory. We shall enlist the good will of men and institutions not committed to the support of a possible competitor and their cooperation will for a long time secure to our journal undisputed possession of ground which it will be greatly to the credit of the University to improve.

7. A journal controlled by the University, while offering freedom of publication for all responsible conclusions and opinions, whether
the University of Chicago
Committee on the University
March 17, 1939

A

...
approved by the editors or not, will furnish a needed medium for the exposition of the system of Sociology which the department in the University of Chicago peculiarly represents. I may be permitted to say that if I am right in my views of the scope and method of Sociology, not only the department, but fairly adequate conceptions of the province of the department and of the contributions which it should make to knowledge of right social relations, had been lacking in America until the University of Chicago gave work in Sociology room to develop. The impression which our work has already made upon representative men, the incredulity and opposition as well as the approval which we have met confirms my belief that we have adopted a scientific platform broader and more secure than the leaders of other tendencies have constructed, or in the present generation can construct. It is the courage of this conviction which spurs me to undertake what I see to be the most formidable task that I have ever encountered.

8. A journal of Sociology would be of direct value to each University department which deals with groups of facts and relations occurring in Society. Sociology, being a synthetic science, cannot gain any authority, except as it builds upon the results of the special social sciences. Sociology constantly emphasizes the necessity of reckoning with the data of Ethnology, History, Comparative Administrative Science and Political Economy. Sociology consequently reinforces the demand of practical men that study of these sciences shall not be pursued as though they were ends in themselves, but in order that the results may be combined for useful purposes in the guidance of social effort. Sociology, therefore, furnishes the setting in which the importance of each special social science is seen in the perspec-
approach by the students of not only furnishing a needed medium for the
exposition of the types of acaIogy which the government in the Unit-
ary states of Georgia preparedly represents. I can only mention to say that
I think it my right in my view of the nature and method of sociology to
only the government that furnishes a method of the who make to
of the government and to the contributions which it should make to
knowledge of the social relations and social science in America with the
knowledge of the United States work in sociology from to develop the
the University of Chicago. You work in sociology from to develop the
improvement which our work must stand which now represent means the
important of our work, which may be as well as the systematic work we have
continued my belief that we have adopted a scientific platform program
and more because than the leadership of other leaderships have contributed
in the present education to contribute. In the case of this
of how we contribute which should be to improve what I see to do the work for
- mables that I have seen encountered.

A country of society, work to give a name to each

university government which can be with groups of forces and relations
occupying in society. Sociology, point a method of science, cannot
even be authoritative, except as it utilizes upon the results of the special

social science. Sociology contains the necessary of

society with the aid of ethnology, history, comparative human

testing science and Political Economy. Sociology contains the necessary of

recognize the means of practice men that study of these sciences must
not be pursued as theory that more sake in themselves, but in order
that the sciences may be conducted for mean burpees in the guidance
of social order. Sociology, point a method of science in such
the importance of every social science to such in the balance.
tive.

9. The following considerations need not be elaborated:

(a) A journal is needed to work against the growing popular impression that short cuts may be found to universal prosperity.

(b) It is needed to serve as a clearing house for the best that is appearing in the press of the world on sociological subjects.

(c) It is needed both to exert restraint upon utopian social effort and to encourage and direct well advised attempts at social cooperation.

(d) It would advertise the University, and give it additional repute as a moulder of thought.

(e) It would strengthen the department of Sociology and related Departments by attracting students.

(f) It would improve the quality of work done by students in the department by offering a place of publication for meritorious productions.

(g) It would be an additional incentive to the instructors in the department to investigate and publish.

(h) The expense of starting the journal need not be large.

(i) The greatest interest in the subject justifies the hope that it would soon be self-supporting.

10. The following will indicate my opinion, in general of the proper scope of the journal of Sociology:-

(a) It should be primarily technical. By this I do not mean that it should be devoted exclusively to discussions of the methodology of Sociological enquiry, but that it should aim to extend, classify and clarify knowledge of societary relations.
The following recommendations may not be elementary:

3. A committee to work under the General Board of Education.

4. If needed, to serve an adequate number for the entire society.

5. If needed, to serve an adequate number for the entire society.

6. To serve an adequate number for the entire society.

7. To serve an adequate number for the entire society.

8. To serve an adequate number for the entire society.

9. To serve an adequate number for the entire society.

10. To serve an adequate number for the entire society.
(b) It should be incidentally and secondarily popular. By this I do not mean that it should attempt to attract immature or ignorant readers; but that it should be as free as possible from technicalities which are of professional interest to sociologists alone, and should try to put the results of research in a form which would be interesting to all people capable of forming respectable judgements upon difficult social questions.

(c) It should attempt to present sociological conclusions or problems in such a way that they will be seen to have a double bearing: (1) upon the general or special doctrine of social philosophy held by the theorists: (2) upon the practical decisions of men of affairs. I do not anticipate that such a journal can cater to the latter class of readers in great numbers, but I would endeavor to make its contents available as a resource for middlemen, who could recast them for popular consumption.

(d) It should therefore become indispensable to all thinkers whatever their professional position or special social interest, who need to know the best that has been learned or thought about possibilities of rearranging social effort in the interest of larger usefulness:— Thus (1) Sociologists, scientific writers, leaders, sociological students. (2) publicists of all kinds except the machine politicians. (3) Journalists, except those who are working for pay regardless of principle. (4) Ministers and others, engaged in promoting humane endeavor. (5) Men connected with state, county, municipal or private charities. (6) Officers of all grades in public school systems. (7) Specialists in particular social sciences who need to relate their part of a subject to the whole from which it is an abstraction.
If you were interested and economic population by

If I do not mean that it should be possible to expect immediate if the

not at a time; but that it should be as free as possible from local

niceties which are of professional interest to sociological science,

and should try to put the results of research in a form which would be

interest to all people capable of forming respectful judgments upon

scientific society...
The primary practical service of Sociology is to show all classes in society the functional significance of the part which each other element in society is performing. The exhibition of these primary facts will go far toward solving many puzzling social questions.

(1) In order to reach each class included under the above suggestions, the journal should contain articles:— (1) Dealing directly with systematic and technical Sociology. The aim of these articles should be to improve methodology, to define lines of distinction and principles of classification among the phenomena and to reach constructive scientific conclusions. These articles should contain the maturest thought about society which our scientific attainments make possible.

2. Designed to show the rational basis or lack of basis beneath proposed plans of state action. These articles should contain diagnoses not merely of isolated symptoms but of social evils in their causes, and they should discuss the possibility of immediate remedies, or of palliatives according to the nature of the conditions in question.

3. Designed to show the relation of the educational factor in civilization to possible social progress. These articles should not deal with the technique of pedagogy, but rather with the subject matter of instruction considered as a societary function— a qualification for effective performance of work by each member of society. These articles should help to qualify teachers to perform their work from the larger outlook of the sociological viewpoint.

4. Designed to interpret the social functions belonging to the church as an organ of society, to instruct clergy and laity and to aid in directing them to intelligent social service.
The primary function of sociology is to show the relationship between the individual and society, the functional significance of the part which each plays in society, the role of the individual in society, and the role of society in the individual. The adaptation of these primary facts will be the foundation of scientific and social progress.

(a) In order to teach good class instruction under the scheme of scientific sociology, the government should conduct studies in the field of sociology, in order to improve methodology and to gather information and principles of classification in order to analyze the phenomena and to reach conclusions.

These articles should contain the following elements:

1. The articles should contain a summary of the phenomena and the phenomena that produce it, as well as a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it, and should contain a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it, and should contain a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it.

2. The articles should contain a summary of the phenomena and the phenomena that produce it, as well as a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it, and should contain a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it, and should contain a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it.

3. The articles should contain a summary of the phenomena and the phenomena that produce it, as well as a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it, and should contain a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it, and should contain a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it.

4. The articles should contain a summary of the phenomena and the phenomena that produce it, as well as a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it, and should contain a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it, and should contain a summary of the facts and the facts that produce it.
5. Showing the sociological significance of work done in other sciences.

6. Embodying results of special investigation of phases of contemporary society.

7. Containing records of social movements and experiments. Correspondents in the chief centres of America and other countries should be utilized.

8. Containing theoretical and practical suggestions for administrators of penal and charitable institutions, and for the public who ought to be interested in same.

9. Containing critical bibliographies—exclusive and inclusive—brought down to date and classified.

10. Containing the results of the club work of the department, especially in sifting the new book and magazine literature, thus constituting a means of calculating all the currents of contemporary sociological thought. This department should be extremely valuable because such thought is now so scattered.

11. Containing editorial comments upon current events interpreted by sociological criterions, sociological miscellanies, biographical notes of social workers, news from the Sociological department of the University etc. etc.

Awaiting the decision of the Board upon this general preliminary statement, before entering upon more specific particulars, I remain

Very respectfully

Albion W. Small
The University of Chicago

Horace Alonzo Taylor

(1)

6. Describe the sociological significance of work done in other

contemporary society.

7. To continue the research of sociological movement and experiment our-

responsibility in the field centers of America and other countries shou-

be utilized.

8. Continue the research and practical education for competent

interests in bank and corporate institutions and for the public who

may or may be interested in same.

9. Continue critical philosophy -- examine and include.

10. Continue the routine of the shop work of the department.

11. To continue the research of the shop work of the department.

12. To continue critical philosophy -- examine and include.

13. If continuing critical assessments among current events interpreted

by sociological criteria, sociological disciplines, professionally, noto-

of sociological workers, news from the sociological department of the uni-

versity etc. etc.

Awaiting the decision of the board upon this general plan.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
Aug. 19th 1896.

My dear Chief:

I presume it will not be a violation of
the law of hospitality if you will become a
little with your host in Cleveland. I want to
urge you therefore to present the desirous
cause with all the emphasis that it will bear.

1. The new entertainers must be led by a
new President.

2. The resignation of the present Board is
in the hands of the Board, and they will accept
it at the latest from July 1.

3. Need of at least $200,000 additional of
permanent endowment, as basic for a junior col.

4. Bella to incorporate as an Academy.

5. Establish a fund of $2500 per year for
libraries and the instruction, essential to secure
credit of Affiliate. It will offer itself also
while is it made.

Don't see how we can
escape discredit if they are left to their own devices
this year.

Hope you will play hard duty.

Yours,

William Small.
8. The main reason for believing that the turnover which has been going on this year through the newspapers is not the result of misunderstanding, but that it is the carrying out of a deliberate design to misrepresent our reasons, is the fact as follows. Professor Beninis explained was not that he was asked to resign from the University Extension staff, but that he was not transferred to a position higher on the staff of instructors outside the University. He refused. The state and only our opinion when we say that, so far as we are able to judge, every member of the faculty who is acquainted with Professor Beninis would endorse the President's forecast that such a vacancy would occur on no account. A position which he is not qualified enough to fill.

Professor Beninis directed from this opinion, and repeatedly urged the head of the department of sociology to recommend his appointment as a member of the sociological staff. The answer had to be made that if the Trustees could set aside for other work without limit to the sociological department, work might be assigned to Beninis which would be interesting and valuable in itself. But that the money which would be available for some time to come was much more needed for other instruction which he was not competent to give.
The same causes which made his efforts to
back a failure

Some of the elements which entered into the failure
were his shortness of spirit, his reluctance of going
to the action, and his belief that his effort would
fail. He attempted to resist the pressure of the
situation, but he failed. Instead of going by the
teacher's advice, he went and from this his
failure. If you'll excuse me, in the heat of the
moment, it was that he did not seem & I present any
distinct

9. While President Harris was in the Council,
he was attacked by the friends of Dr. Harper. I have
heard Dr. Harper, through the campaign, which
has been waged during the past summer, not
to depart from his purpose of silence, respecting
the reasons which led him to call for President
Bennis' resignation. He knew that President Harris
was more considerate of President Bennis than the
latter knew how to be for himself. He knew
that there was the most friendly feeling for
former acquaintance, and agreed with Dr. Harper that
the interest... and the necessity to an individual by publication
of facts which a disinterested person would wish to

10. The change in our party of what is just to all
concerned, because we are obliged to believe that
the prominence which this case has attained
brings no more than the press is not the result of misunderstanding, but
that it is in the carrying out of a deliberate design
to misrepresent the facts. Do believe that President
Bennis has received advice which has made this
[Handwritten text]
The first professed private animosity toward the university, under the mistaken notion that he is principally his violated rights. Our reasons for this are as follows:

Soon after Professor Benson was informed, more than a year ago, that his services were no longer deemed by the university, one of the signers of this paper was indulged, first by letter and afterward verbally, that "If Professor Benson is not retained a new propaganda will be begun from which the university will not recover in a generation." The reply was that if this was intended as a threat, no more direct means could be taken to hasten the termination of Professor Benson's connection with the university. That it was intended as a threat was evident from the perforce that the University would demand Benson are all read to begin.

The whole of Benson is dead now, and the University will demand his death. The name of Benson was erased from the register by the particular threat has repeatedly crept into the bulletin.

Statement of Professor Benson has been directly or indirectly responsible. Both Professor Benson and his mentor have refused to accept the furnishing of those who knew the facts, and have therefore in misconception of indirect evidence to suit their purposes of destruction. It therefore seems that the time for further consideration of Professor Benson is our duty to the University, but examination.
not departed until August 1895. Had he not chosen to represent himself as a merely.

he might have been looking into under the auspices

of the ministry, although, on his own financial

responsibility.


Very truly yours,


To the Secretary of Council of this court.

The above has my concurrence and approval. I

now venture to express the hope that his verdict of fact, will

be insufficient to arouse all candid persons who have become

interested in the case; forth, that no principle has been involved

which there is occasion for public solicitude: and that

the University was guilty. Professors Brown's interests are those

to enforce with him no more, to withdraw from and

publishing

attempting to avoid the necessity of exposing

an official judgment about the value of his services.


William D. Harper.
My Dear Chief:

Replying to your note of yesterday in re registrations in sociology I have to say, first, that your disappointment is probably less keen than mine, and also less tinged with chagrin. I must say frankly that I consider the situation decidedly serious, although the total number for next quarter will doubtless exceed that now enrolled. My classes this quarter numbered fifteen, eight, and in the seminar, five. Still it would hardly be surprising if sociology should come to be considered a luxury too expensive for support if the demand which the department is supplying cannot be shown to be greater than that which appears on the face of the returns.

The following considerations are apropos, though they by no means cover the ground.

1. The nature of the subject matter is such that only the elements of sociology can with any propriety or success be taught to undergraduates.

2. After that introduction to the subject, it is desirable, from our own point of view, that all students who intend to study sociology later shall fill themselves as full as possible of history, political science, economics, and the elements of philosophy. It is not only desirable but necessary that students who have special divisions of sociological study in view shall add to courses in above subjects much work in lines peculiarly related to their proposed specialties, e.g. biological, chemical, legal, theological, etc. as the case may be.

3. It is therefore obvious that students must have spent more time and money before getting the foundation laid for sociological study at its best than is the case in most departments. Only a very small percentage of students with the requisite preliminaries can be expected to have the means, even if they have the disposition, to spend very much more time in the University to study sociology. In view of facts to which I will refer, the average number of our students thus far has been more than we had reason to
until the total number in the University increases.

4. It must also be admitted that sociology is nowhere in the world as yet regarded by many scholars in other departments as so important that their students are urged to give any time to the subject. Only the sociologists themselves at present regard their work as the essential combining element to make knowledge in other departments of social science fruitful. This is our misfortune, our weakness, and partly our fault. Much of our immediate business is to commend our subject to our colleagues. In the University of Chicago the department of Philosophy is the only one which to my knowledge has ever told one of its students that he needs work in sociology. We are continually advising students to elect other work before they take ours, with the result in some cases that they somehow decide that our work is not worth taking at all.

5. As a very significant case in point, I may refer to the reorganization now under discussion in the Divinity School. From my point of view as a sociologist, taken in connection of my recollections of the mental condition of divinity students at various stages of study, I cannot see any excuse for the plan of completely ignoring sociology in the first year of work. The old arrangement was simply a traditional sin of the ignorant. The new plan looks like sheer refusal to see the light. I had supposed that the modern conception of a Christian worker's needs involved the perception that whatever else may be lacking in the way of science he must have the outlook over and into life that the sociologists are learning to command. I had supposed that the modern Divinity School realized the necessity of opening minister's eyes to the literal facts of the world they propose to influence. I am amazed that a Divinity School in a University with a splendidly equipped sociological department should seriously consider a plan, first, to require (practically) all divinity students to spend their first year upon Old Testament, New Testament, Church History, and Theology, and second, to demand of them at the end of that experience a selection of (a) a principal subject, (b) a
Until the total number in the University increases...
The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

3.

The general field of work, viz., pastoral, teaching, administrative, editorial or missionary. My criticism bears practically on this last feature in the scheme alone. I do not see how there could be any more emphatic way of showing utter contempt for sociology as a preparation for Christian work. If sociology has any vocation whatever, one of its most elementary functions is to furnish such perspectives of life as a man needs in order to make such a choice intelligently. It seems to me that the Divinity School proposes to legislate:—"First, you must make a decision about your vocation in life; second, you are forbidden to get help toward that decision from the only department in the University which is primarily devoted to investigation of the relations of different occupations to the essential problems of life!!" This is merely a latest incident indicating a prevalent state of mind. So long as that attitude lasts the wonder is not that we have so few students but that we succeed in getting any at all.

6. I need not remind you that there is a persistent and malignant prejudice against the University of Chicago on grounds which affect principally the departments of Economics and Sociology. I have reminders of this almost daily. It certainly limits our numbers.

7. You need no reminder either that there is a very effective propaganda in the East which affects to despise us without examination, simply because the University is younger and in a newer part of the country.

One of the present Fellows in sociology asked John Graham Brooks three years ago where he could study sociology to best advantage. The answer was:—"There is only one place in the country for the study of sociology; that is Columbia!" Eastern men utter such opinions without remorse while only here and there one takes the trouble to get any other basis but prejudice for the opinion. We have only the unassisted facts to put over against the prejudice. It has for champions men of three generations, East and West. Taught in eastern institutions, the facts are to them trifles light as air compared with the prejudice.
General Traffic of Work. It's important to note that the Lasker Lectures in the summer of 1930 were not to be attended by the whole of the faculty. I do not see how these could be any more acceptable to us than they are to the students who attend them. It seems to me that the Divinity School progresses to the works of any other department in the University, where I have a special interest in the development of certain projects or policies. This is partly because of the interest taken by the faculty in the development of certain projects or policies. So long as the Institute of Education, with its various departments, is successful in getting a variety of fields of interest, I do not see how we can help to perpetuate and expand the horizons of the University of Chicago as a way of increasing its influence in the field.

I keep on remembering that there is a great variety of fields of interest. The General Traffic of Work. It's important to note that the Lasker Lectures in the summer of 1930 were not to be attended by the whole of the faculty. I do not see how these could be any more acceptable to us than they are to the students who attend them. It seems to me that the Divinity School progresses to the works of any other department in the University, where I have a special interest in the development of certain projects or policies. This is partly because of the interest taken by the faculty in the development of certain projects or policies. So long as the Institute of Education, with its various departments, is successful in getting a variety of fields of interest, I do not see how we can help to perpetuate and expand the horizons of the University of Chicago as a way of increasing its influence in the field.
8. The present outlook for teachers'—or any other bread and butter—positions, is still very uncertain for sociologists. The subject must almost always be an appendix to something else. Hence that something else very naturally draws the patronage, often to the complete neglect of sociology until the University career is past. Then the need of sociology begins to be realized, and people who had neglected it in the University turn to us for advice to enable them to study it by themselves without paying correspondence fees!

8. Speaking now of my own classes only, I am prepared to be convinced that the small number of registrations should be charged chiefly to my own misjudgment. I have deliberately chosen a program which seems to me the wisest in the end, in view of all the circumstances; though it surely tends to restrict the number of students: wiz., it seems to me necessary for the department to lay very great emphasis at present on the tremendous difficulties to be overcome before there can be a dogmatic science of sociology, with prescriptions for making everything lovely at once in the lot of men. I have therefore overdone the matter perhaps. I have given courses that are too remote from the students' interest, because they seem to me of superior intrinsic importance. Quite likely I have dealt too exclusively with methodology, but I have a horror of letting men leave us under impressions which would permit them to pose, in the name of sociology, as extemporaneous readjusters of every unsatisfactory lot in life which demands reform. I have frightened a considerable number of students out of my courses each year by telling them frankly that they would get from me no assistance that would serve them in the role of sociological medicine men. The students who take our courses cannot accuse us of failure in our duty if they afterwards degenerate into irresponsible gaiters about question that have not passed the stage of speculation and experiment. I shall be very glad to know your judgment about modifications of the policy described in this paragraph. I can easily give courses which would attract more students. In my own
estimate they would be far less valuable in the end than those I am giving
at present to the smaller number. I am prepared however to act on your
advice in the matter. I should add, in view of what I said in paragraph 7,
that it would, in my judgment, be a fatal mistake to reduce the standard or
dilute the material of our sociological work. I have no shadow of fear that
there can, at present, be any successful competition, on a fair test of merit,
by any department of sociology in the country with our department. The men
whose judgment will count for the most at last are watching us very closely,
and I have no fear of failure to conquer their unwilling verdict in our
favor if we preserve our standard of range and thoroughness. We shall nei

tor win nor deserve to if we drop to the catchy style of sociology that would
give us large registration— for a while — and finally consign sociology, as
so represented, to contempt.

10. My correspondence proves that the persons whom the department of
sociology is influencing most, and in by far the largest number, are not reg-
istered in the University. They are College Professors, in all departments,
from mathematics to theology; teachers in other grades, and men and women
in active practice of all the professions. This means, first, that through
their influence the numbers of sociological students in the University will
tend to increase, and second, that, on account of the circumstances suggested
in 2. and 3. above, the constituency of the department must always be pro-
portionally larger outside the University than will be the case with most
other departments.

When all is said, however, the condition, if not the theory, is disqui-
eting, and I would be glad of any suggestions toward improvement.

Sincerely,

Albion W. Small.
