Dear Mr. President:

The American University Union has the pleasure of sending to you the usual monthly list of registrants at its Paris Headquarters and, for your convenience, a duplicate of the list which we sent you a month ago.

We sincerely hope that your students will continue to make use of the Union whenever they visit Paris. We shall be very glad to be of any personal service to any of them.

Faithfully yours,

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE.
### Registrations with American University Union in Paris, London* & Rome**

(From January 3rd, 1919, to February 12th, 1919.)

#### University of Chicago

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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Dear Sir:

Your attention is especially invited to the following report of the American University Union in Europe, adopted by the Executive Committee at its meeting on March 4, 1919. It was voted that the Director send a copy of it to Presidents of all universities and colleges that are members of the Union.

1. EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR THE A.E.F.

In the report of December 6, 1918 sent to the different universities and colleges that are members of the Union, mention was made of the interest of the Union in the plans for educational work for the American forces overseas. Requests for information and advice from college men in service who desired to take advantage of the opportunities for study in foreign universities offered by the Army Overseas Educational Commission were so numerous that an Educational Department of the Union work was formed, in charge of the Associate Director in Paris. During the past few months, hundreds of personal inquiries and letters have been answered through the Union and its bureaus, and the results of the work have been helpful not merely to the individual applicants but to the Educational Commission with which the Union has cooperated as fully as possible. Informal talks and discussions have been given at the Union on various aspects of the work of the Commission by Professor Erskine, of Columbia, President Butterfield, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Colonel Exton, of West Point, and Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury.

The Secretary of the London Branch of the Union, Doctor George E. MacLean, formerly Chancellor of the University of Nebraska and President of the University of Iowa, has been appointed by the Army Overseas Educational Commission to take charge especially of the distribution among British universities of the 2,000 American college men in service assigned to study in Great Britain from March until the end of June. President MacLean is thus temporarily serving as one of the British representatives of the Commission, but will eventually resume his active work with the London Branch of the Union, to whose interests he has most generously devoted himself during the past year.

2. LONDON BRANCH.

Towards the end of January, Professor John W. Cunliffe, of Columbia University, completed his already extended term of service as Director of the London Branch of the Union, and was succeeded by the former Associate Director at London, Professor Carl R. Fish, head of the department of history at the University of Wisconsin. Besides effectively organizing and conducting the work of the London office, Professor Cunliffe has had marked success in strengthening the friendly relations between British and American universities. His counsel and cooperation have been welcomed constantly by many British educational leaders, and he has laid substantial foundations for future work of large significance. Mrs. Cunliffe has generously and unselfishly contributed largely to the welfare of American college men in service as well as to the efficient conduct of the business of the London office.
2. London Branch (ctd)

The Union held at the Criterion Restaurant on Saturday, January 18th, an American University dinner, at which between 150 and 200 were present, including many prominent British university men. The speakers included Mr. H.A.L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, Sir Henry Miers, a member of the recent British Educational Commission to the United States, and Admiral Sims. Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, and Sheffield were among the universities represented either by their Vice-Chancellors or by leading members of their faculties. The Union plans to hold a similar dinner after the arrival in England of the officers and men assigned for study in British universities. At this the American Ambassador, who is an Honorary Patron of the Union, is expected to be present.

3. PARIS HEADQUARTERS.

The activity of the Paris headquarters of the Union continues to be marked. The opening in December by the Red Cross of various officers’ hotels and quarters for enlisted men has, as anticipated, largely improved the general situation. The very moderate prices for rooms and meals at the Union, however, continue to attract visitors so constantly that the Executive Committee adopted a ten-day limit for the occupancy of bedrooms. The Union has now registered about 30,000 American college men, representing over 400 different institutions. Its mail and purchasing departments continue to meet large demands. The arrival of perhaps 2,000 American college men in service to follow courses at the University of Paris and other higher educational institutions will doubtless give the Union further opportunities of service.

4. FRENCH UNIVERSITY CEREMONY IN HONOR OF AMERICAN COLLEGE MEN IN THE WAR.

On March 2, 1919, the "Rapprochement Universitaire", an association of French university professors, arranged an important ceremony in honor of the participation of American college men in the war. In January 1918, the committee of the "Rapprochement Universitaire" tendered to the Executive Committee of the American University Union a formal invitation to a "fête solennelle" at the Sorbonne. To this project General Pershing gave his hearty approval. On account of the threatened German offensive, the ceremony was deferred and ultimately took the form of the exercises and reception of March 2, 1919. M. Larinade, Dean of the faculty of Law, presided, and M. Lucien Poincare, Vice-Rector of the University of Paris, and many professors of the Sorbonne and of American universities were present, as well as a number of American officers and men in military service. Professor Henri Bergson made the principal address to the Americans. The Director of the American University Union in Europe, in the course of his response, presented the following address to the students of France, signed by 123 American universities and colleges, members of the American University Union at the time when the original ceremony at the Sorbonne was planned:
GREETING: We, students in American colleges and universities, East and West, North and South, send our affectionate greetings to our brothers in the land of Lafayette and to the sons of France, now also our brothers. Our hearts have enlisted with yours in the high cause of liberty and justice as Lafayette's enlisted with ours. We are united here in love for France, which is dearer because her soil has become our battlefield. The great assembly in the Sorbonne is but a symbol of the intellectual alliance which is to hold France and America together perpetually.

Given at Cambridge on the second day of April in the year of our Lord the Nineteen Hundred and Eighteenth, at the request of each and every college and university having membership in the American University Union.

Lieutenant Chalmers Clifton, formerly secretary of the New England Bureau of the Union, spoke on behalf of American college men in service. M. Maurice Bouchor delivered an original poem: "To our brothers of the United States", and music was furnished by a large choir of French university singers. Following the formal exercises there was a reception.

5. "MAISON DES ETUDIANTS" OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION.

As announced in the annual report of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees (Oct. 7, 1918) "the trustees have taken definite steps to insure the permanency of the work in Paris through cooperation with the "Maison des Etudiants" an organization of representative American and French university men. By mutual agreement, a legal organization has been formed in Paris which ensures to the Board of Trustees definite control and which permits taking title to the valuable property generously offered by the Municipality of Paris. This property, valued at $100,000, is in the center of the educational institutions of Paris, just off the Boulevard Saint-Germain and adjoining a proposed underground station of the Metropolitain, between the University of Paris and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. On January 30, 1919, a reception was given to the Honorary Committee, which is under the patronage of the Minister of Public Instruction and includes the Vice-Rector and Deans of the different faculties of the University of Paris, the chief French educational officers, and other distinguished representatives of the French government and of the French Academy.

6. ROME BRANCH.

Under the direction of Professor Kenneth McKenzie, head of the department of Romance Languages of the University of Illinois, the Italian Branch of the Union has shown marked development. The number of registrations has been surprisingly large, due partly to the frequent visits of various Red Cross Commissions that have spent some time in Rome en route to the Balkans, Palestine, and elsewhere, and partly to the presence of men on leave. Various smokers, concerts, and dinners have been given for men in war service, and the club rooms at the Hotel Royal have been much in use. A very considerable portion of the expense has been met by voluntary monthly contributions from American college men resident
in Rome, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, and many other members of the American Embassy, have been generous supporters of the work of the Union. Mrs. McKenzie has added greatly to the success of the Rome Branch by her constant share in the work of the office and by her personal devotion to the interests of college men in service.

The educational authorities of Italy have given Professor McKenzie most hospitable welcome. He has been invited to lecture on American universities at a number of the chief Italian universities, and his advice has been sought on various important educational matters.

7. REPORTS OF REGISTRATION TO MEMBER COLLEGES.

The usual reports of registration of men in war service at the Paris headquarters or the London and Rome Branches of the Union have continued to be sent regularly to the various universities and colleges that are members of the Union.

8. CONTINUANCE OF THE WORK OF THE UNION.

The granting of numerous three-days' leaves for Paris to men who in many cases had no previous opportunity to come to Paris, the arrival in large numbers of men placed on detached service to permit them to study in Paris for the next four months, and other factors make it evident that the work of the Union Headquarters will continue to be active and important. Conditions as to leaves for England and Italy vary so much that it is hard to determine the actual demands likely to be made hereafter on the London and Rome Branches. The very recent granting of leave to about 2,000 American college men to permit them to study in the various British universities has, however, again increased the demands upon the London office, and for the present, at least, the activity of Rome Branch is noteworthy.

Very truly yours,

George H. Nettleton
Chairman, Executive Committee.
Dear Mr. President:

The American University Union has the pleasure of sending to you the usual monthly list of registrants at its Paris Headquarters and, for your convenience, a duplicate of the list which we sent you a month ago.

We sincerely hope that your students will continue to make use of the Union whenever they visit Paris. We shall be very glad to be of any personal service to any of them.

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Dear Sir:

At the last meeting of the trustees of the American University Union in Europe, the Chairman was requested to arrange for a meeting in New York in April when the trustees could confer with the presidents of institutions subscribing to the Union and with representatives of various educational foundations as to the permanent post war work of the Union. I am, therefore, writing to invite you to be the guest of the trustees at a dinner at the University Club, New York City, on the evening of Saturday, April 19th, at 7 o'clock.

The principal matters on which the trustees wish to consult with you are the following:

1. The best way of conserving the results accomplished by the Union during the War by making it the basis of a permanent institution.

2. The best method of reorganizing the Board of Trustees so as to make it at the same time as representative as possible of American universities and colleges, and sufficiently compact and available for the efficient transaction of business.

3. The best method of meeting the permanent needs of American students in France through the Union, which by combining with the Maison des Etudiants, has secured from the Municipality of Paris the gift of an ideal site for a building midway between the Sorbonne and the Ecole des Beaux Arts. This land is valued at 500,000 francs.

New Haven, Conn.,
March 28, 1919
4. The future of the branch in London, where it seems desirable that the American universities should have permanent quarters of a simple but dignified character, and a resident representative qualified to assist American students and to further educational exchanges and other movements in which the universities of Great Britain and the United States are equally interested.

5. The best method of co-operating with the Institute of International Relations and other agencies in this country in promoting the educational objects of the Union.

6. The extension of the privileges of the Union abroad after the war to graduates of representative American women's colleges.

7. The question as to the partial support of the Union after the war through subscriptions from member institutions, and the amount of annual fees which could properly be charged to different types of institutions.

8. The best method of aiding the trustees in securing an adequate fund to maintain the work in London and Paris, to erect a suitable building at the latter place, and to support a small home office.

It is believed that these are all matters of vital concern to the colleges and universities of America, and that the Union, after its nearly two years of successful work abroad, provides a basis for cementing international relations between the universities and colleges of the allied countries which it is important to capitalize, especially at this time.

Sincerely hoping that you may be able to accept this invitation, and with much appreciation of the help which your institution has given the Union, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Chairman

P.S. I am enclosing a copy of the last report.
Dear Sir:

I beg to inform you that the following resolution was adopted by the Trustees of the American University Union in Europe at their meeting at the University Club, New York, on Saturday afternoon, April 19th:

"Whereas, in the opinion of the Trustees of the American University Union it is absolutely necessary for the successful conduct of international educational relationships that all the agencies established in this country for the purpose of bringing American universities into contact with the universities of Europe should be consolidated into a single organization representative of American universities and colleges and capable of carrying on this important work:

Resolved that the Trustees of the American University Union recommend the appointment of a committee representing the Council on Education, the Institute of International Education and the American University Union in Europe for the purpose of promoting such consolidation, and authorize the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American University Union to appoint a committee, of which he shall be a member, to represent the Union."

This vote was duly read at the dinner meeting in the evening at which the presidents or other officers of forty representative American colleges and educational foundations were present. The resolutions were ratified by the meeting by unanimous vote.

As a result of these resolutions the following representatives have been chosen by the educational organizations named:

Institute of International Education: President Butler, President Fitchett, Professors Duggan and Paul Monroe, and Mr. Dwight Morrow.

American Council on Education: Presidents Lowell, Judson, and Shanklin, Professor Tyler of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Merriam, the Director of the National Research Council.

American University Union in Europe: Presidents Goodnow, Hutchins and Finley, Mr. Henry B. Thompson of the Princeton Trustees, and the undersigned.
After conference it has been decided to hold the joint meeting at the University Club, New York City, Friday afternoon, May 9th, at 4 o'clock. Owing to the great importance of the matters to be discussed and the need of prompt action in making arrangements for the continuation of the educational activities now being carried on by the Union abroad and for other reasons it is earnestly hoped that each member of this committee may be present.

I am forwarding to you herewith for your information circulars giving information regarding the American Council on Education, the Institute of International Education and the American University Union in Europe.

Earnestly hoping that the meeting may result in a successful plan for consolidating the international educational interests of the three agencies concerned, and assuring you that the Trustees of the Union will give favorable consideration to any plan under which the work they have established abroad may be better continued by some other agency already existing or to be established by joint action, I am

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Chairman, Board of Trustees,
American University Union in Europe

P.S. I am also enclosing a list of those present at the dinner given by the Union Trustees when the resolutions above recorded were ratified, also the questions prepared prior to the discussion of the afternoon, and submitted for informal consideration at the dinner. On motion of President Schurman, seconded by President Judson, questions 1, 2, 7, 9, 11 and 12 were unanimously answered in the affirmative - questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13 and 14 were referred for consideration to the joint conference committee.
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
OFFICE—309 MUNSEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE American Council on Education was called into being, under the pressure of the War, to serve not only as a means of easy communication between the educational associations of the country and the Federal Government, but also as a clearing house of opinion and a starting point of action in the American educational world. Its first name was the "Emergency Council on Education", but since it soon became evident that most of its proposed activities were permanent in character, demanding far-sight and far-planning to bring them to satisfactory fruition, and since its programme was not only national in scope but involved cooperation in a distinctive national way with similar councils in other lands and with foreign governments, its name was changed to the one it now bears.

After prolonged discussion and continuous consultation with many competent advisors, the following committees were established to carry on work that seemed to call specially for immediate undertaking:

I. Committee on Students' War Service, whose object will be to encourage young men and women to continue their studies from high school to college and from college to university, so as to provide for a body of trained leaders and specialists who, both during and after the War, may efficiently meet the nation's needs.

II. Committee on Education for Citizenship, whose object will be to secure more adequate instruction in the schools regarding the history of America, its principles of government and ideals of individual conduct, and to afford means of making plain to as many as possible the grave issues of the War, these aims to be achieved, amongst other ways, by the preparation or circulation of books and pamphlets by judicious authorities.

III. Committee on Educational Reconstruction, whose object will be to bring together previous studies of educational conditions in the United States, and to supplement this material by such additional studies as may be necessary to clarify the problems of American education. This general survey having been made, the Committee will call a conference to consider what alteration of our educational methods would help the schools and colleges of the country to make their work more effective to the advantage of the nation.

IV. Committee on International Educational Relations, whose object will be to coordinate, harmonize, and so far as expedient direct, present and prospective agencies for the strengthening of cultural relationships with foreign lands, especially through the interchange of students and teachers. The Committee will endeavor to establish a Bureau in New York, where educational information regarding all nations may be obtained, knowledge of American institutions disseminated, and means acquired to enable American students to go abroad as well as to encourage the coming of foreign students to the United States.

V. Committee on Opportunities for Study, whose object will be to prepare
and publish lists of advanced courses of study in American institutions of learning, and to set forth the advantages of American colleges and schools in different parts of the land, so as to be able to satisfy inquiries about places for study from foreigners or Americans, and to bring about fuller utilization of the widely-distributed opportunities in the United States for research and instruction.

VI. Committee on a Department of Education, whose object will be to further the rapidly-growing demand for definite recognition of Education as a separate Department of the Federal Government, on a parity with the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, and to consider the arrangements for such a Department when created.

VII. Committee on Coöperating Societies, whose object will be to keep in touch with, and promote the success of such other associations and councils as are or may be concerned with the better organization and equipment of educational institutions, the welfare of students and teachers, or the advancement of knowledge.

ASSOCIATIONS CONSTITUTING THE COUNCIL
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Association of American Colleges,
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W. P. Laird,
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*Final action to be taken at the next annual meeting.
National Association of Corporation Schools,
J. W. Dietz,
Committee on Education and Special Training of the War
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Washington, D. C.

Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education,
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National Research Council,
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1023 16th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

American Association of University Professors,
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Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

National Education Association,
Lotus D. Coffman,
Dean of the School of Education, University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

N. E. A.—Department of Superintendence,
Thomas E. Finegan,
Deputy Commissioner of Education,
Albany, New York.

N. E. A.—National Council of Education,
James Y. Joyner,
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Raleigh, North Carolina.

National Council of Normal School Presidents and Principals,
Homer H. Seerley,
President of Iowa State Teachers’ College,
Cedar Falls, Iowa.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
The American-Scandinavian Foundation,
William H. Schofield,
25 West 45th Street,
New York City.

*Final action to be taken at the next annual meeting.
National Association of Directors of Educational Research.

B. R. Buckingham,
Madison, Wisconsin.

National Board for Historical Service,
Evarts B. Greene,
1133 Woodward Building.
Washington, D. C.

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President Homer H. Seerley, Iowa State Teachers' College;
Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, Catholic University of America.

Chairmen of other Committees

STUDENTS' WAR SERVICE,
President R. E. Vinson, University of Texas.

EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP,
Professor Evarts B. Greene, University of Illinois.

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION,
(To be announced later).

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS,
Professor William H. Schofield, Harvard University.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY,
Dr. Samuel P. Capen, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
President John H. MacCracken, Lafayette College.

Co-operating Societies,
Professor H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The names of the members of all the Committees will soon be announced.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 18, 1918.
THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

ANNOUNCEMENT

APRIL, 1919

Telephone, Morningside 7419

421 West 117th Street
New York City
THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

The outbreak of the Great War made plain the fact that even intelligent Americans were comparatively unfamiliar with international affairs. The isolation of America and the concentration of its citizens upon the development of a new country prevented the spread of knowledge of other peoples, their problems and difficulties. It is impossible to understand other peoples and to appreciate properly their worth without correct information concerning their life, institutions, and culture. In order to develop mutually helpful relations between the United States and foreign countries through educational agencies, the Institute of International Education was recently founded in New York with sufficient funds to guarantee its permanency and ability to carry out its purposes.

The need of a central clearing house of information in the field of education became more and more manifest during the war when inquiries of all kinds came from the Allied countries concerning the organization and administration of our schools and colleges, the nature of our degrees, our provision for scholarships and fellowships, the possibility of placing foreign students in our institutions, and so forth. On the other hand, representatives of those countries were equally anxious to have various aspects of their educational systems and institutions known in the United States with a view to securing a larger attendance of American students and teachers at these institutions. No existing organization was equipped to answer the numerous personal inquiries sent from near and far, to harmonize conflicting projects of international exchange and to bring institutions, societies, and individuals of various types throughout the country into fruitful cooperation for a common cause.

When the United States entered the war, The American Council on Education was formed to consider measures whereby the educational insti-
tutions of the country could best serve the government. The Council established a Committee on International Educational Relations to meet the needs mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The Committee consisted of Professor William H. Schofield of Harvard, Chairman, Dean Herman V. Ames and Professor Leo S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes of Yale, Professor Paul Monroe of Columbia, Professor Stephen F. Duggan of the College of the City of New York, Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York State, and Professor Charles H. Bieber of the University of California. The Committee soon came to the conclusion that its objects could best be realized by a central bureau of information which would be a clearing house in this country for international relations in education. The result was the establishment of the Institute of International Education.

The Institute does not wish to duplicate the work of any other agency, but simply to render service where none such at present exists. For example, it will cooperate with the American University Union in Europe and with its branches in Paris, London, and Rome, acting as the agent of all three in this country. It will not be a substitute for the Union. Some definite ways in which it hopes to serve are as follows:

1. The preparation and dissemination of information concerning institutions, types of training, graduate instruction, and individual courses in the United States.

A large number of students are now coming to the United States from Latin-America and from the Orient. More students will come from the Allied countries in Europe than have ever come hitherto. Similarly, though in all probability not in so large a number, students will go from the United States abroad. Hence there is a need of accurate information concerning the institutions, curricula, degrees, fees, and other aspects of the educational systems of other countries.

2. The tabulation of fellowships, scholarships, and other financial aids to students.

Large numbers of these exist for the benefit of foreign students studying in the United States, as well as for the benefit of Americans studying abroad. They are granted not only by colleges and universities, but by foundations and individuals. There are resident scholarships and traveling scholarships, scholarships for study in institutions, and scholarships for work in industries. It will be a difficult though necessary task to reduce the data to a workable basis.

3. The interchange of professors and other intellectual leaders.

Not only France, Italy, and Great Britain, but also some of the smaller European, some of the Oriental, and some of the Latin-American countries, are desirous of sending representative men to the United States and of receiving such men from the United States. Hitherto no intermediary has existed to discover how many foreign professors could be of service, where they could teach, what subjects were preferred, and other aspects of the problem of exchange.

4. Visits of foreign missions.

The recent visit of the British Educational Mission serves as an indication of what might be accomplished by international visits, not only of scholars, but of captains of industry and of labor leaders. The need of a central agency was shown by the fact that it was necessary for a Committee of the American Council on Education to take charge of the British Mission throughout its stay here. The Council also arranged the itinerary of the Mission of French Scholars, who gave lectures in all parts of the country.

5. International scholarship.

Various ways have been suggested by which the Institute could render aid to scholarship by promoting international cooperation. One example will suffice. Bibliographical work in almost every field has been stopped by the war. Even before the war scholarship was hampered because the bibliographical work of one country was often almost unknown in another. A central agency is needed to secure the cooperation in any one field of bibliography of the scholars of all nations. Definite plans are being elaborated to this end.
6. The Institute will serve also as a rendezvous for foreign students and professors upon their arrival in this country, and for American professors and students before their departure to foreign countries. It will assist in such ways as it can to make the period of residence of foreign professors and students in this country one of pleasant memory.

7. The Institute is broadly educational. Though its work will chiefly be in association with educational institutions, it will cooperate with other agencies to disseminate correct information about foreign peoples. These agencies may be in the fields of science, art, finance, labor, or journalism, and the cooperation may take the form of conferences on the various aspects of international relations that have a general educational significance.

These are a few of the ways in which the Institute hopes to be of immediate use. The possibilities of service exist, of course, in an infinite number of directions. The Institute does not itself contemplate undertaking the establishment of courses, scholarships, or exchange professorships, much less financing these activities, but it hopes to help in making the existing facilities known and to act as an intermediary between persons who may suggest opportunities of service in international education, and persons who may make these opportunities available. The Institute will be grateful for the cooperation of the educational institutions of the country and for suggestions from anyone interested in its efficient functioning.

Stephen P. Duggan,
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Worcester Polytechnic Institute, President R. F. Rollins
Yale University, Secretary Stokes, Union Trustees

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES, etc.
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American Association of University Professors, Professor H. W. Tyler, Secretary
American Council on Education, President D. J. Cowling, Chairman
American Scandinavian Foundation, Mr. Henry G. Leach, Director
Carnegie Foundation, Mr. H. S. Fitchett, President
Commonwealth Corporation, Professor Max Farrand, Director
French High Commission, M. Edouard de Billy, Commissioner
General Education Board, Mr. Wallace Buttrick, Chairman
Institute of International Education, Professor S. P. Duggan, Director
Professors Paul Monroe and William H. Schofield, Members of Administrative Board
National Conference on Foreign Relations of the U.S., Professor Samuel McCune
Lindsay, Chairman, Executive Committee
Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. E. R. Embree, Secretary
Society for American Fellowships in French Universities, Mr. Charles A. Coffin, Trustee
U.S. Bureau of Education, Dr. W. T. Bawden, Assistant, representing the Commissioner
Maison des Étudiants, Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., Union Trustee

INDIVIDUALS
Trustees of the Union, and
Professor John W. Culiffe, former Director London Branch of Union
DINNER TO CONSIDER FUTURE OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

April 19, 1919

MATTERS SUGGESTED FOR DISCUSSION

1. Is it not a matter of importance that the American colleges and universities should have common headquarters in London and Paris after the War?

2. If so, is not the American University Union in Europe, reorganized for post-war work, the most available agency in view of its actual work abroad during the past twenty months, its present support by 140 American collegiate institutions, and the close connections it has made with French, British and Italian universities?

3. Should not the Union and the Institute of International Education have a working agreement by which the former will represent the latter abroad, and vice versa?

4. Should not both of these agencies have some vital connection with the American Council on Education?

5. What is the best method of reorganizing the Board of Trustees to make it both representative of American institutions of learning and sufficiently compact and available for the efficient transaction of business?

6. Should not the Board of Trustees be made up partially by co-optation, partially by election of other agencies such as the American Council on Education and the Institute of International Education, and partially by ex-officio membership?

7. Should not women’s colleges be admitted to membership in the Union?

8. What are the specific problems, needs and opportunities of the Union in England?

9. Does not this conference favor renting simple permanent quarters in London as urged by Advisory Committee in London and approved by Minister of Education, Fisher, and others.

10. What are the specific problems, needs and opportunities of the Union in France?

11. Does not this conference favor renting an office in Paris after the expiration of the lease of the Royal Palace Hotel this summer and pending the erection of the permanent Maison?

12. Should the Union attempt to have any permanent representative in Italy or other European countries?

13. What should be the normal annual membership fees for colleges and universities of different types? Would one-half the present fees be an equitable arrangement?

14. What methods should the Trustees adopt in securing endowment for their work?
Dear Sir:

The enclosed statement given to the papers for tomorrow shows the present status of the educational work in the Army abroad, with special reference to higher educational opportunities. The Educational Commission has arranged so that every student on returning to his American college will be able to present a certificate showing the exact work accomplished abroad.

The papers of yesterday contain cables from London regarding the 2000 American students on "detached leave" at the British universities. The arrangements for them have been made by former President MacLean, of Iowa University, the Secretary and Acting Director of the London Branch of the Union.

This morning's papers contain announcements of the transfer of the Army Educational Commission from the Y.M.C.A. to the Army, in accordance with plans long under contemplation and which are highly satisfactory to all concerned.

The American University Union in Europe played so important a part in inaugurating this work and it is of such general interest to the American colleges that the enclosed statement is being sent to the presidents of all institutions that are members of the Union.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT SCHOOL

The A.M.F.P. University at Beaune, twenty miles south of Dijon, France, is in full operation according to letters and cables just received by Secretary Stokes of Yale, Chairman of the Committee which during the past year has represented the Army Educational Commission in this country.

Over six thousand students from the Army were registered by the middle of March, these being divided into the following colleges: - Colleges of Agriculture, Arts, Business, Education, Engineering, Industry and Trades, Journalism, Law, Letters, Medical Sciences, Music, and Science.

The preliminary Catalog shows over 200 different courses, the largest number being in Agriculture, Engineering, Letters, and Science. A student at Beaune can carry on almost the same work as he could at a representative American University. Under Economics and Social Sciences, for instance, are the following courses: Fundamental Economic Theory, Economic History, Trusts, Labor Problems, Elementary Sociology, Social Psychology, Social Problems, Modern Philanthropy, Transportation, Delinquency, Modern Social Theories, Money and Banking, Corporation Finance and Modern Social Betterment Movements. An interesting feature is that Saturday mornings’ work is given over entirely to the Department of Citizenship, for work in Civics, General Information and Foreign Relations. The teaching faculty includes over 500 men drawn from the Army and from the experts - several hundred in number - sent over by the Y.M.C.A. for developing the plans of the Army Educational Commission.

The organization of the University includes a Superintendent, Colonel Reeves, formerly President of Norwich University, Vermont; an Educational Director, Professor Erskine of Columbia University, Chairman of the Army Educational Commission; the Directors of the various schools; the Faculty, etc.

Each term is for three months, the first term being March, April and May; the second, June, July and August. Each student carries as a minimum three lectures or recitation hours daily during five days of the week, and four and a half hours daily in study periods. Saturday afternoons and Sundays are free.
In addition to the University at Beaune, the Army Educational Commission has arranged for students to attend British and French Universities. A recent cable from London reports the enrollment of American soldiers on detached service in British universities as follows: Oxford 200, Cambridge 205, London 725, Edinburgh 215, Glasgow 265, Sheffield 20, Bristol 21, Birmingham 75, Manchester 75. In France there are 2000 students at the Sorbonne in Paris alone. Of these 400 are in Law, 650 in Letters, 798 in Science, and 150 in Medicine. The number at the Sorbonne is so great that it has been necessary to appoint a special American reference librarian, namely, Captain A. Law Vogue, of the Engineering Corps, former Reference Librarian of the Mechanics Institute in San Francisco. About 2000 American students are at the other French universities including a large number at Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Grenoble. At each of these universities there is an American Army Officer in charge and a representative of the Army Educational Commission as a sort of Dean of Students. No student is detailed to a French University unless he has had at least two years work at an American college, and agrees to remain to complete the three months term. The officers and professors of the French Universities have done everything in their power to facilitate the studies of American students. For instance, Madame Curie at the Sorbonne, who with her husband discovered the element of radium, has set apart certain hours for the reception of all American students in the Radium Institute.

Special emphasis is being placed on agricultural education, an Army Farm School having been opened at Allarey on April first. It is under the supervision of President Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, a member of the Army Educational Commission. It takes care of students who are not sufficiently advanced to pursue agricultural courses at the University in Beaune. Over 1000 are in attendance and about 350 acres of land are available for farm demonstration work. In addition to these facilities, agricultural "institutes" covering three days are being held at various places.
Another important development is that of the Correspondence College. The subjects in which students may take correspondence work are as follows: Civics and Citizenship, Salesmanship and Personal Development, Gasoline and Automobile, Farm Management, Arithmetic, Geometry, History of the United States, Shorthand, Algebra, Trigonometry, Shop Arithmetic, Advanced Shop Mathematics, Steam Boilers, Heat, and Steam Engines.

In addition to the above opportunities, there is as already announced a system of Post Schools in the Army which has been developed by Mr. Frank Spaulding, Superintendent of Public Schools of Cleveland, Ohio, who with Professor Erskine and President Butterfield make up the Army Educational Commission sent over by the Y.M.C.A. These give instruction in common school subjects and lead up to Divisional High Schools where the instruction is midway in grade between that of the Post Schools and of the University.

General Orders No. 30 issued by General Pershing, February 15th, provides the following subjects for Divisional High Schools: (1) Vocational and Industrial: Carpentry, telephone repair; telegraphy, wire; telegraphy, wireless; land surveying; road construction; horseshoeing; automobile repairing; cobbling; tailoring; barbering; cooking; baking; nursing; agriculture; salesmanship. (2) General: Algebra, trigonometry, mechanical drawing, economics, American and English literature, advanced French, Italian, Spanish, German, advanced history, etc.

Running through the whole educational plan abroad is the emphasis on citizenship. Not only is instruction in this subject emphasized at the various schools, but "institutes" are held at various places for intensive instruction. The first of these began in Verdun on March 26th. The troops were brought in by their Commanding Officers in groups from 200 to 500; speakers presented problems of public health, community betterment, economic relations, etc. Exhibits and motion pictures were used to enforce the lessons. Emphasis is also being placed on Vocational Guidance. A group of experts is stationed at Le Mans, where most of the troops are quartered for several weeks before sailing home. Here every-
thing possible is done to supply soldiers with information regarding the industrial situation in America, and to give the men personal advice as to trades and occupations.

In commenting on this movement Mr. Stokes said, "The Army, with the help of the Educational Commission sent over by the Y. M. C. A. has developed one of the most interesting school and college systems ever inaugurated. It should have a great influence in helping to maintain morale during the trying months of demobilization and in fitting men for larger usefulness on their return. Too much credit cannot be given to General Reed, the officer directly in charge, formerly Chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, and to the Army Educational Commission. The American Library Association has also helped enormously by providing reference libraries in all large centers, while the Y. M. C. A. has sent over about 1,500,000 text books covering almost every branch of knowledge. In many cases as many as 10,000 to 25,000 text books of a single type have been ordered. The work has now become so far reaching and important that I am glad to see in yesterday's papers that plans long under consideration have resulted in its being taken over entirely by the Government."
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE
8, Rue de Richelieu
(Royal Palace Hotel)

Paris, May 9, 1919.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Esq.,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
of the American University Union in Europe,
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American University Union on May 6, 1919, it was voted that the chairman be requested to draw up a memorandum concerning the importance of maintaining the continuity of the work of the Union abroad.

The present situation at the Union in Paris is as follows. The management of the Royal Palace Hotel has been notified of the intention of the Union to remain until July first, but the Executive Committee has taken no action concerning the question of further exercise of its option for continuance, month by month, of its arrangement with the Hotel. Most of the Bureaus plan to close their active work by July first, and the rapid return of troops to the United States makes it doubtful whether the Union would be justified in assuming the necessary guarantee for the month of July.

The Executive Committee feels, however, that it is essential to make immediately adequate provision for quarters after July first. A committee consisting of Dean Yeomans, chairman, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Krans, Mr. Smith, and Professor Vibbert has been appointed to report a recommendation to the Executive Committee. A distinct possibility would be to secure offices or a portion of a building near the Sorbonne, but this might require a year's lease. With the accumulation of records, books, typewriters, supplies of various sorts, desks and office furnishings belonging to the Union, the time and expense involved in moving are considerable. It would be undesirable to move more than once. The Executive Committee will, naturally, conclude no arrangement for new quarters without the sanction of the Trustees.

The Committee wishes to express its hearty satisfaction at the news of the action of the Board of Trustees in consulting not merely the constituent members of the Union but the various representative American organizations interested in the furtherance of international educational relations. It is confident that the conference committees suggested by the Trustees of the Union can mutually work out the most satisfactory plan for consolidating these various interests so that the results of the initial work done by the Union abroad may be preserved and the scope of such work may be enlarged to the best permanent advantage of international educational interests. In the letter of the Director of the Union to Professor Fish of January 25, adopted by the Executive Committee on January 27, as an expression of its attitude, the desirability of collaboration by the Union in a broad international educational plan has already been set forth and the possibilities of an international educational institute freely discussed, and it was definitely suggested that "ample time should be taken to see that all parties interested are consulted, and that no premature action be taken." The Committee is thus in full accord with the action of the Trustees.

The Committee is, however, without information as to the probable ultimate effect of the proposed consolidation of interests between the Union, the Council of Education, and the Institute of International Education on the future plans.
of the Union abroad. It appreciates fully that delays in settlement will be inevitable. It feels, however, that pending such settlement, immediate provision is necessary for the effective maintenance of the work of the Union without interruption.

(1) The war-work of the Union, especially in the mail, registration, and various financial and business departments, will continue, even after the close of the Union's occupancy of the Hotel, to be important, and the conclusion of its business arrangements and settlement of accounts will make considerable demands for quarters and clerical staff.

(2) The informational educational work of the Union is steadily increasing. The extent and variety of questions on educational matters of all sorts, both from Americans and French, show the imperative necessity of having accessible offices and a sufficient staff to meet the requirements. The Union is now so widely known, so thoroughly approved by the responsible French governmental and educational authorities, and so accessible alike to French scholars and students seeking information about American institutions and to Americans desiring information about French educational advantages or introductions to French scholars, that even temporary discontinuance of its activities would be highly regrettable. Not merely the efficient office organization and service of certain of the present experienced staff whom it would be hard to replace later, but the momentum and the good-will enjoyed by the Union would be largely lost; many of the initial difficulties now long since overcome would reappear, and the impression of hesitancy or diminished interest on the part of Americans at this moment would be peculiarly unfortunate.

The Union is widely recognized as an established institution which has thus far won cordial support and which, in the judgment of representative French and American leaders, has an increasingly important task in maintaining and strengthening the educational and intellectual relations between the two countries. For these and similar reasons the Executive Committee desires to express at this time its strong conviction that, pending the development of final plans for consolidation of international educational interests in the United States, the work of the Union abroad should be firmly supported. No other agency exists here for serving the definite needs which practical experience has shown to be important and abundant.

The considerations applied above specifically to the need of the continuity of work of the Union in Paris have equal bearing upon the situation in London. The Union has won the same good-will and cordial support of the representative educational leaders of Great Britain that it has found in France. Doctor MacLean's report of April is a convincing statement alike of the immediate needs and possibilities of the Union in England. The Executive Committee feels that the Board of Trustees recognizes the importance of these questions, and will during the interval while the proposed consolidation is under consideration, see that the Union work abroad is maintained without impairment of its efficiency. Its importance rests on a deeper foundation than that of individual interest, for it directly affects the maintenance, during the coming critical months, of that good-will and community of intellectual interests between the Allied countries which the Union is freely acknowledged to have promoted effectively during the past two years.

This letter has been approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting held to-day.

Very truly yours,

George H. Nettleton,
Chairman.
Dear President Judson:

Your letter of May 14th has just come. It is evident that President Butler does not consider the work of his organization of such a character that it would be proper to transform his board so as to make it substantially representative of the American universities and colleges interested in exchanges of professors and students with foreign countries.

It is, therefore, evident that no combination of a representative character can be made between the Institute, the Council and the Union. The Union, standing by itself, seems to me destined to break down; and the Council has such very ambitious projects that it seems to me for this purpose wiser to have a smaller body representing directly the universities and colleges interested in the subject of exchanges. I gather that this is your idea. Would it not be well, therefore, to form such a body, beginning with half a dozen leading institutions who should invite others to join in organizing the committee for the purpose?

A representative committee so formed would necessarily be the only one that could deal with foreign authorities on behalf of the institutions it represents.

Very truly yours,

A. Lawrence Lowell

President H. P. Judson
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE


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ex-PRES. GEORGE E. MACLEAN (Iowa), Secretary
ITALIAN BRANCH, Royal Palace Hotel, Rome
PROF. KENNETH MCKINSTRICK (Illinois), Director

May 19, 1919

A meeting of the Board of Trustees
of the American University Union in Europe
will be held at the University Club in
New York on Saturday, May 31, at eight
o'clock. This is an important meeting
to consider the future of the Union.

A letter from Mr. Butler to Mr. Stokes
is enclosed.

James H. Woods
Secretary
May 25, 1919.

Dear President Judson,

I have just missed you here, which I much regret, but I can tell you what has happened since your letter.

Yesterday I saw Mr. Stiles at New Haven and he proposed the reorganization of the Union which I copy on the third page of this letter. I accomplished the object I had in view of making a body truly representative of Alumni, Unions and Colleges instead of self-elected. A few members chosen by the Trustees seems to me most reasonable and desirable, so long as the control rests with the representative Trustees.

It may be well to increase the
representation of other than charles
institutional, under ***. If so I should
certainly not object.

If this plan is adopted the next
thing will be to see that the unions and
the Institute do not cover the same
ground and that will not be difficult
if Prof. Duggan can control the Institute.
The Council of Amherst, Edin., has then
better, as you say, keep out of the
foreign field. I told Prof. Cowling I
would support his plan of getting
the whole business together under the
Council if he could put it through,
but he could not; so the representatives
place can now, it seems, be worked
out through the Union.

Yours very truly,

A. Lawrence Lowell

Suggested Plan for Reorganization. Board of
Trustees. Accr., Univ., Union in Europe (by Fs. States)
The Board of Trustees shall consist of at least
15 not 17 except 17 members divided as follows-

I. Chairs Trustees. One Trustee elected by
each of the Unions which took a leading part in the
founding of the Accr., Univ., Union in Europe, namely
Columbia Univ., Harvard Univ., Mass. Inst. of Tech.,
Univ. of Irish., Princeton Univ., Univ. of Ca., Yale Univ.

II. Accr. Accr. Trustees. One Trustee elected by
each of the following Accr.: Accr. of Accr., Univ.,
Accr. of State Univ., Accr. of Accr. Colleges.

III. Ex Oficio Trustees. Director of the Accr.

IV. Elected Trustees. At least three and
not exceeding five Trustees elected by the Board
of Trustees, of three Trustees at least two
shall be presidents of Unions or Colleges, and
a majority shall not at any time be connected
by graduation or appointment with the same
Union or College.

All Trustees shall be elected for three year
periods and subject to re-election.

May 24, 1919,
Chicago, May 28, 1919

Dear President Lowell:

Your favor of the 25th inst. is received. It seems to me that you and Mr. Stokes have reached a satisfactory conclusion of the matter. I will lay it before the University Senate here next week, and am quite confident that we shall be willing to cooperate.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

President A. Lawrence Lowell
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE


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William R. Castle, Jr., Harvard University
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Headquarters, Royal Palace Hotel, 8 Rue de Richelieu, Paris

British Branch, 16 Pall Mall East, S. W. 1, London
Prof. Carl Russell Fish (Wisconsin), Director
c/o Pres. George E. MacLean (Iowa), Secretary
Italian Branch, Royal Hotel, Rome
Prof. Kenneth McKenzie (Illinois), Director

New Haven, Conn., June 3, 1919

Dear Sir:

I have just received a cable from Professor Nettleton stating that the Executive Committee recommends the appointment of Ex-President MacLean as Director of the London Branch after the return of Professor Fish. Unfortunately this did not arrive in time for presentation to the meeting on Saturday. As Dr. MacLean has rendered the Union such large service and is so eminently qualified for this work, I hope that the members may feel disposed to write me a letter authorizing the appointment, the matter of salary to be determined at the next meeting.

In a recent letter from Professor Nettleton, the following statement with reference to Dr. MacLean occurs:

"Let me say, first of all, that in Doctor MacLean the Union has a representative of the utmost importance and standing in the educational world here. His long residence, his publications on the British universities, his wide acquaintance and universal popularity among British university men combine to make him persona grata everywhere. His recent work in distributing the American officers and men among the British institutions of learning has increased his prestige. It seems to me essential that he continue his present work. He is consulted by all the British authorities, and whatever happens in the plans of consolidation it will be vital to have him as an American representative in England."

I am enclosing a copy of the reorganization vote passed at Saturday's meeting, which I hope will meet the approval of all concerned. Unfortunately I neglected to bring before the trustees the matter of the membership fee for the next university year. It was generally understood that the larger universities now contributing $500 would continue to pay this amount, as each one approached has already agreed to do, but nothing was said about the other colleges. I would suggest for your consideration that the colleges with 5,000 or more graduates be asked to contribute $300 instead of $250 and the smaller colleges only $50. I think that such a decrease would on the whole result in our coming out better financially and would retain a more representative group of institutions on our membership list.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Resident [Signature]
Reorganization Vote Adopted by Trustees of the American University Union
in Europe, May 31, 1919

Voted, that the following plan for reorganizing the Board of Trustees of
the American University Union in Europe on a more representative basis commends
itself to the Board, and that the Chairman be requested to send copies of it,
in accordance with the Constitution, to "all institutions subscribing to college
memberships, inviting an expression of their opinions on proposals".

The Board of Trustees shall be made up of four groups, as follows:

1. Institutional Trustees

   One trustee elected by each of the recognized American institutions of
   higher learning having 10,000 or more graduates, and continuing its membership
   in the Union.

2. Association Trustees

   Three trustees elected by each of the following associations:
   
   Association of American Colleges
   American Association of University Professors

3. Elective Trustees

   At least three and not exceeding six trustees elected by the Board of
   Trustees, of which elective trustees a majority shall not at any time be
   connected by graduation or appointment with the same university or college.

4. Ex-Officio Trustees

   Director of the American Council on Education
   Director of the Institute of International Education

   All trustees except ex-officio trustees shall be chosen for three year
   periods, and shall be eligible to reelection.
Chicago, June 6, 1919

Dear Mr. Stokes:

Your favor of the 3d inst. is received.

I cordially endorse the proposal to appoint Dr. MacLean as Director of the London branch of the American University Union. The plan of reorganization on the whole is I think satisfactory. It seems to me that No. 2 however is inadequate. In the first place, I notice that the Association of American Universities and the Association of State Universities are both omitted, and inasmuch as the concern of the Union is primarily an institutional matter I hardly see the reason for representation by the American Association of University Professors.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes
American University Union in Europe
New Haven, Connecticut
President Harry Prat Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

My dear President Judson:

I wish to take up with you in more detail the generous offer you made, in response to my questionnaire, to receive a French professor to lecture at University of Chicago a portion of next year. Since last I wrote you I have visited both England and France and have been able to take account on the spot of the educational situation in the two countries. Several difficulties present themselves which were unknown to me when I sent out the questionnaire.

In the first place the teaching staff in both those countries (and I take it in all the other allied countries) has been considerably reduced by the death in war of a large number of young professors. Furthermore, the recruiting of new professors from the ranks of graduate students has practically stopped for five years. With the rapid demobilization of troops (practically everyone in England and all except the three youngest classes in France), the number of men students in attendance in the universities and higher schools next year is expected to be very large. The result is that there will be a dearth of teachers. Under these circumstances both the British and French educational authorities feel that it would be unwise to deplete their staffs still further by sending a large number of professors to foreign countries. However, they both appreciate so fully the generosity of the offers from American universities and colleges and realize so completely the valuable results to be derived therefrom in the closer relationship and mutual understanding which would ensue that they are willing to do all they possibly can this year to make a beginning on the scheme of visiting professors.

The French educational authorities have suggested that they would be very happy to respond to the American
offers by sending four men and two women professors to the United States next autumn to spend practically the entire academic year. It has been suggested that these six professors should represent the French language and French literature, especially contemporary French literature, French History, especially the history of the war, Political Economy and the Social Sciences, especially the economic problems resulting from the war, and Mathematics, Mechanics or Physics. I need hardly add that the French authorities will send professors who are worthy representatives of French Scholarship.

A second great difficulty has presented itself, the financial reimbursement of the professors. As the scheme of exchange of professors between the United States and France was originally conceived, each American and French university sending a professor abroad in exchange, was expected to continue the payment of his salary. The supplementary sum paid by the American institutions receiving exchange professors was to be regarded more in the form of an indemnity against the higher scale of salaries paid university professors in the United States and a contribution toward traveling expenses. Since, however, a system of mutual exchange of professors is quite out of the question at the present time for the reasons above indicated, the French professor who goes to the United States to lecture and teach for a year will necessarily have to lose all or nearly all of his year’s salary. The teaching staff is so depleted that in each case an absent professor will have to be replaced by a substitute who will do his work and receive his salary. It will, therefore, be necessary to reimburse the visiting French professor the amount of his salary, a sum which has been set at $3,000 for the eight months of the school year. Since a considerable number of American universities and colleges have expressed a desire to receive a visiting professor for a month, a quarter or a semester, the following suggestions with regard to financial compensation have been suggested and agreed upon by the French authorities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visiting professor for one month</th>
<th>$400.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- two months</td>
<td>$775.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- one semester</td>
<td>$1525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- one year (8 months)</td>
<td>$3000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the season is already advanced it will be impossible for the visiting professors to arrive before the end of October. They will remain the eight months of the school year till the end of June. They can begin lecturing and teaching from the first of November. After going over the whole question very carefully in all its phases the above scheme seems the only feasible one for the present year.
You have already indicated your interest in welcoming a French professor at University of Chicago next year. Could you receive him under one of the four sets of financial conditions indicated above? If so, will you kindly cable AMUNION-PARIS to this effect as soon as possible, indicating at the same time which of the four above named subjects you prefer that he represent and at what period of the school year you prefer to receive him (November-December, January-February, March-April, May-June, First or second semester, etc). If, by chance, you feel that you cannot assume the responsibility involved next year, will you be good enough to write me, giving your opinion of the plan and making any suggestions which occur to you. Any criticisms you may make will be greatly appreciated and will facilitate the work of international university relations in the future.

As my sojourn in France has been unavoidably shortened and I am leaving for Italy and Serbia to-night, I am asking Professor Vibtbert, Director of the Michigan Bureau of the American University Union, to take charge of the correspondence involved in determining just what American universities and colleges wish definitely to receive the French visiting professors. Will you kindly address your reply directly to him in care of the American University Union, 8 rue de Richelieu, Paris. If you cable you can use simply the cable address "AMUNION-PARIS". I shall be in New York by October, in time to take care of the final arrangements.

I hope very much you will find it possible to cooperate next year in the plan of visiting professors as above outlined. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in this work, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

Stephen P. Duggan,

per Charles B. Vibtbert
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

"The general object of the Union shall be to serve as a bond between the Universities of the United States and those of European nations, especially by encouraging the attendance and advoking the welfare of American students at the Universities of France, Great Britain and Italy, in such ways as the Trustees may see fit."

INSTITUTIONAL TRUSTEES: 
- Mr. Howard Fletcher, University of California: President Judson, University of Chicago: Professor Cushee, Columbia University: President Schuman, Cornell University: President Lowell, Harvard University: President Hutchins, University of Michigan: Chancellor Brown, New York University: Dean Emeritus Holgate, Northwestern University: Mr. Samuel Houston, University of Pennsylvania: President Hebben, Princeton University: Secretary Stokes, Yale University.

ASSOCIATION TRUSTEES: From Association of American Colleges: President Shanklin, Wesleyan; President Main, Grinnell; Secretary Robert Kelley. From American Association of University Professors: Professor H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ELECTIVE TRUSTEES: Mr. William R. Castle Jr., President Frank J. Goodnow, Professor George Nettleton, Mr. Henry B. Thompson.

EX-OFFICIO TRUSTEES: Dr. Capen, Director of the American Council on Education; Dr. Dugan, Director of the Institute of International Education.

SECRETARY: Professor John W. Cushee, Columbia University. TREASURER: Mr. Henry B. Thompson, 320 Broadway, New York City.


570 Prospect Street,
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 28, 1919.

President Henry F. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Judson:

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your telegram authorizing me to sign, on your behalf, the proposed appeal to the Commonwealth Foundation. I have heard from practically every member of the Finance Committee and Administrative Committee, and all approve.

As to the question of general financial plan to meet the needs of the Union, the problem seems to me threefold.

1. To secure $250,000 for the budget for the current fiscal year. This should be met by dues of institutions in the Union membership, and by the grant which we hope to secure from the Commonwealth Foundation and by individual gifts to annual income.

2. To secure $400,000 for the erection and maintenance of the Maison des Etudiants in Paris. It seems to me that the building itself, with, if possible, the maintenance fund for it, should be secured either from some one individual or from several individuals of large means. There are at least three main motives which might lead an individual to give funds for the building. First, recognition of the permanent service to American Universities and educational interests in the establishment abroad of a definite center for international educational relations; second, desire to erect on the soil of France a permanent memorial to some American college men killed in the war; third, definite interest in promoting Franco-American relations. The obligation to respond to the generous offer of the French authorities of the site of land valued at $100,000 seems obvious. There may be some individual of large means whose attachment to France would urge him to respond to her best estate.

3. To provide for a general endowment fund, the income of which will do annually towards running expenses. My suggestion here is that we circulate the 35,000 or so American college men who were enrolled at the Union offices during the war. I have cables to Paris for the shipment of such registration cards as contain home addresses by which these men can be located. Hundreds of them, I know, appreciate deeply the service that the Union rendered them during the war, and would be glad to show their gratitude in tangible form. I am personally not in favor of an intensive financial drive organized along the too familiar lines of recent years. I do believe, however, that we could issue a circular, accompanied by a pledge card for subscriptions, putting forth tersely...
the plans for the continuance of the Union, its recognition by French and British governmental and educational authorities, and its special problem of providing building and maintenance funds for the Maison in Paris. I am in favor of inviting contributions to a War Memorial Fund in recognition of the overseas service of American college men. Not merely the men themselves but their parents who were served by the Union, will, I am sure, contribute to this purpose. The organization known as "The American Army Students in France" whose agent is the Union, will be helpful.

I have discussed these suggestions as to meeting our threefold financial problem with Mr. Stokes, Mr. Thompson and Professor Ouliffe. They all agree that this offers a sound basis on which to work. I trust that you will give frank criticism and suggestions as to the general plan of campaign thus outlined.

Turning now to the highly important second question, that of securing, if possible, one individual to give the money necessary for the Maison. It is uncommonly difficult to discuss at long range possible individual donors. I wish, however, to take up with you directly one suggestion that has occurred to me personally, but which I have not discussed with anyone else. You would be in the best position to know whether this suggestion is at all feasible. In considering the list of Americans of large means broadly and generously interested in American universities and American education in general, it is natural to think immediately of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. I believe that, if properly presented, the tangible plan of building in Paris a permanent center to promote American and international educational interests, would appeal to him. A gift for the Maison in Paris would be a gift to American universities and colleges in general, a bond between American and French universities, and a significant response to the generosity of French authorities. Especially at this time, I think, it is obvious that the friendly intellectual and educational relations already established between the United States and the allied countries should continue unbroken. The support of some fifty American institutions of learning, including practically all the larger universities, both state and privately endowed, and numerous colleges and technical schools, the official endorsement of the Union by leading authorities of the French and British governments and educational institutions, and the definite offer of a building site in France, are tangible proofs alike of the established reputation of the Union and of the necessity of the permanent maintenance of its work. I share the belief expressed by many both abroad and at home that here is an unusual opportunity to maintain in definite and permanent form the work of broadening American educational interests and strengthening the bonds of international sympathy and good will. The ends are out of all proportion to the required means. These general considerations and the imperative necessity of prompt response to the definite offer of the French authorities would, I believe, appeal to Mr. Rockefeller.

I hope very much that you will feel willing to take up the matter with Mr. Rockefeller in view of your close relations with him and your interest in the Union. I have not spoken of the possibility of a contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation towards any of the financial needs of the Union. It has seemed to me, however, that the question of funds for building the Maison in Paris is one that should appeal especially to an individual donor. The Foundations such as the Rockefeller or Commonwealth would probably be less apt to give to building funds than to general endowment or to annual income. It is accordingly rather an individual that I thought of Mr. Rockefeller. I believe that in any case he would make some contribution to the Union, but my hope would be that the case might be presented so definitely and forcefully that it would appeal to him to undertake the building of the Maison as one of
the permanent institutions of Paris. It is vitally important for us to have, without delay, the assurance of adequate funds for the Maison, for it will not do to leave the French offer indefinitely hanging in the air. If we could announce, within a few weeks, that funds for the building were secured, it would be most fortunate. The more I have thought over the matter the more it has seemed to me one that could properly be brought to Mr. Rockefeller's personal attention. If, as I believe, his interest was aroused at all, he would respond generously. It is needless to add that the gratitude of France through its governmental and educational leaders would come in large measure to anyone who helped to realize their hopes of cementing the friendship between France and the United States, yet the gift itself and its chief service would be to American colleges and educational interests.

I apologize for the length of this letter and for its personal character, but I know no other way in which we can make progress in matters of immediate importance. I am keeping closely in touch with Mr. Thompson whose experience as chairman of the Princeton drive is most valuable. I shall be in Chicago January 9th and 10th, but I hope to see you in the east before then.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

GHN:K
President Judson,  
University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson,

At a meeting of the central committee of the English Speaking Union last week I was asked to prepare a scheme for scholarships to be offered to British students coming to the United States or American students coming to Great Britain. The committee thought it possible that it might become one of the activities of the English Speaking Union to raise funds for such scholarships. Last week also Miss Julia Heynman called at my office, and told me of her visits last summer upon university presidents, East and West, and among others of her call upon you. She said that, while the presidents made her cordially welcome, and seemed interested in the scheme she was proposing to have American universities receive ex-service British officers, you alone showed a practical interest and thought that the English Speaking Union might serve. I have just learned from the Board of Education that six million pounds the Government set aside to aid disabled ex-service soldier students to go on with their education had been allocated to help some 14,000 men. They have some applicants whom they are now refusing, and the Government does not feel that it can make further grants for the purpose. The British universities also have received all and more of these men than they can accommodate. The plan for scholarships I am suggesting might be first of all for the use of disabled British students (officers), but should look to the future without limitations as to service in the Army.

I understand that Major Putnam has withdrawn from the chairmanship of the American Committee, and that there is a re-organization of the committee. It seemed to me as it did to you that the Union had a mission and that this mission should extend beyond a mere matter of friendship and the publication of the “Landmark,” and that it would thrive if it had some activity. Don’t think that I am passing the buck or proposing that you send me a draft scheme for scholarships provided the subject appeals to you.

The work of the British Division of the American University Union is opening in a promising way; correspondence is increasing, and numbers of enquirers, both British and American, are appearing at our office.
Dr. George E. Maclean to President Judson.

Various educational plans of importance to the two countries are seeking the Council. There are matters like the endowment of £20,000 from Sir W.G. Watson of a chair or lectureship of American History, Literature and Institutions under the auspices of the Anglo-American Society. The Ambassador and the Consul-General are co-operating; the Universities Bureau of the British Empire and the Office National des Universités at Écoles Françaises, under the auspices of the French Government are already under the same roof with us, and our common reference library of the latest information from the universities on both sides of the Atlantic is well begun. You doubtless have seen the draft of the scheme of co-operation drawn up by Capen, Gunliffe and Duggan; it commends itself to me. I am delighted that you have accepted the chairmanship of the American Council on Education. Semi-diplomatic affairs in the field of education are arising, e.g., Sir George Watson has given £20,000 upon the solicitation of the Anglo-American Society, to establish "a chair or lectureship of American History, Literature and Institutions". The plan is to have a peripatetic lectureship, filled for a year or two at a time by British or Americans. Dr. Fish calls it an auto and not a chair. Considering the number of subjects covered, I think I would call it a settee. Fish is fearful it will be filled by prattlers. H.S. Ferris is secretary of the Society here, and quite fond of this plan, which he seems to have originated. Some English scholars and some of the American historians here wish it might be a chair proper and attached, say, to the University of London. The important point, as it seems to me, is that the electoral board should have on it academic men, and that the Trust fund should be attached to a university, while, of course, the Anglo-American Society should be represented on the Board. I think you must be a member of the Anglo-American Society in virtue of your having been on the American committee to prepare for the celebration of the hundred years of peace between the United States and Britain in 1913-14. Of course, I am keeping the Union out of complications in this matter, but I hope I am having some influence personally to keep the thing straight. I have put the Union at the service of the donor and the secretary of the Society.

A second more or less diplomatic matter which must be cared for by the Trustees of the Union, if at all, is the proposed separate action by the Federation of British University Women and the Collegiate Alumnae Association. Professor Spurgeon of Bedford College and Dr. Cullis of the London School of Medicine for Women are in conference with me. Professor Spurgeon is going to the States on January 30th. Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard, I think on behalf of the Collegiate Alumnae, is arranging the matter, and Dr. Cullis is also invited. She has been asked by McCreaven of Vassar to go to the college for a course of lectures in physiology, in which she is a specialist, for which she will pay her $1500. Then she and Spurgeon will be another sort of women's university mission to go about to interest the women to establish scholarships, and maintain a secretary on each side of the ocean. Indeed, the Universities Bureau of the British Empire has consented that the Federation of British University Women shall have a secretary, provided she is an assistant secretary of Dr. Hill of the Universities Bureau.
Dr. George E. MacLean to President Judson.

They are proposing to pay her and to give her an office in this house. The scholarship scheme dates back almost two years, when Professor Spurgeon, as the moving spirit, with the Duchess of Marlborough, organized a committee on university interchange for women (a provisional committee for promoting the interchange of women students and lecturers between the universities and colleges of the British Empire and the United States of America). I was, and am, on this committee, and so was Professor Colliffe. This committee antedated the present purposes of the Union, and its prime object, as I understand it, was to secure funds to endow fellowships and scholarships. I am favouring with Professor Spurgeon and Dr. Cullis their visit and their mission to cultivate the interest of the women and to secure funds, but I am saying to them plainly that I hope their new organization will, if possible, not only be in close co-operation with the Union, the Council and the Institute, but, so far as possible, make use of the machinery that we have, and become with advisory committees of women, indeed part and parcel of our organization. In this whole matter I would be glad to have your judgment.

A Captain C.K. Kaw, a Chinaman in the Indian medical service of the British Army, a qualified physician now in London, has enquired if there were a possibility of the Rockefeller Foundation making use of him in the medical school in China. I have asked him to give me references, but he has not yet done so. His personal appearance is excellent. Shall I pursue the matter, if his references prove good? And through what office?

The enclosed clipping will prove to you and Rebecca that there was a real Daisy Ashford, 9 years of age who wrote "The Young Visitors", and not J.M. Barrie.

Sincerely yours,

George E. MacLean

ENC.

GEM/DRD
January 2, 1919

Dear Mr. Director:

Your favor of the 16th of December arrived this morning and I am delighted to hear from you. I do not believe that the English-Speaking Union is the proper body in this country to take up the matter of scholarships. If anything in that line is done it should be by the American University Union or by the Institute. I am to see Mr. Duggan, in fact, today and will talk over the matter with him.

The present situation in the Union in this country is not very satisfactory. There have been certain infelicities in the general organization which I feel will prevent its activities from being very successful at present. In fact the organization of the Union in this country will never get very far unless and until it is wholly an American organization and not tied up with any English publication. Saying this I do not mean to disparage the Landmark. It is a good journal.

I am interested in what you say about the gift of Sir George Watson. The chair in question is certainly rather large. It would have more weight it seems to me should it belong to some university. Otherwise it will be left flot
in the air. Certainly its value will depend on the
carer of the incumbent. I am hopeful that the selection
will be made with care, indeed with very great care, and
that the lecturer will be primarily a scholar and not an
orator.

No, I don't know anything about the Anglo-American
Society. I was one of the American Committee to prepare
for the celebration of the One Hundred Year's Peace
between the United States and Great Britain but that is all.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the
American Council on Education in Washington at which I was
present as Chairman it was voted to invite membership on
behalf of Colleges for Women. I don't know exactly what may
come of that. I trust that any new organization which the
women's colleges form may cooperate very closely with the
existing institutions. It would be a mistake to have more
machinery. We have too much now.

As to your China Medical friend he might confer direct-
ly with President G. E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation,
61 Broadway, New York. I rather think that the staff is com-
pleted.

Thank you for the enclosed clipping. It is decidedly
interesting.

With affectionate regards for Clara and yourself, I am,
Always Yours,
Dr. G.E. MacLean.

Since dictating the above letter I have had a conference with Mr. Duggan, and among other things we discussed the question of scholarships. I think it hardly likely that any of the American bodies will undertake the establishing of scholarships to any material extent for any foreign student in this country. We are deluged with requests of that kind from all the Allied Nations and from South America and many other parts of the world. I recently had a request to establish three hundred such scholarships for students from Georgia. They are wanted for Greece, for Servia, for Italy, for France and for almost every other country. It is hardly probable that American interests will provide in this way for subsidizing foreign students coming to the United States. If they come on their own initiative or supported by people at home they will be cordially welcome and given every facility. Aside from the Rhodes Scholarship Foundation which of course was a unique institution, American Students, I believe, have not been subsidized in Germany, France or England. At present, therefore, the outlook for establishing anything of the sort is not hopeful.

I trust that by the time you receive this letter our Senate may have done something with regard to the Peace
Treaty. It ought to have been ratified long ago. The blame is not altogether on one side. There are many complications in the whole matter. However something may emerge for the welfare of the world. Cordially yours.

R. F. J.; J. M.
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

"The general object of the Union shall be to serve as a bond between the Universities of the United States and those of European nations, especially by encouraging the attendance and advancing the welfare of American students at the Universities of France, Great Britain and Italy, in such ways as the Trustees may see fit."

INSTITUTIONAL TRUSTEES: MR. HOWARD FLETCHER, University of California; President Judson, University of Chicago; Professor Cunliffe, Columbia University; President Schurman, Cornell University; President Lowell, Harvard University; President Hutchins, University of Michigan; Chancellor Brown, New York University; Dean Emeritus Holgate, Northwestern University; Mr. Samuel Houston, University of Pennsylvania; President Hibben, Princeton University; Secretary Stokes, Yale University.

ASSOCIATION TRUSTEES: From Association of American Colleges: President Shanklin, Wesleyan; President Main, Grinnell; Secretary Robert Kelley. From American Association of University Professors: Professor H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ELECTIVE TRUSTEES: Mr. William R. Castle Jr., President Frank J. Goodnow, Professor George Nettleton, Mr. Henry B. Thompson.

EX-OFFICIO TRUSTEES: Dr. Capen, Director of the American Council on Education; Dr. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education.

SECRETARY: Professor John W. Cunliffe, Columbia University. TREASURER: Mr. Henry B. Thompson, 320 Broadway, New York City.


570 Prospect Street,

President Henry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Judson:

I am sorry to have to report that the Directors of the Commonwealth Fund have passed over without action the appeal of the American University Union. The Director wrote "However interested the Directors were in the work of the American University Union, it was felt that it lay outside of the scope of our activities in the immediate future." Could we not appeal to the Rockefeller Foundation for some aid at this time? A letter from Mr. Thompson this morning says that at the present rate the funds of the Union will last only until about April fifteenth. We need accordingly immediate contributions to current income. The new pamphlet of the Union on which we have been working will be ready in ten days, and will be useful in soliciting funds.

The other important financial question is to secure a donor for the Maison in Paris. I have written to the different members of the Finance Committee asking for the suggestion of individual names of possible donors. Among other names that have been suggested is Mr. Swift who has been so generous a supporter of the Union. You would know best whether the matter might not be made to appeal to him so strongly that he would undertake the building. At all events prompt action is necessary and I see no other way of making progress than to assemble all suggestions as to possible donors and then to go after them without delay. If we could secure the donor for the building we could then run to better advantage our general appeal for an endowment fund.

I expect to be in Chicago Tuesday, December 30th enroute to Chicago January 9th. I will try to reach you by telephone as I pass through Chicago next Tuesday. Meantime may I ask you to consider as the other members of the Finance Committee are doing, a list of possible large donors to the Union? It seems to be the general feeling that if the right man is found he would prefer to give the entire building in Paris rather than to contribute to a general fund for the purpose. I am taking up with Mr. Thompson the names of New York men.

Hoping to have the opportunity of consulting you more definitely while I am in Chicago, I am

Faithfully yours,

GHN:K

[Signature]
December 29, 1919

Dear Professor Nettleton:

Your letter of the 23rd is received. I regret that we cannot get an appropriation from the Commonwealth Fund. Of course I cannot judge as to what action the Rockefeller Foundation might take. I rather doubt whether they would consider the matter as within the scope of the Foundation. Mr. Vincent would be the man to confer with on that subject.

May I ask the situation as to individual subscriptions for current expense, that is, how many have subscribed and what amounts? I doubt whether Mr. Swift would be disposed to take up the subject of the Maison. I dare say that some individuals in Chicago might be induced to join in a general subscription for that purpose, but I don't know anyone whom I should think it advisable to approach for the entire amount. I understand Mr. Thompson had someone in mind for that purpose. I am hoping to see you on your way through Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Professor George H. Nettleton,
570 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

H. F. J. M.
PARIS. January 5, 1920

Dear President Judson:

I have the pleasure of sending you under separate cover in the name of the American University Union the annual announcement of courses of the University of Strasbourg for 1919-1920 and also a copy of "l'Illustration" containing a full account of the inaugural ceremonies connected with the restoration of the University of Strasbourg to the fold of the French universities.

Dean Yeomans of Harvard College, Mr. James Hazen Hyde and I had the honor of attending the inaugural ceremonies as the official delegates of the American University Union. We were all greatly impressed by the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm on the part of the Alsatians on this occasion. We also came to appreciate more fully the remarkable effort put forth by the French educational authorities to make of Strasbourg a model modern university. During the German occupation of Alsace the University of Strasbourg was entirely rebuilt on a large and sumptuous scale, almost entirely at the expense of the Alsatians. The French propose to develop the University still farther, making it second only to Paris. To this end they have named a remarkable group of men to the teaching staff, among them several professors at the Sorbonne.

The University of Strasbourg has organized a number of lines of instruction which are unique among the courses offered by French universities. Among these are complete facilities for the study of Germanic languages, literatures and philology, special courses in Alsatian history, traditions and customs, and unusual opportunities for research work in the excellently equipped chemical Institute. The rumour that the German language and German studies are to be suppressed is authoritatively denied. Quite the contrary, the University of Strasbourg proposes to do all it can to favor study and research along these lines.
To facilitate the attendance of foreign students a completely equipped "Bureau des Renseignements pour l'Etudiant Etranger" has been organized under the able direction of Professor Fernand Baldensperger, visiting professor at Columbia University during the war.

In order to further as fully as possible the closer union among the universities of Allied countries for which we are all working, may I ask you to give to the two publications I am putting in your hands the largest publicity possible, requesting you especially to call them to the attention of the head of your romance language department.

Thanking you in advance in the name of the University of Strasbourg and of the American University Union for your cooperation in this good cause, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director
January 22, 1920.

Dear Mr. Swift:—

In your note of last April in which you suggested the advisability of your withdrawing from the Trusteeship of the American University Union in Europe, you were good enough to say that you would guarantee $3000 per year for this locality, and that you would promise the same amount for the next year or two. In my note to you of June 18, I said that whether it was necessary to pay the additional fund remained to be seen.

I may say now, first, the Union is reorganized in a very satisfactory shape; second, that it has made an entirely satisfactory working agreement with the American Council on Education of the Executive Committee of which I am chairman, and with the Institute which represents the Carnegie organizations; third, if you can see your way clear to continue the contribution of $3000 for the current fiscal year it will be of great help to the Union. Whether it will be necessary to continue it for the second year which you indicated was possible, I do not know. I hope we can get the organization in complete shape by next summer so as not to call for individual contributions.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Mr. Harold Swift,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
President H. F. Judson,

My dear President Judson:

You have doubtless heard from Mr. Embree that I have taken up with him informally the question of the possibility of securing for the American University Union a grant during the next few years to enable us to carry on pending the raising of an adequate endowment. We spoke of the possibility of a diminishing grant of $15,000, $10,000 and $5,000 for three successive years. It is a matter of very great importance for the Union to secure a grant for at least the present fiscal year as the payment of many subscriptions will doubtless be deferred. I trust that it will be possible for the Rockefeller Foundation to help us during the critical transitional period.

In presenting the matter of the Maison des Étudiants to an individual donor we need to have some letters from American college presidents testifying to the desirability of having permanent and adequate quarters in Paris and of responding to the generous offer of the Municipal Council of Paris of the site of land for the proposed building. In the new pamphlet of the Union pages fourteen and fifteen are directly devoted to the Maison and the messages from France on pages twenty-two and twenty-three give further testimony. To supplement the messages from France we need a few similar statements from American educational leaders. Will you accordingly write a letter (address either to me or put in general terms, as you may prefer) endorsing the plan. At the September meeting of the Board of Trustees it was voted unanimously to authorize the Finance Committee to raise funds to erect and endow the Maison des Étudiants at Paris, but it is well to support this vote with some specific testimony.

After a careful canvass of the general situation it seems to me that the question of giving the building in Paris should be presented first to Mr. Edward Tuck. Mr. Tuck is an American resident for many years in Paris, a man of very large means, the donor of the Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College, and during the war, the chairman of the Advisory Council of the American University Union in Paris. This was the opinion of Mr. H. P. Davison with whom I discussed the possibilities of the case last Friday. Mr. Davison sails for Paris in about ten days and is willing to take with him documents which we might wish to have presented to Mr. Tuck. It was his suggestion also that we needed letters from certain
American university presidents to supplement our statement of the case. We should in any case appeal to Mr. Tuck for some contribution to the work of the Union in Paris, but I very much trust that the idea of leaving a permanent memorial building in Paris will appeal to him.

It seems to me that we should now raise a war memorial fund of $300,000 for maintenance and endowment of the general work of the Union. This will be wholly apart from the question of the Maison at Paris. I enclose a proposed form of pledge for subscriptions. Gifts of $100 or more in a year entitle the donors to be classed as sustaining members. It occurs to me that gifts of $500 or more might be classed as memorial subscriptions which could be named in honor of individuals and be so carried permanently on the Treasurer's books. I have just received from Paris the registration cards of the men enrolled at the Union during the war. If we make a selection from the names there given a circular could be sent to perhaps 20,000 of the men whom the Union served. Even relatively small subscriptions from a large number of men would give us a considerable total. I should plan to write personally to men likely to contribute $100 or more, but the general circular would cover other cases. The newly appointed agents of the American Army Students in France should prove helpful at the various colleges in distributing pamphlets and circulars concerning the Union and in securing local subscriptions in their respective communities. I am writing to each member of the Finance Committee to see if the plan to raise a general fund for maintenance and endowment of the Union work is approved and whether the amount should be set, as suggested, at $300,000. The letters concerning the Maison should be assembled at once if we are to present Mr. Tuck the question of giving the building. Now that the new pamphlet of the Union is issued and the list of subscribing colleges and universities has been increased to fifty or more we are in a position to go ahead more definitely than has hitherto been possible. Any suggestions concerning any of the questions raised by this letter will be most welcome.

I was glad to see you in Chicago at the Yale dinner though I regret that the local committee provided too much music for us in the adjacent halls.

I am addressing this letter in care of Mr. Embree since he tells me that you are in the east for some days.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

GHN:K
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE
WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

The undersigned hereby agrees to contribute to the War Memorial Fund of the American University Union in Europe for the maintenance and endowment of its work the full sum of dollars ($ ) payable in installments as follows:

$ on or before April 1, 1920
$ on or before April 1, 1921
$ on or before April 1, 1922

Dated Signed

College No. and St.

Class City and State.

Checks should be made out to the order of Henry B. Thompson, Treas., 320 Broadway, New York City.
January 23, 1920

My dear Professor Nettleton:

Your favor of the 19th with enclosure is received.

I note what you say about your conference with Mr. Embree. Herewith I enclose a letter on the matter of the Maison des Etudantes. Certainly it seems quite desirable to lay the matter before Mr. Tuck and I hope he can see his way to meet the situation.

I concur entirely with what you write regarding the war memorial fund of $300,000. It seems to me that if the plea was sent to the very considerable number of members of the American Expeditionary Force who have benefited by the services of the Union we ought to have a good subscription.

I was sorry not to see more of you in Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Professor George R. Nettleton,
570 Prospect St., New Haven Conn.

HPJ:JN
encl.
January 23, 1920

My dear Professor Nettleton:

The matter of the Maison des Étudiantes seems extremely important. The French government has been so generous and the service to be rendered by having an adequate headquarters of the Union in Paris is so significant that it would be little short of a calamity if the building were not made by subscription and endowment. The good-will of America embodied in that permanent form would be a lasting memorial.

Very truly yours,

Prof. George H. Nettleton,
570 Prospect St. New Haven, Conn.

HPJ:JR
January
Twenty-fourth, 1920.

Dear President Judson:

I am glad to enclose herewith my personal check for one thousand dollars, to apply on my guarantee of three thousand dollars toward the work of the American University Union in Europe.

You are at liberty to call for the additional two thousand dollars at any time, but unless I hear from you to the contrary, will send one thousand dollars about the first of June and the final payment of one thousand dollars before the close of the fiscal year, which I understand is August thirty-first.

I hope the Union will be very successful in its endeavors.

Yours faithfully,

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
January 26, 1920

Dear Mr. Swift:

Your note of the 24th instant is received and I thank you very much for the enclosed check. I will forward it at once to the Treasurer of the American University Union in New York City. Your suggestions as to subsequent payments are entirely satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Harold H. Swift,
Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Ill.
January 22nd, 1920

Dear Mr. Swift:

In your note of last April in which you suggested the advisability of your withdrawing from the Trusteeship of the American University Union in Europe, you were good enough to say that you would guarantee $5000 per year for this locality, and that you would promise the same amount for the next year or two. In my note to you of June 18, I said that whether it was necessary to pay the additional fund remained to be seen.

I may say now, first, the Union is reorganized in a very satisfactory shape; second, that it has made an entirely satisfactory working agreement with the American Council on Education of the Executive Committee of which I am chairman, and with the Institute which represents the Carnegie organizations; third, if you can see your way clear to continue the contribution of $5000 for the current fiscal year it will be of great help to the Union. Whether it will be necessary to continue it for the second year which you indicated was possible, I do not know. I hope we can get the organization in complete shape by next summer so as not to call for
individual contributions.

With best wishes, I am,

Dear Professor Cunliffe: Very truly yours,

I am enclosing Mr. Harold Swift's check for $1000. for the treasury of the American University.

Mr. Harold Swift, tells that he will send the second one Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., about June 1, and the third before the close of the fiscal year which he understands to be about August 31.

HPJ:JN Very truly yours,

Professor J. W. Cunliffe, Journalism Building, Columbia University, New York City.

HPJ:JN encel.
Dear Professor Cunliffe:

I am enclosing Mr. Harold Swift's check for $1000. for the treasury of the American University Union. He suggests that he will send the second one thousand about June 1, and the third before the close of the fiscal year which he understands to be about August 31.

Very truly yours,

Professor J. W. Cunliffe,
Journalism Building,
Columbia University,
New York City.

HPJ: JM
encl.
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

The undersigned hereby agrees to contribute to the War Memorial Fund of the American University Union in Europe for the maintenance and endowment of its work the full sum of $____________ dollars ($_________)

payable in installments as follows:

$__________ on or before April 1, 1920

$__________ on or before April 1, 1921

$__________ on or before April 1, 1922

Dated__________________________ Signed__________________________

College_________________________ No. and St.________________________

Class___________________________ City and State_____________________

I enclose herewith check for $__________, payable to Henry B. Thompson, Treas., 320 Broadway, New York City.

Signed__________________________
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Judson:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter which Mr. H. P. Davison is taking to our representatives in Paris to present to Mr. Tuck. I am hopeful that Mr. Tuck may give us funds adequate to build the Maison des Etudiants. Even if the present appeal for the entire building fails, I feel sure that Mr. Tuck will be a liberal contributor.

I am much indebted to you for your letter concerning the Maison, a copy of which, together with the letters of Presidents Hibben, Hadley, and Hutchins, accompany the letter to Mr. Tuck, as you will see. I trust that the form of the letter to Mr. Tuck will commend itself to you. While it was necessary to act promptly in view of Mr. Davison's early sailing for Europe I felt that, since we were all agreed that we should find, if possible, an individual donor for the Maison, there could be no possible objection to presenting the case to Mr. Tuck, though I had had no actual reply from Mr. Castle or from Mr. Houston to both of whom I wrote ten days ago. For the time being, then, we have done everything possible concerning the Maison des Etudiants.

As to the war memorial fund of $200,000. I am enclosing a sample of the printed pledge card approved by Mr. Thompson and submitted to the other members of the Finance Committee in my letters of January 15th. Mr. Thompson and I are planning to write individual letters to many prospective subscribers in the east and enclose with each a copy of the new pamphlet of the Union and a pledge card. We have had printed a considerable edition of the new pamphlet in order to have plenty of copies to distribute to prospective subscribers. I will accordingly forward you a package containing a considerable number of copies of the new pamphlet in envelopes ready for mailing and with a corresponding number of subscription blanks. I am preparing a general circular to be sent to men who enrolled at the Union, but we must largely depend on the gifts from individuals to whom the matter is presented more directly and personally than is possible in a general circular. I think that we can secure from the younger college men whom the Union served abroad, a large number of small gifts. It seems to me, however, preferable to send the pamphlet and a personal letter to those likely to contribute $100 (sustaining membership) or more. We spoke of the possibility that at some later time Mr. Swift might contribute to the Union the principal now represented by his annual contribution. This is naturally a question that you will determine. In any case, it is important for us to get immediate funds in hand to meet current expenses. Pledges for the war memorial
fund have intentionally stated as the purpose of the contribution "the maintenance and endowment of its work", so that pending the securing of the full sum for endowment the Union can take whatever is necessary for current maintenance. If the Rockefeller Foundation would give us a grant this year of $15,000 toward current expenses we should not be forced to divert any part of our subscriptions from the permanent endowment. I feel that since the Union was practically alone among the important war relief organizations in not applying to the Rockefeller Foundation for a war subsidy, and since it is so important that the Union be enabled to make the difficult transference from a war to a peace basis without undue financial difficulties that we have a very good case to present. Many of the subscriptions to our war memorial fund will be paid in installments and hence its full value will not be secured during the next two years. Since so many American colleges are engaged at present in their own drives it would be a great relief if the Rockefeller Foundation should give us temporary assistance during this transitional period.

I realize fully the many demands on your time but I realize also your interest in the Union. I can supply you with pamphlets and subscription blanks when those which I am forwarding you are exhausted.

The Finance Committee ought to meet in New York when you next come east. Mr. Thompson and I will suit your convenience. It might be possible for the Finance Committee to hold a session preceding the next meeting of the Administrative Board of the Union.

With best personal regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

GHN:K
My dear Mr. Tuck:

As chairman of the Finance Committee of the American University Union in Europe, it is my pleasant privilege to present to you, on behalf of the Union, a question of the utmost importance. Your intimate association and sympathy with the work of the Union, from the outset, and your knowledge of its war and educational service during the past years make it needless to review familiar facts. I am enclosing with this letter the new pamphlet of the Union which presents, in the Director's Report, a general review of the past history of the Union, and, in other sections, a full account of its establishment on a permanent peace basis.

Fifty representative American institutions of higher learning, including the chief universities, both state and privately endowed, and numerous colleges, and higher technical schools throughout the country have already united in membership and support of the Union for its work in times of peace. Formal agreement with the American Council of Education and with the Institute of International Education in New York City precludes duplication of the work of the Union abroad, and recognizes its Directors in Paris and London as representatives of American educational interests in France and Great Britain. The Board of Trustees of the Union, chosen on a representative basis approved by the institutions in its membership, includes the presidents or chief executives of ten American universities and colleges. The recognition of the Union by French and British governmental and educational authorities is fully shown in the messages given in the Appendix to the Directors Report in the new Union pamphlet. The Union is thus an organization not of individuals, but of American universities, colleges, and other institutions interested in international education. I have dwelt on the present constitution and character of the Union, since its establishment on a satisfactory peace basis is of fundamental importance.

The present Board of Trustees, whose names are given at the head of this letter, has appointed a Finance Committee, of which the other members besides myself are President Judson, of the University of Chicago, Mr. W. R. Castle, Jr., of the Department of State, formerly Dean at Harvard University, Mr. Henry S. Thompson, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University, and Mr. S. R. Houston, a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. This committee has been directed by the Trustees to raise funds (1) for current expenses;
(2) for an endowment for the general work of the Union; (3) to erect and endow the Maison des Étudiants at Paris. For the first two purposes the Finance Committee is inviting general subscriptions in the United States to a War Memorial Fund of $300,000, the interest on which, together with the annual membership dues from American universities and colleges, will be used to meet the annual budget for general expenses of the Union.

It is, however, on the third question that I wish to dwell—the Maison des Étudiants. Here, again, your personal connection with its Executive Committee from the inception of the project makes its details familiar. The general aspects of the case are presented in one section of the pamphlet. The messages from French authorities, given in another section, and the generous offer of the site of land from the Municipal Council of Paris sufficiently show the attitude of France. Similar testimony from American educational leaders is given in copies of letters which accompany this. As President Hibben of Princeton fitly says, "France has approached us more than half way in a generous spirit and we should meet her overtures in a manner equally sympathetic."

One of the most prominent New York architects, Mr. William Adams Delano, for many years a student at the École des Beaux-Arts and last spring attached to the American Mission to Negotiate peace, has prepared for the Trustees rough plans and estimates for the proposed Maison. The estimated cost of the building is $250,000 to $300,000. There should be a maintenance fund of at least $100,000 for the building. More exact figures and specifications will be prepared when requested, but the architect's work thus far has been intentionally wholly provisional.

After full consideration of the case, the Finance Committee has concluded that the need and opportunity of providing a suitable building to meet the offer of the Municipal Council of Paris should be presented to an individual. It would be wholly natural and appropriate that, in accordance with the usual custom at American universities and colleges, the donor's name should be permanently linked with that of the building given. Whatever the preference of the donor in this regard, the benefits of his generosity would be shared and gratefully recognized both in France and in the United States. The gift of the building would be a gift not merely to American universities and colleges and to international education. Built on the soil of France generously offered to Americans during the war, the Maison will stand as a permanent memorial to the mutual friendship and common sacrifices of France and the United States. Circumstances combine, in our judgment, to offer an opportunity unlike any that has previously existed and unlikely to recur with equal force. The site is offered by the French authorities, the American organization of the Union is representative, and the recognition of its service during the war provides a durable foundation of experience and of goodwill on which to build.

In view of your intimate association with the Maison project, your constant support of the American University Union in all its progress, and your unfailing service to Franco-American relations, we feel that you should be the first to whom we present what we regard as a unique opportunity for the highest permanent service. It is a matter of deep regret that I cannot personally present to you this entire question in all its aspects. I know, however, that you will take it under most serious consideration and that no imperfection in presentation of any detail of the case will affect your final conclusion on the general matter.
In my own judgment and experience, there is no single opportunity for far-reaching and permanent service comparable with this. But the case rests happily on considerations too broad and too independent to be determined by a personal appeal. I have reason to know your generous sympathies with all for which the Union and the Maison stand, and I feel that the facts which must determine your judgment are both ample and specific. I regard it as a high privilege to present to you, on behalf of the Union, not simply the appeal, but the opportunity, for giving the building to be erected on the site offered by the Municipal Council of Paris.

With sincere personal regards, and with deep appreciation of your unfailing friendship and support during my years in France, I am

Faithfully yours.

My dear Professor Nettleton:—

The project of the Maison des Étudiants in Paris, developing out of the American University Union is one which, if successful, will serve as a prominent bond between the United States and France. The old alliances of former generations of the university men of America and Germany are altogether and forever of the past. The new possibilities of the intimate comradeship of letters between France and America should be a matter of very deep concern on our part. France has approached us more than half way in a generous spirit and we should meet her overtures in a manner equally sympathetic. I hope that you may be able to interest some far-seeing public-spirited Americans to help you in financing this undertaking which is in the interest of the two great countries, France and America.

With warm regards,

Faithfully yours,

(signed) John Grier Hibben.

Mr George H. Nettleton,
570 Prospect Street,
New Haven, Conn.
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Chicago, Illinois

Office of the President

January 23, 1920

My dear Professor Nettleton:

The matter of the Maison des Etudiants seems extremely important. The French government has been so generous and the service to be rendered by having adequate headquarters of the Union in Paris is so significant that it would be little short of a calamity if the building were not provided, with a sufficient endowment. The good-will of America embodied in that permanent form would be a lasting memorial.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Harry Pratt Judson

Professor George H. Nettleton,
570 Prospect St. New Haven, Conn.

KPJ: JN
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor
President's Office.

January 22, 1920.

Professor George H. Nettleton,
570 Prospect Street,
New Haven, Connecticut.

My dear Professor Nettleton:

The work of the American University Union in Europe during the war
was most effective. It reached and helped large numbers of college and
university men who were in service on the other side. Its officers were
untiring in their devotion to duty. The war is over, but the field for
the work of the Union is still a large and important one. Its service to
American students studying abroad will be invaluable; but in order that
it may function in the most effective way, it is very desirable that it
should have a permanent home and abiding place, particularly in Paris. The
Municipal Council of Paris has very generously donated a lot for a permanent
building. If the necessary funds for the structure planned can be raised,
the Union will have in Paris headquarters that will serve as a clearing-house
for American students. The organization has the support of a large number
of American universities and colleges. It is hoped that the necessary funds
for the new building will be forthcoming. The cause is one that should receive
generous support, and I wish the Finance Committee of the Union abundant
success in its efforts.

Very sincerely yours

(signed) H. B. Hutchins
President, University of Michigan.
My dear Mr. Nettleton:

The plan for the building of a Maison des Etudiants in Paris seems to me to be in most promising shape. The offer of the municipality of Paris to give us ground for such a home for American students is one which it is desirable to accept and utilize. Particularly true is this in the present conjunction of international affairs. The fact that our Government is slow in accepting opportunities offered makes it all the more necessary that other organized agencies should do their part with promptitude. Under these circumstances I deem it a matter of great good fortune that the American University Union is so organized and has made such plans that it can take charge of the construction and administration of a building for American students; and I wish you all success in obtaining as promptly as possible the money which is necessary for the realization of the purposes.

Very sincerely,

(signed) Arthur T. Hadley

Professor George H. Nettleton,

570 Prospect Street,

New Haven, Conn.
February 2, 1920

My dear Professor Nettleton:

Your favor of the 29th of January is received. I entirely approve of laying the matter before Mr. Tuck. Under the circumstances of time and distance we could hardly do otherwise. I note the form of the pledge card and have no doubt that from those who have benefited from the service of the Union considerable sums will be received. I think it hardly likely that Mr. Swift will be apt to contribute the principal behind his annual contribution. I know that he has other large engagements and we cannot count on his personal subscription beyond this year for which it is pledged and another year.

I will let you know as to when I shall be in the East. I have engagements there the last week in this month and President Hutchins is planning to call a meeting of the Trustees, I believe, for the 27th. I have to be in Washington on the 28th.

Very truly yours,

Professor George H. Nettleton,
570 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
HPJ:JN
Since its foundation, in 1919, the Union has been supported (1) by donations from American universities and colleges in its membership, (2) by individual gifts to current income. Throughout the war, the Union, through offering its facilities freely to all American college men and their friends, was maintained without any general appeal for funds. The Union is on a definite peace basis, the need for more adequate present membership dues of universities and the need for an endowment a permanent endowment fund of five million dollars, has been formally authorized. The Union is largely supported by the annual dues of its members and by gifts and bequests.

February 13, 1920.
570 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir:

During the war, The American University Union in Europe enrolled at its Paris, London, and Rome Branches, about 35,000 men from over 550 American universities and colleges. This letter is sent to you in the belief that those who knew the Union during the war will be interested in its progress and plans. Though its work of war-relief is ended, the Union still aims to serve freely the interests of American college men abroad. It seeks also to maintain definitely the friendly relations between American and European universities and university men which were strengthened during the war, and which, in times of peace, are equally important to mutual understanding and good will.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNION ON A PEACE BASIS.

From the outset the Union recognized the possibility of developing a permanent institution to serve American students and American educational interests abroad. The importance of maintaining its work was decisively recognized by British and French governmental and educational leaders. The Universities Bureau of the British Empire invited the British Branch of the Union to share its new quarters and appointed the British Director of the Union to its Interchange Committee. The Municipal Council of the City of Paris had already generously offered a valuable and admirably chosen site on which the Union plans ultimately to build. The British Minister of Education and the French Minister of Public Instruction, the heads of numerous British and French universities, and other representative educational leaders united in urging the permanent establishment of the Union abroad.

After conference with the American institutions in its membership, and with other bodies interested in international education, it was definitely decided to maintain the Union. Fifty American universities, colleges, and higher technical schools throughout the United States have already united in membership and support of the Union for its work in times of peace. The Board of Trustees, chosen on a representative basis, includes the heads of ten American universities and colleges, and officers and alumni of various other institutions.

NEW HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON AND PARIS.

The Union has established new headquarters as follows:

(1) For the British Division, at 50 Russell Square (near the British Museum).
(2) For the Continental Division, at 1 Rue de Fleurus (opposite the Jardin du Luxembourg).

These headquarters and their facilities for service are described in
the new pamphlet of the Union, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Professor J. W. Gunliinte, Journalism Building, Columbia University, New York City.

SUPPORT OF THE UNION.

Since its foundation, in 1917, the Union has been supported (1) by dues from American universities and colleges in its membership, (2) by individual gifts to current income. Throughout the war, the Union, through offering its facilities freely to all American college men and their friends, was maintained without any general appeal for funds. With its establishment on a definite peace basis, the need for more adequate financial resources is evident. The present membership dues of universities and colleges provide somewhat less than half the current budget. The present Board of Trustees has accordingly appointed from its membership a Finance Committee of five, and has unanimously authorized the raising of funds to meet its current and permanent needs.

WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

To meet the more immediate general needs of the Union, it has been decided to raise a fund of $500,000 for the maintenance and endowment of the general work of the Union. In recognition of the overseas war-service of American college men with which the Union was intimately associated throughout the war, this fund will be known as the WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIPS. During the war, the Union was largely supported by annual gifts of $100 or more, classed as Sustaining Memberships. It is hoped to secure a large increase in such memberships. A subscription of $200 to the War Memorial Fund, whether paid in full or in three annual installments, will be entered as a sustaining membership in the Union for three years.

MEMORIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Gifts of $500 or more, given as memorials of individuals in war-service, will be properly designated and permanently entered as Memorial Subscriptions.

The Union invites contributions of any amount to its WAR MEMORIAL FUND. Many of the men whom the Union served during the war, as well as their friends at home, have already been generous in appreciation and support of its work. A prompt and effective response from any considerable proportion of the men enrolled at the Union during the war will ensure the adequate maintenance of its work.

Will you join in making the WAR MEMORIAL FUND as representative as possible both in number of contributors and in colleges thus represented? Every subscription counts?

Sincerely yours,
William R. Castle, Jr.,
Samuel F. Houston
Harry Pratt Judson
Henry B. Thompson,
George H. Netleton
Finance Committee
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE.

Please detach and mail, in the enclosed envelope, the accompanying form of subscription.
February 18, 1920

My dear Professor Nettleton:

Yours of the 13th instant is received. The
draft of the circular seems to me to meet the situation
entirely and I heartily approve of it.

I am sorry to hear of your illness but hope
you will be in good shape for our meeting next week.
I shall be able to be at the luncheon at two o'clock
Friday, February 27th if desired. I am leaving for
New York the 23rd and can be reached either at the
Manhattan Hotel or at the offices of the Rockefeller
Foundation while there.

Very truly yours,

Professor George N. Nettleton
570 Prospect St. New Haven, Conn.
President Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President,

Thanks for your letter of January 30th with reference to degrees for women. The congregation at Oxford has just voted to give them degrees and full privileges, and I presume by June Cambridge will follow suit. I have to thank you also for the artistic calendar of Chicago which we are delighted to hang in our outer office, and I have taken from the University of Chicago magazine a good picture of yours, which looks down upon me and cheers me from the walls of my inner office. I have to thank you also for a copy of the University Record with the picture of you with a most devout expression with your head inclined to lean upon the shoulder of Cardinal Mercier. What would your father of blessed memory say? I have never forgotten his sermon in Memorial Church on the Pope as antichrist.

I also have your letter with reference to the committee on the Chair of American History in the University of London. It is not the intention of the committee to appeal for funds in the United States. The use of the names of a few distinguished scholars like yourself was asked for simply to indicate the weight of American opinion.

Since writing you I have learned with deep regret that you are proposing to withdraw your activities in the English Speaking Union. I understand that an attempt has been made to make the American branch a true federation and quite autonomous, which, no doubt, is the correct thing to do. Mr. Evelyn Wrench, who, as you know, is the moving spirit here, will visit the States, sailing about March 20th for two or three weeks. I do not know that he will get as far West as Chicago, but, if he does, I know you will give him a cordial welcome. I have learned that the Americans were intending to exclude from membership all who were not nativeborn Americans. The Americans on the central committee here feel like protesting against any such
Dr. G.E. MacLean to President Judson.

action as most un-American. Of course, the English members of the committee will not make any remarks upon such a point.

I am glad to hear from you, as President of the American Council on Education, that everything is working smoothly among the three organizations that my office is supposed to represent. The work of the office is increasing rapidly. A considerable number of Americans and also British scholars are calling here and seeking advice, and we have an enlarged correspondence. These things, in conjunction with the reduction of my staff to one, though she is very able, have put me behind in the preparation of the leaflets on Facilities for Advanced Study and Research, but chiefly I have been delayed because the British institutions are so slow in giving me the necessary information to have the leaflets in the least up to date. The British institutions, like the American, are overcrowded, and really are able to receive but a few students. I am wondering, provided the British officials of a first-class college of Applied Science send 4 or 5 British graduates for a year's research work, if corresponding institutions in the United States would send 4 or 5 Americans here? I cannot make the information more definite at this moment as the matter has been broached to me in the highest confidence and for advice.

Clara and I are extremely happy in having secured a flat practically adjacent to my office.

With love from both,

Very sincerely yours,

George E. MacLean

P.S. I have just heard over the telephone that Mr. Evelyn Wrench has a letter from you which will be laid before our Central Committee the day after tomorrow. Mr. Wrench in view of it now plans to come to see you in Chicago. I hope you will give him the benefit of your good judgment, but not cut yourself off from the Union. I think it is a pity to lose the momentum, and I know of nothing to take the Union's place, though there are numerous aspirants. I believe, as in other emergencies, if you keep your hand in, things can be put right.

As you know, Professor Caroline Spurgeon of Bedford College, Dr. Cullis, Professor of Physiology in the London School of Medicine for Women, and Mrs. Smedley MacLean, D.Sc., are on a mission in the States on behalf of the Federation of British Universities Women. They hope to have an international conference, July 12th at Bedford College. Through Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College, they are in close co-operation with the Collegiate Alumnae Association. The expenses of the mission, I understand, have been largely
Dr. G.E. MacLean to President Judson.

put up by Farrand of the Commonwealth(?) Foundation. In addition to the proper purposes of this Federation to secure posts for university women, to raise the standards of women's education, to raise money for scholarships and further the entente cordiale among the Allies, they have a scheme to have a special Bureau for the exchange of women professors and students. I hope they may be persuaded to make use of the machinery already set up by the American Council, the American University Union and the Institute of International Education. They have an excellent lady, Miss Bosanquet, functioning as their secretary, and she has a room in this building. She is nominally related to the Universities Bureau, and drawing some funds from them, but her office has been temporarily but unwillingly accepted by the Bureau. I have written particulars to Gunliffe. I have talked with the utmost frankness with Spurgeon, Cullis and Mrs. Smedley MacLean. They are admirable women, and are friendly to the Union, but not friendly to the Universities Bureau, and think it too slow under present management to serve their purposes. I have urged upon them not to create a schism in the exchange of professors and interchange of students along the lines of male and female.

There is another committee, on University Interchange for Women, of which Lord Eustace Percy is chairman, started by Professor Spurgeon two years ago, but it has so far accomplished nothing, and has only two or three persons really interested. I have been on the committee from the beginning, and, with Professor Spurgeon, am about the only survivor. The original purpose of the committee was to raise funds, and to form a trust to hold them, to establish scholarships in the Homeland, in the Colonies and in the United States for women. At a meeting attended only by Lord Percy, Colonel Murray, M.P. from Scotland, Mrs. Curtis Brown of the American Women's Club, Miss Bosanquet (the secretary), and myself, Percy declared he thought it not a good time to make an appeal for funds here, but thought he would endeavour to get a couple of scholarships for the next year at about £300 apiece, if I had the names of British women applying to go to the States. It is hoped that the mission in the States may get funds pledged, and they may approach some of the foundations. I trust if they do, there will be a condition outside their general work funds may not be applied for work our organizations are doing.
March 10, 1920

We are quite well and of course find plenty to do. There are many things in the University which are now occupying my attention in which there may be developments not far in the future.

I am glad to hear from you. I am sure that it will be much more convenient for you to live near the office. Fannie has not been in good health for a year past, and it is interesting to know that Oxford and Cambridge are seriously considering giving degrees to women. Even if convocation should block the matter it must come sooner or later.

The situation as to the English Speaking Union in this country is impossible. The people in the East got into such a distressing wrangle which we in the central West were not able to arrange that President Taft resigned and the Chicago Branch decided for the present to withdraw entirely. In my opinion it is idle to attempt to revive the matter at this time. Perhaps a year hence something may be done. Of course I shall be glad to see Mr. Wrench if he comes to Chicago.

We saw Miss Spurgeon while she was here and had her at luncheon at the house. I see no occasion for creating any further machinery for the exchange of professors and students than that now existing. The more machinery the less...
We are quite well and of course find plenty to do. There are many things in the University which are now occupying my close attention in which there may be developments not far in the future.

I heard from Will Hollister the other day. He seems to be quite well although Fannie has not been in good health for a year past.

With affectionate greetings for Clara as well as for yourself,

Very truly yours,

Dr. George E. MacLean,
50 Russell Square,
London W.C. I.

HPJ:JM
My dear President,

Enclosed please find a copy of a Memorandum, made by the request of Mr. Wickliffe Rose, who has been spending a week or two here and has visited the office. He informed me of something I did not know that our Board of Trustees were making some application for Carnegie funds and possibly for Rockefeller funds.

Clara and I are intending to go to Paris for the opening of the Union rooms there on May 6th. Otherwise we are working here day and night, but keeping very well.

My niece, Margaret Lewis, the wife of Captain McIntyre, expects to come with him on a business trip he is making to England some time in May or June. I wish we might look forward to seeing you and your family.

Sincerely yours,

George E. MacLean

P.S. Since dictating this a letter from Mr. Thompson announces the F. has given the Union $15,000. Well, you are in this 9 an sure

President H.P. Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

GEM/MEM.
ENC.
BY REQUEST OF MR. WICKLiffe ROSE.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM.

I.

For the General History of the Union during the war when it registered about 35,000 College men, aided in placing thousands in French Universities and 2000 in British Universities, and the reconstitution of the Union on a peace basis, see Peace Series Circular of the Union No. 1, January 1920.

II. Organization of the British Division. Director and Staff

The staff at present consists of a Director appointed for one year, Assistant Secretary, and one typist. With the anticipated development of the work, the ideal should be a Director of eminence in the educational world with powers of public address, appointed for a term of two or three years, an academic secretary, appointed year by year, say, a professor on his sabbatical year serving part time in the office, a woman assistant secretary and the staff of typists necessary.

Advisory Council At present there is an Advisory Council consisting of prominent American college men resident in London, namely, Mr. L.L. Tweedy (Princeton), Chairman, Mr. A. Chester Beatty (Columbia), Mr. Robert Grant Junior, (Harvard), Mr. J.R. Macfie, (Pennsylvania), Mr. S.A. Mover, (M.I.T.), Mr. L.P. Sheldon, (Yale), Mr. H. King Smith, (Yale), and Mr. J. Butler Wright, (Princeton).

Women's Advisory Committee, consisting of the wives of the members of the Advisory Council, the wife of the Ambassador and of the Consul-General, the President of the American Women's Club, and British Ladies interested in Anglo-American relations and education, e.g., Viscountess Astor, Lady Swaythling, the Principal of Bedford College for Women, etc.

III. Finance

The budget made up by the Board of Trustees last September allowed for the British Division £7686.59, covering the following items, Salaries (Director, Assistant Secretary and typist), Travelling Expenses, Office supplies and stationery, Stamps and Postage, Cables and Telegrams, Entertainment, Rent, Heat and Light.
II.

FACTS AND FIGURES FROM THE FIRST EXPERIMENTAL YEAR OF THE UNION ON A PEACE BASIS—FIRST QUARTER.

I. **OFFICE ROUTINE**

(a) Registration and record by card index of persons and colleges of visitors:—

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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nations</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>107</strong></td>
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</table>

(b) Cases of applicants of migrating teachers and students

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>57</strong></td>
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(c) Correspondence

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<tr>
<td>Letters in</td>
<td>1383</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letters out</td>
<td>1432</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2815</td>
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</table>

(d) Questionnaires as to numbers of students British Institutions would receive and as to exchange teachers who would accept temporary service in the Universities in the States have been sent out to about a thousand persons.

II. A COMMON LIBRARY is maintained containing the latest Catalogues and so forth of Universities in U.S.A. in the British Empire and in France. It needs to be catalogued by names of Professors and by subjects for ready reference. Only a beginning has been made.

III. The office has served as a quasi American Educational Embassy and Consulate. It has effected unofficial, but close, relations with the Embassy and the Consul General's Office.

(a) The Ambassadorial Service. The Embassy referred to the Union the case of American physicians wishing to sit for University examinations referred to the Embassy by the Department of State. Mr. Alfred
Sao-Eze, the Chinese Minister, sought the aid of the office. Mr. B. Shen, representing the Chinese Educational Mission, has repeatedly sought advice and his correspondence with the Universities in the United States has been furthered. The English Board of Education has sought advice. The heads and officers of English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish Universities have done the same.

(b) Quasi Consular Service. The Consul General refers to this office inquiries which come to him from students and institutions as to the standing of American Institutions and how to rate credits sought by students from American Universities. The Consul General has arranged that persons introduced by this office may have their business at the Consulate facilitated. British Professors and Teachers and Foreign Teachers called to positions in the American Universities have been served in considerable numbers.

(c) The Director has been called to numerous important Conferences having to do with International Educational Policies or the domestic policies of British Institutions wishing to cater to American demands. e.g.

(i) The President of the Board of Governors, the Rector, and the Heads of Departments of the Imperial College of Science with reference to the 4 or 5 graduates of the Imperial College to study in America. As a result they decided to give not less than $350 to each of the five post-graduate scholars to be sent to the States next year. Sir Arthur Acland, their President and also a member of the Board of Governors of Bedford College for Women, has offered £500 for a graduate of Bedford College to study in the States next year.

(ii) The newly organised Fellowship of Medicine has made the Director a member of their Council and sought his advice and placed American medical graduates in the Hospitals and Schools of Medicine in London.

(d) Numerous conferences have been sought by prominent University Professors, Teachers and intending British students visiting America.

(e) The Heads of the Women's Colleges at Oxford at a conference have intimated that the home office of the Union should serve them with reference to the selection of American applicants for admission.

V.

The promotion of educational movements which might serve Anglo-American relationships has been a steady aim of the office. It may be said in confidence that the enlargements of the activities of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, which was founded in 1912, according to the statements made by British Authorities, and the housing of the Bureau at 50, Russell Square, with aid from the British Government and Universities was inspired by the Union. In short the beginning of the realisation of a Universities international clearing house for information and advice by the housing under one roof of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire and the Office National des Universités et Écoles Françaises and the Union may be traced to the perseverance of the Union.
VI. Inter-relations with other bodies. It has been the policy of the office to make use of established business and social units by linking up with them. Relations have been happily established with

1. Through the Interchange Committee of the Universities Bureau with the Bureau and Universities.
2. The London Branch of the American Historical Association has become practically amalgamated with the Union giving up its former office and making use of the Union's office.
3. The Fellowship of Medicine and Post-graduate Association serves in placing medical graduates.
4. The Anglo-Scandinavian Students Bureau (Danish Division) co-operates.
5. The Federation of British University Women is in partial co-operation.
6. The Director is a member of the Council or Executive Committee of the following bodies, thus securing their full co-operation—
   a. Interchange Committee for Speakers and Teachers.
   b. Shakespeare Association.
   c. English-Speaking Union.
   e. Committee on University Interchange for Women.
   f. British American Fellowship.
7. The following bodies have become interested in the Union and are in correspondence with it where the interests coincide—
   a. Victoria League.
   b. Colonial Institute.
   c. British American Club at Oxford.
   d. American Club at Oxford.
   e. Summer School at Stratford.
   f. Student Christian Movement.
   g. Red Triangle Hospitality League.
   h. Young Wives Fellowship.
8. The American Directory Company ensures the following privileges by giving introductions to the proper authorities at numerous institutions prominent among which are—
   a. Reader's Ticket at the British Museum.
   b. Admission to the library of the Asiatic Society (and various other libraries.)
   c. To visit the Inns of Court and attend lectures of the Council of Legal Education.
   d. To visit the Law Society and attend lectures.
   e. For students of law to enter the body of the Royal Courts.

VII. Publications. The Director has prepared a Bulletin to be circulated in the United States entitled "Opportunities for American graduate students for advanced study and degrees in the Universities and Colleges of Science in Great Britain and Ireland".

This Bulletin was prepared at the request of the Board of Trustees.
of the Union and of the United States Bureau of Education and the Institute of International Education. It illustrates the desirability of preparing reports for publication similar to the Consular Reports of the Consuls of the United States.

VIII. Relations of the Continental and British Divisions. The interchange of information between these offices has been suggestive and may become extremely helpful in the development of international educational movements.

The introductions given to many professors and students to and from the Continent have been of service to them and have brought many appreciative statements.

In conclusion may I express the belief that the Union will prove a sheet anchor to the windward for the storm tossed League of Nations.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. MacLean

16th April, 1920.
May 4, 1920

My dear George:

Yours of the 19th of April with enclosures is received. Of course I was aware of the appropriation on behalf of the Union, which I think makes matters easy for the current year. I hope that you and Clara will have a pleasant time in Paris and that you will be reminded of our little visit there six years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson are at the Hotel Majestic in Paris at the present time. I presume that you will hardly run across them. I wish you might.

We are quite well. I have not been able yet to see Major Wrench. On the day that he was in Chicago I left for the East for an absence of ten days. I am just back. He writes that he is passing through Chicago again next week and I may have a glimpse of him. He seems sanguine about the organization here. I am skeptical about it during the present year of national politics.

Very truly yours,

Dr. George E. Maclean,
50 Russell Square,
London, W C 1.
My dear President Judson,

Clara and I enjoyed the enclosure of the cartoon concerning the common troubles of Uncle Sam and John Bull which you posted from New York.

I enclose an invitation to a Dinner of the Union which will show you how keenly alive we are. The dinner promises to be a great success with perhaps 130 persons present.

University College and the British public are greatly delighted over the magnificent gift from the Rockefeller funds. I think the gift most timely in promoting the development of research and more unification of the rival medical elements in London. The Ambassador will speak at the Assembly of Faculties, July 2nd, at University College.

I am looking forward to seeing Professor Macclintock at the British American Conference of Professors of English and learning the latest from you and Rebecca.

You will be shocked and sorry to hear that most unexpectedly Clara needed to have an operation. She went through it with her usual pluck and vivacity and after 2 weeks in a nursing home returned a week ago to our little bohemian flat. She appeared as well as ever. We must see, however, that she does not overdo it. She would not let me write this to anyone until it was over. We are all now so thankful.

We have so far a beautiful Spring and Summer.

Major Wrench gave us a report of his tour in the United States and he has told me of his conference with you. Major Putnam is here. His schismatics are down and out and we are so delighted
that Taft, and I suppose you as well as Major Putnam, are now leaders. I enclose a card which I wish you might use this season at the English Speaking Union Headquarters.

With love from Clara and me,

Sincerely yours,

George E. Maclean

President H.P. Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Illinois,
U.S.A.

GEM/MEM:
ENC.
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

"The general object of the Union shall be to serve as a bond between the Universities of the United States and those of European nations, especially by encouraging the attendance and advancing the welfare of American students at the Universities of France, Great Britain and Italy, in such ways as the Trustees may see fit."

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES U.S.A.
Prof. J. W. Curlliffe (Columbia Univ.)

CONTINENTAL DIVISION
1 Rue de Plébiscite Paris
American Academy in Rome
Porta San Pancrazio Rome 29

BRITISH DIVISION
representing
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
and
INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
Director
GEORGE E. MACLEAN

Telephone
MUSEUM 5077
Telegrams
UNIBURG WESTCIENT
Cables
AMUNION LONDON

50 RUSSELL SQUARE
LONDON W.C. 1.

19th July, 1920.

Dear President Judson,

Enclosed please find a letter from Mr. J. Irving Taylor, a Baptist Minister. He is a young Baptist preacher of promise introduced by a Baptist who was a superintendent here. His wife is a graduate of the University of London. He endeavoured to get a degree through correspondence with the Central University, Indianapolis, Indiana and showed me his diplomas for B.D. and M.A. He had syllabi sent by them and, according to his wife, he did excellent work for them and paid some £40. I cannot learn anything about the Central University, Indiana, and have written to President Bryan to find out about it. He now desires to begin work over again with your correspondence department. I hope you may be able to recognize his preparation as fulfilling the requirements for admission that he may not have to do over again secondary school work. He hopes some day to come to the States. There is such a genuineness about his case that I trust your University will do anything it can justly in his favour.

Sincerely yours,

George E. MacLean

President H.P. Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Illinois,
U.S.A.
American University Union in Europe

"The general object of the Union shall be to serve as a bond between the Universities of the United States and those of European nations, especially by encouraging the attendance and advancing the welfare of American students at the Universities of France, Great Britain and Italy, in such ways as the Trustees may see fit."

Secretary of the Board of Trustees U.S.A.
Prof. J. W. Cunliffe (Columbia Univ.)

Continental Division
1 Rue de Fleurus Paris
American Academy in Rome
Porta San Pancrezo Rome 29

British Division
representing
American Council on Education
and
Institute of International Education

Director
George B. MacLean

14. 7. 20

Resident Judson.

Dear Doctor,

After talking with Doctor MacLean upon educational matters, I am writing both if you will enroll me as a student in the Correspondence Department of the Chicago University?

I spent over five years in the Stanborough Park College, Halsford, and also have taken, by correspondence, the B.D. and M.A. degrees from the Central University, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A. which I now learn from Doctor Maclean is not recognized by the American Council on Education.

I was ordained to the Gospel Ministry in the year 1913 and, without presumption,
can claim a fair measure of success.
At present I have charge of the
Baptist Tabernacle, Basking.
My birthday was Jan. 21st, 1885.

Yours sincerely,
J. D. Living, Taylor

I have enclosed a copy of the testimonial
P.S. Any further information you may
require, I shall be pleased to furnish.
J. D. T.
BRITISH UNION CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

8, Lancaster Road,
Stroud Green, London, N.
Nov. 1st. 1916.

To Whom it may Concern.

I have pleasure in certifying the following as to the educational and ministerial attainments of Pastor John Taylor.

Becoming a member of the Seventh Day Adventist denomination in 1903, he entered the Missionary Training College, Manor Gardens, Holloway, London, N. (Now located at Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts.) in September, 1904. He remained in College until May, 1909, completing the prescribed Ministerial course.

Among the subjects included in the course completed by Mr. Taylor were:-


II. English - including rhetoric and literature.

III. History: (a) Secular - Ancient, Mediaeval and modern. (b) Ecclesiastical from the earliest periods.

IV. Pastoral training: both attending a course of lectures; and assisting at, and conducting services in Mission halls and Chapels.

V. Subsidiary subjects: Physiology, Psychology, Astronomy, Hebrew, Greek and French.

The study of Greek & Hebrew has been continued by Mr. Taylor since leaving College. He has also read extensively; Church history and general religious literature during his active Ministry.

Mr. Taylor was accepted as a probationer and licensed to preach in 1909. He received ordination (the President of the World's Conference officiating) in 1913. Since then he has discharged with a high degree of ability and success all the duties and functions of the Gospel Ministry in Hull, Grimsby and London (Forest Gate, Muswell Hill, etc.)

I bespeak for, as I wish, Mr. Taylor fullness of successful Ministry of the Gospel of hope and eternal blessedness.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) W. J. FITZGERALD.
August 10, 1920

Dear Dr. MacLean:

Yours of July 19 came while I was in Canada. Rebecca and I have been having a few weeks of rest on the St. Lawrence and are now back ready for our duties.

I am sending the enclosed material from Mr. Taylor to our Corresponding Secretary, who will doubtless send you the information. I do not know anything about the Central University of Indiana. Of course Mr. Taylor understands that no degree is given by the University of Chicago without a full year of residence work in Chicago. Work by correspondence would aid in such a degree, but would not acquire it.

With cordial regards and trusting your good wife is entirely recovered, I am,

Very truly yours,

Dr. George E. MacLean,
60 Russell Square,
London, W C 1.

HPJ: JH
President Henry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Judson:

I have received from Mr. McLatchie, Assistant Treasurer of the Union, a note containing the following: "I have not yet received the second payment of $1,000 for the current year from Mr. Harold H. Swift, which I understand was to be sent in June. Do you wish to take this up with Mr. Swift or President Judson?" The fiscal year of the Union ends September 1st. Mr. Swift's subscription on our books is of $5,000 for the current year of which $1,000 has already been paid. It is our understanding that Mr. Swift's very generous subscription is $3,000 for the present year and the same amount for the year following. I need hardly say how essential and how much appreciated is Mr. Swift's support of the Union. I am starting in a few days for my vacation, so may I ask you to communicate directly with Mr. G. A. McLatchie, Assistant Treasurer of the Union, 320 Broadway, New York City, concerning the matter in question?

I take this opportunity of sending to you a copy of the Harvard circular signed by Mr. Castle and Mr. Robert W. Bliss, who throughout the war was Counselor of the American Embassy at Paris. I see from my letter file that I have already forwarded you copies of some of the other letters such as those from Princeton, Johns Hopkins, and Yale, but seemingly you have not had the Virginia or Illinois letters. Accordingly, I am enclosing copies of them. Mr. Thompson, who is now on his vacation in Canada, feels that this fall is the best time to make a concerted effort to secure the necessary funds for the building and endowment of the Maison des Etudiants in Paris. Meanwhile the general circular of the Union concerning its War Memorial Fund has attracted a considerable response from men in overseas service, though these subscriptions have been usually in small amounts. It is obvious that larger sums must come not from the younger men who were in active military service during the war, but from the older graduates.

With best regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

July 29, 1920.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  

Dear Sir:

You were one of the Harvard men who registered at the American University Union during the war and we hope that you will therefore want to help it to carry on in times of peace. The problems of peace are very different from the war problems but seem to us quite as important. During the war the Union served its purpose of bringing American university men together. There was little need then to emphasize the alliance because we were all so busy in one way or another in making the alliance effective, but now that the war is over and we have no big common purpose, we must do everything possible to maintain and strengthen the ties forged by the war.

The Union can do much along these lines. It can assist American students in Europe to carry on their work more effectively and also can guide and counsel Europeans who want to study in America. Harvard has always been a leader among American universities in promoting international scholarships. We believe that the American University Union can project this great work and broaden its scope. European students in America and American students in Europe in ever increasing numbers will mean that the nations will understand each other better and will be able to assist each other more effectively. Already the peace-time value of the Union has been enthusiastically endorsed by thousands of American army students who through its assistance had the opportunity to study in French, British and Italian universities.

We want to call your particular attention to the projected Maison des Etudiants in Paris. The municipality of Paris generously gave a splendid plot of land for this "House of American Students" and this the permanent headquarters of the Union, besides being a meeting place for American and French students and professors, will also stand as a permanent memorial in France of the fine part that American university men played in the war.

We know that during the campaign for the Harvard Endowment Fund is a bad time to appeal to Harvard men for money, but after all we are no worse off than are the representatives of several other colleges, and this campaign cannot wait if the Union is to be made permanent.

Will you not send a subscription, as much as you can afford to give, toward this educational entente cordiale?

WILLIAM R. CASTLE, JR., ’00  
Member of the Board of Trustees of  
The American University Union.

ROBERT WOODS BLISS, ’00  
Member of General Committee of The  
American University Union in Europe.
Dear Sir:

At its April meeting, the Executive Committee of the General Alumni Association endorsed the present work and plans of the American University Union and authorized me to forward to you the enclosed circular.

The University of Virginia, realizing the value of the Union in maintaining international educational relationships, is one of fifty great American institutions of learning to continue its membership on the post-war basis.

One of the fourteen scholars sent to America through the generosity of the 5,000 As A. E. F. students at French Universities is attending Virginia this session in the Engineering Department. These scholarships were founded largely through the encouragement and active cooperation of the Executive Committee of the Union.

A Virginia graduate was last month awarded one of fifteen "American Fellowships in French Universities". Two of our students have recently won Rhodes Scholarships, one for Virginia and one at large, thus adding two more names to the list of those alumni of exceptional attainments who have represented us at Oxford.

A year ago with impressive exercises we celebrated in Paris the Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of this institution and before the largest gathering of alumni of an American University ever held in Europe, we placed a permanent memorial to our founder on the walls of his former dwelling and thereby signalized the friendship which existed between him and France and between ourselves and France. The Union will be a connecting link in the future for all university men and will strive to perpetuate this friendship.

As a former member of the Executive Committee of the Union, and as Director of our European Bureau, I have followed with appreciative interest the plans of the Union for permanent establishment overseas, and I bespeak your support of its efforts as outlined in the enclosed letter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Lewis D. Crenshaw.
April 29, 1920.

Dear Sir:

As one of the many American University men to go to Europe with the A. E. F. for military, naval, or civilian service during the war, you availed yourself of the opportunity to visit one or more of the branches of the American University Union in Europe. Now that the war is over, the work of the Union is being established on a permanent basis, in order to make a center for American college and university men in Europe and to promote intellectual relations between France, England, Italy and this country. It is certain that increasing numbers of Americans will go to France, England and Italy for study in the universities and other schools. The American Army Students in France, an organization of some 5000 A. E. F. students at French universities, have given their unqualified approval to the work of the University Union during the year 1919.

The undersigned, as Director of the Italian branch of the Union in 1918-19, came into intimate contact with many hundreds of American university men who were in Europe on service, and also devoted much time toward establishing relations between Italian and French universities and those of this country. It is a source of gratification that in this way the University of Illinois was actively connected with the work of the Union in Europe, both with its war work and with the beginning of its permanent activity. At present Acting President Kinlsey represents the University as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Union.

For more than two and one-half years the Union has been maintained financially by American universities and colleges, and by a relatively small number of individual donors. There has been no general appeal for funds. The Trustees of the Union have now authorized the raising of the war memorial fund of $250,000 to insure the adequate maintenance of the Union abroad. Since some 35,000 men visited the Union one or more times, the average contribution needed to reach the amount set as a minimum is within the means of almost all, and gifts of any amount will be gladly received. Subscriptions may be sent Mr. Henry E. Thompson, Treasurer, as indicated, or to me. The enclosed circular explains what it is intended to do.

Kenneth McKenzie
Professor of Romance Languages
University of Illinois.
August 10, 1920

My dear Professor Nettleton:

Yours of the 29th of July came while I was in Canada. Mr. Swift is out of the city. I have no doubt that on his return he will attend to the matter. I am interested in the correspondence which you sent me and concur in the opinion that the active operations should proceed during the coming autumn.

Very truly yours,

Professor George H. Nettleton,
570 Prospect St.
New Haven, Conn.

HPJ: JN
American University Union in Europe

"The general object of the Union shall be to serve as a bond between the Universities of the United States and those of European nations, especially by encouraging the attendance and advancing the welfare of American students at the Universities of France, Great Britain and Italy, in such ways as the Trustees may see fit."

Secretary of the Board of Trustees U.S.A.
Prof. J. W. Curllffe (Columbia Unive.)

Continental Division
1 Rue de Fleurus Paris
American Academy in Rome
Porta San Pancerzi Rome 29

British Division
representing
American Council on Education
and
Institute of International Education
Director
George E. MacLean

British University Union

50 Russell Square
London W.C. 1.

12th August, 1920.

President H. P. Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Illinois.

Dear President Judson,

It gives me pleasure, on behalf of the British Division of the American University Union, to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Announcement of the Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago. We shall be glad to place it on the shelves of the common reference library of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, the Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises, and the Union, containing the latest information from the universities on both sides of the water.

Faithfully yours,

George E. MacLean

Director.

P.S. All goes well - E.T.C.
August 17, 1920.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear President Judson:

Enclosed herewith please find Mr. Harold H. Swift's check for $500, and Mr. Charles H. Swift's check for the same amount, payable to the University Union in Europe. This is to apply on Mr. Swift's guarantee for this year, in accordance with his letter of January 24, 1930.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to
HAROLD H. SWIFT.
August 18, 1920

Dear Mr. Williams:

Your favor of the 17th enclosing checks of $500 from Mr. Harold H. Swift and Mr. Charles H. Swift, both payable to the American University Union in Europe, is received.

I am transmitting the checks in question to the Secretary of the Union in New York, from whom you will receive formal receipts.

With thanks on behalf of the Union, I am,

Very truly yours,

Mr. K. A. Williams,
Union Stock Yards,
Chicago.

HPJ:JH