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

My dear President Judson:

President Lowell, President Hibben and I had an interesting but unprofitable interview with Secretary Mellon in Washington. Its indirect results, however, especially in securing the active and hearty personal cooperation of President Lowell and President Hibben in our financial appeal, seem to me not negligible. We thought also that there was an ultimate chance of a very moderate subscription later on if our project were well launched. We shall have to turn elsewhere for the building. We are making a good start toward securing life members of the Union and your offer to try to secure five life members is most welcome.

One other important matter concerning our finances. The subscription of Mr. Swift was set down provisionally at $3,000 a year for the two years subsequent to the reorganization of the Union in 1919. This subscription was paid in full for the year 1919-1920, but nothing has yet been received for the current fiscal year, 1920-1921.

There was, of course, no formal pledge of any sort but the subscription was included on our books and in our estimates, since you expressed at an early meeting of the reorganized Board of Trustees the belief that we could reasonably expect Mr. Swift's subscription for the next two years. As you doubtless noted in Mr. Thompson's report at our recent meeting, he included Mr. Swift's name as a prospective subscriber for the current year. We are at present applying all these subscriptions to the War Memorial Fund and the continuance of Mr. Swift's support is of the highest importance to the Union.

I once talked with you as to the possibility of interesting Mr. Swift in the actual building of the Maison, but you felt at that time that he would not personally give the building itself. Mr. Swift has been one of the most constant supporters of the Union throughout, and naturally you know best whether we might hope to secure him as one of the group of possible donors who might combine to contribute funds for the building. In any event, I hope that we may secure the $6,000, concerning which I have written, to complete the other half of what has been regarded as a $6,000 subscription, payable in the two subsequent years, 1919-1920, 1920-1921.

The echoes of our May meeting of the Board of Trustees are very favorable, and despite our failure to interest Secretary Mellon directly and immediately, Mr. Thompson
looks forward with assurance to the campaign in the fall, of which he says, "I can assure you that I am prepared to tackle this job next October with all earnestness.****** I met Edwin Farnham Greene at lunch yesterday and he was very much pleased with our meeting on Friday. I told him of the failure of your efforts in Washington. He does not seem to think that there will be very much difficulty in getting our money when we go about it next fall." He also speaks in emphatic approval of the appeal to Doctor Angell, of which I enclose a copy. To this no reply has yet been received.

With best regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

GHN: SCR
570 Prospect Street,
New Haven, Connecticut.
June 1, 1921.

Dr. James H. Angell,
President of the Carnegie Corporation,
522 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees of the American University Union in Europe, at its regular meeting on May 27, 1921, I respectfully submit through you the formal request of the Union for an appropriation from the Carnegie Corporation for a period of five (5) years of $10,000 annually, to be applied towards current annual expenses.

Character and American support
(1) by annual membership dues of numerous American universities and colleges and (2) by individual gifts to current income. With the single exception of the Rockefeller Foundation, in 1920, the total expense of the Union, amounting to over $140,000 has hitherto been borne directly and wholly by American institutions of higher learning and their graduates. The printed publications of the Union herewith appended give detailed information as to its institutional membership, the personnel of its representative Board of Trustees, and the scope of its work.

Recognition of the Union abroad
The Municipal Council of the City of Paris has offered the Union an admirable site, valued at over 500,000 francs, for a permanent building to serve as its Continental headquarters. The Universities Bureau of the British Empire, which is aided by governmental subsidy, shares its London quarters with the British Division of the Union. The French government has conferred the Legion of Honor upon four officers of the Union in recognition of the high service of the Union to Franco-American educational interests and friendship.

Budget for 1921-1922
At its meeting on May 27, the Board of Trustees authorized for the coming fiscal year (September 1, 1921 - August 31, 1922) a budget, herewith appended in detail, of $22,561. Of this half will be met by dues of supporting universities and colleges. In asking from the Carnegie Corporation an appropriation towards the remainder of the budget for current expenses, the Union begs to invite attention to these facts.
1. Fifty of the leading universities and colleges throughout the United States contribute annually towards current expenses of the Union an amount exceeding that asked from the Carnegie Corporation.

2. The Union is seeking to increase its permanent resources (1) by securing from donors a building to be erected on the site generously offered by the City of Paris (2) by securing an endowment fund of $300,000, of which the interest will go eventually towards current expenses. Over $21,000 has already been pledged towards this fund.

3. Despite the serious financial difficulties faced by American colleges during and since the war, they have generously supported the Union during four critical years which have thoroughly tested its work.

4. Pending the securing of funds adequate to meet the offer of the City of Paris and to provide permanent endowment for the Union, the Trustees recognize the immediate importance of maintenance of the present service of the Union. They believe that the evidence herewith submitted is conclusive as to the value of that service.

Summary

On behalf of the American University Union in Europe I respectfully present the appeal of the Union to the Carnegie Corporation for an appropriation for a period of five (5) years, of $10,000 annually to be applied towards current expenses.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Chairman for the Finance Committee

Robert Woods Bliss
William R. Castle, Jr.
Edward Farnham Greene
Samuel F. Houston
Harry Pratt Judson
Anson Phelps Stokes
Henry B. Thompson
April 5, 1919.

Dear President Judson:

You perhaps remember that I am a trustee of the American University Union in Europe. I was glad to serve during the period of emergency to help in providing facilities for American University men and their friends abroad. Of course I went on largely as a representative of our university and at Mr. Ryerson’s request.

It seems to me now that the problem is to be different — largely international education, etc., regarding which I am not particularly posted and now that the emergency is over, I prefer to resign my trusteeship. I have advised Mr. Ryerson accordingly, and inasmuch as a meeting is called for April 19, (of which you have probably had notice) to discuss the future of the work, it seems to me that it is only fair to give them notice accordingly.

Do you feel that the University should be represented on the Board of Trustees and if so, have you any suggestions as to who it should be? Perhaps I might indicate my successor at the time of my resignation. I notice the Board of Trustees consists of many college presidents — would you care for your name to go in?

Since I have been a member of the Board, I have guaranteed $3000.00 per year from this locality and have collected the amount, except for $35.00, from my mother, a brother and myself. I shall be glad to promise this amount for the next year or two, which should be considerable of an advantage to the new trustee, if we have one.

Yours cordially,

[Signature]

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
Chicago, April 14, 1919

My dear Mr. Swift:

Confirming our telephone conversation of this morning, and answering your note of the 5th inst., I beg to say that if you think best to resign from the trusteeship of the American University Union I should not object, although of course I should be very glad indeed to have had your service in that capacity, and should be glad to have you continue as long as you feel disposed to do so. If the Board of Trustees should desire, I should be willing to fill the vacancy, at least for a time. I note your generous suggestion as to finances, and should hope that it would not be necessary to continue it very long.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Harold H. Swift
Union Stock Yards
Chicago
June 17, 1919.

Dear President Judson:

I am in receipt of your letter in reference to the University Union in Europe, together with literature which I herewith return.

As to the second page of your letter in reference to the $500.00: I should be very glad to send you my check for this purpose if you wish it. However, it seems to me there are two points involved:

1- Membership in the Union: The University, I understand is in the class which requires payment of $500 as dues and I understand now Mr. Stokes is asking for a continuation of the University of Chicago membership and payment of the amount, which the University did last year and it seems to me if you consider it wise, it might justly come from the University funds the same as previously.

2- In addition to that, the trustees of the Union were asked to raise certain funds - $3000 from our district - and it was this that my letter of April 5, referred to. I have already sent my last payment on this amount and have receipt in full for this year from the treasurer's office.

With this explanation, I would be glad to have you advise me whether you would like me to pay the University's dues of $500.00 in the Union for this year. I am quite ready to do it and only want to be sure the matter is clear to both of us.

Yours cordially,

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

[Signature]
June 30, 1921;

Chicago, June 18, 1919

My dear Mr. Nettleton:

Dear Mr. Swift:

Enclosures came favor of the 6th inst. with

Your note of the 17th inst. is received.

The matter to which I referred was based on a misapprehension

of the situation. As a matter of fact, the $500 was paid

by the University, and did not come from your gift. I

will see that this sum is sent from the University. Whether

it will be necessary to pay the additional fund remains to

be seen.

Very truly yours,

Very truly yours,

H. F. J. — Le. H. Nettleton,
556 Prospect Street,
New Haven, Conn.

REPLACE

Mr. Harold H. Swift
Union Stock Yards
Chicago
June 30, 1921.

My dear Mr. Nettleton:

Your favor of the 6th instant with enclosures came in the midst of all the connection connected with the closing of the year. I am sorry not to have acknowledged it promptly. I will look up the matters in connection with the subscription immediately.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Mr. George H. Nettleton,
570 Prospect Street,
New Haven, Conn.

HPJ:0B
With J. W. Cunliffe's compliments.

A UNION OF UNIVERSITIES

By JOHN W. CUNLIFFE

"The universities of America and the universities of Europe form the link between the past and present which preserves our civilization. Unless we can preserve the continuity of education there will be little hope for the recovery of the world."—Herbert Hoover, speaking in New York City, Jan. 7th, 1921.

The founders of the American University Union in 1917 laid no claim to the gift of prophecy, but if they had foreseen the distracted state of the world which was to follow the Armistice, they would have been more than ever convinced of the need of the organization which they set on foot as a war activity. As a war activity, the American University Union did excellent service in London, Paris, and Rome in promoting the physical and moral welfare of thousands of young university men on their way to or from the front, and in helping to organize the educational opportunities offered by British and French universities to members of the American Expeditionary Force.
in the disturbing interval that came between the conclusion of the Armistice and their return home. The Union at its foundation had stated that its general object was to serve as a bond between the universities of the United States and those of European countries, and with the gradual return of the European universities to normal conditions on the cessation of hostilities, the scope of the Union’s work was expanded rather than diminished, although the moderate income it had controlled during the war was necessarily reduced. The first step was to substitute more modest permanent offices for the temporary quarters in London and Paris occupied during the war, and thanks to the zeal and business ability of the directors in charge, this difficult transition was swiftly and safely accomplished. The center of operations in London was moved from Trafalgar Square to the more academic neighborhood of Russell Square, and that in Paris from the Royal Palace Hotel to a charming and convenient situation on the west side of the Luxembourg Garden.

This change in location was accompanied by the further development of connections between the American universities and those of France and Great Britain which had already during the war been placed upon a firmer and friendlier basis than ever before. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the American universities, then engaged in the development of graduate work, had acquired the habit of looking to Germany, not because they underestimated the universities of France and Great Britain, but because the latter at that time offered less encouragement to American students in search of opportunities for advanced work, and they had drawn up their regulations for degrees in strict regard for their own academic traditions and national needs, without considering the desires or interests of the few Americans within their gates. The first efforts of the officers of the Union on service in London and Paris were directed to remedying this state of things, which was the result of accident rather than of design, and their efforts met with a cordial response both from the British university authorities, who established, under suitable regulations, a Ph.D. degree intended mainly for American students, and from the French authorities, who modified the requirements for the licentiate and doctorate so as to make them more accessible to American candidates. Pamphlets setting forth the opportunities for advanced study in France and Great Britain respectively were published, with the co-operation of the Union, by the Institute of International Education, and have been widely circulated among American university students and officials.

The American universities, like the British and the French, had developed their higher educational institutions without much regard to the interests of foreign students, and as it was intended that this international academic intercourse should not be one-sided, it was evident that here too some adjustment was necessary. It was undertaken by a Committee of the American Council on Education (again with the co-operation of the Union), and after consultation with leading academic authorities, a general agreement was obtained as to the admission of holders of British and French degrees to graduate study in American universities. As a
rule it is thought inadvisable to encourage undergraduates
to divide their collegiate education between two countries. Those interested in the movement for international education have no desire to create a hybrid product—one half American and the other half British or French; their desire is to enrich the mind and enlarge the outlook of a genuine American student by encouraging him to see something of European life and education after he has taken his degree. Collegiate education is naturally planned to suit the needs of the community which has created and developed it, and the student who takes his undergraduate education abroad not only misses these advantages but loses the opportunity of making many youthful friendships which would be of great value to him in after-life. The committee, therefore, which had in hand the matter of credits for British and French students practically restricted its recommendations to cases worthy of admission to graduate study, and the same practice has been followed with reference to American students encouraged to continue their education on the other side of the Atlantic.

In assisting Americans to study at British and French universities, and vice versa, various plans have been followed and various agencies have been established to attain an end which was obviously in the general interest. The Rhodes Scholarships did much to familiarize the public on both sides of the Atlantic with the idea, and the heroic struggle of France during the war stimulated American generosity to the provision of similar opportunities. The first band of French girls who accepted the hospitality of the American colleges which undertook to provide them with free board and tuition, came out in 1918, and in return the French universities offered similar privileges to American students, both men and women. The nomination of the latter was assigned to different American educational organizations, among them the American University Union, but after a time it was found expedient to entrust the whole business, by mutual consent, to the Committee of the American Council on Education, on which the other organizations interested are duly represented. A small committee of American ladies goes over early each summer to select the boursières in France in consultation with the French authorities, and the Office des Universités et Ecoles Françaises maintains a representative in New York to watch over their interests in this country and to promote French-American educational relationships generally. The American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities have sent a considerable number of American students for advanced work in French universities and promise to send even more in the future.

A similar interchange of Belgian and American students is being carried out with the balance remaining to the credit of the Comité National after the Hoover work in Belgium was finished.

The international exchange of professors began before the war and has been changed in character as well as developed in extent by war's vicissitudes. American professors go more to England and France and less to Germany
and Austria than of old, and visiting European professors at the American universities are mainly from the Allied nations. The fact that the British and the Americans speak the same language makes the transference of an American professor to an English university (or the other way about) a comparatively simple matter, though interchange in the strict sense of the word—i.e., an exchange of work between an American and a British professor—is by no means easy, on account of the different ways and the different scale of the organization of teaching in American and in British institutions of higher education. Thanks to the disinterested efforts of the late Sir William Osler, the opportunities for medical research in London are now systematically thrown open to American professors and practitioners, and in other subjects the British have taken the lead in organizing conferences on methods of teaching and research. The London office of the American University Union made it possible for the authorities of the University of London to carry through successfully last summer a conference of Professors of English from the United States and the British Dominions all over the world. A similar conference of Professors of History is to be held in London during the coming summer with the co-operation of the American Historical Association. In the summer of 1922 the Anglo-American Professors of English will meet in New York on the invitation of the President of Columbia University, and a conference between specialists in American and in British primary and secondary education is projected, to be held in this country, probably in the late summer or early in the fall of this year.

All these facts show that the need for intellectual interchange across the Atlantic has been realized by the Americans most directly concerned, those engaged professionally in higher education, and that they have done their utmost by simple and inexpensive organizations to meet the demands of the situation. The American University Union in Europe and the American Council on Education have been organized and sustained by the American universities, at a time when their resources were strained to the utmost for their own needs.

If the world is ever to get out of the tangle of conflicting interests, prejudices, distrusts, and recriminations which just now afflict us in their most extreme form, it must be by the slow process of mutual understanding and appreciation. National differences of character, of ideals, and of achievement, there must always be, and no one in his senses would strive to do away with them; but when ignorance and prejudice inflame these differences to promote international dislike and distrust, we are living in a dangerous atmosphere which threatens not only every civilized nation, but civilization itself. The war brought the world close enough to the brink of disaster for everybody to realize this. Of the many influences which make for a better state of things, education is the most potent, and no set of people are more influential than those who are to have the training of American youth. An educated American who has seen with his own eyes what the British or French are like, will be able to dissipate many a mist of misunderstanding in his own community, and thus repay the debt of intellectual stimulus
he has incurred by his residence abroad. The inheritors of European civilization on this continent—we owe little to the North American Indians—need to refresh their minds and spirits by visiting the homes of their fathers and coming into contact with recent developments of European science and art, just as the Europeans need to enlarge their vision by acquaintance with the achievements and purposes of the vast new civilization which has grown up on this continent. It is an intellectual interchange by which both sides are the gainers.
President H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear President Judson,

Mr. Thompson, the Treasurer of the Union, forwards to me a letter from the Secretary of the University of Oregon, in which he says:

"We wish very much that the University might continue its membership in the American University Union in Europe, but we find it is impossible to pay this membership fee from outstanding funds, because of legal restrictions on the University funds. The previous membership fees paid have been raised by private subscription, but it does not seem possible longer to raise our membership dues from this source.

We wish the Union every success and regret very much that apparently it is necessary for the University of Oregon to drop out."

This seems to me a case in which it is useless to urge the University to continue to subscribe to the Union. The University of Wisconsin, which is in a similar position and has very much larger resources, has been pressed by me in vain, but if you happen to know the President of the University of Oregon and think that you can do anything by a personal letter, you will, I am sure, be glad to write.

Yours very faithfully,

JW/DRD
June 13, 1921.

Dear Mr. Gunliffe:

Your favor of the 10th instant is received. I don't know the President of the University of Oregon and think it quite unlikely that they will be able to continue their membership. Many of the State Universities are put to it this year to get funds for their ordinary purposes. I should think likely that at Madison it would be difficult to secure an appropriation. If some private professor would contribute they might perhaps make it go. Have you suggested that to Birge?

Very truly yours,

Mr. J. W. Gunliffe,
Columbia University,
New York City.
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. It will in particular seek to encourage the attendance and advance the welfare of American students at the Universities of France, Great Britain, Italy, and other European countries and to facilitate the attendance of European Students at American institutions of higher learning in such ways as the Trustees may see fit."

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

Continental Division
1 Rue de Fleurus Paris
Representative in Italy
H. Blakiston Wilkins
Porta San Pancrazio Rome 29

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

Telephone
Museum 507
Telegrams
Unibwerp Westcort
Cables
AMURION London

50 Russell Square
London W.C. 1

27th June, 1921.

My dear President,

Enclosed please find the report of this office for May and the Financial Report.

Thank you for your note of May 28th from the Commodore about my re-election. By some oversight Cunliffe's office failed to enclose the Minutes of the Meeting which his letter said were enclosed, so I do not as yet know the details of your action.

The Ambassador has accepted the honour of being patron of this division to which you elected him. He sent for me last week and is continuing the policy of the Embassy of recognizing and co-operating with the Union.

President Vincent and Dr. Rose called here recently and I attended a dinner given them by H.M. Government. They had prolonged conferences with the Colonial Office, but did not speak of these matters to me. I am sorry to hear from a prominent Englishman that, in some way, the Colonial Office, to use his phrase, in not taking into consultation as they should have done experts outside their office, temporarily "hitchock" the enterprise, but that the Colonial Office had now learnt better and he was hoping that something might yet be achieved. Of all this matter I repeat I speak without any knowledge of the proposals considered.

I wish I might have been present at your last vacation and have heard Governor Lowden. I presume I shall see his address in the next number of the "Quarterly". I think
I have told you that his picture and yours gaze down upon me from my inner office. I am glad you gave the Governor an LL.D. Before I left Iowa I recommended him for an LL.D., but did not succeed in getting it through the Governing Board. I have heard, however, that they gave him a degree later.

Enclosed please find a clipping concerning my honorary LL.D. from the University of Wales which I highly appreciate as a recognition of the successful work of this office. Do not consider me any less Republican in saying that I was also glad to have it from the hand of the Prince of Wales, who sent for me afterward and expressed his interest in the work of the Union. Perhaps Clara has written you how he also received her and our Welsh host and hostess at Cardiff. He is so simple and genuine and full of sense that he wins his way everywhere.

All of us over here agree with you in admiration of Secretary Hughes and indeed we cling chiefly to him and Mr. Hoover to save America for the world. There are some things in the action of the administration that we do not understand.

Thank you for the article you sent concerning the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. Men here with whom I have spoken, like Mr. Strachey of the "Spectator", would be very glad not to have the Treaty renewed. What will happen depends, of course, upon the present Imperial Conference. In any case you may depend upon it there will be nothing that could bring Great Britain into co-operation with Japan against the United States. Indeed it was thought probably there are secret conversations between Washington and London.

Enclosed please find a copy of a circular about the Lincoln-Jefferson University. By my request the young ladies in the office have applied and secured this circular. We had been receiving letters from Englishmen to know about the standing of this institution. I have also enquired of Mr. A.L. Smith, the Master of Balliol, from which Rowbotham is a graduate. I learnt that he is an old scapegrace who made, however, a brilliant record at Balliol, with a very small living. I have noted the case in the report to Cunliffe with two others probably not quite so bad. If you can locate the headquarters of the Lincoln-Jefferson University and the Intercollegiate University and let me have any light it will enable us to help some innocents abroad.

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

Sincerely yours,

George E. MacLean
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. It will in particular seek to encourage the attendance and advance the welfare of American students at the Universities of France, Great Britain, Italy, and other European countries and to facilitate the attendance of European Students at American institutions of higher learning in such ways as the Trustees may see fit."

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

Continental Division
1 Rue de Fleurs Paris
Representative in Italy
H. Blakeston Wilkins
Porta San Pancrazio Rome 29

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

50 Russell Square
London W.C. 1
21st July, 1921.

My dear President,

Enclosed please find the belated June report and the Financial Report.

Miss Gillespie has just presented your introduction and brought in with her Miss Helen R. Wright. The tide of in-coming professors and students for study here next year is beginning to come in and I am especially glad to have some good Chicagoans among them. Miss Gillespie reported that you were well, but that you were alone at the Commencement Reception. We hope that Mrs. Judson is well.

The increased work of the Union, together with the English heat, causes Clara and me to wish for a holiday, which we contemplate taking, probably in Norway, in August.

With love,

Sincerely yours,

George E. MacLean

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

GEM. MEM.
ENC.
I presented to her the following principles and contracts hitherto agreed to:

Institute of Education
(The International Federation)

At will not duplicate anywhere, however, work done by the Council of the Union, and will accept the Union officers in France and Great Britain as its representatives in these countries.

The Union undertakes to obtain and disseminate information as to opportunities for graduate study, regulations for degrees, and scholarships and fellowships open to Americans in the Universities and other institutions of higher education of France, Great Britain and Italy.

From "The American University Union in Europe", January 1920; (Peace Series No.1, Page 28.

"The British Division of the American University Union, which should be the official centre of information, and which will keep the three committees informed of such matters, and all three bodies will be glad to assist in making or carrying out such arrangements when requested by any American college or university.

In order to ensure cooperation and avoid duplication, the representatives of the three agree on the following method of procedure:

The channel of final official notification of recommendations and appointments shall be the British Division of the American University Union."

From "Agreement between the British Division of the American University Union, the Committee on International Relations of the British Federation of University Women, and the Committee on International Relations of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, regarding the method of procedure to be followed with regard to women exchange professors, fellows and scholars from Great Britain for American colleges and universities" July 15, 1920.

Suggested Practice or Procedure.

(1) Women's Committee of Selection in U.S.A. of American University Women associated with Union

(2) Recommendations of Committee through offices of A.U.U.
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

BRITISH DIVISION

August 1st., 1921.

FINANCIAL REPORT
For period 1st. to 31st July, 1921.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS A/C

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£133- 1- 7½                                      £133- 1- 7½

Expenses for the month: £61- 4- 1
### Ledger Balances at the 31st. July, 1921.

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| Total                                            | £769- 7- 5   | £769- 7- 5   |

American University Union in Europe
British Division
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE.
BRITISH DIVISION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1921.

To Professor Gunliffe, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

I have the honour to report as follows:—

I. STATISTICS

Total number of registrations in Visitors' Book during the month of July:—

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II CONGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE EMPIRE.

The Director, having been invited to be a member of the Congress of the Universities of the Empire, sat with them, except at the special meeting of the delegates, at Oxford from the 4th to the 8th of the month. By request the Director prepared a paper on the exchange of professors and the interchange of students, setting forth some of the principles and practices that the two years experiment of this office and of the Universities Bureau had brought out. The paper was not read, but will be printed. The Director addressed the Congress on the importance of the work of the Union and the corresponding department of the Universities Bureau. After the address, a member of the University of Aberdeen, Sir George Adam Smith, responded to the Director on behalf of the Congress, expressing their appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the Director. Printed copies of the papers presented at the Congress are on file in this office, and may be sent if desired to the Office of the Secretary for the Trustees. A copy of Dr. Hill's report on the work of the Bureau from 1912 to the present is enclosed.

III THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PROFESSORS OF HISTORY

This Conference, under the auspices of the University of London, sat from July 11th to the 15th. Programme is enclosed. The Director was a member of the Conference, and served by appointment of the University Senate as a member of the Committee of Arrangements. Some 150 persons were members of the Conference, including delegates. There were delegates from twenty-six American Universities. The Conference was chiefly confined to Historical Research in the general meetings, under the speeches marked* (page 2). There were also sectional meetings and visits to places like the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and so forth. There were several social functions. The University of London had invited the Women's Advisory Committee of the Union to plan for hospitality, which the ladies carried through excellently. Viscountess Astor, the Chairman, arranged for a series of dinners among her friends, winding up with a great reception at her house at the end of the evening. Delegates who cared for week-ends were invited by hostesses on the Committee or their friends. The Universities Bureau House and the Union served as Headquarters for registration. The Conference left behind a permanent Committee.
IV INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The Institute of Historical Research was formally opened by Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Education. It is a temporary building erected at a cost of £20,000 given by an anonymous donor. The seminars and the libraries having to do with historical research of the different colleges in London will be centered in this building, which is near the British Museum and the office of the Union. Arrangements will be made by which research students in other universities than that of London may avail themselves of the privilege of using it. This institute will greatly benefit American students of History coming to Britain, and the Union will be able to give introductions to it. (Circular about the Institute enclosed).

V IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE. SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Imperial College of Science is so well pleased with the success last year of the scholarships for their graduates to study in other universities that they have established four more scholarships for the current year and have deposited the funds (£1,002) with this office for disbursement to the four scholars (£252 each). The four scholars have been appointed as follows:

Mr. M.B. Donald - Chemistry, M.I.T.
Mr. B. Head - Chemistry, M.I.T.
Mr. P.J. Higgs - Electrical Engineering, M.I.T.
Mr. W. Ferguson - Mining Engineering, University not yet arranged.

A fifth honorary scholar has been appointed, Mr. Gosthuizen, and goes to Cornell in Irrigation Engineering.

VI PUBLIC FUNCTIONS

The Director was a guest at the following public functions:

The Dinner of the International Federation of University Women at the Lyceum Club, following a meeting of the Council of the Organisation.
VI  PUBLIC FUNCTIONS (Cont.)

H.M. Government Dinner at the Savoy Hotel to the members of the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History, at which, on the nomination of the Director, Professor Shotwell, of Columbia, responded to the toast of the American visitors.

The Dinner of the Industrial League, at which Mr. Ernest Benn, the economist, who had been on a mission to the United States, made a report.

The Dinner given by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales at Cardiff, at which the Director was the guest of honour and responded to the toast on behalf of the graduands.

A luncheon given by Mr. Lewis, the University M.P. for Wales, to meet Dame Lloyd George.

VII  OFFICE

Miss Mellersh left the office for three weeks' vacation on Saturday, the 23rd. The office is so overburdened with work that it has been necessary to secure temporary substitutes.

The Director has tried in vain to have some American professor to look into the office during the four weeks' vacation the Director contemplates taking in August.

Dean Gildersleeve and Miss Newcomb visited Oxford and began arrangements with the heads of the four women's colleges and the Society of Women Students to raise a committee to select in the United States under the auspices of the American Association of University Women, Women applicants for admission to Oxford next year. The Director was not informed of this step until it had been taken. He then had an interview with Dean Gildersleeve and presented a statement (See Exhibit I). He suggested that the authorities of the Union of the Institute of International Education and of the Association of Women and of the American Council, should settle how to coordinate the proposed committee of selection with the office of the Union. He urged the danger of crossing lines, of overlapping and confusing the British unless coordination were effected. He suggested that, if the Committee of Selection...
were established as in the case of the American Council of Selection of French Women, a representative of the Union should be associated with the Committee and that the recommendations should come through the office of the Union. The Director enjoyed the privilege of a conference upon this subject with Dr. Capen, whose visit to the Union was helpful to the Director.

Please note my report of an interview with Dr. Farnell, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford on page 5 of my letter of July 21st to Dr. Duggan, with reference to a concordat for the exchange of students from Continental countries and something analogous to be established with the U.S.A. and my request for a comment on the proposition.

Respectfully submitted,

August 4th, 1921

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

My dear President Judson,

Enclosed please find report of July.

Some of your students have been appearing here this summer. I was sorry that we had no delegate from Chicago at the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History.

Clara and I are off on Monday for a month's much-needed holiday in Norway. Martina will go with us as interpreter.

I have read with much interest last year's report of the U of G and congratulate you upon holding a steady course in these times. As regards politics we continue to be buoyed by great propositions which we attribute to Mr. Hughes.

I think Mr. Lloyd George will go to the States and I trust you will give him a great welcome there. Would you care to see him in Chicago? I think I have avenues of approach to him if you thought it desirable that he make a trip there.

With love from Clara and me to you both and Alice.

As ever, sincerely yours,

George E. MacLean
August 29, 1921.

My dear Mr. Maclean:

Yours of the 5th of August I find on my return to Chicago after some weeks in Canada. I wrote you from the St. Lawrence River. It pleased me very much to hear that you are now in Norway, and I hope you will have a good rest and a delightful time. If Mr. Lloyd George comes to the States we certainly will be glad to have him visit the University of Chicago. It would please me to hear from you further on that subject on your return to London.

We all are well, and all unite in affectionate greetings to yourself and to Clara.

Always yours,

Mr. George E. Maclean,
50 Russell Square,

[Signature]
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1921.

Secretary of the University, accompanied by Professor Maclean, head of the Department of Studies, with others from the University gave a dinner for the Institute and Mrs. Maclean at To Professor Cumliffe, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

The Director was greatly impressed by the efficient organization and equipment of the Student Union and its Secretariat (the Student Bureau) organized by the student body, but now I have the honour to report as follows:

I. STATISTICS: a subject catalogue in accordance with the Dewey system, by which immediate reference might be found as to Total number of registrations in Visitors' Book during the month of August:—by particular subject was taught, and the evasion of the organization and lack of equipment of the Union offices.

The authorities at both the Danish and Norwegian universities and the bureaux were given full information on the Nationalities of the University Union and were especially informed that except in cases of students migrating by way of London, their most intimate relation would be handled in the office of the Union in Paris, as head of the Continental Division. The names of an office of their own in PanAmerican was indicated that the office would be only too British in close co-operation with the office of the Union. Other Nationalities were informed that the suggestive Student Bureau movement was in cooperation with similar bureaux at the universities of Sweden and elsewhere.

Correspondence:

OFFICE: 

Letters in: 311
Letters out: 336

Miss Kelleher returned from her three weeks vacation on August 15th. Miss Kelleher had an assistant in the place of Miss Kelleher for the first half of the month of the year, that a much longer routine business was

II. DIRECTOR'S HOLIDAY AND VISITS TO THE UNIVERSITIES OF COPENHAGEN AND CHRISTIANIA.

From August 8th to September 8th the Director and Mrs. Maclean enjoyed an out-of-door and restful holiday, chiefly in Norway. The Director took occasion to visit the Universities of Copenhagen and Christiania. At Copenhagen he was received by Dr. Vincent Næs, President of the Anglo-Danish Student Federation, and by Mr. Sorensen, its Secretary. In the absence of the Director and Administrator he was shown over the University by the Secretary. A tea was given in honour of the Director and Mrs. Maclean and he submitted to an interview (see clipping.)
enclosed). The Students' Bureau at Copenhagen had advised the Students' Bureau at Christiania of the forthcoming visit of the Director and, on his arrival, he was immediately waited upon by a representative. In the absence of the Rector of the University, Dr. H.C. Bolmer, jurist, the Secretary of the University, accompanied by Professor Bødtker, head of the Department of English, with others from the University gave a dinner for the Director and Mrs. MacLean at Holmen, on the picturesque height adjoining the city. The Director was greatly impressed by the efficient organization and equipment of the Studie-Oplysningskontoret (the Students' Bureau) organized by the students body, but now recognized and sustained by the University. Its equipment, system of filing, registration cards, card catalogue of the library and a subject catalogue in accordance with the Dewey system, by which immediate reference might be found as to where in the Universities of the United States and foreign Universities any particular subject was taught, made one ashamed of the organization and lack of equipment of the Union office in London. The authorities at both the Danish and Norwegian Universities and the bureaux were given full information concerning the work of the University Union and were especially informed that, except in cases of students migrating by way of London, their most intimate relation would be with the office of the Union in Paris, as head of the Continental Division. The Lanes have an office of their own in Paris and it was intimated that the office would be only too glad to be in close co-operation with the office of the Union. The Director was informed that the suggestive Student Bureau Movement was in correspondence with similar bureaux at the Universities of Sweden, and elsewhere.

OFFICE.

Miss Mellersh returned from her three weeks vacation on August 16th. Miss Edwards had an assistant in the place of Miss Mellersh for the first half of the month and had charge of the office during the month. The statistics show, though this is supposed to be the dead month of the year, that a much larger routine business was transacted than a year ago.

Dr. Van Dyke, on his way to Paris, called and also Mr. Well of the Advisory Board of the Continental Office. The Director greatly regretted his absence of which he had informed Dr. Van Dyke in advance. He hopes that he may have an early opportunity, however, to see Dr. Van Dyke.

The outstanding feature of the routine work of the
office during the Director's absence was the number of cases; students actually in England were sent up to Oxford and Cambridge with introductions and many students in America wrote wanting to go to Oxford or Cambridge this Autumn.

An American graduate called who had been offered an honorary degree, D.D., upon the payment of £25 by the Centennial State University of Denver, Colorado. Miss Edwards made enquiry of the American Council on Education which reported that this University had sent out circular letters to clergymen and educators offering to confer degrees upon the payment of a fee. Dr. Zook of the U.S. Bureau of Education had taken up the matter with the Secretary of State for Colorado and the Post Office Department and was trying to put an end to this wholesale selling of degrees. This is the third case of an attempt to sell fraudulent or worthless American degrees detected by the office this year.

Respectfully submitted,

Director.

23rd September, 1921.
TRANSLATION OF THE INTERVIEW WITH DR. MACLEAN
in the main without success. Though American universities in England, France, and Belgium are not so advanced as those in American universities, the young American is educated to spend money. And why?

Simply because Foreigners' Study in Denmark. His endeavours rewarded with something substantial, something which will interest the German student, is the leader of the American Union in Europe.

Mr. George R. Maclean, Director of the British Division of the American Union in Europe, has spent few days in Copenhagen in order to make propaganda for his favourite ideas, the interchanging of professors and students between the Universities of Europe and the United States.

Mr. Maclean, an elderly gentleman, undoubtedly of Anglo-Saxon origin, white-haired and elegant as an English lord, but unceremonious and outspoken like an American, told us, before his departure, a little about plans, the realization of which was the first cause of his sojourn here.

They also will do their share for the establishment of the University in Scandinavia and people. In the University, says Mr. Maclean, no fewer than two of the professors were of Danish origin, and through them I came to know of the brilliant results that Danish scientific research shows, especially as to medical science and philology. I know already the most prominent of the Scandinavian Scientists by name, first of all Professor Otto Jespersen, the renown and esteem of whom is perhaps just as great in America as it is in his native country.

Mr. Maclean continues: It was, consequently, quite natural, that, when I took the position of representative for the A.U.U. in England, I decided to avail myself of the first opportunity to visit Scandinavia, and here I am.

All have come to call the Danish University people's attention to the fact that it is a very great mistake that foreign students do not have access to pass examinations nor opportunity to obtain any palpable acknowledgment for a time of study in the Universities here. Rough investigation shows that costly at work and expense. That is why the cost of the visa must be so high.

Before the war a lot of Americans studied at German Universities and already the Germans display a vigorous propaganda work with a view to leading the flow of American students to Germany, to perform for American tourists the benefits to attend an examination to do, and there is thus no sensible explanation of
in the main without success, though. Most of the American students who go abroad are now studying at the Universities in England, France and Belgium, but only a very few study in the Scandinavian countries.

At the tourist bureau in London, where I bought my ticket to Denmark, they told me that fifty per cent of the Americans who come to buy tickets to Scandinavian changed their minds on hearing how simply because every student, naturally enough, wishes to see his endeavours rewarded with something substantial, something which will prove "legal tender" in the scientific world: some certificate or a scientific title.

American students can obtain these in England, France and Belgium, but NOT in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

I am of opinion that the Scandinavian University authorities, who are wide awake in other respects, will make a mistake if they do not, in this respect, change their course.

The establishment of the American-Scandinavian Foundation is a proof that in America we are aware of the great significance of mutual, (cultural) intellectual influence. The Scandinavian countries ought not to wait much longer to give evidence that they also will do their share for the establishment of the Scientific League of Nations.

A BAD THING FOR DENMARK.

May I—says Mr. MacLean, turning from science to everyday matters—avail myself of the opportunity to point out another matter about which the Scandinavian countries ought to revise their notions?

When I made up my mind to come here I intended to visit not only Denmark and Norway but Sweden as well. But I gave up the idea because of the expensive passport visa. Each of the Scandinavian countries charge ten dollars per visa—and I know why—namely because an American passport visa costs ten dollars. But it is short sighted of the Scandinavian Authorities. When a visa is so expensive to the United States one reason is that we have three million unemployed and, with regard for them, we are obliged to let our Consuls make a thorough examination of each European immigrant's condition. We do not wish to let our unemployed run the risk of an unfair dumping on the labour market, but such a thorough investigation causes our Consulates great work and expense. That is why the cost of the visa must be so high.

But the Scandinavian Consulates have no corresponding work to perform when American tourists are concerned, not such an examination to do, and there is thus no sensible explanation of
the application of the principle of retaliation in this case. Please remember that the immigrants, in nine cases out of ten, go to America in order to get work, to earn money. But the Americans that come to Denmark come in order to spend money. At the tourist bureau in London, where I bought my ticket to Denmark, they told me that fifty per cent of the Americans who came to buy tickets to Scandinavia changed their minds on hearing how dear the visa was, and went to France and Belgium instead, where a visa is to be had for almost nothing. A bad state of things for Denmark!
August 29, 1921.

My dear President Main:

Professor Cunliffe, Secretary of the American University Union in Europe, writes me that Grinnell College does not feel able to keep up its membership in the Union. I should greatly regret not to have Grinnell on our list. The work is assuming such importance both in France and England that I am convinced it ought to be carried on with renewed vigor. I am extremely anxious to have our leading institutions stand together in the matter and I certainly wish to count Grinnell as one of us. In some cases, where the college budget has not provided the necessary fund, it has been found possible to secure a gift for the purpose. I hope I am not unduly presuming in hoping that in some way Grinnell may continue.

With cordial regards, I am

Very truly yours,

President J. H. F. Main,
Grinnell College,
Grinnell, Iowa.

HFJ:05
Dear President Judson,

I enclose my letter, received by Mr. Thompson from Grinnell College, and I am told that Mr. Thompson is a Trustee of the Union (representing the Association of American Colleges) and is interested in its importance. Will it be too much trouble for you to write to him personally urging the importance of Grinnell's continued membership?

Yours faithfully,

J. W. Cunliffe
GRINNELL COLLEGE, GRINNELL IOWA
John Hanson Thomas Main, President.

L.V. Phelps
Business Manager

Secretary of the Grinnell
College Foundation

Mr. Henry B. Thompson, Treasurer,
American University Union of Europe,
320 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir,

We regret that it is necessary to write you that we are withdrawing from this union. There was no appropriation put in our budget for the current year to cover this expense and there is none for next year, so please strike Grinnell College from the membership list.

Yours truly,

GRINNELL COLLEGE

BY L.V. Phelps.
August 29, 1921.

My dear Mr. Gunliiffe:

Yours of the 11th instant I find on my return from an absence of some weeks. I have written President Main on the matter.

Very truly yours,

Mr. J. W. Gunliiffe,
Journalism Building,
Columbia University,
New York City.

HPJ:CB
My dear President Judson,

I have been away and so delayed writing,
your kind note of June 30th. I thank you very much
for your kind expressions. I have been much away from
home these last years and should be reluctant perhaps
go abroad again for any other service than one I
believe we do thoroughly as does the Union. But I am
so convinced of its possibilities I am fulness that
I am very glad to know that it is suffered can be useful to it.

It will give me great pleasure to know Mr. Gates and I hope he will let me know his address in Paris. Believe me,

Sincerely,

Paul van Dyke

Paris

July twenty-first
I have the honour to report as follows:

I. STATISTICS

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Cases handled:

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Correspondence:

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II. VISITS OF PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

The feature of the month has been the visits of incoming students and researching Professors and the farewells of students and Professors returning to the States. It is hoped by another month to send a complete list of Professors and students now at work in the British Isles. Without exception, every suitable student applicant has been placed in Oxford, Cambridge and London.

President Butler of Columbia lunches with the Director and expressed a decided interest in the Union of which the Director has already written to the Secretary.
Professor A.0. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins, one of the Trustees, had several conferences, and doubtless has reported to the Trustees before this will be received.

Dr. J. Franklin Jameson of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, before he left for Spain had two extended conferences, and desires in every way to help the Union, if possible at the meeting of the American Historical Association, and has sent in a list of Professors of History to whom material about the Union may be sent.

Mr. Louis N. Wilson, Librarian of Clark University, and Mr. Wm. Warner Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan, expressed a deep interest in the Union, and will further its interest in their respective institutions.

Professor George D. Shepardson of the University of Minnesota will do likewise there.

Professor J. Holland Rose of Cambridge lunched with the Director and has given a detailed report of his successful itinerary in visiting eleven institutions in the States. He will lend his aid in every way possible.

Mr. Paul Radin from the University of California, who has taken a post at the University of Cambridge in Anthropology, and his wife have given their allegiance to the Union.

Professor S. J. Dunn of Muir College, Allahabad, has postponed his visit to the States, but returns to India with devotion to the Union.

Among the Professors coming to carry on their studies here are Professor L. Lillehei of Augsburg College, Minneapolis, and Professor George M. Marshall of the Department of English, University of Utah.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR W. T. HEWITT

III. Professor Emeritus Waterman Thomas Hewitt of Cornell University dropped dead of heart failure at the Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury. In the absence of relatives the Director became officially next of kin and made all necessary arrangements for the embalming and transportation of the body to Professor Harvey W. Thayer of Princeton, the nephew of Professor Hewitt. A Memorial Service was also held in the Mortuary. This was a new and sad function for the Union, but one of importance if the fraternity of scholars is to mean what it should.
Monthly Report, September, 1921.

IV. POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS STUDYING IN EUROPE

Professor Lovejoy made a suggestion to the Director as to the desirability of the Union's aiding in finding posts in the States for American students who have lost connections at home by their residence during their studies in Europe. Professor Lovejoy had mentioned the subject to Sir Arthur Shipley, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge. On this side of the water the matter could be easily cared for not only through the office of the Union but through direct connection with the Appointments Boards of Oxford, Cambridge and other Universities. (See Recommendation.)

V. RAMSAY MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS TRUST

In 1920 was established a Foundation to perpetuate the memory of Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., by promoting the study of chemical science pure and applied; and to do so by providing competent advanced students with means of prosecuting chemical research. Ordinary and Special Endowments have been raised, and the Trustees in this month have invited the Rockefeller Foundation to make a nomination of an American chemist to hold one of the Fellowships for chemical research in the United Kingdom for one year. The value of the Fellowship is £300. The Secretary of the Trustees conferred with the American Ambassador and with this office with reference to this Fellowship.

VI. OFFICE

The Director resumed his work in the office on September 9th. on his return from his holiday in Norway, and, while he found an accumulation of work which in addition to the daily routine absorbed his time, he was gratified that the Assistant Secretary in his absence had disposed of much business in a satisfactory manner. Miss Edwards, the Assistant Secretary, was absent for a fortnight on her holiday, returning on the 19th. of the month.

VII. RECOMMENDATION

The Director asks the Trustees to advise him if steps should be taken, and what would be the best steps, to serve American scholars, sometime resident in Europe, in securing posts on their return. Should the work be undertaken directly by the Union or through the Institute of International Education?

Respectfully submitted,

Director.

26th Sept. 1921.