Prof. Charles R. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Prof. Henderson:-

I am enclosing you herewith type written copies of the summaries of the four papers which have been sent to me. You said in your letter of some days ago that you would like to have them before the congress sits. The resolutions to be moved, I am not yet quite ready to prepare. I think I shall do that after my return. I leave in a day or two and desired therefore to have this in your possession before going. Of course I have kept copies.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Port, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Port Kentledge:

I am enclosing for your perusal these matter copies of the committee of the joint report which have been sent to me. You may in your letter of some weeks ago that you wrote me, you paid the expense of the conference. I think I like to have them before the conference. I think I think I want to have them before the conference. I have in a copy of two and getting the matter to have this in your possession. I am quite sure I have kept copies.

Sincerely yours,
SECOND SECTION

Second Question.

"What improvements can be brought to the system adopted by some legislatures of conditional liberation — viz., notes, tickets of good conduct, extension of the time of recall, method of surveillance."

Report Presented By

M. W. Mittermaler

Professor in the University of Giessen,

Grand Duchy of Hesse.

Conditional release serves to call out the individual strength of the paroled prisoner. The essential thing is to improve the prisoner and quicken his entrance to a free life, to help him pass victoriously the "period of incubation of crime". This last is the most important feature in conditional release. Conditional release is not a reward for good conduct in the prisoner. If possible the man himself must be taken into consideration in punishment, his crime, his character and in addition, the safeguarding of society. If we can dispense with the penal sentence it is even better to have a parole without imprisonment (suspended sentence). Conditional release is wellknown in many countries. It
REPORT PREPARED BY
W. M. MELLOR
Professor in the University of Glasgow
Dean, Dental College

Confidential Reference to All Other

Confidential Reference to the Secretary of the Senate.

Confidential Reference to the Senate.

Confidential Reference to the Senate.

Confidential Reference to the Senate.

Confidential Reference to the Senate.

Confidential Reference to the Senate.

Confidential Reference to the Senate.

Confidential Reference to the Senate.
was first used in England in 1791; France recognized it in 1832 for young convicts. Here follows in Mittermaier's paper a list of thirty-two (32) countries and the dates in which they have introduced conditional release. In most of the states this release is granted as an exception and as a favor. In France it is granted to 25 percent of all convicts; in Norway to 40 percent; in England to almost all. The only reasonable point of view is that conditional release is a general measure for the execution of the sentence.

Conditional release should be applied with regularity and with rules as strict as the entire penal code. It should be applicable to (a) all kinds of crime; (b) to all grades of prisoners, including life prisoners, recidivists and hardened criminals; (c) to all kinds of punishment from one year up. It is a mistake to limit it to severe sentences and to sentences of long duration.

Conditions of Parole: (a) A prisoner should have undergone two-thirds of his sentence. (In Belgium only one-third is required and in France one-half.) For life prisoners age must be considered. A minimum of twenty-five (25) years would be sufficient. (b) The paroled man must demonstrate that he has no further need of rigorous punishment. He need not show, however, abso-


...
lute reform or complete exemplary conduct in prison. That leads to hypocrisy. The management must believe that a good influence has been exerted on the character of the prisoner. His ability to stand alone must be tested. (c) To give in detail the conditions of a convict’s conduct is a mistake and yet a complete record of the character of the prisoner must be kept.

The experiment of conditional release is tried for the purpose of finding out the character of the prisoner. The execution of the penalty should be kindly and yet severe if necessary. (d) It is a mistake to decide upon parole when the prisoner most demands it. The administration must settle that matter. There is no need of exacting a pledge or duration or assured employment or fixed residence. There must be some latitude. The administrative authority of the prison should pronounce the conditional liberation and not the courts and yet the prisoner should have the right to appeal to a higher court when he thinks that he is wrongly held.

In my judgment conditional liberation as a means of executing the penalty and the convict must be made to feel that he is still under penalty but with the right to live like a free man.

Three questions arise here: first, the proof of the test; second, conditions fixed and surveillance; third, the recall of the prisoner.
This report is a study of the relationship between management and employee satisfaction. The findings indicate that better communication and co-operation between management and employees can lead to increased job satisfaction and productivity. The report also suggests that management should be more responsive to employee needs and concerns. Additionally, it recommends the implementation of regular feedback sessions to improve the working environment and encourage open communication.
(1) It is a mistake to believe that the duration of the test should be equal to the balance of the penalty pronounced. This duration should not be the same in all cases but should be fixed for each individual. It should be somewhat lengthy and in my opinion two years as a minimum. Too long duration may be harmful to the prisoner but the duration of time need not be fixed at first. Let him be put to the test but during this minimum a thorough record should be kept. I would fix the maximum at three years, that is, one year longer than the minimum always.

(2) It is a grave error to impose on the freed convict many little conditions. The one useful condition is that the man live a decent life under supervision. No fixed rule can be established. We may lay down the principle that the supervision must come as an aid to the prisoner, as one helps a friend, with the right to restrain and be severe if necessary. The supervision must not grow less and less severe but must be uniform. This supervision should be exerted by a well trained authority. The police are everywhere incompetent to do this. The State should institute a special authority charged with the supervision of freed convicts, like the probation officers in the United States. There is need in these probation officers of prudence, tact,
patience, energy and the mental ability to study the character of the man. This officer must be in constant connection with the penal institutions. It must be in his power to inform the police or the employer of the freed convict, to make visits to him and to exact them from him. I do not doubt for a moment that women have qualities for such positions.

(3) Recall should not take place for every fault. Such a method would be absurd. No "cut and dried" prescriptions for recall should be laid down.

This whole system can bear good fruit only on the condition of its being applied as an integral part of the execution of the penalty and in following exactly the same general principles.
battalions, separate from the moment spent by an officer of the man. The officer must be consistent in connection with the pay of the men. It must be in the power of the paymaster to make liberal to him to any amount, but not above a certain limit. I have only three tents for any battalion.

(2) Be sure there are not false prices for wrappen. Be sure a metal money is Spanish. Do not carry silver. Be sure the money is not too heavy.

The whole system can be too good or not good. The assistant commissioner of the public accounts is not interested in the execution of the paymaster and is following the same general instructions.
SECOND SECTION.

SECOND QUESTION.

What improvement can be made in the parole system adopted by some legislatures?

Report presented by

M. Berenger, Senator, member of the Institute,

Honorary president of the


This subject should be treated from the point of view of local legislation and therefore I desire to make known the French law and indicate some improvements. The law of 1885 requires that there be a disciplinary method of control based on daily conduct and work in order to prepare the prisoners for conditional freedom. a: - It is optional whether an old offender, if he has not broken his parole, shall obtain probation. b: - Whether to grant parole after three months if the sentence is less than six months. c: - If more than six months at the expiration of half the sentence.

A recidivist must have undergone two-thirds of his sentence.

Recall can be pronounced: a: - In case of habitual and public misconduct. b: - In case of the infraction of special conditions named. If the sentence pronounced is returned to prison, this may be suspended. Freedom is absolute at the expiration of the sentence.

Decrees for parole and recall are issued by the Minister of the Interior. The first upon the advice of the prefect, the director of the prison and the court which pronounced the sentence. The second (recall) upon the recommendation of the prefect and the state's attorney.

In case of recall the imprisonment continues until the duration of the first sentence is completed.

Supervision may be entrusted to a society or protective in-
ECONOMIC SECTION

ECONOMIC DIRECTION

The improvement can go hand in hand with the economic sector.

By some legislation?

Report prepared for

H. dataset, founder, member of the Institute

Kondratiev, chairman of the

General Association, 1914

In the course of the year, I have studied the general situation and characteristic features of the economy. The law of economic relations that have been discovered must be a significant means of guiding the society. In order to prepare the papers for the congress, I have included these notes on the subject of the economic sector.

A technical note may be numbered notes of the economic sector.

A technical note may be numbered notes of the economic sector.

If the sentence is spoken in the case of a position of a parallel sentence, it may be added.

Because of the parallel sentences, the sentence is spoken in the case of the parallel sentence. The sentence is spoken in the case of the parallel sentence. The sentence is spoken in the case of the parallel sentence. The sentence is spoken in the case of the parallel sentence. The sentence is spoken in the case of the parallel sentence.
stitution which receives 100 centimes a day for each man up to 100 francs.

The law of 1904 grants these privileges \textit{for convicts} of the army and navy.

There has been some complaint about the too frequent application of the parole principle. The criticism is without foundation. During the last five years the number of paroled men in comparison with the whole number of convicts is not 1\% and better still the number of recalled paroles in comparison with the whole number granted has not reached 2\%, while the proportion of relapse of other prisoners (not paroled) exceeds 40\%. Parole is therefore a salutary rein to check relapse into crime. There may, however, be some improvements. 1st: - It is now optional and is in consequence a favor granted by the board. There should be some system or guarantee against arbitrary decision. 2nd: - There has been criticism of the excessive number of opinions required, namely: - of the prefect and of the mayor of the convicts residence etc. This should be done away with. 3rd: - There is a disadvantage in the law which prescribes for the paroled man the right of living in certain places. This has become a serious matter and there are now more than a hundred towns which are the manufacturing cities where paroled men dare not be sent. This is a serious obstacle when the liberated man is looking for work. This abuse should be corrected.
The Law of 1960 grants these privileges to convicts xx the
stay any way.

There have been some conflicting reports the Law's
texture is a defiant stance.

The time, during the last five years, the number of parole
violations, with the parole numbers of convicts is not to be
set in competition with the parole number of parolees in race.

After conviction, not parole (not parole) exceeds one. There are,
many instances,

a majority run to open parole into parole. There may, however,
not now, be some importance. First, if you drop down and to
be understood, a /very /majority of the board, there is really no
reason to be afraid of this. Therefore, to show a number of
discrimination of the existence of parole or discipline on parole.

The parole should take place. The parole becomes a certain matter and there is
the parole once a number come parole, the first serious offense.

Now more than a number of convicts are the reincarceration crisis.

It now is a parole offense.

are parole cannot be done. There is a second offense.

when the important may be taking the right. The parole standing to

connected.
SECOND SECTION.
SECOND QUESTION.

* * * *

What improvements can be made in the system of conditional liberation allowed by some legislations (notes, tickets of good conduct, prolongation of the time of revocation, method of surveillance?)

Report
presented by
M.le Dr A.-D.-H. Fockema Andreae
Judge of the court at Alkmaar Holland.

In Holland the custom is, in order to enjoy the advantage of parole, that three-quarters of the term of imprisonment shall be served, with a minimum of three years. The number of prisoners who can benefit by it is restricted. In Holland the parole system is considered as a favor. It should be extended only to the best prisoners and is therefore confused with the right of pardon. Parole should apply to those who are not the best and who need support and not watching in order to fall again into crime. We are hindered also by the fact that the opinion of the ministry is required in every question of conditional release. This is wrong. The question of how to know if parole should be granted to a certain prisoner must be decided by those who know of his personality and not by those who know only the court records in the case. The character of the crime and the attitude of the prisoner at the trial are not of primary importance. Even the parole of an old offender may be salutary. The administration of the prison keeps count above everything of the conduct of the individual, but a system of points is unknown with us. A prisoner who has not behaved in an exemplary manner may be paroled when in the opinion of the administration his bad conduct
is not due to his crime. The system of points has some guarantee about it but our system has this advantage. That it introduces particular circumstances into the case which may lead to conditional release. We must be on our guard in formulating rules. The aim is not the good conduct and the reward of the prisoner but it is a return to society of a man who has become useful. He should be conditionally freed when we can reasonably expect that he will behave properly and the administration alone can know this. In many states of the U.S. the order for setting at liberty comes from the institution authorities alone. Is it not fair to assume that they have purposes high and lofty enough to carry out this work? These questions must be considered. Into what circle shall the paroled man go? Will he find work? Will he be able to do the work? One could hardly charge the police with the care of finding work. We should therefore have special societies all over the country equipped to find work and places of abode for paroled men. Such societies can draw up reports on the conditions of the prisoner's life.

In my opinion the time spent in conditional release should be made a part of the term imprisonment. Goerlich considers that the institution's authorities should establish all the conditions of liberation, taking into account, age, sex, degree of development, family relations, ability to work. Because the institution authorities cannot at present supervise directly in all parts of the country of Europe the paroled prisoners are under the supervision of the police. The police must recognize that they are not the best guide to return a man to society and that the paroled man avoids them instead of looking for them.

Control and help are mutually exclusive in police supervision.
to note one of the points the writer has been trying to make, which is that it is
not sufficient to put an end to all violence once one has accepted
participation in the violent process. One must also learn to participate
in a rational, non-violent way, and to be able to communicate with
other people, to negotiate in a way that ensures mutual advantage
and progress. This requires an understanding of the dynamics of
communication, of the power of words and of the ability to listen,
and of the importance of empathy and understanding in all forms of
interaction.

In the opinion of the writer, this point is central to our understanding of
the conditions of an inclusive, meaningful social action. It is only
through the development of these skills that we can hope to achieve
the necessary change in our society.
The superficial supervision by the police will, I think, soon come to an end in Holland and elsewhere. The paroled man must feel that people have confidence in him and this can be given only by an association whose members apply themselves seriously to the rehabilitation of the paroled man. Such an association may be divided into a number of local sections, each section having control of the paroled men in its district and making the reports monthly on the ways and doings of these individuals. The central board would thus be informed of conditions. We cannot conform to any set scheme but these monthly reports should be very full in their answers to questions. Occasionally the necessity of police supervision will be granted. Removal to a foreign country may be granted and may be profitable under given conditions. This is not allowed in Holland now.

I cannot agree that the supervision during the period of conditional release should be gradually lessened. During this control and support the supervision should always be equally rigid. The supervision in Holland must be for a year at least and should not continue beyond the term fixed by the original sentence. If supervision lasts longer than a year it provokes the objection that the prisoner would have less interest in showing himself worthy. To make the duration of the supervision depend on its effect in each case, I cannot accept. The paroled man can show in a year's time whether he can govern himself.
the appropriate organization for the purpose. It is true, some come
The Department of Conservation, in the field of conservation, has been
in office for the past few years, and in association with it, has been
a number of local conservation boards. These boards, to a great extent,
are making the department's work more effective by

acting as a stimulus to local action. The success of the
department's work is, in a large measure, dependent
on the cooperation of these local bodies. This cooperation
is necessary, and it is a matter of necessity that the

work of the department be co-operated with by
local bodies. The cooperation of local bodies is of

great importance. The department cannot do its work
alone, without the help of local bodies. The

department works in close harmony with the local bodies,
and the cooperation of the local bodies is essential to

the success of the department's work.

In recent years, the cooperation of local bodies has
increased in importance, and the department is

now placing a greater emphasis on this cooperation.
The cooperation of local bodies is essential to the

success of the department's work, and the department

is making every effort to secure the cooperation of local
bodies.

In conclusion, it may be said that the cooperation of
local bodies is essential to the success of the
department's work, and that the department is

making every effort to secure the cooperation of local
bodies.
SECOND SECTION.

SECOND QUESTION.

* * * *

What improvements can be made in the system of conditional liberation allowed by some legislation? (notes, tickets of good conduct, prolongation of the time of re-vestment, method of surveillance?)

Response

by

M. Brück - Faber

Director of the prisons of Luxembourg.

There are two phases to this question: the one preparatory, in prison; the other - probationary, out of prison.

PREPARATORY PHASE.

Every convict should have his individual moral record. The serious question is how to note the favorable balance of this record whether collectively by advancing the prisoner into a privileged grade or individually in the form of good marks. The system of rewards is tempting but has serious difficulties. 1st: - A convict's reward might be due to pretense easily understood by his fellow prisoners and known by them to be unjust. They would thus inwardly rebel. 2nd: - A distinction once granted would be a kind of vested right whose withdrawal would cause embarrassment. The only favor ought to consist of the reduction of the penalty year by year and this be the normal method of control exclusive of all privilege. The motive of good conduct would thus be conditional liberation.

PROBATIONARY PHASE.

There are here three problems: a: - To whom to intrust the control of the liberated man. b: - Duration of the probationary state. c: - Method of supervision. (a.) Parole places the freed
SECOND SECTION

MISCONCEPTION

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First impressions may be made in the absence of evidence.

Intuition allows for some restrictions (not a precise or exact statement)

Regarding the importance of the first impression, making a

---

In response to the other, proposition does not appear.

A PROPOSAL

In the context of the initial impression of

The purpose was to note the importance of

Second impressions may be formed or errors of

Another proposal for a new framework for

Let us consider the known facts to be immutable. This might

Second impressions may be formed or errors of

A proposal for a new framework for

Let us consider the known facts to be immutable. This might

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A proposal for a new framework for

Let us consider the known facts to be immutable. This might
prisoner between detention and liberty where he may be returned to prison if he becomes refractory. From this point of view the control over him falls to the prison authorities who could thus finish their work of reformation. This has three advantages. It would be dis-associated from all action of the police which is humiliating and the cause of suspicion always; it would assume a maximum of discretion and secrecy; it would have great efficacy from the influence acquired by the governing board who knows the individuality of the prisoner and whose instructions would be somewhat of a paternal character. (b) This state of transition ought to be sufficiently long to render good conduct habitual. In our country we have been able to realize a minimum of five years. After 10 years of experience this has been recognized as sufficient. (c) The prisoner, a month after his liberation, should begin detailed reports of his new situation and for the first year these should be made every six months. The authorities should always have the means for verifying these reports. These reports should be made under penalty of recall from parole.
The proper ratio between reception and display space is hard to determine. It
will be necessary to take into account the amount of new information.

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The proper ratio between reception and display space is hard to determine. It
will be necessary to take into account the amount of new information.
Chicago, August 6, 1910.

Mr. Demarchus C. Brown,

State Librarian,

Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Sir:

I have received the summaries of the four papers which you so kindly sent me. These summaries are about right for your own private use, but in making up the statement of opinions for your report preceding the introduction of your resolution on the question, this will have to be condensed into about two pages of manuscript and merely the conclusions stated without mention of the names of the writers.

Yours cordially,

CRW/W
Office, Amherst, June 6, 1910.

Mr. Department C. Bowe,

Staff Interpreter,

Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Sir:

I have received the summary of the report you so kindly sent me. These summaries are spot right for your own private use, but in making up the statement of opinion for your report please give the facts. After a report of your conclusion on the question, I will have to come to a point two weeks or more on completion and receipt of the conclusion and action without mention of the name of the writer.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
August 1, 1910.

Prof. Chas. R. Henderson,
Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Henderson:

Permit me to say in reply to your letter of the 28th of July that the Actes of the International Prison Congress, Rome, 1885, 5 volumes, 50 francs, will be purchased by this library, if you can wait until October. In fact, will ask you for an option on them until that time. The other volumes we have. Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

S.G.B.

LIBRARIAN.
Aug 1960

Prof. Chick, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Henderson,

Permit me to say in reply to your letter of the 28th of July that the decision of the International Peace Congress, Rome, Italy, to summon a conference in France will be published by the International Peace Congress.

I will immediately write until December. In that time, if you can write, I will do so.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, August 2, 1910.

Mr. Demarchus C. Brown,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

I will sell you the 5 volumes of the International Prison Congress at Rome, 1885, for 50 francs, and will wait for the money until October if you cannot send it earlier.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W
Chicago, July 28, 1910.

Mr. Demarchus C. Brown,
Indiana State Library.

Dear Sir:

I have your esteemed favor of July 26th, and I think you have an entirely clear and correct idea of what you have to do as "rapporteur". I may remind you that your summary and resolution along with all the discussions will be printed the next morning after you present your matter and therefore I shall be glad to have you keep it in proper shape for publication. It must also be translated into French and I should like to have it several days in advance in order to have everything ready. The daily bulletin will publish all discussions, resolutions and votes in French and English parallel columns.

Yours cordially,
Chesapeake, 1758, 1910

Mr. Commissioner Court

Honorable State Printer

I have your exact copy of your first letter and was at pains to go over the words, in order to make the clear and correct ideas of which you have to go an exact copy. I have read your minutes and my copy of the minutes and corrected them as much as I could. I have kept the stenographer's copy and the exact copy of the minutes and corrected them as much as I could. I have kept the stenographer's copy and the exact copy of the minutes and corrected them as much as I could. I have kept the stenographer's copy and the exact copy of the minutes and corrected them as much as I could.
Prof. Chas. R. Henderson,
Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Henderson:—

I regret very much that I have misunderstood my duties about the translation of the various French papers sent me. I have received many copies of other papers to be read at the conference which have been translated from the French and German; very naturally, therefore, I thought I should do the same thing.

As I understand it now I will simply make a summary of each paper for my own use and to present to the section. I shall make typewritten copies of that summary. If that is right, please let me know. I shall then draft a resolution expressing the conclusions of each section. I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

S.G.B.
LIBRARIAN.

July 26, 1910.
Dear Mr. Henderson,

I regret very much that I have not been able to get a copy of the article on the Allied powers' role in the war. I have arranged to borrow copies of other papers to provide a summary of each paper to you. I am sure that the conference which has been held in Paris will benefit from the review of both American and German views.

In the meantime, I thought I should go to the same

As I understand it now, I will simply make

a summary of each paper for your own use and to present to the section. I shall make the summary

ten copies of that summary. If that is right, please let me know. I shall then distribute ten copies of each summary of each section. I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
Indiana State Library
Indianapolis.
Demarchus C. Brown. Librarian

Indianapolis, July 23, 1910.

Prof. Charles R. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:—

So far as I know now, I can be present at the congress in Washington on October 2, and intend to do all that I can to assist with these papers. I am ready with the four which I have received.

Believe me

Very sincerely yours,

S.D.

Demarchus Brown
Librarian
In the month of July 1910

Dear Mr. Chaffee,

President, University of Chicago

My dear Sir,

To let you know how I can be present at the
conference in Washington on October 6, I am writing to let you know that I can be present with the time which I have received. I believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
Chicago, July 18, 1910.

Mr. Demarchus G. Brown,  
Librarian Indiana State Library,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Friend:

I have your esteemed favor of July 13th. I am afraid you have entirely misunderstood my letter in regard to your duties as "rapporteur". I do not need any English translation of the French papers which I sent you and I did not ask for it. All that is necessary is to make a summary of the essential conclusions found in the "rapport" for your own use and to present to the section where your question is to be discussed. On the basis of this summary you are expected to draft a resolution expressing the conclusions of the section in the solution of the problem.

You tell me that you are going to Brussels and can not do any more. When will you return? Does this mean that you resign from the position of "co-rapporteur" at this time and that I must fill your place? I should be very sorry to miss your presence at the Congress for I have great confidence in your good judgment. If you can continue in this office it would be wise for you to study the "Acts" of the former International Prison Congresses to see how they do things. I am not surprised that you have misunderstood the task as the Congress carries on its business in a way so different from the rough and ready and crude methods of our American Conferences.

Yours cordially,
Office, July 16, 1916

Mr. Democrat of Indiana,

Liberation State Library
Independence, Indiana

My dear Friend,

I have your esteemed favor of July 10th. I am writing you

in order to express my thanks for the timely approach of the

character. I do not need any reply. You will note that I am

addressing you and I give you a full explanation of the

reasons why I wrote to you. All that I need to know is to make

a statement of the essential condition to come to the

section where you are expected to have a section-

ness. On the basis of this statement you are expected to

present the condition of the section in the situation of the

section.

You tell me what you are going to do next and can not go any

further than that. Does this mean that you have lost from the

section of the conference? At this time and place I want to

do something to make your presence at the conference for I

have heard considerable talk about it. I want to continue

in your good judgment. If you can continue in this office I

would be wise

for you to study the "Voter" of the former International

Conference to see how I can go further. I am not surprised that you have

arrived at a point in the business in a way so different from

the track as the conference carrier of our American Conference.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
Indian State Library
Indianapolis.
Demarchus C. Brown, Librarian

Indianapolis, July 18, 1910.

Prof. Chas. R. Henderson
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

I hope to have the English version of the four French papers ready for you in a very short time. I shall send the type written copies to you and I suppose they will get to the printer from your office.

I am unexpectedly going to Brussels and not do any more. In fact, my work has been so heavy that it is with difficulty that I have reached these.

Yours very sincerely,

Demarchus C. Brown

S.D.

Librarian.
April 5, 1910.

Prof. Chas. R. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I have received the three papers for the International Prison Congress. Do you want me to send an outline of them to you at an early date or is it intended that I should have this outline ready later on? Please let me know at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

S.G.

[Signature]

LIBRARIAN.
Mr. DeMarchus C. Brown,
Indiana State Library,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Friend:

I have your esteemed favor of April 5th.

I must explain that you do not report your work to me, but to the International Prison Congress directly. You are to make up a summary of the positions taken in the various papers sent you, and then to propose a resolution or resolutions for the discussion and adoption of the Congress. Does this make clear to you the nature of your office? The point is that someone must formulate ideas for the large meeting and get it into two or three pages. I think sometime before the Congress, if possible, you would better send me your summary and the resolutions you propose so that I can have them translated into French for those who do not have full knowledge of our language.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W

April 7, 1910.
April 6, 1940

Mr. Democratic of Iowa,

Intergate State Hospital,

Intergateitala, Ind.

My dear friend:

I have your esteemed favor of April 5th.

I wish explain that you go not report your work to me out of the Intergate State Hospital under the position taken.

If you are to make up a summary of the petition then in the petition request you and plan to propose a desire to the Intergate State Hospital and a portion of the Institute of the petition to you.

I hope you will make clear to you the name of your office. The point is that someone must formulate these for the Intergate State Hospital and get it into two or three pages. I think someone before the Intergate State Hospital and the petition your proposal better may be your summary and the Intergate State Hospital so that I can have them translated into French for those who go not have full knowledge of our language.

Yours affectionately,

[Signature]
Prof. Chas. R. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:--

After consideration, I am ready to assist in formulating the results of the papers to be presented for a certain section at the International Prison Congress. I understand that the papers will be put in my hands for study before the discussions and that an interpreter will also be present and it is on this condition that I accept.

I am ready to be of any service within my power. My dues as a member of the Congress will be sent you by Secretary Butler of the Board of State Charities whenever the call is made for them.

Very cordially yours,

S.C. LIBRARIAN.
Dear Sir,

I am very pleased to accept the offer of the University of Chicago to be its representative at the International Peace Conference. I believe that the Peace Conference will be an important occasion on which to express our hopes for a just and lasting peace.

I look forward to being there and to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mr. George E. Kendall
February 17, 1910.

Mr. DeMarchus C. Brown,
State Library,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Friend:

I am greatly gratified that you have accepted the position of "co-rapporteur" in the International Prison Congress. As soon as the list is complete I will send you the "rapports" which belong to your division.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W

Mr. Demarchus Brown
Representative J. H. Brown

Mr. Democratic of Kansas

State House

I'm glad you have now accepted the position of "co-depositor" in the Interstate Mail Inquiry Committee. As soon as the bill is complete, I will send you the "reporters" names, before you go in your division.

Yours cordially,

[Signature]

Mr. Democratic Brown

February 17, 1910.
February 11, 1910.

Hon. DeMarchus Brown,
State Library,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Sir:

The matter of employing "co-rapporteurs" at the International Prison Congress has changed its aspects. I now have concluded to ask eleven gentlemen instead of four and I find it practically impossible to get enough persons who can speak both German and French well enough to do without interpreters, but as I have employed a good corps of competent interpreters, I think we can get on with a fair knowledge of French. I, therefore, renew my invitation to you to take up the papers on one question in one section. You would probably have to study some ten to fifteen papers on that particular topic and formulate the results. With the aid of an interpreter at hand in each section I think I can carry this through in a creditable way, and your knowledge is so valuable that I hope you will consent to take part. Of course, the "co-rapporteur" must be a member of the Congress itself, a condition of which is the payment to the general treasurer in Europe of $5.00 which I can transmit.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W
February 11, 1910

Hon. Democrat L. Brown
State Printer
Montgomery, Ala.

My dear Sir:

The matter of employing "co-operatives" at the
Interstate Freight Congress seems of great enough interest to you
now that you have solicited to seek seven centimentum interest of your
views. I find it difficult to appreciate the extent of your
worry over the cost of our money to go without
interpretation, but as I have employed a body of competent
interpreters, I think we can get on with a fair knowledge of
religious. I therefore renew my invitation to you to visit us
in the brave new world of one hundred in one section. You would not
forget to stay some time at the scene of this important
topic, and in the meantime I can assure you that I
will be happy to see you.

Of course, the "co-operative"

With the best of luck in your section I think I can assure you that
I

Yours truly,

[Signature]
December 1, 1909.

Prof. Charles R. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I wish to say, in reply to your letter of the 22d, that your suggestion that the French and German must be quickly translated after being heard, and then referred to the Congress in proper form, puts the matter beyond my power. If I had time to look over the papers for some hours beforehand, it would be a different matter.

If I can be of service in any other way when the Congress meets, please let me know, because I am anxious to help in every way possible.

In the meantime, believe me

Very sincerely yours,

D.
December 1, 1936

Dr. Charles F. Henderson
University of California

Dear Sir:

I wish to say in reply to your letter of the 23rd that your suggestion that the negative and positive must be directly connected by action beyond passing my paper to The Congress in proper form for the better beyond my paper. If I had time to look over the paper for some paper, I have little time, as the matter seems to me, and I don't want to affect your work for some paper. My paper will be ready for some paper. I am your paper and I have none paper. I hope to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
December 2, 1909.

Professor Demarchus C. Brown,
Indiana State Library,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

I have your favor of December 1. Of course you understand perfectly well that the conditions have to be met. While, therefore, I am sorry that we cannot have you for a "co-rapporteur" there will be various honorable forms of service in connection with the Congress where you can be very helpful, and I am therefore much obliged for your offer. Of these matters I shall write later as our plans develop.

Yours gratefully,

[Signature]
December 8, 1939

Professor Department of Biology
Indiana State University
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of December 1. Of course
you will see that the conference plane to Pe-
met while pretection I am sorry that we cannot have you for
the "co-operative" there will be various possible frame of
service in connection with the conference where you can be very
helpful and I am particularly applied to your wishes.

Of these matters I shall write later as our plans develop.

Very truly yours,

C. W.
November 19, 1909.

Prof. Charles R. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Henderson:

My absence from the city for two days has delayed my letters, and I therefore write you for a little further information before I can make up my mind definitely.

I am not quite sure that I am the right person to be the "co-rapporteur". If it involves preparing a resolution in French quickly for the meeting after hearing the paper, it would be a difficult thing to do. If I can have the time beforehand to look over the papers and possible discuss them with the authors, I might be able to take the position. In other words, can you tell me quite definitely how much of a speaking and writing knowledge on the spur of the moment will be necessary?

I am willing to help in every way possible, and am anxious to do so if it is not beyond my powers.

May I ask, too, if the International Prison Commission will pay my expenses?

Kindly let me hear from you at your very early convenience, and believe me

Most sincerely yours,
November 19, 1936

Professor C. A. Hendrix
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Prof. Hendrix:

I am pleased to hear from you after two years of silence on my part, and I appreciate what you say about your interest in my welfare. I ask you to remember, however, that I am not a graduate student. I am not doing graduate work, but I am doing research in mathematics. I have been working on the problem of the distribution of the roots of certain polynomials. It is a difficult problem, and I am not sure how far I have gone. I can only tell you that I have been working on the problem for some time, and I believe that I may have made some progress.

I am interested in your work on the distribution of the roots of polynomials, and I would be happy to help in any way that I could. I am willing to help in every way possible, and I am glad to hear from you.

Thank you for your letter, and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dr. Charles R. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Henderson:—

I am enclosing you herewith the resume of two papers on the Second Section, Second Question: one by Lidgeois, and the other by Smedal. I have kept two or three copies for reference.

I am enclosing you further the resolutions, preliminary, I fancy, on all the papers which you sent me. You will readily see that they cover the same general subject and hence overlap. I suppose that amendments will be very numerous.

Hoping to see you here next Monday, I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
November 22, 1909.

Professor Demarchus C. Brown,
Indiana State Library,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Friend:

In reply to your esteemed favor of November 19th in respect to the position of "co-rapporteur", I am, of course, subject to certain conditions, in the nature of the case. The "co-rapporteur" must be able to speak and write French and German quickly. Three languages will be used in the discussions and there would not be time to wait on the interpreters for a man in this place.

The International Prison Commission does not pay any expenses. It assumes that the "co-rapporteur" is a member in attendance on the Congress.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W
November 8, 1903

Professor Department of History
Institute for Research
Inter-American, Inc.

My dear Mr. [Name]:

In reply to your statement favor of November 8, 1903, I take it to be a position of "co-operation." I am, of course, quite up to certain contingencies in the event of the case. The "co-operation" must be able to speak and write French and German during the necessary period. There is no excuse for my absence, and any assistance that I can give in this matter is not to come to want on the interpreter and a man to help in this case.

The Inter-American Investigation Congress does not exist in any experience. It seems that the "co-operation" is a necessary part of the Congress.

Yours cordially,

[Signature]
November 12, 1909.

Professor DeMarchus Brown,
State Librarian,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Colleague:

I need four "co-rapporteurs" for the International Prison Congress which will meet in Washington October 2-8, 1910. The "co-rapporteur" is the man who prepares the business for each section, after having examined all the "rapports" which have been sent in in French, sometime before the Congress. He is obliged to study these papers and formulate resolutions which may be considered and acted upon in his section and afterward in the general assembly. He must be able to speak fairly well in French and German as well as in English. I believe that you combine all the qualifications for a "co-rapporteur" of the second or third section. I send you herewith a programme. Kindly let me hear from you.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W
November 13, 1929

Professor Demarest Brown
State Library
Ingramopolis, Ind.

Dear Professor:

I need your cooperation for the International
Prize Congress which will meet in Washington, October 3-8, 1910.

The "co-representative" in the work who possesses the patience to see each
section after having examined all the "co-representatives" which have been
sent in by you, sometimes before the Congress, He is capable
enough to judge these papers and forthcoming recommendations which may be con-
cluded and sent you in the section and afterwards in the congress.

My experience is that I must be able to speak fairly well in French and
German as well as in English. I believe that you cooperate at
the decision according to a "co-representative" of the section of which
the recommendation I say you presented a programme. Kindly let me hear
from you.

Yours cordially,

[Signature]

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of Jan. 10th., regarding the National Prison Congress. I shall be unable to attend, and as I am anxious that California should be represented by a suitable person, I should like to suggest the name of Joseph P. Chamberlain, Instructor in International Law in the University of California and organizer of our juvenile Court here. Mr. Chamberlain's present address is Farmington, Conn., where he is on a leave of absence from the University.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Rev. Chas. R. Henderson,
January 27, 1910.

Professor Jos. P. Chamberlain,

Farmington, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I have a letter from Dr. Philip King Brown of San Francisco, suggesting that you be invited to become a member of the International Prison Congress, which will meet in Washington, D. C., October 2-8, 1910. You, as instructor in law in the University of California, are included in the category of persons who are eligible for membership, and I take pleasure in giving you a personal invitation to attend. The fee of $5.00 may be sent to me, and I will forward to the Secretary, Dr. Guillaume, in Switzerland. I enclose a programme of topics.

Yours sincerely,

CRH/W
January 5th, 1930

Professor Joe L. Champlin
Department of

Dear Sir:

I have a letter from Dr. Kistiakovsky of New
Panama suggesting that you be invited to become a member
of the International Physics Congress which will meet in
Washington D.C., October 3-8, 1930. You are interested in
law in the University of California, are invited to membership and I take pleasure
of person who are eligible for membership and I take pleasure
in giving you a personal invitation to attend the cost of $5.00
may be sent to me and I will forward to the Secretary of
California in Washington. I enclose a programme of topics.

Yours sincerely,

ORW
Sept. 23, 1909.

Prof. Charles R. Henderson,
University of Chicago.

My Dear Professor Henderson:

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your note and also of the report, the latter received this morning.

I note particularly what you say concerning the meeting of the International Prison Congress, and think that our organization should give you some backing. I will put the matter before the new executive committee the first thing, and will do what I can to help.

Thanking you for your prompt response to my request, I remain

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary.
Sept. 23, 1909

Prof. Charles R. Hegerman,
University of Chicago.

My Dear Professor Hegerman:

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your note and also of the report of the letter received this morning. I note particularly what you say concerning the meeting of the International Poultry Congress, and think that our object—viz., to work towards giving you some packing—will be attained. I have written the first three, and will do what I can to help.

Thanking you for your prompt response.

To my request I remain

Yours sincerely,

Secretary.
April 27, 1910.

Mr. Robt. Bruce,
Asst. Secy. New York Children's Aid Society,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I need a "co-rapporteur" in one of the sections of the International Prison Congress, to deal with the questions relating to neglected and delinquent children and youth. Dr. H. H. Hart has spoken of you. The duty of the "co-rapporteur" is to study the "rapports", which come from all parts of the civilized world, on a given question, and to draw up a resolution which will answer the question set by the Commission. The fourth section would naturally interest you most. I send you the rules of the Congress and a copy of the programme so that you can see what we are to do. The "co-rapporteur" does not read any paper or make a speech but he summarizes the papers on his question for the Congress. It is necessary to have a good knowledge of French in order to render this service. Would you kindly write to me at once as to whether you can accept the position? Unfortunately, there is no fund for paying for this service. The "co-rapporteur" must be a member of the Congress.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W
May 6, 1910.

Mr. Hope Prince

136 8th Avenue

New York City

My dear Mr. Prince:

I wish to express my appreciation of your letter of April 25, 1910, in which you furnished me with the facts concerning the Co-Operative "League of the International Bureau". I have been thinking seriously about the subject of the Co-Operative "League of the International Bureau" and I am now in a position to express my views on the subject. I am sorry that I cannot join the Co-Operative "League of the International Bureau", but I hope that you will not be discouraged. I shall try to do my best to help in any way that I can.

Yours truly,

[Signature]