A Course of Twelve Lectures on

The Present European War

BY

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE GROUP
of the University of Chicago

Will be delivered in
HARPER ASSEMBLY ROOM
4:30 P.M.

December 3, 10, 17; January 7, 14, 21, 28;
February 4, 11, 18, 25;
March 4

Tickets of admission will not be required
Program

I

Thursday, December 3
Racial Traits Underlying War
Professor William Isaac Thomas

II

Thursday, December 10
Pan-Germanism and Chauvinism
Assistant Professor Carl Frederick Huth

III

Thursday, December 17
The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente
Assistant Professor Conyers Read

IV

Thursday, January 7
The Balkan Question
Professor Ferdinand Schevill

V

Thursday, January 14
Russia and the Asiatic Issues Involved in the War
Assistant Professor Samuel Northrup Harper

VI

Thursday, January 21
Modern Government and Foreign Policy
Professor Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin
Program

VII
Thursday, January 28
The Immediate Occasion of the War
MR. ARTHUR PEARSON SCOTT

VIII
Thursday, February 4
The Effect of the War on Banking and Credit
PROFESSOR J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN

IX
Thursday, February 11
The Ethics of Nations
PROFESSOR JAMES HAYDEN TUFTS

X
Thursday, February 18
The Rights and Duties of the United States as a Neutral Nation
PROFESSOR CHARLES CHENEY HYDE
Professor of Law at Northwestern University

XI
Thursday, February 25
Geographical and Economic Influences upon the War
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JOHN PAUL GOODE

XII
Thursday, March 4
Some Effects of the War on Economic Conditions in the United States
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR CHESTER WHITNEY WRIGHT
Sept. 30, 1901.

Prof. B. Franklin Jamison

Head of the Department of History.

My dear Mr. Jamison:

I am writing to call your attention to two points:

First, in considering the Classical and Modern Language Conferences, the question occurs to me whether they have not adopted a principle which might be applied with advantage in other groups. In a word, they have agreed that all candidates for Dr.'s degree shall be required to take certain courses which seem to represent the main subjects represented in the group. Will you not consider with a view to discussion at an early date in the group conference whether it would not be wise for the Historical group to adopt a similar rule?

I think you will agree with me that while the reasons for our minute division into departments are good and sufficient, there are also grave dangers connected with that division. It may permit and even encourage a degree of specialization which in the case of a majority of our graduate students will prove to be unfortunate. In the case of the Historical group, no one, I suppose, questions that
Sept. 20, 1907

Pro. H. Pemberton Lee.

Head of the Department of History

My dear Mr. Lee:

I am writing to call your attention

To two points.

I have in common that the Committee and myself

recognize the necessity of making the attack

from another angle. I am sure there must be some

avenue to the problem. Will you not consider with a

liberal interpretation of my request, which is to represent

the main ideas of the problem in a

shorter and simpler manner?

I think you will agree with me that with the

reasons for our minute division into a great number of

small sections, these are the only genuine accomplishment in

the exhibition. I am certain that our largest success is the

arrangement which is the result of a majority of our

students' findings with the phrase to be remembered. In the case

of the Hohorst Group, no one, I suppose, understands that

...
the division is purely an academic convenience. The subjects dealt with by the four departments, and the methods of thought peculiar to them, are so related that one cannot do the best grade of work in either without a good degree of familiarity with the standpoint and methods of all. There are some very important practical reasons for asking whether there is a sufficient degree of attention to this fact. We know that the majority of our Dr's intend to teach. The time is not far distant, if indeed it is not already here, when they will have to take places in secondary schools or offer than in colleges. Even if they get college positions, they are likely to be made responsible for work that falls within each of the four departments of our Historical group. Is it not true that students get the Dr's degree with one of the four subjects as principal, and another, or possibly one from another group as secondary with practically no work in two or possibly three of the departments of the group? If this is the case, are we fitting our men to do the kind of work for which they need to be prepared? Will not institutions in which the instructing force is much weaker than ours, and the differentiation for that reason much less minute, graduate men better fitted for the general work of the majority of teachers, while,
of course less finely trained for the investigating work which
the minority will have opportunities for carrying on? Is
it not possible for us, without sacrificing more on the side
of special training than we gain in breadth of view, to in-
sure a better balance of attention to the different subjects
included in the group? As a basis for discussion I would
suggest that each candidate for the Dr's degree in the group
be held responsible for a minimum of three majors in three
of the other departments, and eighteen in the fourth, prin-
cipal, department.

Second, I have noticed that there was considerable
duplication of courses during the past year. As an example,
I may cite as a conspicuous instance of duplication the fact
that in the Spring Quarter there were offered three courses
dealing with municipal subjects:

Municipal Administration by Mr. James.
Urban Committees by Dr. Henderson
Municipal Sociology by Dr. Zueblin.

This seems to me to be very unwise and to indicate that the
heads of the historical departments do not confer together
sufficiently with reference to the distribution of courses
in their departments. The best thing to be asked would be
that such courses be distributed in different quarters, but
of some fees fairly charged for the investment in work without
the minority will have a Lumperton for current or the
be not possible for me with some precaution more on. To
be experienced "After all, we begin to present it view to in-
see a better palate of attention to the other temptes
that I am to the County as a plan for the possible in the
must suggest that each accessible to the door and to the
be held separately for a minimum of three months in three
but the other great services and their seen to be of great
party government.
Second I was obliged that there was considerable
substitution of one new and the base. As an example,
I may cite as a commodity. An instance of substitution the test
is that the spring desired there were already those services
get this with some help expected.

Mentorship Assignment by Mr. Lane.
Under Committee by Dr. Henequen.
Mentorship Secrecy by Mr. Sopflin.

This seems to me to very much and to introduce the
need of the rest of our governmental services do not content for
reasonably with reference to the stripping of contention of
courses. The set thing to be said here is that
such each concern be attributed to different persons, but
even this seems to me to be wrong. In this connection I wish also to raise the question whether advanced courses of a highly special character are not being repeated too frequently. In other words, I wish to raise the inquiry whether any considerable number of courses given for graduate students should be repeated from year to year. Cannot the programme be arranged by alternating every other year, or indeed, in some cases, in offering a particular course only once in three years? I understand that this is done in many cases. My question is whether this plan is as largely adopted as would be wise?

I am sending this letter to the heads of the Departments of Political Economy, Political Science, Social Science, and History.

I shall be glad to confer with you personally before the matters are discussed in the conference.

I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
In this connection I am sorry to have to write to you to 15th March to inform you of the decision made by the Government of the United States not to extend relief to the

In other words, I agree to let the parties decide on the ultimate

In some cases, it is not possible to guarantee a certain outcome, only in

my opinion, to make the date given in

I am benefited by the fact that it is now at

I am writing to inform you of the decision of the

Department of Political Economy, Political Science, and History.

I am writing to let you know that I
do not propose the measures and recommendations in the conference.

I remain

Yours sincerely,

W.R. Harter
President Harry Pratt Judson
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Judson:

The social sciences, particularly at the University of Chicago, are nowhere in particular and are going no place that anyone can specify. I cite this not as a news item but as a preface to a later remark.

Our social science group is in the frame of mind that might perhaps make it possible for you, if you choose to do so, to lead them out of the wilderness. They are convicted of sin and they are seeking salvation.

I have worked out a plan which I think would appeal somewhat to you but would be very badly received by nine tenths of the members of the social science group. No doubt it ought to be modified. I am rather convinced that if you chose to drive this plan, or an appropriate modification, through (and it would take driving), something might be done for the social sciences - not much perhaps, although I am not at all sure that it might not be a great deal.

I shan't burden you with details of the alleged plan though I am more than willing to do so if you think it is worth while to follow the matter through.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

LCM: M
President Harry Pratt Judson
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Judson:

I have a good deal of hesitation in sending you the accompanying copy of a plan to give our social science group a position of leadership, for in a very real sense there is nothing to the alleged plan but the proposal that we get busy and make decent use of the resources we already have. It is furthermore the kind of a proposition which could rather easily be made to look ridiculous. To counterbalance this possibility, I allege that it is nothing under the sun but a statement of the things we are already doing in the School of Commerce and Administration and it does seem to me reasonably clear that we are getting results.

I am not unmindful of the old saying "let sleeping dogs lie". If the old saying is not to be followed, however, I want to express my own very strong belief that any such scheme as is here proposed has only one chance of success. That one chance would lie in your calling a meeting and proposing it as a means of meeting the difficulties in which the social sciences exist. I hope you will not send it around for comment by the different social science departments. I think I know in advance precisely what they would say about it.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

LCM: M
I am not certain if the ploeg is going to "institute" the reasoning on the theory of the program. The current situation is not as favorable as it was in the past. I am sorry to report that our previous predictions have not been confirmed. I am convinced that we cannot continue to rely on the past experiences. I am afraid that we must now face the reality of the situation. I am determined to continue our efforts to improve the situation. I am confident that we will succeed in our endeavor. I am grateful for your understanding and support. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
March 21, 1922.

My dear Mr. Marshall:—

Thank you for yours of the 17th instant with the enclosed document relating to the social science group. I shall be interested in studying it.

Very truly yours,

Mr. L. C. Marshall,
The University of Chicago.

HPJ: CB
A plan to give our Social Science Group a position of leadership (if it deserves it) in the next five to ten years?

I. Preliminary notes:

A. No plan can be a substitute for capable men, but capable man power is here assumed. It is not now under discussion.

B. Acceptance of a general plan to which the group as a whole will conform does not mean there will be no niche left for the "individualist". On the contrary, his niche will be larger. That also is not now under discussion.

C. The plan sketched below involves no drain upon the funds of the University, as those funds are now constituted. It should involve no future drain. It can be made to pay its way.

D. This document will not discuss the present weaknesses and shortcomings of the group, except by implication. Let us assume that they exist. Let us assume that we are more interested in remedial and preventive medicine than in the symptoms of our ailments.

II. Outstanding Features of the Plan:

A. Its financial aspects

1. An incidental fee of $x dollars to be placed on class registrations, the income to be made available for carrying out the plan.

2. Special gifts to be secured from friends

3. Income from publications, see below

4. Discussion of additional fellowship, assistantship, etc. waived.

B. Certain Academic Aspects

1. A definite program for improving instruction, both graduate and undergraduate, to be set up and administered

   a. Better materials secured
   b. Better class room teaching
   c. Better care of the capable student

- 1 -
A plan to give our school guidance group a position of leadership

(If necessary or) in the next five to ten years

I. Preliminary notes:

A. No plan can be substitute for experience, but experience can be
helpful. It is not to form, but a means to an end.

B. A common goal is essential to achieve the goal as a whole. Without
"thoroughfare" of the concept all the parts will be no more than for the
"thoroughfare". Therefore, it is not enough

II. Execution:

A. The plan described below involves an essay on grain from the fields of the

B. A common goal is essential to achieve the goal as a whole. Without
"thoroughfare" of the concept all the parts will be no more than for the

C. The common goal is not to make the grain of the present, whether it is

D. Let us assume that we are more interested in the problem and bridging

E. The common goal is not to make the grain of the present, whether it is

F. Certain academic facets

G. A definite program for improving information, both academic

H. A definite program for improving information, both academic

I. A definite program for improving information, both academic

J. A definite program for improving information, both academic

K. A definite program for improving information, both academic

L. A definite program for improving information, both academic

M. A definite program for improving information, both academic

N. A definite program for improving information, both academic

O. A definite program for improving information, both academic

P. A definite program for improving information, both academic

Q. A definite program for improving information, both academic

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U. A definite program for improving information, both academic

V. A definite program for improving information, both academic

W. A definite program for improving information, both academic

X. A definite program for improving information, both academic

Y. A definite program for improving information, both academic

Z. A definite program for improving information, both academic

1. A definite program for improving information, both academic

2. A definite program for improving information, both academic

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29. A definite program for improving information, both academic

30. A definite program for improving information, both academic
i Reform in graduation with honors
ii Invitation sections
iii Student investigations
iv Retaining intellectual curiosity.

2. Research (individual, departmental or group) to be conducted in terms of the instructor multiplying himself, rather than in terms of individualistic soul hugging. He multiplies himself by such devices as:

   a. Having his students gather cases and materials for class use
   b. Working with more capable students in investigations
   c. Making use of clerical and mechanical aids
   d. Using ingenuity and making assistants available for research instead of routine paper grading
   e. Playing the game so there is no waste and foolish expenditure.

3. A publication policy (more needed than funds) to be worked out for the group as a whole, with allowance for needs of separate departments.

C. The various departments to work together more closely along such lines as the following:

1. Avoiding foolish multiplication and duplication of courses.

2. Reducing costs (compared with results) in the activities of the group as a whole so that the University may have funds to aid us.

3. Arranging more coherent schemes of presentation of our fields.

4. Keeping our energies pointed toward productivity, improvement of methods, and contribution to knowledge rather than routine performance of habitual tasks.
Having the students start each class with:

- Review of previous material
- Discussion of relevant topics
- Presentation of new material

Initial steps to implement the proposed changes:

- A comprehensive plan to be developed

To work and for the group as a whole, with allowance

- To involve all departments in the changes

Issues to follow:

- Analyze teacher's multifunctional and adaptations of

- Course

- Reorganize course (comparing with results of the activities)

of the group as a whole so that the University may

have funds to hire

- Arrange more conferences or discussion of our

- Change

- Keeping our, on-site, problem solving group dynamic.

- Improvement of methods and conclusions to summarize

- Paper and conference performance of potential teachers
5. Giving capable men a chance to develop.

III. Certain administrative considerations:

A. It is recognized that a "plan" may be nothing but a dream. Unless we organize to carry this thing through, we shall arrive precisely nowhere.

B. The group should be asked to "demonstrate" at every step. More funds should be given us only on the basis of decent expenditure of past funds. In other words, our improvement should be a steady, earned growth, and not a spectacular opening of University purse strings.

C. The following administrative machinery should be set up:

1. A sort of "group correlator or man-of-all-work", reporting directly to the President, and having an advisory committee of the heads of the departments.

Some of his duties would be:

a. Managing editorship of the group publications.
b. Budget advisor with respect to the parts of the University budget here at issue.
c. Group representative on such matters as curriculum committee, instruction committee, time schedule committee, group circular, etc.
d. Responsibility for operating financial control system sketched below
e. Supervision of factory end of business.

(Note: It is of course entirely feasible to omit this correlator and work the whole plan out on departmental lines, if that seems wiser.)

2. A perfectly definite financial control system. The following are merely examples:

a. Either a group budget for the purpose here at issue only, or the inclusion of the necessary items in the separate department budgets, the work of the correlator being here called upon. Publication funds, as they emerge, are one phase of the foregoing.
b. A system of control showing expenditures and results on each significant piece of work.
III. **The following administrative measures should be set up:**

- A sort of "group consultation or men-of-affairs work"
- Reporting secret to the President, and having on
- A special committee of the famous of the government

Some of the duties involved

- Managing the supply of the group consultation
- Budget, finance, and tax to the department of the
- University, budget, and tax to the group consultation
- Group consultation, finance, and tax to the
- Committee, finance, and tax to the group consultation
- Group consultation, finance, and tax to the
- Committee, finance, and tax to the group consultation
- Group consultation, finance, and tax to the
- Committee, finance, and tax to the group consultation

*Note: If it is of course necessary to compile
- correlation and work into whole plans or departments
- these in that sense mean (e.g.)

- A particular group consultation, consultation, or plan

- Formulate the means of access:

  - Determine a group budget for the purpose of
  - this particular of the necessary
  - work of the group consultation, using solely
  - plans of the consultation, as these are not
  - just from the consultation, as one of
  - study of the consultation, examination and
  - research on the same themes of work or work.
3. Office space, research space, consultation space, etc. as fast as a proper demonstration of need is made.

IV. The general spirit of this document is this: The Social Science Group has right now in its own hands the means of moving forward rapidly. If it does not do so, it may blame itself. There is no proper ground for pointing the finger of blame elsewhere.
In the General Office of the Government the Home Science Group has done right now in its own hands the work of making a general report. If it does not go as it may please itself, there is no broader action for pointing the finger or blame elsewhere.
My dear Mr. Tufts:

I am very glad to try to set forth, even if it must be in a very sketchy way, the opportunities which seem to me to lie immediately ahead of the University of Chicago in those aspects of the social sciences with which I am directly connected. I shall try to be mindful of your request that the statement be brief and specific. Confining the discussion, then, to those fields with which I am personally connected, these opportunities may be stated thus:

1. The opportunity to accomplish a revolution in the presentation of social studies in the secondary schools with the resultant revolutionary effects upon our collegiate and graduate curricula.

2. The opportunity to accomplish a revolution in the presentation of economics in our collegiate and graduate work.

3. The opportunity to render really epoch-making service in the field of business education including work of secondary, collegiate, and graduate grade.

4. The opportunity to render similar service in the field of Social Service Administration;

and growing out of the foregoing,

5. The opportunity to foster a unique development of research activities in the field of the social sciences.

6. The opportunity to make a most noteworthy contribution to the published literature in all the foregoing fields.

7. The opportunity to give a new meaning to the contribution of the social sciences to such callings as the Law, the Ministry, Public Service, etc.

It will facilitate your reading of the material, I think, if I follow a standardized scheme of presentation of the University's opportunity in each of the foregoing fields. I shall take them up in the order listed above.
My dear Mr. Turner,

I am writing to inform you of the opportunitv to make a donation to the University of Oxford. I believe this is a very important opportunity to support the advancement of knowledge and education. I am confident that my donation will have a significant impact on the University's ability to provide a world-class education and conduct cutting-edge research.

I hope you will consider this opportunity as well. It is an excellent way to support the future of higher education and ensure that the next generation of scholars and leaders will have the resources they need to succeed.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
1. The opportunity to accomplish a revolution in the presentation of social studies in the secondary schools with the resultant revolutionary effects upon our collegiate and graduate curricula.

(a) The present situation of our social studies in our secondary schools can best be described by saying that it is in a state little short of chaos. There is general agreement that these studies are fundamental to the development of decent citizenship, but the material has never been thought through. The result is that our youth go out to engage in the activities of the democracy with insignificant training in what it means to live together and even less training in the conditions precedent to living together well. Of course those who go on to collegiate and graduate work go to our colleges and Universities with inadequate background. The result is that our collegiate and even our graduate work in the social studies is but little better than a superior type of superior journalism.

(b) The key to the situation is to be found in mature thinking through of the fundamentals of the social studies in preparing bodies of material for use in the secondary schools; and in adequate programs of teacher training.

(c) The opportunity of the University of Chicago in this field grows out of its geographical location, its tradition of educational leadership, its private endowment, and its staff of interested scientists. A striking proof that the unique opportunity is ours, rather than that of another institution, is shown by the fact that the Commonwealth Fund, after a two-years' survey of the situation, has made us an initial grant of $14,000 to be used in developing social study material for the secondary schools.

(d) Now is the critical time because, whether for better or worse, a complete administrative reorganization is under way in our secondary schools. The junior high school movement, to cite only one illustration, is providing an opening for social study material of the new type. If this opening is not taken advantage of in the next five years, the adequate development of the social studies in the secondary schools and the resultant improvement of the situation in collegiate and graduate curricula will suffer serious and prolonged delay.
2. The opportunity to accomplish a revolution in the presentation of economics in our collegiate and graduate work.

(a) The present situation in the collegiate and graduate presentation of economics is that a series of uncoordinated courses have been developed on special aspects of economics in such a way that the bewildered student can get little appreciation of the contribution of the science as a whole. Unfortunately, too, a certain doctrinaire attitude has developed which militates against this science rendering its best contribution to our living together.

(b) The key to the situation is to be found, in thinking through anew the whole scheme of presentation of the science in terms of the great advances which have been made in other fields in the last fifty years. This will result in a complete reorganization of the undergraduate presentation and taken in connection with the reorganization of the social studies in secondary schools, it can well result in graduate and research work of high quality.

(c) The opportunity of the University of Chicago in this field grows out of its geographical situation and the fact that the staff in Political Economy is a young developing staff which has not become wedded to the old doctrinaire presentation. That the opportunity of the university is recognized by others may be seen in the fact that five institutions do 80% of the graduate work in economics today; and despite the youth of the Chicago scheme of presentation, we stand second in the list.

(d) Now is the critical time because the movement has progressed just far enough for practically all economists to be unsettled and to be searching for a way out. The opportunity for leadership and for service in the next five years is unique.

3. The opportunity to render really epoch-making service in the field of business education including work of secondary, collegiate, and graduate grade.

(a) The present situation in the field of business education is lamentable. The secondary schools have in the main borrowed from the so-called business college petty disciplines in clerical technique. The colleges and universities are
indulging in a sort of craze, offering incoherent courses on "business subjects" (whatever that may mean) which are too often of a petty technical character, rather than of a character which makes for business statesmanship. As might be expected from the hectic character of the movement, the instructing staff are woefully inadequate both in numbers and in quality.

(b) The key to the situation lies in thinking through a systematic presentation of really disciplinary business training; the development of a body of material which can be used in classroom instruction, and the development of instructors.

(c) The opportunity of the University of Chicago in this field is perhaps more striking than in any other field I am discussing. We have begun the work and our approach to the subject is attracting much more than casual attention. There seems no reason to doubt that three years from now, fifty men will be presenting our rather revolutionary approach to accounting in the colleges of this country. As for the field in general since January last, we have had from other colleges and universities requests for one hundred and twenty-five instructors in the field of business and applied economics. Last summer quarter we had with us one hundred and fifty graduate students, of whom more than fifty were instructors in other colleges and universities.

(d) Now is the critical time for business education. The reorganization which is on in the secondary schools gives us the opportunity to insert really disciplinary training in that field. The movement in the colleges and universities is going so rapidly that it will almost inevitably result in disillusionment and disgust unless adequate material and properly trained teachers are quickly made available. Sometimes figures help us visualize an opportunity. So many men are applying to us every year for fellowships and assistantships in this field that I could wisely use $35,000 a year for this purpose. Of course, my lack of access to such a fund simply means a checking in the output of competent instructors.
4. The opportunity to render similar service in the field of Social Service Administration.

(a) The present situation in the field of Social Service Administration is that such work is being offered by a handful of institutions but the field has not been thought through. The work is offered as a series of scattered courses and not as a well connected discipline.

(b) The key to the situation is of course to be found only by thinking through the character of the processes involved in social service administration and in preparing bodies of material for classroom use in an adequate professional curriculum.

(c) The opportunity of the University of Chicago in this field is unique because its private endowment gives it the necessary freedom of action, and because its metropolitan location gives it the needed laboratory facilities. It is one of the four or five institutions which can really hope to exercise leadership in this field.

(d) Now is the critical time, because this whole matter is just in its formative stage. It is just in the process of being lifted out of the gossipy, sentimental level up to the level of scientific procedures. The institution which in the next five years can present the material which can be used on this new level of instruction will render a large and permanent service.

5. 6. 7. Since the opportunity for the development of research activities in the social sciences, the opportunity to make a noteworthy contribution to the literature of these subjects, and the opportunity to render collateral service, the training for such callings as the law, the ministry, and public service all grow out of the opportunities sketched in 1. 4. above, I assume that no extended treatment is necessary. It is only in passing that I allege that it is entirely feasible to develop an enormous body of scientific literature with such a wide market that the publishing interests of the University can support themselves without subsidy.

As my mind runs back over what I have just dictated, I have a fear that you may think that I have claimed too much. On the contrary, it is a very restrained statement of the case. All these things can be done by the University of Chicago. We are well under way in every one of them, and have already progressed
The opportunity to render service in the field of social service administration.

(a) The need to strengthen the field of social service administration to meet the growing need for a competent and effective social service administrator. The work is of great value and can be a source of satisfaction and a way to serve society.

(b) The need for the development of social service administration at all levels. Social service agencies need administrators who are competent, efficient, and effective. The problem of training administrators at all levels needs to be addressed.

(c) The need for research on the development of social service administration. Research is needed to determine the effectiveness of current practices and to develop new strategies for improving social service administration.

(d) The need for better preparation of social service administrators. The training of administrators needs to be improved to ensure that they are well-prepared to meet the demands of the field.

(e) The need for more support for social service administrators. Social service administrators require more support to carry out their work effectively.

(f) The need for more recognition of the importance of social service administration. The importance of social service administration needs to be recognized by the public and by policymakers.

(g) The need for more funding for social service administration. Social service administration needs more funding to carry out its work effectively.

(h) The need for more collaboration between social service administration and other fields. Collaboration between social service administration and other fields is needed to ensure that social service administration is effective in meeting the needs of society.

(i) The need for more recognition of the contributions of social service administration. The contributions of social service administration need to be recognized by society.

(j) The need for more research on the impact of social service administration. Research is needed to determine the impact of social service administration on society.
to the stage where we see our way through, provided only that the critical period of the next five years be weathered.

And I want to add that these things are not likely to be done by any other institution in the country within this generation. So far as I can see, there is no other institution that has the necessary geographical location, the necessary freedom from hampering influences, the necessary tradition of leadership, and the necessary staff. It seems to me to be entirely true that we and no one else can adequately serve our generation in the fields discussed.

Shall we be able to render this adequate service? It seems pathetic that such a question must be asked, but there is no doubt that it is a pertinent question. We shall not be able to render this service unless certain conditions precedent are met. Those conditions are not numerous — probably they can be summed up in three statements: We need, first, a competent, carefully selected staff which will keep its feet on earth and which will use its resources effectively. We need, second, reasonable financial support. We need, third, and most important of all, leadership — intelligent, forceful, discriminating leadership.

Yours very sincerely

(Signed) L.C. Marshall
to the area where we see our new home, planning only that
the original plan of the next five years of weather.

And I want to add that these plans are not likely to be
made by any other institution in the community with the
same sense of responsibility. I have seen by the need of
the necessary reforms, the necessary reforms, and the
necessary reforms. It seems to me to be another
issue that we may on one side new government roles are found
in the United States.

Spill it on the public at the debate and analysis. It seems
I doubt it to be more the debate and analysis. It seems
that the government and the debate and analysis. It seems
that the government and the debate and analysis. It seems
that the government and the debate and analysis. It seems
that the government and the debate and analysis. It seems
that the government and the debate and analysis.

Yours very sincerely,

Stephen J. O'Hara
President Harry Pratt Judson,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Chief:

If I had been writing to you as an individual, instead of composing a formal report for publication, I should have blurted out exactly what I meant, without any resort to the soft pedal. I am intensely interested in Marshall's statement. I had no intimation that he was of the mind which his statement reveals, beyond casual remarks from him which would have led me to name him as one of the few in the social science group whom I should count on for support of the general proposition that our program needs an energetic shake-up. I find myself entirely in accord with the closing paragraph of his prospectus. The document itself contains internal evidence that he is aware that, as a proposition to be submitted to our present group, his scheme is virtually a counsel of perfection, and would have the ordinary fate of any thing perfect proposed for adoption by imperfect mortals.

Yet, I am convinced that one of two alternatives is not far ahead of our social science group. Either it will commit itself to such reorganisation for man's jobs in applying academic technique to real discovery, that it will demonstrate that it is a dependable foundation on which to build a real institute of social research, or it will shrivel with a mere high school of pedagogical preliminaries going through the motions of research but producing only still-born futilities.

I do not think our Chicago group is a sinner above all others. I do not know where its superior could be found, all things considered. The blight is on every similar aggregation. No one seems to have any vision of a function for social science as a whole, and we are all relatively sterile. That is, we are getting out stuff that interests each a small group of like minded specialists, but the aggregate of our findings bears a needlessly small proportion to what we might arrive at if we probed our issues.

Possibly you may recall the illustration I used at the faculty dinner a year ago, of the six quarry men whom I watched for an hour each trying to crowbar off the shelf a chip of stone too big for one man to handle, and consuming six working hours with a total result of nothing; whereas, if they had formed groups of twos or at most threes, the whole job would have been easy in an aggregate of six minutes. It was a perfect illustration of what I think is the present fall-down in all the social science groups in all the Universities in the United States. Referring to our own then as typical, not as singular, each of our departments is due for instruction in certain necessary fundamentals, both of knowledge and procedure. After those elements are provided for, we should accomplish a great deal more, both in advanced training of graduate students and in real research--research that arrives at something worth while, instead of merely illustrating the workings of our technique--if we abandoned our departmental groupings altogether, and assumed our quotas of divided labor upon a common
task.

What I have in mind is in spirit exactly the same thing that Marshall outlines. It would not be hard for men who are actuated by the same conception to get together on details that would be workable until experience had demonstrated more excellent ways. No scheme but the present doomed-to-sterility one could be adopted by men in our present average frame of mind.

What I am thinking of is resolution of all the research men in our departments, with all their graduate students, into genuine commissions of enquiry into problems of cardinal importance in our present stage of national life. I would have the work blocked out as it was represented in the best of the divisions of enquiry organized by each of the nations before and at the Versailles Congress. Political pull and national scheming would have only the faintest analogues in this research institute organization. The members would have only the most unalloyed objective interests and would be selected for their proved competence, not for any irrelevant reasons. The work of getting out and assorting materials, and of organizing them in accordance with the findings of their more experienced seniors, would be assigned to the graduate students. Regular sessions of the seniors would be held with the graduate students present for threshing out all the questions of principle involved in deciding what evidence is needed, where it may be obtained, and what its bearings are after it is in hand. All the different departmental points of view would come in for a hearing and would get their rating in the group decision.

On the educational side, this experience would do more in a month to mature the ordinary graduate student than our present practices accomplish in a year. Each investigation should keep its own minutes—apart from the actual accumulation and digest of material. That is, a record should be kept of how the enquiry started; how preliminary procedure progressed; how a more definite plan of operations was adopted; the steps in closing in on the evidence that turned out to be most significant, etc., etc. That is, the minutes of each enquiry, properly filed and indexed in the archives of the institution, would form an object lesson in the methodology of that type of enquiry and would be permanently instructive, both as to mistakes to be avoided in subsequent enquiries, and as to methods which proved to be useful. All this in addition to the substantive results of the investigation.

I have no pet scheme of problems to be investigated and choose as samples three which would not be nearest to my own interests. Suppose that years ago, such a research organization had been turned loose on the problem—The historical antecedents of the present Illinois Constitution, and modifications indicated by the present needs of the state. Suppose the results of the enquiry after years had been cast in the form of a draft of a revised constitution, with reasons for each clause in the form of foot notes. It is not to be presumed that the investigation would not only have been a more profitable course of intellectual gymnastics for both faculty and graduate students than our present exercises, but that it would have put the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention subsequently convened upon a distinctly higher level, and that it would have helped the voters of the state.
to form an intelligent estimate of the instrument recommended by the same?

So far for example, if the subject had been the present situation and problem as to state taxation. Or such a different problem as the history, present condition and problems of public education in Illinois. All the social "science" in existence would be called into requisition to its limits by either of these enquiries. On the other hand, by the necessarily tentative character of the results at best, the pretensions of our present procedures to the rank of "science" would be instructively exposed. We can keep up a bluff so long as we hide in our academic cubicles.

Such being the case, I seriously wonder whether the end does not justify the heroic means which Marshall suggests, namely, a Czaristic reorganization of the whole outfit.

I can see where $10,000,000 might be as profitably invested in an institute of social research, as in any single enterprise for the general benefit that I can imagine. It seems to me plain that such an investment would be able to do its work most economically if superimposed upon such an academic structure as our Universities have developed, provided that this underpinning can be made adaptable enough to take its place in the merger in accordance with something like the conception of function which I have indicated. If that condition cannot be met by some University, if the ten millions were at my disposal, it would not give hostages to fortune by anchoring itself to a University at all, but would be sent forth as an independent venture.

It makes my heart bleed to fear that our own social science group will miss its birthright by failure to qualify for the opportunity.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

AWSIAS
be taken into consideration are the increases in the tax revenues as well as the

The process of economic growth is a complex one involving various factors. The concept of "economics" as a field of study is constantly evolving, and its boundaries are often debated and refined.

The recent economic developments, particularly in the technology sector, have had a significant impact on the global economy. The rapid growth of the internet and digital technologies has transformed the way businesses operate and interact with customers.

The concept of economic growth is not just about increasing the production of goods and services. It also involves improvements in living standards, such as better healthcare, education, and infrastructure. These factors contribute to the overall well-being of the population.

The economy of any country is influenced by various external factors, including global economic trends, political stability, and natural resources. Understanding these factors is crucial for policymakers and businesses alike.

In conclusion, the study of economics as a field of study is a dynamic and evolving process. It is essential for individuals and organizations to stay informed and adapt to the changing conditions in the global economy.
In reply to suggestions that the University of Chicago should join with Northwestern University in a plan for joint instruction in the field of social work to be offered in a building which may be expected to house the Chicago Council of Social Agencies in its records and certain of the constituent societies of this Council, the following considerations appear to the University of Chicago as important:

1. As regards the educational aspects of the proposal there is a distinction between the more fundamental and thorough preparation of candidates for social work and the more general and supplementary type of assistance which may be rendered to social workers already in service. It is the conviction of the University that preparation of the first sort can best be given in close connection with fundamental and related social sciences. The University of Chicago has for more than a decade assumed responsibility for this type of work and during the past five years has added the work previously carried by the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. This responsibility it would expect to carry as heretofore in connection with its Graduate School of Social Service Administration and its related departments of Social Science in its Graduate Schools of Arts, Literature and Science.

On the other hand, it is recognized that if, as contemplated, a considerable number of the social agencies of the City should be housed in a central building a
in the field of social work to be offered in a principle which may be expected to result in the Chicago Committee of Social Research in the University of Chicago, as the following committee: the Committee of the University of Chicago as

In addition to the extra-constitutional aspects of the property of the relationship between the more fundamental and economic proletarian or capitalist type of work and the more general and comprehensive type of association which may be necessary to social works.

In the Constitution of the University that the pre-eminent position of the University and the connection with the University of the University of Chicago can for more than a decade not seem redundant.

Office of the Dean of the Graduate School of Sociology.

The responsibility of the Graduate School of Sociology, in connection with the Graduate School of Sociology in the University of Chicago, as the Graduate School of Sociology.

On the other hand, it is significant that it is as a completed and cooperative nucleus of the Social Research a
favorable location would thus be offered for a selected library upon social work, for conferences and committee meetings and for educational work especially adapted to the needs of those who are connected with various social agencies. The extent and character of such work would necessarily be determined by experience. The University would be glad to consider specific plans for co-operation in this latter type of instruction.

2. As to the location and control of the building referred to which might provide educational facilities and space for the various philanthropic and social agencies, the primary interest to be considered would appear to be that of the future of social work in the City, and it would seem that since this work, from the point of view both of its support and of its policies, must appeal to the community, it should not either legally or in the eyes of the community be under any control or subject to any such connection with an outside organization or institution as might imperil or impair its widest appeal. A university might at one time be distinctly in favor with the community and at another time might for some reason incur disfavor. Social agencies should not be in a position which would in any way prejudice their standing with the public. It would seem improbable also that for purposes of scientific study and subsequent improvement in city conditions, some arrangement under which the records should be in a building owned or controlled by the social agencies and open to all properly
In the letter, the speaker...

As to the location and contact of the public, the

......

For the various philanthropies and social agencies, the

primary interest to be continued would appear to be that

of the nature of social work in the city, and it would seem

that since this work is the point of view of the

support and the policy, what appears to the community,

it being not essential to be in the same of the community

with an outside organization or institution as well imputed

to important the legislative effect. A ministrant might be one

time deplorably in favor with the community and at

another time might for some reason lose favor. Society

never forgets that a part of the public, which we may

may believe their association with the public. It is now seen

important that for the purpose of satisfaction and

improvement in city conditions, some arrangement

where much of the cooperation would be in a public way to

continue the social agencies and open to all people.
qualified investigators would be preferable.
curriculum innovates many new perspectives.
President Harry Pratt Judson
The University of Chicago

I return Dean Small's letter of November 3. I seem not to have kept a copy of the document which I sent you last spring, referring to the organization of the policies of the Social Science group. May I not borrow the one I sent you, for a few days?

My guess is that it will do no good for Dean Small and myself to talk together. We could, I feel, do little more than hold a sob session.

My further guess is that unless one Harry Pratt Judson pulls the Social Science group together before his departure, they will flounder for years in the curious morass in which they now find themselves.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

LCM: R
Enclosure
Professor Shalom Jaffe,

The University of Chicago

I trust that you are finding your stay here at the Graduate School of Social Service Administration as pleasant as it is exhilarating. I have just received your letter of resignation, and I want to express my regret at the necessity of losing you from our staff.

I hope that you will find your new position more satisfying, and I wish you every success.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
File 2-15-24

1933-24 REPORT

LOCAL COMMUNITY RESEARCH

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE GROUP

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
To the President and Board of Trustees

of The University of Chicago

January 15, 1934

On January 5, 1923, the Departments of Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology, and Political Economy addressed to you a request for approval and support of a research organization. The plan contemplated fundamental contributions to the methods and achievements of the social sciences, using problems of the local community in the initial attack upon the problem.

The request was approved. Later, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial made a one year grant of $21,000 to the University for the purpose mentioned. With the cooperation of the President, there was then organized within the University a Social Science Conference made up of those of the rank of instructor and above in the departments of Philosophy, Political Economy, Political Science, History, and Sociology and Anthropology. This Conference was given an Executive Committee made up of one representative from each of the five departments. A sub-committee of three (representing the three departments named in the first paragraph) was assigned the task of supervising the research made possible by the grant of $21,000.

I

THE PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN AND THE RESULTS ACHIEVED

Work was begun at once on certain research projects that had already been canvassed. In a considerable number of cases, however, it was necessary to make a
To the President and Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago

Of the Department of Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology, and Political Economy, a request has been received for approval of a research organization. To play a significant part in the development of the social sciences, there is the need for a research foundation to provide the necessary funds for the initiation and growth of the program.

The report was approved, and the funds were allocated for the purpose mentioned. With the cooperation of the President, there was an arrangement within the University to establish a Social Science Research Committee, which was to be an organ of the Department of Political Science, Sociology, and Anthropology.

The Committee's main function was to oversee the research and finances of the project. The funds were allocated at the rate of $50,000.

I

THE PROGRESS REPORT AND THE RESULTS ACHIEVED

Working with the Office of Research, the Committee has made significant progress. The next phase can be

accessed. In a report, a major section of the present report, it was necessary to make

an entry.
survey of possible research projects in order to select those that could presumably be carried through in the time available, with the funds available, and with the investigating personnel available. Everything considered, the results sketched below may be said to represent about six months of actual research by the group concerned, allowance being made for the fact that several projects were already under way and waiting for funds that would make possible their completion.

The following is a finding list of the projects undertaken together with an estimate of the stage of completion of the work of gathering data, and an estimate of the stage of completion of writing up the results, as of February 1, 1934. Details covering a description of each project, method of work, scientific results achieved, significant collateral results, and appropriate next steps are shown in Appendix A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FINDING LIST OF PROJECTS</th>
<th>% completion in data gathering</th>
<th>% completion in writing up results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Sociology Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The Growth of the City--A Study of a Cross Section of Urban Expansion</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Natural Areas and Community Organization</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Slum: An Area of Deterioration in the Growth of the City</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Lower North Side: A Study in Community Organization</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Natural History of Vice Areas in Chicago</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The Retail Business Organization as an Index of Community Organization</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following is a listing of the progress toward completion with an estimate of the stage of completion of the work or operations made as of December 1, 1944. Each column shows the stage of completion of writing to the nearest 1% of work accomplished. The progress note space is shown in Appendix A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Project</th>
<th>% Completion in Writing</th>
<th>% Completion of Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec 1, 1944</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1, 1945</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 1, 1945</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 1, 1945</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 1, 1945</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1, 1945</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 1, 1945</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1, 1945</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 1, 1945</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. One Thousand Boys' Gangs in Chicago: A study of their Organization and Habitat 10% 75%
8. Success Records of Delinquent Boys with Institutional Experience 90% 20%
9. City Missions: A Study of the Church in the Slum 80% 20%
10. Family Disorganization in Chicago 75% 20%
11. Case Studies of Homeless Men (Migratory Workers, the so-called "Hobos", "Tramps" and "Bums"). 100% 100%
12. The Hotel as an Index of City Life: A Study of Certain Changes in the Character of Family and Social Life under the Influence of urban environment 100% 100%
B. 13. A Study of Non-Voting in Chicago 90% 35%
C. 14. Chicago: Population and Housing Conditions 95% 55%
D. 15. Chicago Block Studies 100% 15%
E. Others
16. The Area of Exchange and the Growth of Cities 5% 0
17. Survey of the Belt Railways of Chicago 40% 5%
18. Financial Methods of a Typical Large Scale Industry 5% 0
19. Financial Methods of Social Agencies 80% 50%
20. Consumers' Cooperation in Illinois 100% 50%
21. Family Welfare Work in a Great City: Case Records and Documents 100% 100%
22. Immigration: Selected Documents and Case Records 100% 100%
23. Social Research Agencies in Chicago and their Studies 100% 100%
24. Unsentenced Jail Prisoners in Chicago 100% 50%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.</th>
<th>Family Development in Chicago</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>A Study of Childhood Mental Health and the Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>The Mental Environment in Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>A Study of the Home - Living Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>The Mental Environment of a Typical Large School</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>The Mental Environment of a Typical Large School</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>The Mental Environment of a Typical Large School</td>
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<td>27.</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>The Mental Environment of a Typical Large School</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>The Mental Environment of a Typical Large School</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>The Mental Environment of a Typical Large School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOME SIGNIFICANT COLLATERAL RESULTS

The foregoing record is a gratifying one. But it by no means states the full case. There were, in addition, very significant collateral results.

1. Increased cooperation in the group. Some of the research projects called for participation by more than one department of the University. All the projects involved methods and yielded results of interest to workers in all the social sciences. Conferences, formal and informal, in which both instructors and students participated, were held on these methods and results. In consequence, there has been a noticeable broadening of interest and a decided growth of cooperative spirit in the group. This may well prove to be a most important consideration in the future scientific development of the group. Such cooperation is certainly essential to the best development of the social sciences.

2. Improved University instruction and morale. Akin to the foregoing are certain important consequences in university instruction and morale. During the course of the various investigations, some three hundred and twenty-four undergraduate students and sixty-nine graduate students were used as field agents, tabulators, supervisors and investigators. Without exception, the instructors of the undergraduate classes concerned report a marked improvement of interest and attainment. As for the graduate students, the former Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature
Some Significant Co-operative Results

The following section is a listing of some of the significant co-operative results.

1. Increased co-operation in the trade. Some of the research projects
   co-operating for participation on more than one department of the University.

2. The projects involving sections and related research are inter-related to
   work in the secretariat and other co-operative efforts. Work is being
   done on these sections in cooperation. There is now a cooperative
   effort of interest and a healthy growth of cooperative spirit in the group.

3. The emphasis on the development of the group. Such cooperation is necessary
   to the development of the social sciences.

4. The emphasis on the development of the social sciences.
   Land resources management and science

5. Certain important co-operatives in the research institutions. Some of these efforts and
   projects are part of the efforts of the various institutions, some of which are within
   the group's mutual cooperative association. With the exception of the institutions of the
   mutual cooperative association, these are part of the Group of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.
reports that he has never seen a group of students mature so rapidly. That opinion is shared by the instructors in direct charge of the research projects. It seems clear that the year's work has had an important influence in improving morale, in securing new and stimulating materials of instruction, and in strengthening the tradition of research.

3. **The training of research workers.** Especially significant is the fact that the research was conducted as a training school for research workers. It may well be that, in the long run, this is the most important service rendered. Certainly, the need of well-trained workers in the Social Sciences is very great, and it is difficult to picture a more effective way of developing them than by operating a training school in connection with actual research.

4. **More fruitful contacts with the community.** The experiment has resulted in a gratifying increase of contacts with the community. It has pointed the way to as numerous and as fruitful future contacts as could be desired.

The list of agencies that cooperated to some extent in the year's research is an exceedingly long one. The following are a few examples taken more or less at random: The Immigrant's Protective League, The Chicago Council of Social Agencies, The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners, Bell Telephone Company, Boy Scouts of America, Chicago Real Estate Board, Chicago Crime Commission, Chicago Department of Health, Cooperative League of America, Chicago Court of Domestic Relations,
The second point is that the new mass of recent developments have not yet been properly assimilated into the general body of economic thought. It seems clear that the year's work and now in it.

The significance of recent developments in economics reveals the importance of integrating the economic theories of recent years with economic policy.

The significance of recent developments in economic policy is the fact that the recent developments are not merely a stringing of new economic theories but that they are the most important economic developments in recent years. The significance of the recent developments is very great, and it is difficult to make one more effective way of developing them than in organizing a training school in connection with economic research.

More fruitful contacts with the community. The importance of contacts with the community. It is becoming more and more apparent that the way to be important and fruitful contacts as going to be.

The fact of economics is that contacts is the key to the problem. The following are some examples:

- Chicago Board of Education
- Chicago Council of Social Agencies
- The Important's Progressive League
- Chicago Board of Election Commissioner
- Telephone Commission
- Senate of Science
- Chicago Mayor
- Cooperative League of America
- Chicago Court of Domestic Relations
- Chicago Council of Finance
Chicago Commercial Club, Hull House, Chicago, Community Trust, Illinois State Federation of Labor, Institute for Juvenile Research, Associated Jewish Charities, Juvenile Court, Lower North Community Council, The Morals Court, Saint Charles School for Boys, The United Charities. Then too, several agencies have made suggestions and inquiries looking toward future cooperation. Again, the results attained in several of the research projects have given agencies clues for further action on their part.

Of great significance, too, is the fact that the group participated in the formation of a local Committee on Studies and Surveys designed to serve as a clearing house of social research activities of the city. This committee has asked the University to become the depository of the results of all such research. It is entirely within the possibilities of the case that this may result in building up an effective center of community information and guidance.

### III

The following table shows the funds appropriated for the various projects, as of February 1, 1924.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Project</th>
<th>Against the $21,000 Grant</th>
<th>Against University Funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Sociology Projects</td>
<td>$8,573.91</td>
<td>1,047.50</td>
<td>9,621.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. A Study of Non-Voting in Chicago</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Chicago: Population and Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions</td>
<td>2,350.00</td>
<td>1,820.00</td>
<td>4,170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Chicago Block Studies</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>433.33</td>
<td>2,933.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Others</td>
<td>1,890.00</td>
<td>4,088.75</td>
<td>5,978.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Overhead</td>
<td>48.30</td>
<td></td>
<td>48.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$20,362.21</td>
<td>$ 7,389.58</td>
<td>$27,751.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unappropriated</td>
<td>637.79</td>
<td></td>
<td>637.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>$21,000.00</td>
<td>$ 7,389.58</td>
<td>$28,389.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table shows the names of persons for the various positions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Project</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Graduate Unlimited</th>
<th>Associate Unlimited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Professional</td>
<td>45,133.8</td>
<td>62.410.7</td>
<td>12.583.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Professional</td>
<td>62,000.0</td>
<td>62,000.0</td>
<td>12,000.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Professional</td>
<td>63,000.0</td>
<td>63,000.0</td>
<td>12,000.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Professional</td>
<td>67,400.0</td>
<td>67,400.0</td>
<td>13,480.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Professional</td>
<td>68,800.0</td>
<td>68,800.0</td>
<td>13,760.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Professional</td>
<td>71,127.7</td>
<td>71,127.7</td>
<td>14,225.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Professional</td>
<td>77,725</td>
<td>77,725</td>
<td>15,545.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Professional</td>
<td>66,980.8</td>
<td>66,980.8</td>
<td>13,391.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Professional</td>
<td>66,980.8</td>
<td>66,980.8</td>
<td>13,391.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It thus appears that of the $21,000 Grant, $48.30 have been appropriated for overhead, $20,313.91 for direct participation in research, and $637.79 are unappropriated.

As regards the amount made available by the University the $7,389.58 indicated includes only positive or direct expenditures for salaries and miscellaneous expenses. It does not include anything for the use of physical quarters; it does not include miscellaneous expenditures which could without undue strain be absorbed into ordinary running operations of established divisions of the University; and it does not include amounts for supervision of research. All these might have been entered in this column had an attempt been made to state the full cost of operations on a cost accounting basis.

IV

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE USE MADE OF THE
LAURA SPEIMAN ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL GRANT

The following table gives a classification, according to purpose, of the $20,362.21 thus far appropriated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Project</th>
<th>Releasing Instructors for use in Research</th>
<th>Research Assistantships</th>
<th>Supervisors of Field work</th>
<th>Field Workers, Statistical, and Clerical</th>
<th>Supplies</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>$1,400.00</td>
<td>$5,003.33</td>
<td>$2,040.39</td>
<td>$130.19</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,573.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,333.33</td>
<td>3,041.24</td>
<td>622.43</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>795.00</td>
<td>1,294.44</td>
<td>260.56</td>
<td>2,350.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,185.11</td>
<td>314.89</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>540.00</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td>48.30</td>
<td>1,890.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,940.00</td>
<td>5,703.33</td>
<td>2,128.33</td>
<td>9,214.18</td>
<td>1,376.37</td>
<td>20,362.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


If the appearance of the $25,000 Grant, however, has been appreciated for

any particular service or activity.

As together the amount may be available for the University, the $25,000 may

serve income only pertaining to grants expenditure for specific categories of

income expenditure. It goes not income support for the free or proceeds of

to be; it goes not income without measures and of expenditure which company without

if not income measures and connections to the expenditure, and statement.

the University; and it goes not income income for the prevention of

of expenditure. If these might have been material in this column and no objective

meetings to state the full cost of operations on a cost accounting basis.

VI

THE INCOME STATEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL

The following table gives a classification, statement of purpose of the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Income from Gifts</th>
<th>Income from Operations</th>
<th>Income from Investments</th>
<th>Income from Current Operations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total.
FINDING LIST OF EXHIBITS SUBMITTED

Certain exhibits are transmitted with this report. For convenience in reference, these are listed below.

1. "The Growth of the City". An exhibit in connection with the study "The Growth of the City: A Study of a Cross Section of Urban Expansion". This is an introduction to the nine other chapters.

2. "Three Charts on Urban Growth". An exhibit in connection with the study "The Growth of the City: A Study of a Cross Section of Urban Expansion." This exhibit is representative of fifteen such charts and maps.

3. "Natural Areas and Community Organization". A complete exhibit of the study "Natural Areas and Community Organization".

4. "Four Maps: 1. 'A Study of the Language Groups'; 2. 'Map of the United Charities of Chicago, a case study of a Social Agency'; 3. 'Social Research Map of Chicago, showing Local Communities in Chicago'; 4. 'Social Research Map of Chicago (Base Map)'". This exhibit is in connection with the study "Natural Areas and Community Organization" and is typical of fifteen such maps.

5. "Working Maps for Defining the Slum". An exhibit in connection with the study "The Slum: An area of Deterioration in the Growth of the City". This exhibit is typical of ten such maps.

6. "Map Showing Rooming House Areas in Chicago, 1923." An exhibit in connection with the study "The Slum: An Area of Deterioration in the Growth of the City." This map is illustrative of five similar maps.

7. "Slum Types" This is an exhibit in connection with the study "The Slum: An Area of Deterioration in the Growth of the City", and is illustrative of twelve other chapters.

8. "Life History of a Rooming House Keeper". An exhibit in connection with the study "The Slum: An Area of Deterioration in the Growth of the City" which is illustrative of one hundred life histories and case records.


10. "Detailed Outline and Three Chapters: 'The City and the Community', 'The Community as a Constellation of Social Forces', 'The Lower North Side'". This is an exhibit in connection with the study "The Lower North Side: A Study in Community Organization". These three chapters are illustrative of ten similar chapters.
11. "A Personal Document". An exhibit in connection with the study "The Lower North Side: A Study in Community Organization" which is illustrative of fifty personal documents and case records used in this study.

12. "Map of the Cases of the Committee of Fifteen, 1922". An exhibit in connection with the study "The Natural History of Vice Areas in Chicago" which is typical of four other maps.

13. "Detailed Outline and One Chapter--'Vice Areas in Chicago Before the World's Fair'". An exhibit in connection with the study "The Natural History of Vice Areas in Chicago" which is illustrative of eleven other chapters.

14. "An Interview with Michael Aheren". This is an exhibit in connection with the study "The Natural History of Vice Areas in Chicago" which is typical of many interviews with old residents, police reporters, policemen, etc.

15. "Ten Working Maps of Chain Stores in Chicago". This is a representative exhibit in connection with the study "The Retail Business Organization as an Index of Community Organization".

16. "Detailed Outline and One Chapter--'Methods of Research'". An exhibit in connection with the study "The Retail Business Organization as an Index of Community Organization". This exhibit is typical of nine other chapters.

17. "Chart of a Sub-Business Center". An exhibit in connection with the study "The Retail Business Organization as an Index of Community Organization". This chart is typical of four similar charts.

18. "Complete set of Schedules" An exhibit in connection with the Study "One Thousand Boys' Gangs in Chicago: A Study of their Organization and Habitat".

19. "Map Showing Distribution of One Thousand Boys' Gangs in Chicago, 1923". An exhibit in connection with the study "One Thousand Boys' Gangs in Chicago: A study of Their Organization and Habitat".

20. "Outline With Case Studies". An Exhibit in connection with the study "One Thousand Boys' Gangs in Chicago: A Study of their Organization and Habitat". These case studies are typical of many other cases collected in this study.


23. "Complete Set of Schedules". An exhibit in connection with the study "Success Records of Delinquent Boys with Institutional Experience".

24. "Case Record of James Natowski" An exhibit in connection with the study "Success Records of Delinquent Boys with Institutional Experience". This case is illustrative of one hundred similar cases.

25. "A Day at St. Charles". An exhibit in connection with the study "Success Records of Delinquent Boys with Institutional Experience". This is typical, when completed, of nine such chapters.

26. "Detailed Outline and One Chapter--'A Mission on the Main Stem'". An exhibit in connection with the study "City Missions: A Study of the Church in the Slum." This chapter is typical of nine additional chapters.

27. "Case Study of a Mission Convert". An exhibit in connection with the study "City Missions: A Study of the Church in the Slum". This case is typical of over one hundred similar cases.

28. "Outline and One Chapter--The Variance Between the Legal and Natural Causes for Divorce". An exhibit in connection with the study "Family Disorganization in Chicago". This chapter is typical of eight other chapters.

29. "Map showing Distribution of Family Disorganization in Chicago". An exhibit in connection with the study "Family Disorganization in Chicago." This map is illustrative of two similar maps.

30. "Statistical Tables of a Study of Divorce Records". An exhibit in connection with the study "Family Disorganization in Chicago".

31. "Case Study of Family Disorganization in Chicago". An exhibit in connection with the study "Family Disorganization in Chicago". This case is typical of many such case records.

32. "The Hobo: The Sociology of the Homeless Man" An exhibit in connection with the study "Case Studies of Homeless Men: Migratory Workers the so-called Hobos, Tramps and Bums". This is a completed volume.

33. "Three Case Studies of Homeless Men". An exhibit in connection with the study "Case Studies of Homeless Men: Migratory Workers, the so-called Hobos, Tramps and Bums". These cases are illustrative of one hundred and sixty three case studies and documents.

34. "The Hotel as an Index of City Life". An exhibit in connection with the study "The Hotel as an Index of City Life: A Study of Certain Changes in the Character of Family and Social Life under the influence of Urban Environment". This Chapter is Typical of nine such chapters.
35. "Forms used in the Study of Non-Voting". An exhibit in connection with "A Study of Non-Voting in Chicago". This is a complete set of the forms used.

36. "Three Precinct Reports on Non-Voting". An exhibit in connection with "A Study of Non-Voting in Chicago". These are typical of two hundred and fifty such reports.

37. "Twelve Reports on Individual Non-Voters". An exhibit in connection with "A Study of Non-Voting in Chicago". These are typical of six thousand and ninety-eight such reports.

38. "Twelve Significant Tabulations". An exhibit in connection with "A Study of Non-Voting in Chicago". These are typical of one hundred fifty such tabulations.

39. "Three selected chapters:
(a) The Jugo-Slav Communities in Chicago
(b) The Problem of Congestion
(c) History of Tenement House Legislation in Chicago".
An exhibit in connection with the Study "Chicago, Population and Housing Conditions". Exhibit (a) is typical of chapters four to fifteen; (b) and (c) are typical of chapters sixteen to twenty-three.

40. "Four Maps Illustrating the Changing Character of a City Neighborhood". An exhibit in connection with the study "Chicago: Population and Housing Conditions". These maps are typical of approximately ten to fifteen maps that will be used in the completed study.

41. "Schedule and Tables Used in the Block Studies" exhibit in connection with the "Chicago Block Studies".

42. "Introduction and Part 1. Analysis of the Population Studied". An exhibit in connection with the "Chicago Block Studies". This part is basic for, and introductory to, if not typical of the other six parts.

43. "Outline of Investigation". An exhibit in connection with the study "Survey of the Belt Railways of Chicago". This is typical of an outline of investigation which is to be used in the study of several railroads.

44. "Introduction to the Study of the Belt Railways of Chicago". An exhibit in connection with the study "Survey of the Belt Railways of Chicago."

45. "Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company". An exhibit in connection with the study "Survey of the Belt Railways of Chicago". This chapter is typical of several additional chapters.

46. "Chapter on the Development of the American Rochdale Plan." An exhibit in connection with the study "Consumers' cooperation in Illinois". This is typical of six such chapters.
An exhibit in connection with "The Chinese in Chicago." This is a composite set of the name.

Another exhibit is "The Chinese in Chicago." This is a composite set of the name.

"The Chinese in Chicago." This is a composite set of the name.

A Chinese exhibit in Chicago. This is a composite set of the name.

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47. "Data Sheet" an exhibit in connection with the study "consumer's cooperation in Illinois."

48. "Selected Case Records Illustrating Family Problems involving cooperation with Medical Agencies." An exhibit in connection with the study "Family Welfare Work in a Great City: Case Records and Documents." This exhibit is typical of forty-four such cases.

49. "Immigration: Select Documents and Case Records". An exhibit in connection with the study "Immigration Select Documents and Case Records". This is the completed volume.

50. "Social Research Agencies in Chicago and their Students". An exhibit in connection with the study "Social Research Agencies in Chicago and their Students". This article is in completed form.

51. "Case Material". An exhibit in connection with the study "Social Research Agencies in Chicago and their Students". This material is typical of what was used in preparing exhibit 50.

53. "Outline of Study with Schedules Used". An exhibit in connection with the study "Unsentenced Jail Prisoners in Chicago".

53. "One Selected Chapter with Twelve Selected Summaries of Case Studies". An exhibit in connection with the study "Unsentenced Jail Prisoners in Chicago".

Respectfully submitted,

The Executive Committee

J. H. Tufts, For the Department of Philosophy

L. C. Marshall, For the Department of Political Economy

Charles E. Merriam, For the Department of Political Science

Andrew C. McLaughlin, For the Department of History

Albion W. Small, For the Department of Sociology and Anthropology
APPENDIX A

BRIEF STATEMENT ON EACH PROJECT

SETTING FORTH

THE CHARACTER OF THE PROJECT

THE METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

SIGNIFICANT SCIENTIFIC AND COLLATERAL RESULTS

AND

APPROPRIATE FOLLOW-UP STUDIES
APPENDIX

RATING RECOMMENDATION FOR EACH LOCATION

RATING RATING
THE CHARACTER OF THE PRACTICE

THE METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

SIGNIFICANT OBSERVATIONS AND COLLABORATIVE RESOURCES

AND

APPARENT FEATURING FOLLOW-UP STUDIES
I. The Growth of the City—A Study of a Cross Section of Urban Expansion.  
(E. W. Burgess)

II. The Project: The growth of the city has already been studied from the standpoint (a) of the aggregation of population, and more recently from the standpoint (b) of zoning, local transportation and city planning. This project deals with city growth in terms of the changes in the social organization of the city. A cross-section of the city was selected—the areas of first and second settlement of the Russian Jewish Community (the Ghetto and Lawndale).

III. Methods of Investigation:  
(1) Survey of literature on the growth of cities, zoning, etc.  
(2) Statistics on the increase and decrease of population in the different areas of Chicago.  
(3) The attempt was made to measure the movement and the mobility of Chicago's population through—  
   (a) Traction figures.  
   (b) The change of residence and the proportion of tenancy in the different urban areas.  
   (c) The increase in the number of telephones in comparison with population increases of the different areas.  
   (d) The changes in land values as an index of urban growth.  
   (e) Increase in attendance at the larger dance halls and motion picture theaters as indicative of the response to urban stimulations and to the declining influence of the local neighborhood, of the home, and of racial tradition.  
(4) Through interviews, case records and personal documents, a study was made of family and personal mobility.  
(5) The graphic representation of the role of promiscuity as a result of the mobility and anonymity of urban life.

IV. Significance: Scientifically, this project exhibits the possibility of studying in one city the processes general to all cities. Only in this way can sufficient detail be secured adequately to describe the processes (a) of urban expansion, (b) of urban metabolism (i.e., disorganization and reorganization), and (c) of mobility, as a measure of all the change taking place in the community.

Practically, an understanding of these processes, and the differentiation of the city into segregated areas inhabited by different types of persons, is a precondition to any fundamental control of the social problems of city life. This is all the more true because mobility means the breakdown of local, personal, familial attachments.

V. Follow-up Studies: This project should be followed (a) by the study of other cross sections of urban expansion in Chicago, and (b) by comparative studies of other American cities.
The Growth of the City - A Study of a Cross Section of Urban Expansion

Chapter 1

The Problem: The growth of the city has already been a fact in the

Chapter 2

Social: The increase of population and the city's condition may not

Chapter 3

Education: The education of the children in the city is

Chapter 4

Community: The growth of the city has

Chapter 5

Economic: The economy of the city is

Chapter 6

Political: The political system of the city is

Chapter 7

Military: The military system of the city is

Chapter 8

Conclusion: The conclusion of the study is

Appendix

Bibliography

Index
I. Natural Areas and Community Organization in Chicago.  
(Emile Fiske Young)

II. The Project: The modern industrial city is composed of a number of  
more or less completely differentiated areas. These "natural" areas  
are frequently quite different from the political and administrative  
areas. The use for research of areas arbitrarily defined in many  
cases obscures the true situation. The aim of the study is to show  
the importance of natural areas for social scientific study and for  
practical purposes. It also proposes two concrete ways for discover-  
ing the location of these areas: (1) by the study of geographical  
features and (2) by the study of economic and cultural groupings.

III. Methods of Investigation:  
(1) Sources of information: The records of certain social service  
agencies and the data secured by the Zoning Commission.  
(2) Methods of analysis:  
(a) The data of the charity organization societies were ana-  
lyzed with reference to the geographic distribution of the  
groups with which they deal: contributors, personnel (both  
paid and volunteer), clientele.  
(b) The total number of cases served for a single year are class-  
sified by language or race and the areas within which partic-  
ular groups tend to concentrate are outlined.  
(c) The data concerning the use of land in the city collected  
by the Zoning Commission and recorded on their sectional  
map of the city were reduced to four or five large categor-  
ies and the entire map colored accordingly.  
(d) The information secured from other studies in this series  
has been used to locate focal points in the various areas  
as delimited by this method and to decide upon many of the  
names and boundaries of the existing local communities in  
the city.

IV. Significance: For scientific purpose this study is a necessary step  
in the analysis of local community life within the city. It proposes  
a unit of investigation which has economic and social meaning and  
tests out ways by which this unit can be determined in a given city.

Practically, it raises the question: How far can the present use of  
arbitrarily chosen units of study (such as census districts, wards, and  
so be replaced in both theoretical and practical social investigation  
by the natural area as a unit? Social service agencies, in particular,  
will profit by the adoption of such a unit.

V. Follow-up Studies:  
(1) A series of studies based upon records other than those used in  
this study to determine the cultural areas which are not revealed  
by studies of poverty and philanthropy.  
(2) A "three-dimension" base map is needed in which either values or  
rental values are used as the third dimension.
I. The Slum: An Area of Deterioration in the Growth of the City.
(Nels Anderson)

II. The Project: The purpose of this project is to study the so-called "slum" as a phenomenon of the disorderly growth of the city, and to describe (a) the process by which its inhabitants are selected; (b) the types of areas and of individuals differentiated in the region; (c) the disorganization and chaos of family, social and political life, and (d) the attempts of social and medical agencies, recreational and social centers, missions, city planning and zoning, to deal with the problems.

III. Methods of Investigation:
(1) A survey of the literature upon the slum and its problems.
(2) Consultation of historical materials, and interviews with old residents, to discover the natural history.
(3) A determination of the area of disintegration in terms of indicative institutions or problems, through spot-maps, of the distribution of junk-dealers, pawn brokers, second-hand stores, rooming and lodging houses, poverty, crime, vice, morgue cases, family desertion, cases of the Juvenile Protective Association, etc.
(4) A study of case records of the United Charities, the Jewish Social Service Bureau, the Juvenile Protective Association.
(5) Interviews with social workers, police officials, health officers, and other persons in contact with different aspects of the slum.
(6) Personal observation and contact with the population and institutions.
(7) An intensive study of a selected district within the slum.

IV. Significance: Scientifically, this project indicates that the slum (a) like other urban areas, is a product of city growth, and (b) is characteristically first created and then destroyed in the "junking" process by which the central business and industrial districts expand into residential areas.

Practically, the findings of this project suggest the facing of the facts involved in neighborhood deterioration and community chaos, and (a) a reconstructing, in the light of policies and programs of social and civic agencies engaged in the rehabilitation and reformation of these inhabitants, and (b) experimentation with plans adapted to the situation.

V. Follow-up Studies: Further studies growing out of very definite interrelations with the other projects on (a) community organization, (b) the natural history of vice areas, (c) gangs, and (d) missions. Its findings so far suggest a study, or studies, of the present institutions, as medical agencies, charities, schools, (public and parochial), settlements, recreation centers, missions and churches. Particularly valuable would be the study of experiments of certain organizations in dealing with the actual situation.
The Aim: An Area of Development in the Growth of the City

The Project: The purpose of this project is to study the area of

I. an early awareness of the importance of art, and to

(a) the process of which the CNM Foundation is early.

(b) the importance of art in the city's community. The

(c) the expectations and goals of the city's and policies.

(d) the achievements of the city's creative and cultural heritage.

(e) the new social, cultural, and economic opportunities to

(f) new social, cultural, and economic opportunities to

(g) new social, cultural, and economic opportunities to

(h) new social, cultural, and economic opportunities to

II. Methods of Implementation:

(a) A survey of the literature about the area and the project.

(b) A comparison of pilot projects, and interviews with old

(c) A comparison of pilot projects, and interviews with old

(d) A comparison of pilot projects, and interviews with old

(e) A comparison of pilot projects, and interviews with old

(f) A comparison of pilot projects, and interviews with old

(g) A comparison of pilot projects, and interviews with old

(h) A comparison of pilot projects, and interviews with old

III. Personal and Professional Competency and Interaction:

(a) PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY AND INTERACTION

(b) PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY AND INTERACTION

(c) PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY AND INTERACTION

(d) PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY AND INTERACTION

IV. Significance: The purpose of this project is to promote art, and to

(a) The purpose of this project is to promote art, and to

(b) The purpose of this project is to promote art, and to

(c) The purpose of this project is to promote art, and to

(d) The purpose of this project is to promote art, and to

V. Potential and Utility: Future trends and areas of growth.

(a) Future trends and areas of growth.

(b) Future trends and areas of growth.

(c) Future trends and areas of growth.

(d) Future trends and areas of growth.

(e) Future trends and areas of growth.

(f) Future trends and areas of growth.

(g) Future trends and areas of growth.

(h) Future trends and areas of growth.
I. The Lower North Side: A Study in Community Organization.  
(H. Warren Zorbaugh)

II. The Project: With the disintegration of local community life in the 
modern city have gone various pathological phenomena—vice, crime, the 
dissolution of the home, and the like. The Community Organization 
Movement has attempted to remedy the situation by imposing upon the 
disintegrated community an arbitrary and ideal form of organization. 
These schemes have almost invariably failed. We know little of how 
the community acts. The purpose of this study is to lay bare the pro-
cesses actually going on in a given disorganized urban community; and 
to estimate the possibility of devising a form of organization which 
may succeed by utilizing those processes rather than working against 
them.

III. Methods of Investigation:  
(1) Sources of Information—
 (a) Documents: books, maps, and documents; reports by various 
city departments and social agencies; case records, etc.  
(b) Interviews: with old residents, with competent and influ-
ential persons, with representatives of civic and social or-
ganizations; and informal contacts with newspaper men, the 
night court, the nurse of the free ward of the hospital, and 
those familiar with the life of the area. 
(c) Block studies—house to house surveys of rents, incomes, room-
ing houses, and the like. 
(2) Methods of analysis: the facts assembled have been treated 
 (a) Historically—as exhibiting the social history of the area. 
 (b) Statistically—rents, incomes, land values, mobility, etc. 
 (c) Case studies characterizing the life of members. 
 (d) Graphically—by spot maps showing the distribution of 
phenomena.

IV. Significance: Scientifically, it is probable that the study will re-
veal processes and lead to tentative hypotheses that may give a degree 
of prediction and control in the manipulation of community life. 

Practically, the study has value in that it should enable those inter-
ested in community organization to direct their efforts and expendi-
tures more effectively.

V. Follow-up Studies: The Lower North Community Council, as well as a 
large number of social agencies, has cooperated in the study. The 
Community Council is ready to go on with experiments in the field of 
community organization, and, with the cooperation of the social and 
civic agencies in the area assured, the Lower North Side of Chicago 
offers a laboratory for putting to the test various conceptions of 
community organization and for working out new schemes.
I. The Natural History of Vice Areas in Chicago. (Walter C. Reckless)

II. The Project: The study attempts to describe the growth and shift of the vice areas in relation to other natural areas of the city, and to discover the fundamental forces which have brought about this development.

III. Methods of Investigation: The information has been collected from general bibliographical sources; special collections, such as the Chicago Historical Society; records and cases of social agencies dealing with vice and prostitution in Chicago, such as the Committee of Fifteen, the Illinois Vigilance Association, the Juvenile Protective Association; records and cases of the Morals Court; newspapers and newspaper files; sociological reporting, such as conferences with persons who have definite information rather than opinions, write-ups of personal observations, etc.

IV. Significance: The study brings out certain typical as well as generic facts about the development of vice areas in an urban community, which facts give us a certain amount of insight into what, after all, can be done in dealing with and attempting to control vice and prostitution in a large city. The city administration and the social agencies have been dealing with the problem largely on the basis of policies which, on the basis of exposure of vice and crime, demand immediate action. While there is this need for immediate action, there is also a need for a more detached, scientific attitude and a fundamental insight into the problem. Study must necessarily be at the basis of policy formation, in order to deal with a situation intelligently.

V. Follow-up Studies: The present study has confined itself to the regional expression of sex vice, whereas alcoholism, gambling, drug addiction, etc., have been touched upon only lightly. There is room for a study to get at the interrelation of these vices, not only from the point of view of location in the city, but from the point of view of control—whether the suppression of vice leads to an increase of crime, as the claim is often made by police officials. Commercialized recreation was found to be closely related to vice and vice areas in the large city. It would be interesting to find out the conditions under which recreation passes over from the wholesome to the vicious.
I. The Nature of Vice: A View from Chicago (Walter G. Reckless)

II. The Problem: The search for answers to ascertain the causes of the crime and to discover the fundamental forces which have produced such a phenomenon.
I. The Retail Business Organization as an Index of Community Organization.  
(E. H. Shideler)

II. The Project: Tendencies in the economic organization, and more specifically the retail market organization of a community, afford one index if not the best single index of changes in distribution of population and of organization in the larger community of the city. The project studies the local business centers of the city and the chain type of organization of the retail market, with a view to the discovery of tendencies and processes by which local business areas are formed; and to the enumeration of some of the more important factors or forces explaining the location of business centers and particular types of business establishments. An attempt is made to interpret these findings (tendencies and processes going on in the business areas) as to their significance for the larger community and social organization.

III. Methods of Investigation:
(1) Observation and surveys of business centers.
(2) Conferences with local realtors, secretaries of business men's associations and other well informed persons; the manager of the Chicago Real Estate Board; the executive secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and The Chicago Chamber of Commerce.
(3) Conferences with chain store officials and employees.
(4) Correspondence with research agencies in other cities.
(5) A survey and map of one business center.
(6) Use of city and telephone directories, newspapers, advertisements, community histories, etc.
(7) Information secured from The Bell Telephone Company.

IV. Significance:
(1) The study will be of interest and value to retail business men, business men's associations and realtors, and particularly to students of local community organization and of politics, since any change in the economic organization inevitably is reflected in all other aspects of local community life.
(2) Progress has been made in the development of a method for the study of business areas of cities, so that comparative studies may therefore be made.
(3) The analysis of forces and factors explaining the relative location of different types of business establishments should prove of scientific value.

V. Follow-up Studies: This study might well be followed by studies of the effects upon politics and social control generally, of changes in the economic organization represented by the use of chain stores.
The Retail Business Organization: An Index of Community Organization

I. The Retail Business Organization

II. The Impact of the Retail Business Organization on the Community

III. Methods of Increasing the Effectiveness and Relevance of Service

IV. The Economic Impact of the Retail Business Organization

V. Summary
I. One Thousand Boys' Gangs in Chicago: A Study of their Organization and Habitat. (Frederic M. Thrasher)

II. The Project: Boys' gangs in Chicago are located mainly in the immigrant areas of the West Side. The purpose of this study is (1) to locate the gangs in the city, and to study them in relation to the localities to which they belong, (2) to describe and classify them in respect to their types and general behavior, (3) to discover the relation of these gangs to juvenile delinquency and the role they eventually play in politics, labor, and organized vice and crime.

III. Methods of Investigation:
(1) Sources of Information:
   (a) Numerous studies of boys' gangs.
   (b) The Y.M.C.A., Settlements, public schools, playgrounds, the Juvenile Court and the boys' clubs have furnished information of existence of gangs.
   (c) Interviews with 100 boys in the Cook County School for Boys, and a smaller number in the Parental School, and with individuals formerly members of boys' gangs.
   (d) Records and local studies in which reference is made to existence of local gangs.

(2) Methods of Study
   (a) The investigation is mainly upon case histories of gangs which have been classified and reduced to types.
   (b) Materials have been collected showing the relation of gangs to their habitats, including in that term the region and the neighborhood in which gangs are found.
   (c) Some materials have been collected to show the relations between parents and children in the homes.

IV. Significance: Scientifically, this study is suggestive, even though its more general implications are not yet clearly manifest, (1) of inadequate housing, and (2) lack of control of older over younger generation of immigrants. Practically, this study is valuable as showing the number and the territories in which boys' gangs appear, and the relation of the gang to juvenile delinquency and crime.

V. Follow-up Studies: The present study has revealed a state of mind, types of organization, and a relation of boys' gangs to the communities, never before fully comprehended. This investigation should be followed by a study of the relation of the so-called athletic clubs that so frequently grow out of these boys' gangs, and which become, in the hands of local politicians, effective instruments of political control. Further studies that might eventually be made, are (a) boys' gangs in Chicago, and the local substitutes for gangs; i.e., Boy Scouts, Boys' Brotherhood Republic, etc. (b) the natural history of the political machine.
I. Success Records of Delinquent Boys With Institutional Experience. (William F. Byron)

II. The Project: Seven hundred and sixty-seven boys in the St. Charles School for Boys, on July 1, 1917, were chosen for this study. The plan was to determine what they were doing at the end of a five-year period; to attempt to evaluate the influence of the institutional treatment in their success or failure, and to establish objective criteria of success and failure. A study was also made of the success records of one hundred boys who were in the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys on July 1, 1917. A study was also made of six hundred boys who had been in the Lyman and Shirley Schools (Massachusetts) for Boys.

III. Methods of Investigation:
(1) Sources of information—in Illinois.
   (a) The records in the institutions themselves, the Juvenile Court, the Social Service Exchange, the Institute for Juvenile Research, the Juvenile Protective Association, The United Charities, The Legal Aid Society, Bureau of Police, etc.
   (b) In Chicago, interviews with boys, their parents, other relatives, and friends.
   (c) Outside of Chicago, questionnaires to the boys, parents, other relatives, and friends. Where possible, interviews with the above by the parole officers in the various districts.

(2) Sources of information—in Massachusetts.
   (a) The records in the institutions themselves, and in the office of the Parole Department.
   (b) Interviews with the parole officers, with the Parole Supervisor, and with the Superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys, at Shirley.
   (c) The records in the Judge Baker Foundation

(3) These materials will be presented in three ways, first statistically, second graphically, third, through case studies, including stories written by the boys themselves.

IV. Significance: Scientifically, it is hoped that this study will reveal objective criteria of success and failure which will have more than local validity, and will throw some light on the real value of institutional treatment as a method of dealing with delinquency.

Practically, such a study as this may have a real value in determining our treatment of the delinquent boy—(a) prior to commitment, (b) while in the institution, and (c) while on parole.

V. Follow-up Studies: The study has revealed the need of case-studies of boys who have been to correctional institutions. Little is known as to the ideational side of the boys' lives. Research in connection with the standardization of records, is essential, in order that future studies along similar lines may be carried on to the best advantages.

A comparative study should be made of boys who have had experience in non-correctional institutions, such as military academies or orphanages, etc.
I. City Missions: A Study of the Church in the Slum. (L. Guy Brown)

II. The Project: A study of the natural history and the technique of the City Mission, a religious institution which had its inception during the recent period in the development of cities. The churches as historically organized failed to extend their activities into new industrial areas and neglected the new and strange population in old areas. Into these neglected areas, the City Mission came into organized being to meet the new problems created by new conditions in the rapid change of modern urban life.

III. Methods of Investigation: Through personal investigation a careful study has been made of every mission and related institution in Chicago. Last quarter colored students were used for the study of Negro missions. Members of Departments of Sociology of other schools are being approached with an outline for the study of Missions, in the city of their location. The result of their findings is to be utilized in the study here. Information is being secured, also, from church societies organized for research and investigation. Correspondence sent to Canada, England, France, New Zealand, Australia, etc., is bringing information and literature from City Missions in other countries. The same method is making available, information and literature concerning missions in all the largest cities of the United States. The goal of this study is information from 1000 missions, with special emphasis on the study of the local missions, among which can be found practically every type.

IV. Significance: The study, when completed, will be of interest to all social agencies, churches, tract societies, and other organizations sponsoring Missions. It will make missions intelligible to persons who do not understand them now. It is possible, on a basis of the study of all the missions, to determine the relative efficiency of each. Since the mission is a product of modern city life, a thoroughgoing study of it will assist us to understand our complex city life.

V. Follow-up Studies: The study of the Mission is intimately related to the study being made of the hobo and the seasonal laborer in Chicago, and the study of the slum.
I. Family Disorganization in Chicago. (Ernest R. Mowrer)

II. The Project: This study is concerned primarily with the analysis of divorce and desertion in relation to other forms of social disorganization. The attempt here is to determine the conditioning factors which bring about marital discord. The tentative hypothesis is that there is a process of segregation which tends to bring about varying social situations in different parts of the city. Marital discord is but a single form of disorganization growing out of all these varying situations, yet it is intimately related to all the other forms. To define situations in which marital discord arises, and to show how it is the result of the same conditions causing other forms of disorganization, is the problem of this project.

III. Method of Research: The first part (in time) of this study was the compilation of data from divorce records in both the Circuit and the Superior courts of Cook county for 1919. Addresses were plotted and statistical data compiled. Material was then taken from records of nonsupport cases in the Chicago Court of Domestic Relations for 1921. Case studies have been collected. No refined technique for obtaining cases has yet been worked out.

IV. Significance: From the scientific point of view, this study should contribute to the understanding of the sociology of the family by depicting in exaggerated form the attitudes and situations common to normal families. It should contribute also to the analysis of disorganization in urban life of the present.

From the practical standpoint, this study should be of interest to social workers, reformers, etc. It should assist them in attempts at remedial measures in preventing and treating cases of family disorganization.

V. Follow-up Study: The drift of this study seems to indicate that statistics of divorce and desertion, while affording an index of family disorganization, do not reveal the causes of marital discord. This study shows the value of case-studies, even of the superficial sort, for an analysis of the family in relation to the community, and suggests a more thoroughgoing and intensive study of family organization and disorganization, by a more refined case-study method.
I. Case Studies of Homeless Men (Migratory Workers, the so-called "Hobos," "Tramps" and "Bums.") (Nels Anderson)

II. The Project: Mr. Anderson, for a field course in sociology, undertook to secure life histories of homeless men in Chicago. Later the Chicago Council of Social Agencies authorized a study of homeless men, and Mr. Anderson was employed as field worker. The findings of the study were published in a book entitled "The Hobo." Since in this volume only brief summaries of life histories could be printed, necessarily omitting certain facts often most important to the student and social worker, it seemed highly desirable to assemble these cases in typewritten form, for confidential and research reference.

III. Method of Investigation: The larger number of the life histories were secured by personal contact. Mr. Anderson lived near West Madison Street, the "main stem" of Chicago, as one of its habitues, securing his information informally. While many of the men were interviewed only once, certain men were seen several times over a period of several weeks. He obtained additional information for several life histories from social agencies, missions, lodging houses, etc. The life histories are given in the completed manuscript, unedited, in the form in which they were originally recorded. They have been classified according to the order in which they are referred to in "The Hobo."

IV. Significance: Scientifically, these cases are of value because they show how the wishes of the person find expression in crude, sometimes in perverted, expression in the life of vagabondage.

Practically, they will be invaluable to workers in the Department of Public Welfare, in the program of rehabilitation which it is planning, on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Homeless Men of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies.
I. Case Studies of Homeless Male (Military) Workers: The so-called "Hopeless"

"No more "mind games" to the American for a fife course in society, sport, etc.

II. The Hohnd: Mr. Albertson's cot a fife course in society, sport, etc.

To rescue the American from the trap of mass society, from the trap of

"no more "mind games" to the American for a fife course in society, sport, etc.

III. Method of Investigation: The larger number of the fife course were

As a result of the fife course, the general consensus was that the fife

IV. Significance: Scientifically, these cases are of great concern.

The fife course is an expression of the fife of the American. It is

Published, May 1940, by the Board of Investigation which is the Board of

1940 National Commission on Homosexuality.
I. Case Studies of Homeless Men (Migratory Workers, the so-called "Hobos," "Tramps" and "Bums.") (Nels Anderson)

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I. The Study of Education Week (Municipal Workshop, the so-called "Hope")

"The purpose of M. Anderson's "The Hope," is to bring about in sociology constructive
methods for the betterment of the educational welfare of our people. This study of the "Hope" in
the American Journal of Sociology has led to the establishment of the Chicago Committee on
Society, which will, among other things, provide for the improvement of the educational system.

II. Method of Investigation: The largest number of the population was studied with
the help of the Chicago Board of Education, and the results of the investigation were
published in the "Chicago Evening Post." The study shows that the greatest
improvement in the educational system will come about by a careful analysis of
the existing conditions and the needs of the community. The program is
organized as follows:

1. The study of the educational system
2. The study of the social conditions
3. The study of the economic conditions
4. The study of the political conditions

III. Significance: The significance of the study lies in the recognition of the
importance of education in the development of the individual and the society.

IV. Conclusion: The study of the educational system is of great importance for
the future of our society. It is hoped that the results of this study will
be used to improve the educational system and to provide better opportunities
for all of the people.
I. Non-Voting in Chicago. (C. E. Merriam and H. F. Gosnell)

II. The Project: It is an analysis of non-voting in Chicago, with reference to the situations under which it arises and to the ways of controlling these situations. The principal causes of non-voting are analyzed; types of non-voters are grouped according to sex, nationality, economic status, and age; the results are interpreted with reference to possible means of control, and to further development of the problem.

III. Method of Investigation: Analyses of non-voting were based upon:
Judgment of some three hundred experts; interviews with six thousand non-voters; analysis of five thousand names taken from the registry books as a sample of a group containing voters and non-voters; study of individual cases of non-voters; tabulation and interpretation of results; and an analysis of methods of control.

IV. Significance: Scientifically, the study supplies for the first time an analysis and measurement of the situations under which non-voting arises, and constitutes therefore a significant inquiry into political behavior in a democracy. It indicates the causes of non-participation in an election, and points the way to control over these situations. This is fundamentally a study of political interests, taking as the starting point the abnormal rather than the normal type of voter.

Practically, it has led to valuable connections with the Board of Election Commissioners who have asked us to aid in formulation of annual statistics and reports, and are contemplating an elaborate study of election procedure. Significant public action may reasonably be expected with publication of report.

V. Follow-up Studies: This study was an observation of a single election and many additional studies are necessary in order to make it possible to draw accurate conclusions. It is certain that some of these will be made, and probable that many will follow.

Fundamentally this study leads into the field of the political interests of men, and should lead to a more intelligent process of political control. It also leads to more comprehensive inquiry into electoral inactivity and processes. Another type of development is that of experiment in controlled situations, with a view of demonstrating the forces that may affect voting or types of voting.
I. Non-Voting in Chicago

II. The Purpose: It is an expression of non-voting in Chicago with the intent...

III. Method of Investigation: Analysis of non-voting which illustrates...

IV. Significance: The primary purpose of the investigation was to...

V. Follow-up Evidence: This study was an operation of a single selection...

VI. Conclusion: It is true that some of these will...

VII. Importance: This study forms a part of the process of political...

The purpose of the investigation was to analyze the reasons behind non-voting in Chicago. The primary method of investigation was to analyze the various factors that influence non-voting. The significance of the study was to provide insights into the reasons behind non-voting. The follow-up evidence was an operation of a single selection. The conclusion was that some of these factors will...

The importance of this study is to form a part of the process of political development and to provide a basis for further investigation.
I. Population and Housing Conditions in Chicago. (Edith Abbot and Sophonisba P. Breckinridge)

II. The Project: This inquiry falls into three parts; the first deals with population growth and is an historical and statistical section covering the growth of the population and the expansion of the city limits from the chartering of the city (1837) to the present day. Part II deals with the gradual development of the various foreign colonies. Part III is largely a statistical study of housing conditions in the various deteriorated areas of the city including a house-to-house canvass in more than 125 selected blocks situated in different sections of the city, together with a study of more than one hundred non-family groups of men.

III. Method of Investigation: The material for Part I (Growth of the City) has been obtained through Library Research. The material in Part II has been obtained in various ways, especially by the study of documentary material and interviews with leaders in the various foreign colonies. The housing material in Part III has been collected through the method of group research. Different groups of graduate students have worked on sections of the report at various times from 1908 to 1924. A series of ten studies largely prepared by graduate students for the use of the Chief Sanitary Inspector of Chicago were published in the American Journal of Sociology between 1911 and 1916. In the present volume only very small parts of the old articles are used.

IV. Significance: This study furnishes for the first time an accurate statement of the various elements in the population of Chicago and their distribution and also presents the only accurate data available as to the adequacy of our tenement house law and its administration. The work was originally undertaken at the request of the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Department of Health and from 1908 to 1916 the work was carried on in co-operation with the City Health Department and with the assistance of the various social agencies in the districts studied. The recent studies have been done in co-operation with the Department of Public Welfare, the United Charities, the Burnside Settlement, The University of Chicago Settlement, and Hull-House. The social agencies feel that the data furnished have helped to make their programs more definite.

V. Follow-up Studies: This series of housing studies has been confined to the more densely populated sections of the city, and it should be followed by similar studies of the outlying districts. The next undertaking should be a study or series of studies of the more remote southern section of the city including such districts as Pullman and Hegewisch.
Chapter 1

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between the rate of population growth and the rate of economic development. The main hypothesis to be tested is that there is a positive correlation between these two variables. The study will analyze data from various countries over a period of several decades to test this hypothesis. The results will be discussed in detail in the following sections.

Chapter 2

Theories of Economic Development

This chapter reviews the major theories of economic development, including the neoclassical,Marxist, and dependency theories. It also discusses the role of technology, education, and foreign aid in promoting economic growth. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the limitations of these theories and the need for a more comprehensive approach to understanding economic development.

Chapter 3

Empirical Analysis

The empirical analysis section of this study presents the results of a multivariate regression analysis. The regression model includes controls for population growth rate, education level, and technological innovation. The results indicate that there is a strong positive relationship between economic growth and population growth rate, even after controlling for other factors.

Chapter 4

Policy Implications

Based on the findings of this study, several policy recommendations are made. These include increasing investment in education and technology, improving the business environment, and promoting international trade. The chapter discusses the potential benefits and challenges of implementing these policies.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study has demonstrated a strong positive relationship between population growth and economic development. The findings have important implications for policymakers, as they suggest that investing in education and technology can lead to sustained economic growth. Further research is needed to explore the causal mechanisms underlying this relationship.
I. Chicago Block Studies. (H. A. Millis and Franc L. McCluer)

II. The Project: The Health Insurance Commission of Illinois made an investigation in 1918 of forty-one blocks so selected as to be representative of the wage-earning population of Chicago. Facts were gathered with reference to housing conditions, unemployment, and rents, as well as concerning the "variation in sickness and insurance by sex, age, nationality and economic condition." These schedules and other materials were preserved. Advantage has been taken of this fact to re-canvass these blocks to obtain information upon changes in nationality, in housing conditions, in rents, etc., and the relations between these several sets of facts.

III. Method of Investigation: A schedule was prepared for the collection of these facts, as of 1922-23. Students and supervisors then conducted field work. Tables and reports were then prepared. The bulk of the work was done by graduate and undergraduate students working under supervision.

IV. Significance: The completed study will provide a body of materials for the study of housing, incomes, rents, and unemployment in Chicago's wage-earning population, of vital interest to social, civil, and commercial agencies, as well as to economists and sociologists, in their studies of the standard of living of wage-earning families. The data of the distribution of age, sex, and nationality groups within these blocks, and the changes in congestion, rents, home-ownership and tenancy, and mobility, as correlated with nationality groups, and as varying with economic status, will be of value for other studies of the city, and as affording a demonstration of the value of the "social" block (two sides of a residential street) for sampling both local conditions and local communities.

V. Follow-up Studies:
(a) Studies growing immediately out of this investigation would include (1) a detailed study of the size of family and number of wage-earners as related to economic status, (2) a more intensive study of sources of family incomes, and (3) a study of the extent and effect of medical and social work in these blocks.
(b) These blocks, with the detailed information already secured, may be selected for investigation of many different problems: non-voting, commercialized recreation, etc.
(c) This study makes possible the classification of blocks as residential, rooming-house, industrial, suburban, and business blocks, which, with other facts, suggest research into the block or the street, as a social unit of community life.

II. The Project: The survey aims to show:
   (1) The origin, purpose and development of each line to date.
   (2) What facilities are offered to the public or to other railroads.
   (3) Such operating matters as would be of interest to the general student, and would indicate similarity or contrast to the methods of operation in vogue on trunk line railways. All the more technical details of railroad operation are considered beyond the scope of this report.
   (4) The charges and divisions received on different classes of traffic, and who pays them.
   (5) Financial history of these lines.
   (6) Their importance statistically revealed through their traffic.

III. Method of Investigation: In conducting this survey, both field and library research were necessary. There were no outstanding peculiarities in the library research. As regards operating matters nothing short of field trips was satisfactory. It was essential to visit in person and observe rather closely every railroad yard and station maintained by these lines; to hold interviews with the operating officials, accounting officers, traffic representatives and general managers of each road.

IV. Significance: Generally speaking, the study of these terminal lines would show in a clear fashion the value of these lines to the community and to the carrier as well. To the shipper it would show whether location on belt lines (other factors for the time being omitted from consideration) is generally preferable to a location on trunk lines of railway; whether the bill of lading service is as satisfactory; whether movement is as rapid out of the terminal; whether car supply is as favorable. To the community it would seem that the more important of these lines relieve terminal congestion somewhat by keeping through traffic out of the downtown congested district.

One of the real values of this study lies in formulating aspects of the problem that require further study, and in relating this problem to the much larger one of general terminal organization or reorganization. Locally, a project is afoot that proposes a very radical reorganization of the entire freight terminal facilities of the Chicago Terminal. That project will hardly pass beyond the proposal stage until a complete survey is made.
I. Statement of the facts:
The company proposes the development of a new line of tires.

II. The objective:
To justify the proposed development of a new line of tires.

III. General analysis:
- There is a need for such tires in the market.
- The company has the capacity to produce these tires.
- There is a potential market for these tires.

IV. Economic analysis:
- The production costs are within the company's budget.
- The market demand is sufficient to meet the production.

V. Marketing analysis:
- The company has a strong marketing team.
- The tires will be marketable in the target market.

VI. Conclusion:
The proposed development of the new line of tires is feasible and profitable.

Note: This document is a draft and subject to further review.
I. Methods of Financing Social Agencies. (Harvey Leebon)

II. The Project: A study of methods employed in financing social agencies with the object of advising for or against the establishment in Chicago of a so-called "Community Chest" or financial federation of the social agencies of the city.

III. Method of Investigation: This study has been carried on by one man, and the investigation is expected to result in a doctor's dissertation. The method used was first the sending out of a series of inquiries in schedule form to representatives of two types of organization: (a) financial federations; (b) non-financial federations, as for example, councils of social agencies; second, a first-hand study of selected organizations of both kinds.

IV. Significance: No comprehensive study of financial federations has yet been made and it is hoped that this study will throw light on the whole subject of the principles that should guide those who contribute to private organizations.

Practically it is expected that the Chicago agencies will profit by the study in determining whether or not Chicago is in need of and would be benefited by the establishment of a "Community Chest."

V. Follow-up Studies: The study should be followed by other studies of the problems of financing the local social agencies.
I. Consumers' Cooperation in Illinois. (Colston E. Warne)

II. The Project: The present production and marketing system is being challenged by consumers as costly and wasteful. A proposed solution is consumers' cooperation. Illinois has become since 1915 the principal American center of development of cooperatives. Attacking the difficult field of retail merchandising—especially of groceries—farmer and labor groups have separately experimented, seeking to adapt the Rochdale Plan of cooperation to local situations.

This advance has not been without difficulties. In Illinois have been lodged the principal spurious cooperatives. Cooperators, untutored in administration, exaggerating gains, unprepared for depression, have also blocked the very movement they sought to build. Corrupt labor politics has been a stumbling block. But the greatest difficulty has been the apathy and ignorance of workers who seek automatic and immediate returns. To-day a new start is being made; two-thirds of the enterprises having entered the graveyard of cooperation.

The study makes an analysis of the whole situation.

III. Method of Investigation: The method used was that of inductive analysis, securing facts from: (1) personal visits to nearly all consumers' cooperatives in the State, (2) personal visits to ninety communities in which cooperatives have failed, (3) interviews with cooperative leaders, both in the Illinois and the National movement, (4) the use of the files of cooperative educational agencies, (5) the review of cooperative literature, and (6) financial reports of miners' cooperatives, loaned by the Cooperative Store Auditor, District #12, United Mine Workers.

IV. Significance: The scientific significance of this study is: (1) in building up evidence which will throw light on the economic and social desirability (and possibility) of cooperation as a movement toward fundamental economic reform; (2) to portray the methods used to that end—especially those which have shown themselves most adaptable.

The collateral significance will be to bring some light on such questions as: (1) the relationship of cooperation to the labor movement; (2) the growth of community organization; and (3) the extent to which occupational specialization has developed in the retail field.
I. COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION IN MILITARY (COLLEGE & EMERGENCY)

II. PROJECT: THE PROJECT OF PRODUCTION AND MARKETING EXCHANGE IS STARTED. A PROGRAMME IS COMPLETED.

A. The communication network is in effect. The primary aim is to explore the potential of cooperation. Assistance will be provided to military and logistic planners to improve communication networks.

B. The cooperation network will be strengthened and developed to support the efficient flow of information.

The above points have been emphasized to ensure the effective implementation of the programme.
I. Family Welfare Work in Chicago, 1910-1924 Case Records and Documents. (S. P. Breckinridge)

II. The Project: This collection is intended to furnish teaching materials for classes in professional schools of social work and also to exhibit the interrelations among agencies and the methods of co-operation in a metropolitan and highly organized community. It corresponds to the textbooks used in law schools in which the case method of instruction is employed and also supplies reference materials for other classes interested in the development of social agencies.

III. Method of Preparation: The work has been done largely by one person. The District Superintendents of the United Charities have, however, suggested the use of certain case records in their offices which they thought adapted to teaching uses and representative of the work of their society. Many case records were therefore read, and a very considerable number copied and used in class. The forty in this collection have been selected for publication as presenting typical family situations, important problems in method, a variety of national and personal characteristics and a fairly comprehensive view of the way in which standards of work are developed. It is hardly necessary to say that all identifying data have been removed.

IV. Significance: It is hoped that the scientific value of the volume will be twofold, first in revealing the actual course of the development both of a great social agency and of its co-operative relationships; and second in exhibiting the actual forms of misery characteristic of the present day that seem amenable to treatment.

Practically, the society finds its work strengthened by this critical reading of its records in addition to such gains as may come from the addition to the staff of persons taught family welfare work after the case method of instruction.

V. Follow-up Studies: This volume should be followed by other volumes presenting more difficult aspects of family welfare work and by similar volumes in the field of child welfare and protective work.
I. The Project: The collection is intended to furnish teaching materials for access to professional sources of social work and into the literature on the interpretation of social welfare. It constitutes an agency for the development of social service teaching. The project is an effort to develop new ideas, to work on a new type of social work and to explore new methods for the collection and analysis of data. It is intended to foster the development of social service teaching.

II. Method of Preparation: The work has been largely by one person.

III. Significant: It is hoped that the statistical data of the samples will provide a basis for social service training and for the preparation of social welfare. The project is an effort to develop new ideas, to work on a new type of social work and to explore new methods for the collection and analysis of data. It is intended to foster the development of social service teaching.

IV. Follow-up: This volume contains a follow-up of the earlier volumes.
I. Immigration: Select Documents and Case Records. (Edith Abbott)

II. The Project: This is a source book in the social service field planned as one of a series of textbooks. It includes (a) a collection of documents largely from out-of-print and inaccessible sources; and (b) a collection of social case records. The latter are Chicago cases but are believed to be representative of similar work in other cities.

III. Method of Preparation: The social case records have been selected from the files of the Immigrants' Protective League and the Illinois Immigrants' Commission (the latter an organization that has been temporarily given up). The director of the League and the secretary of the Commission and some of the foreign visitors were interested in the plan of the book and helped in the selection of the records. The records were all edited by one person, but two graduate students in the department gave some assistance in this work.

IV. Significance: The volume represents a first attempt to make available for teaching purposes the case records of our social agencies. The demand for collections of case records for teaching purposes has become especially exigent with the growth of professional schools in the social service field. The preparation of these case records has also stimulated the social workers in the agency most largely concerned to take a new interest in their own records and in the problems of record-keeping. The larger uses of the material stored in their files has made the records seem more important, and the work more worth while.

V. Follow-up Studies: To supplement this volume two others have already been prepared and are awaiting funds for publication. On the case work side, a comprehensive investigation should be undertaken of the conditions among Immigrants in Chicago with a view to constructive proposals for remedying the difficulties of adjustment and exploitation from which they suffer. No official investigation of the immigration problem has ever been made by the State of Illinois or the City of Chicago and the conditions revealed in the Protective Case Work records show the need of such an inquiry.
I. IMPLEMENTATION: Select documents and case records (Initial Report)

II. THE PROJECT: The scope of the project in the social service field plan

(a) as one of a series of experiments; (b) to determine the feasibility of a casework

III. METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION: The scope of the project has been specified:

- The establishment of the project "social service program" in the Chicago area

IV. SIGNIFICANCE: The social service program of this proposal is important to the community

- For example, it promotes the case records of our social service agencies, etc.

V. REFERENCES: The importance of the project is as follows:

- The establishment of the project "social service program" in the Chicago area

VI. FOLLOW-UP: This proposal is a part of the project's plan.
I. Social Research Agencies in Chicago and their Studies.  
(Erle Fiske Young)

II. Description of the Project: Some of the agencies of a modern city undertake to analyze information to make practical use of it in the promotion of various proposals for community reorganization. In other cases more efficiency administration is the immediate aim in view. The aim of this study is to canvas the whole situation with a view to discovering how much funding of social data is possible and to indicate some of the changes in procedure which would increase its value for social research purposes.

III. Methods of Investigation:  
(1) Sources of information: Published studies of the agencies, and interviews with persons in charge of the research activities of the agencies.  
(2) Methods of analysis: An estimate is made of the total amount of research work done in the city by the various agencies; the character of the studies is related to the various purposes they serve; the methods employed and the kinds of surveying machinery used are analyzed; the relations of the studies to the problems of institutional and communal efficiency is indicated.

IV. Significance: For scientific purposes, this study is designed to reveal the character of existing information about the city, to indicate its availability and to indicate what problems are involved in pooling this data for scientific use.

Practically, the funding of information increases the amount and quality of information upon which practical social programs and administration are based. This study will help to reduce the amount of needless duplication in investigations and make possible more effective use of existing information in dealing with practical problems.

V. Follow-up Studies: The following files need to be further organized and kept up to date: Copies of all research studies which are available; descriptive catalog of the above plus a descriptive list of all studies deposited in the files of the various agencies; and a descriptive list of all files of original data which are available for scientific study.

Further study should be made of ways and means for standardizing the collection of social data so that comparative studies in the future may be made with less difficulty.

Continued study should be made of the interrelations of the existing bodies of data and of methods by which activities of independent research bodies may be coordinated more effectively.
II. Description of the Project: Some of the services of a program like this -

1. Education and counseling to make participants aware of the health implications of various programs for community reinforcement. It is often necessary to provide or refer them to the necessary services.

2. To enhance the awareness of the importance of the program's objectives. This can be done through the use of various media to communicate these objectives to the participants.

III. Method of Implementation: The following steps of the program, any

1. Contact with participants in order to discuss the objectives of the program.

2. The program's objectives are stated to the participants.

3. The program's objectives are explained to the participants.

4. The program's objectives are discussed with the participants.

5. The program's objectives are reviewed with the participants.

IV. Significant: It is essential to note that the participants must be included in the discussions to ensure their understanding of the objectives.

V. Follow-up: The following steps may be taken to ensure ongoing

1. Participation of the participants in the program.

2. Efficacy of the participants in the program.

3. The participants' understanding of the objectives.

4. The participants' commitment to the objectives.

5. The participants' adherence to the objectives.

6. The participants' satisfaction with the objectives.

7. The participants' willingness to continue with the objectives.

8. The participants' feedback on the objectives.

9. The participants' suggestions for the objectives.

10. The participants' recommendations for the objectives.
I. Unsented Jail Prisoners in Chicago. (Arthur L. Beasley)

II. The Project: This study was begun in the spring of 1922 at the request of the Chicago Community Trust. The Community Trust had been requested by the Cook County Commissioners to make a County Jail Survey which would serve as a basis for plans for a new jail.

This portion of the survey was undertaken in co-operation with the State Criminologist and investigators were furnished by the State Institute of Juvenile Research, the United Charities of Chicago, and the Juvenile Court. The purpose of the study was to determine the practicability of a plan proposed in The Jail Survey for the release on their own recognizances of a portion of prisoners who were unable to furnish bail.

III. Methods of Investigation: A series of two hundred and fifty case studies were made. These cases represent a random sample of the jail population who were held because of lack of bail. Interviews with the men in jail were supplemented by an examination of records, and interviews with relatives and other persons outside of the jail who could give any facts as to the prisoners' history, experiences, character and employment.

IV. Significance: Studies of so large a group of jail population will furnish a more scientific basis for individualizing the treatment of the prisoner awaiting trial and in fact of all prisoners. On the practical side a preliminary report of the study was used in the Report of the Jail Survey as a basis for some of the proposals for reducing the jail population.

V. Follow-up Studies: This study is only a fragment of what ought to be a survey of Criminal Justice in Chicago. In particular the study immediately should be followed by a larger study of the administrative aspects of the present bail system and a study of the men who are released on bail. But the study also shows the necessity for a scientific inquiry into the whole subject of crime and punishment in Chicago including the work of the police.
I. Unequal and Fair Treatment in Chicago (A Place to Work)

II. The Impact of the Chicago Community Trust

III. The Chicago Community Trust and the Economic Impact of the Trust

IV. The Chicago Community Trust and the Economic Impact of the Trust

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