The main portion of these files covers President Harper's Administration and the earlier part of President Judson's, 1906-12.

This blue sheet indicates that the letter to which it is attached belongs in the period 1912-1923 of President Judson's Administration, or in President Burton's Administration, 1923-1925.
Monday 21 January 1918

Dear President

dear Mrs. Fordon:

Though this is a business letter, I am going to begin in a most unbusinesslike fashion with —

Je vous embrasse de tout Coeur. Comme je vous aime because it is so wonderful to think after three and a half war years.

My dear good husband came on at once and is coming back. But I am here on military leave and in mission, so we do not complain. C'est la guerre.

The enclosed paper will show you why I am here and what I
have been doing besides nursing wounded

Prof. Apfel—Dean of the Faculty of Sciences in the University of Paris—gave me a letter to President Nicholas Murray Butler. Hence, the work had to begin here.

Of course Dr. Alexis Carrel has been known about it since the first but it was always the question whether it was realizable. Today President Butler had me come.

V. Speak & Then seems the no question but what we can realize.

"A College des Stalo hien in Paris"

I am writing you dear President Jordan forthwith for your counsel & support also Rae.

President MacLaurin & shall ask him to speak to President Lincoln.

I shall write—Dr. Vincent Whom I saw for a moment. The other day Dr. Carrel wanted me to
but could not.
The paper I am enclosing —
covers every thing that has
been done so far. recepit
I may rely on that Mr.
Coleman saw the papers
I approved & had sent them
on to the cabinet of Mr.
LaFerriére, Minister of Foreign
Public int. where I last
saw them.
What Dr. Apple — Mr. Bosour
Dr. Rens & the others wish is
that this movement be
supported by the Great

Discuss it with M. Abraham
Hecker, but M. Florence,
took his leg & I have not
seen him yet.
I have a letter to M. Florence
& to Mr. George Sala in
Washington — when I expect
to go next. I tried to
find aUniversiy-Chicago man in Paris.
Precedents are great immunities. So now that enough people think it is realizable, we can go ahead.

Some said to Brien: is it possible?

Brien answered—

"Si Christopher Colombe fîts avâit demandé à Christopher Colombe pèr la permission de partir, de couvrir un nouveau monde. il est à quérir que Ce brave homme eut tenir son fils tous. For!"

Then he turned to me & said—"Wtf? That wasn't a bit off the norm even.

Succeeded in this world. Do to you, College, Precedents— it's bound to succeed". Here I am.

It is late & I am frightfully tired. To please for grace. This know or less in coherent letters but I want it to go to you at once. Do I may hear from you. This Hotel is my permanent address. As I said to say—Whatever I have done in effective work is due to the fact that I had been trained.

Signed by President Judson of the American/3. Chicago of that day. to his Staff. Nassfeld is with the American Army in France. Last year.
Chicago, January 24, 1918

Dear Mrs. Levy:

Your note from New York of the 21st inst. with enclosed material came yesterday. Mrs. Judson and I shall be very glad to welcome you back to this side of the water, and to know that you are in good health and spirits. We shall be pleased to see you in Chicago.

The plan you propose is a very large one, and would require of course careful consideration. I couldn't form an opinion offhand as to what is
Dear Mr. Paynter,

Your note from New York of the 5th inst. with enclosure
regarding our secretary, Mr. Jackson,

may I say that I am very glad to welcome you back to this side of the water,
and to know that you are in good health and spirits. We shall be pleased to see you in Chicago.

The plan you propose is a very fair one, and I would regret of course
especially consideration. I cannot
form an opinion without it so what is
advisable. The University, in common I think with other institutions of the kind, has been asked recently to express an opinion as to the best way of effecting an understanding between American students and the French institutions of learning. We have drafted our recommendations, and I am about to send them on. The foundation of an American University in Paris, which of course is what your plan amounts to, is by no means a simple proposition. Among other things, aside altogether from the question of its desirability, it would involve very great sums of money. In these war times such sums are not easy to get. I shall be greatly interested
The University. In common
I think with other institutions of the
kind have been made necessary to express
an opinion as to the part we of
attesting or substantiating between
American século and the Russian
institutions of learning. We have
written our recommendation, and I am
about to send them on. The foundation
of an American University in the
market of course is what your plan
sought to do, in as many as simple
proposition, which other principle
some objection from the decision of
the committee, it may involve
very exact same or money, nor quite
my times enough sense to not care to
let, I shall be greatly interested
to know what view is taken by the various persons in educational work to whom you refer.

With best wishes, in which Mrs. Judson joins, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mrs. Caroline B. K. Levy
Hotel Belmont
New York City
to know after now to taken ph age

various person in assistant work

... are now to join... With best wishes to wish me...

... send yours, I am...

Very truly yours...

H.P. F. - I. C.

... in office of X. Penn
Hotel Pennsylvania
New York City
IDEA FOR THE "COLLEGE DES ETATS UNIS" IN PARIS

The prime object is to furnish a permanent intellectual entente between the two greatest republics in the world.

This is to be attained in two ways: - First, to furnish the thorough intellectual training of the French to the Americans, and, Second, to afford to the French the benefit of any progressive or intensive methods peculiar to America; particularly twentieth century business methods, schemes of organization, and so-called efficiency.

It is certain that French scientific work had not been developed to the utmost. This is not due to any lack of creative spirit; quite the contrary, but solely because facilities have not been afforded in full to French creative genius. With American methods in laboratories, amply, but not extravagantly, endowed, the College would afford to the French savants opportunities unparalleled in the world's history. It is also certain that association of American students with French scientists, working under ideal conditions, would produce unexpectedly great results.

These two desired aims can be effected by the foundation of a college to be called the "College des Etats Unis," which is to take its place alongside of the College de France and the University of Paris, recalling at least in sentiment the ancient colleges of the middle age, la College Ecosse and le College Irlandais, which were grouped around the University of Paris.

That this intellectual Union be complete, the French Government or the City of Paris should furnish the land; the American interested should furnish the buildings and equipment, and both countries should furnish the professors and students.

The idea has progressed so far in France that it has been taken up enthusiastically by such leading men there as:
THE prime object is to improve a permanent international understanding between the two great peoples and to promote peace and international cooperation.

This is to be achieved in two ways: first, by education of the American people and of the French; second, by the establishment of a permanent cultural exchange program. The exchange will be conducted on an American-Patriotic-American basis, ensuring equal opportunity for all. The program will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Scholarships and fellowships for American and French students.
- Cultural exchange programs with American and French scholars and artists.
- Joint research projects in various fields.
- Cultural exhibitions and festivals.
- Joint publishing agreements for books and periodicals.

It is important that the program berophy scientific work and not just economic.

To achieve this, the program will be developed in closer cooperation with the American people and the French. The program will be closely monitored and evaluated to ensure its effectiveness.

The program will be funded through a combination of government and private sources.

The benefits of this program will be seen in improved understanding between the two peoples, leading to a more stable and prosperous world.

These two needs seem to offer particular advantages to the promotion of a closer relationship between the University of Paris and the universities of the United States.

The University of Paris and the American universities can form a partnership to promote this program.

The future of Paris seems to lie in Paris since if we are to learn anything from

Enthusiastic support from both sides would be essential.
M. Leon Bourgeois
M. Brieux de l'Academie Francaise
Dr. Emil Roux, Director of l'Institut Pasteur,
Dr. Maurice LeTulle )
Dr. Antoine Beclere ) Members of
Dr. Pinard ) l'Academie de Medecine
Dr. Fernand Widal )
Dr. Alexis Carrel
M. le Vicomte Francois de Curel
M. Paul Appel, Dean of the Faculty of Sciences in
the University of Paris.

All these men agree that this is the psychological moment for the estab-
lishment of such a college. They say that France, which for years has
almost opposed the foreigner coming to her universities to study, is now
in a most receptive mood to accept them in full fellowship.

The work of founding this college is being furthered in France by
a committee composed of Ambassador Sharp, former Ambassador Robert
Bacon, Col. William Barclay Parsons, Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, Dr. E.
H. Lines, of the New York Life Insurance Company, Dr. John Weare, Di-
rector of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Charles P. Beach,
and Mrs. Caroline E. K. Levy.

WHY THIS IS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

Two temporary schools of the College des Etats Unis should be
established forthwith; one, the School of Medicine and Surgery; the
other, the School of Civil Engineering. Not only would these schools
permit of interchange of most progressive ideas in both branches, but
they would afford, by their very work, instant relief to France in its
distress. This initial idea of the development might be in the form of
a War Demonstration Hospital with medical, surgical and orthopedic
wards.

MRS.
Caroline E. K. Levy.


At this time, the college's faculty and staff are encouraged to consider the

THE WORK OF THE COLLEGE

A committee composed of members of the Board of Trustees has been appointed to

WHY THIS IS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL NORM?

Two competing schools of the College are reflected in the

Professor of Psychology, and the

ment of the faculty and students to prepare for the future. The

THE INITIATIVE OF THE DEVELOPMENT WITNESS IN THE FACE OF

Assistant Professor, with tended, carefully and objectively.

THE

Carlton H. L. Jaye
My dear sir:

College des Etats Unis.

I am asked to invite you to be present at a meeting on Monday, February fourth, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Robert Bacon, 1 Park Avenue, New York, to discuss the proposed organization in Paris of an institution with the above name.

The enclosed sheet indicates generally what is contemplated. The idea has already received the cordial approbation of many leading educators in France and America, and it is hoped that it may equally commend itself to your approving judgment.

You are especially invited to be present at the meeting on the fourth and to give us the benefit of your suggestiveness.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Secretary of the Paris Committee.
Century Club

Dear Mr. Franklin,

I am writing to invite you to a meeting to discuss a project I have been working on. The project involves the development of a new technology that could revolutionize the field of... (text partially obscured, difficult to read)

Yours very truly,
[Signature]
Chicago, February 5, 1918

Dear Mrs. Levy:

I reached home yesterday morning from a stay in Washington and found your note relating to the meeting at Mrs. Bacon's residence on the same day. Of course it was impossible for me to be in New York at that time, and furthermore, frankly, I am not prepared at this moment to consider joining in the movement. There are many reasons why it does not seem to me advisable
Dear Mr. Levy:

I received your note on Thursday morning from a man in Washington and found your note relative to the meeting of the New York office of the same day. Of course it was impossible for me to be in New York at that time and therefore I have not been aware of this movement. I am very much interested in the moment of omission joining in the movement. There are many lessons why it goes not seem to me satisfactory.
for me to do so. I am sorry not to help you in anything which you are undertaking, but this involves so many important questions and so large questions that it leads me very seriously to doubt in the matter.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mrs. Caroline B. H. Levy
Hotel Belmont, New York City
Such a centre that Year I
shall not be in Chicago
for some time yet; I hope
therefore — very much —
that you can come on
to the meeting which I
believe will be a very
important one.

We have been especially
commissioned by the
Gentlemen on the French
Committee to get the
matter before one —

New York, 26 Feb. 15, 81

Dear President Judson:

I send you here with
an invitation to the
meeting on February 4th.
I do not enclose the
Type-written memorandum
because I have already
sent you one.

There is so much to be
done here — New York is
University Presidents. That is to say our leading University Presidents. Monsieur Bicêtre, Dr. Bous - especially Prof. Apgar - begged me not to let it fall into the hands of the Philistines.

You no doubt know the story of the old negro at the time of the Charleston earthquake who fell on his knees in the street and prayed - "O Lord we are in terrible tribulations down here in Charleston. Come down O Lord save us. Come yourself O Lord. Don't send your Son. Taint a boy's work."

Do come down to help yourself and help lead the meeting to something definite.

A million dollars for the benefit of mankind does not seem much to me, when all the world is giving her sons in order to make this earth a fit place to inhabit.

Gee Warm & loving feelings to dear Mrs. Judson & Johnnie.

Charles B. W. Day.
March 29, 1918

President Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Judson:

On returning from an absence in the South, I have your letter of the 23rd, asking me what I know in regard to the proposal to establish an American college in Paris. The lady to whom you refer, and also Mr. Charles F. Beach, a graduate in law of this University, who lives and practices his profession in Paris, are here and hereabouts carrying on most vigorous propaganda in the interest of this project. They have secured, both in France and here, some earnest and influential support. I have listened to their presentation with great sympathy, and with every wish to help carry forward any wise and practicable plan that would bring the intellectual and university life of France into closer relationship with the intellectual and university life of the United States. I am by no means sure, however, that this particular project is either practicable or as good a one as is possible. In the conferences which have been held on the subject we have been represented by my colleagues, the Provost and the Secretary of the University, Messrs. Carpenter and Faekenthal, and our attitude is one of watchful and sympathetic waiting. We shall be glad to give such aid as we may to whatever plan is finally agreed upon by the best authorities in Paris and in this
March 28, 1918

President Harry E. Coker
University of Oregon

Dear President Coker:

I am writing to express my appreciation for the support I received in preparing for my studies at your university. Your encouragement and guidance have been invaluable.

I am currently enrolled in the Bachelor of Science program in Chemistry. I have taken several courses in mathematics and physics, which have provided a strong foundation for my studies in chemistry. I am currently working on my senior thesis, which focuses on the application of quantum mechanics to chemical bonding. I believe this work will contribute significantly to the field of chemistry.

I am also interested in pursuing graduate studies in chemistry after I complete my undergraduate degree. I have been advised by several professors that the University of Oregon has a strong program in chemistry and is well respected in the academic community.

I am grateful for the opportunities that have been presented to me at the University of Oregon. I believe that my education here has prepared me well for a career in chemistry. I am looking forward to the future and am committed to making a contribution to the field of chemistry.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
country, to bind the intellectual life of the two nations more closely together.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
country's to find the interest of life of the two nation more closely together.

Sinuessa Kones.
Chicago, April 1, 1918

My dear President Butler:

Thank you for your favor of the 29th of March. I am glad to know of your attitude in the matter. If has not seemed to me that the proposition is a very practicable one at the present time. Of course the purpose appeals to me, but I believe that we can accomplish that purpose more effectively in other ways. This is my view at least as at present advised.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. — L.

President Nicholas Murray Butler
Columbia University
New York City
College, April 1, 1938

My dear President Butler:

Thank you for your letter of the 26th of March. I am glad to know of your attendance in the matter. It has not seemed to me that the proposition is a very practicable one at the present time. Of course the purchase appears to me, not I believe that we can accomplish that purchase more satisfactorily in other ways. This is my view at least as of present.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

H.P. L.

President Rockefeller
Yale University
New York City
President Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Judson:

In reply to your letter of March 26, I beg to say that Mrs. Levy has been here to discuss her scheme. It strikes me as rather vague, but she has interested a number of wealthy men in New York, and it is possible that some plan can be worked out that would be of real value. I am studying the question, in the hope of seeing some practicable way in which the interest and enthusiasm, which she has undoubtedly succeeded in arousing, can be utilized in practice.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

GEH/DEM
President Harry F. Byers
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Byers:

I am happy to receive your letter of March 86. I refer to my
letter of March 186 to you. I am pleased to hear that you
are coming to New York and that you have been able to get
some time to work on the project. I am looking forward to
your visit and to discussing the project with you.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]
Chicago, April 3, 1918

Dear Mr. Hale:

Yours of the 1st inst. is received.
I fully understand the situation with regard to the scheme for an American college in France.

Very truly yours,

M. F. J. - L.

Professor George E. Hale
National Research Council
1023 Sixteenth St.
Washington, D. C.
Chico, April 5, 1916

Dear Mr. Kelle:

You are at the last time I received

I write to inform you of the admission of the

American college in France.

Very truly yours,

H.L. L. - C.

Professor George E. Kelle
National Research Council
1035 Sixteenth St.
Washington, D.C.