Copy.

LEON VANDERESSEN Doctor in Philosophy and Letters.

Laureate of the Institut of France (Courcelle Prize).
Professor of the Faculté of Philosophy and Letters of The University of Louvain.
Vice-President of the Historical Seminary.
Assistant-Redacteur of the "Revue d'histoire Ecclésiastique".
Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium.

Course given at Louvain: History of the Medieval Age.
Institutions of the Medieval Age.
The Historical Method.

"Les Archives fornésiennes de Naples". Bruxelles, 1910.
"Les débuts du calvinisme et du luthéranisme dans le monde commercial d'Anvers au XVIe siècle". Leipzig 1913.
"Der gegenwartige Stand der Radiographischen Forschung" 1913.
"De bevezening der geschiedenis in de Vereenigde Staten van America". 1912.

Propositions to be submitted to Chicago.

1). Payment of travel expenses from Europe to Chicago and return.
2). Advance payment of travel expenses from Europe to Chicago.
3). Ready to give in French, any course stated by the University proposes:
   History of Belgium—with lectures on the History of the University of Louvain.
4). Salary: 4,000 dollars with lodging and board. 5,000 dollars without lodging and board.
is on the ground, but before doing so wait to hear from you, as of course you may be able to advise me to whom to write directly in the matter.

Chicago, October 29, 1914

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

His Excellency the Minister of Belgium to the United States,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

It is my understanding that the faculty of the University of Louvain are at present in England, the sessions of the institution being necessarily suspended. I am authorized by the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago to extend an offer to one member of that faculty to be in residence at the University of Chicago and give lectures for six months, from January 1st next. We can provide such salary as the professor in question would have received at his own institution, and travelling expenses to and from the United States. It occurred to me that perhaps Your Excellency might have some material that would facilitate the arrangement in question. If so I should be gratified to receive it. Of course I can write directly to our Ambassador in London, Mr. Page, who
Chicago, October 23, 1914

My dear Sir:

I am honored by the request of the University of Pennsylvania to be present in England, the occasion of the installation of the new president of the University. I am authorized by the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago to extend an offer on behalf of one member of that faculty to go in recognition of the University of Chicago, and give lectures for six months from January first next.

We can promise every facility as the Professor in question would have at his command in Chicago. We have received the appointment, and we are ready to accept to his request. Your Excellency might have some material that would facilitate the arrangement in question. Of course, I can write at once to our President in London.
is on the ground, but before doing so wait to hear from you, as of course you may be able to advise me to whom to write directly in the matter.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.
is on the evening, and people gather to wait to hear them.

My name is of course you may be able to give me a roam to
write a speech in the market,

with best wishes I am

Very Gratefully yours,

The Excellency of the Ministry of Politics to the United States,

Mr. Secretary

In case of need.
Dear Mr. President,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter of the 20th of October, by which you inform me that the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago extends an offer to one member of the Faculty of the University of Louvain, to be a resident at the University of Chicago for a period of six months, from January first next, and that said University should provide such salary as the professor in question would have received in his own institution, including travelling expenses to and from the United States.

I have transmitted your generous proposition to the Belgian Government as well as to the Belgian Minister in London.

I shall not fail to inform you as to the instructions I will receive in regard to this matter.

With the assurance of my sincere gratitude and of my distinguished consideration, I remain,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Minister of Belgium

Dr. Mary Pratt Judson,
President of the University of Chicago
Dr. H. P. Judson, President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Mr. Judson:

In the course of a call at the
house today, Mr. Ryerson mentioned to me that
some inquiries had been authorized by the
University authorities as to the possibility
of offering academic hospitality to some Belgian
professors. I take the liberty of enclosing
a clipping from "Science" containing a short
note which I recently wrote on that subject.

I very informally wrote to an
eminent Belgian astronomer, who is a specialist
in micrometric work, inquiring whether he would
like to consider a temporary position in America
in ways and means could be found. I have not
heard from him, and it may be that it will be
difficult to reach him; but in case funds outside
of the budget could be provided for such men, and
he should be available for part of a year, I
should like to make a formal recommendation. The
man is Professor G. Van Biesbroeck, and he is a
member of the staff of the Royal Observatory at
Uccle, a suburb of Brussels.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Enc.
proached, and it will remain unique for many generations to come.

I am sure that the great body of scientific people of this country will be in full sympathy with the proposition here made, and it should not be a difficult matter to select and appoint a committee to carry it out successfully. The sanction of Congress can doubtless be readily secured, and the necessary means for the purpose easily obtained through subscriptions from American scientists and scientific institutions.

R. W. SHUFELDT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BELGIAN PROFESSORS AND SCHOLARS

To the Editor of Science: It would seem to me that the present time is a particularly appropriate one for our university administrators and other organizations having to do with educational exchanges with Europe to give special consideration to professors in Belgium. It is well known that in the universities of that country there are many men eminent in the different departments of learning, and in the present necessarily deranged conditions in their own country, an opportunity to teach, or work in laboratories, in America might be particularly welcome. There could naturally be no thought of a completion of the exchange by sending Americans to Belgium at this time.

It might also be a useful thing if some of the generous benefactors of American institutions could establish at least temporary fellowships or scholarships in appropriate American institutions, carrying with them a stipend fully sufficient for academic, traveling and living expenses, for the benefit of young Belgians whose studies are interrupted by the war and who are not called to take arms in behalf of their country.

Edwin B. Frost
YERKES OBSERVATORY,
September 30

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS


favor of the 30th of October

I am expecting every day the Minister in Washington.

your recommendation, in connection with the whole plan adopted by the Board of the faculty of the University

Very truly yours.

Wisconsin.
On the Smithsonian grounds there is one to Professor Joseph Henry, and Doctor Samuel D. Gross has been similarly honored in a fine statue which appears on the grounds of the Army Medical Museum. A very few others are to be seen about the city or in the public buildings, not half a dozen altogether thus commemorating the works of any of our great astronomers, chemists, biologists, surgeons, artists, inventors and others who have long ago passed away, while their works and discoveries still reound to this nation's credit, advantage and welfare, and that with ever-increasing force and volume.

In line with the city's improvements, there has recently been formed a small, park-like, subtriangular square, at a point where, in the near future, there will be a grand entrance to the National Zoological Gardens. This is situated at the intersections of Sixteenth Street, Columbia Road and Mount Pleasant Street, in a section which promises some day to be one of the most attractive parts of the northwest part of the city.

There could be no better locality than this one, anywhere in the nation's capital, upon which to erect a statue to Professor Baird, nor could any one be selected, from among those who have gone before in science, to more appropriately occupy this spot than he.

Not only was Professor Baird largely responsible for the establishment of the National Zoological Gardens and Park; but, as every zoologist is fully aware, from one end of the world to the other, he, of all others, did more during his lifetime to augment and build up American zoological science, to start and encourage the younger members of the profession, and withal to very materially add to the literature of biology as a whole, as he was the author and co-author of several formal volumes on natural history and of over a thousand papers on allied subjects. The establishment of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries is almost wholly due to his energy and foresight; while as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution he has left a record which, for scientific achievement, enterprise and actual accomplishment, has never been in any way ap-
Chicago, November 3, 1914

My dear Mr. Frost:—

Your favor of the 30th of October with enclosures is at hand. I am expecting every day to hear from the Belgian Minister in Washington. Meanwhile I am glad to receive your recommendation, and will keep it in mind in connection with the whole question. Of course the plan adopted by the Board of Trustees related to the faculty of the University of Louvain.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Director E. B. Frost,
Yerkes Observatory,
Williams Bay, Wisconsin.
On the Smithsonian grounds there is one to Professor Joseph Henry, and Doctor Samuel D. Gross has been similarly honored in a fine statue which appears on the grounds of the Army Medical Museum. A very few others are to be seen about the city or in the public buildings, not half a dozen altogether thus commemorating the works of any of our great astronomers, chemists, biologists, surgeons, artists, historians, and men who have long ago passed away, while their works and discoveries still redound to this nation's credit, advantage and welfare, and that with ever-increasing force and volume.

In the course of these remarks, I have recently been formed a small, park-like, area, in which, on the other hand, there, in the near future, there will be a grand entrance to the Public Library. This is situated at the intersections of Sixteenth Street, Columbia, Perry, and Market Pleasant Street, in a section which promises some day to be one of the most attractive parts of the northwest part of the city.

There could be no better locality than this one, the center of the city's capital, upon which to erect a statue to Professor Baird, nor could any one be selected from among those who have gone before in science, to more appropriately occupy this spot than he.

Not only was Professor Baird largely responsible for the establishment of the National Zoological Gardens and Park; but, as every scientist is fully aware, far and wide, to the world at large, he of all others, did more during his lifetime to augment and build up American zoological science, to start and encourage the younger members of the profession, and withal to very materially add to the literature of biology as a whole, as he was the author of many and of the best and most valuable encyclopedias and allied papers. The establishment of the U. S. Bureau of Fishes is almost wholly due to his energy and insight; while as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution he has left a record which, for which the achievement, enterprise, and sound accomplishment, has never been so any work by

...
President H. P. Judson,
Office of the President,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Judson:

I read in this morning's paper of the action of the
Trustees in reference to the University of Louvain. Perhaps
you have in mind the professor that is to be invited, but if
the report in the paper is to be relied upon, this is an open
question as yet.

If it really is an open question, I would like to have
you consider, among other possibilities, the name of Professor
V. Grégoire, who is probably the most distinguished botanist in
Europe, since the death of Strasburger at Bonn. I have visited
Grégoire, and several of our graduate students have studied with
him in completing their work for our doctor's degree. Some of
them have gone to him after taking our doctor's degree, so as to
get his methods and point of view. He is a man who speaks
English as well as any of us, is exceedingly good company, and
would be a genial colleague in the university. He can certainly
talk to us about a good many things besides botany.

The Carnoy Institute in which he works, is perhaps the
best known research establishment connected with the University
of Louvain; certainly in scientific work.

This is only a suggestion that occurred to me when I
read the newspaper notice.

Yours sincerely,

John M. Coulter
Dear President [Name],

Office of the President

October 3, 1917

My dear President [Name],

I have the honor to refer to the University of Southern California. You have asked the President to make a statement about the situation as it stands today. The report in the paper is to our nation, the facts in your view.

If it were possible to open discussion, I would like to have an opinion from our President. What are the possibilities of the move of Professor A. C. Bolker to the University of Southern California? Since the death of President [Name], I have visited the city of Los Angeles, and the interest of our city in the matter is achieved. How does this position of the President, your predecessor, compare with the President's view. We are not only interested, but we are interested in the future of the University. We are interested in the future of the University.

The Council for the University of Southern California has been asked to consider the matter connected with the University. I am authorized to make a statement that the University is interested in the future of the University.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
November 6, 1914.

Dear Doctor Judson:

The cable which was sent to Doctor Osler was as follows:

"Sir William Osler,
Oxford University, England.
University Chicago Trustees offer lectureship for one Louvain professor for six months from January first next, possibly longer, salary same as at Louvain, plus travelling expenses to and from Chicago. Subject immaterial. Please convey offer and advise.

Harry Pratt Judson."

I trust that this cable follows out your instructions.

The cost of the message was $1.50

Very truly,

Charles D. Wright

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

Dear Sir,

I understand that you are a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation and now interested in alleviating the sufferings of Belgians. I am at present interested in the people of this town and county in the same cause. On the twentieth of this month will give a recital for the same cause. Many articles are published in many newspapers, not all of them are official. We would deem it a great favor and a great help to the Belgian Relief Fund "if we can have a word of encouragement for helping the Cause, from you," for we feel sure it would mean the official. Would the many dollars we may gather in this County be of substantial help? I am a matriculated student of the Chicago University and feel free to write for this favor.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. Katherine L. Wolfe
Chicago, November 10, 1914

Dear Mrs. Wolfe:

Your favor of the 9th inst. is received. I am glad to know that you are engaged in this very excellent cause. The suffering of the Belgian people is something that transcends words, and that calls on everybody for some service of relief.

Wishing you all success, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mrs. K. L. Wolfe,
Monticello, Indiana.
13, November, 1914.

Dear President Judson,

On receipt of your kind offer I at once communicated with Professor Van Gehuchten, at present at Cambridge, to ask if he would accept, as I knew he would be most acceptable to your colleagues on the biological side. Unfortunately, he cannot leave his family, nor does he know of any of the Belgian professors in Cambridge who could accept. Last night the offer was discussed at the club by the Fellows. Professor Denys here. All the men here have families, and none of them are in a position to accept your kind offer. Professor Denys, who is here, will make enquiries among the professors still in Belgium. It is not at all improbable that an unmarried man of the right stamp may turn up. I will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.
7, November, 1914.

Dear President Judson,

I had your cable last evening, and have written at once to Professor van Gehuchten, who is perhaps the most distinguished of the Louvain professors at present in England. He is in Cambridge. I will let you know his reply.

Failing him, there are several others to whom I will convey the offer on your behalf.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Osler
I am writing this letter to express my interest in your recent announcement regarding the position of a research assistant at the University of Cambridge. I believe my background and qualifications make me a suitable candidate for the role.

I have a degree in Computer Science from [University], where I specialized in [specific field]. During my time there, I completed my thesis on [thesis topic], which was supervised by [supervisor's name]. The research was funded by [funding body], and I was able to gain valuable experience in [relevant field].

In addition to my academic achievements, I have also worked as a research assistant at [previous institution], where I was responsible for [specific tasks]. My work there helped me to develop my skills in [specific skills], which I believe will be beneficial in the role at Cambridge.

I am excited about the opportunity to contribute to the University of Cambridge and I look forward to the possibility of discussing my application with you. Please find my resume attached for your consideration.

Thank you for considering my application.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Chicago, November 28, 1914

Dear Dr. Osler:-

Your two favors of the 7th and 13th of November are at hand. I am much indebted for your courtesy in handling the matter. It would have been very gratifying to have Professor van Gehuchten, but of course I realize the difficulty of his leaving under all the circumstances. Aside from those who may be with you in England the names of Professor V. Grégoire and of Professor G. van Biestroock have been suggested. We shall be gratified if any suitable arrangement can be made.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. William Osler,
University of Oxford,
Office of November 2, 1917

Dear Dr. Orton,

Your two reams of the 45th and 13th of November and of January I am much indebted for your cooperation in presenting the matter. I would have been very gratified to have proceeded as fast as the services of a Germaner, but of course I realize the difficulty of the matter. I am glad to see that some who went with you in England are now in America. I regret the absence of McGregor, and of your assistant's name.

We shall be pleased to have your suggestions on the subject of the manufacture of ammunition to be made.

Very truly yours,

E.W.T.

Dr. William Orton,
University of Oxford,
No. 2803

I would respectfully suggest that an early reply from your Excellency in answer to the

As I had the honor to inform you November 3d. last, regarding your letter of the 29th. of October ult. I had not failed to notify the Belgian Government and also the Minister of Belgium in London, of the generous offer of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, in extending to one member of the University of Louvain an invitation to be a resident at your University, for a period of six months, from January 1st, 1915. I also called the attention to the fact that the Belgian professor would receive such a salary as he would have received in his own institution, including travelling expenses to and from the United States.

I just receive a cable from the Belgian Minister in London, saying that Prof. Vanderesse of the University of Louvain will gratefully accept your offer and that he will teach the History of Belgium, under the conditions stipulated in your communication of October 29th. ult.

Mr. Henry Pratt Judson,
President of the University of Chicago.
I would greatly appreciate an early response from you, in order that I can, eventually, notify Prof. Vanderessen of your acceptance and he may get ready to join his post and assume his duties in your institution.

With the renewed assurance of my most distinguished consideration, believe me, dear Mr. President,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Minister of Belgium
Mr. Smith, 

I am pleased to inform you that I have accepted the position of professor of history at your university. I have been advised by the department of history to accept and now I am formally accepting the position. I will be departing for my new position in the near future. I expect to arrive in Boston by the end of October. I will be bringing my family with me and we will be arriving in the city by early November.

Please let me know if there is anything you need from me before I leave.

Thank you for the opportunity.

Yours truly,

John Smith
I would greatly appreciate an early response from you, in order that I can eventually notify the assumption of your occupation and he may get ideas as to what he might do in your institution.

Well, I am not sure, but I think he might consider something along the lines of education, perhaps in the mathematics.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
desirable I should be glad to send you a draft which you might remit to the Professor, to cover his travelling expenses to Chicago. If you will kindly indicate the amount which in your judgment could be desirable I shall be glad to send it immediately. I have telegraphed you in advance of writing in order to save time.

My dear Mr. Havenith:

With cordial regards and thanks for your kindness in making these arrangements, in which I assure you that the University is greatly interested. I am gratified to know that Professor Vanderessen of the University of Louvain will accept, and that he will be with us at the opening of our winter quarter. I understand that he will teach the history of Belgium on the conditions in my communication to you of October 29th last. I have made arrangements here with the Department of History, and due notice will be given to students and others of courses in the history of Belgium. We shall be gratified to receive Professor Vanderessen, and hope that he will find his residence interesting. The lectures of the winter quarter begin on January 4th. Of course it would be advisable for Professor Vanderessen to be here a few days before that, so as to make preliminary arrangements. If
November 24th, 1941

My dear Mr. Hawesfield:

You have been kind enough to allow me to know that I am thinking of going abroad for some time, and I am writing to inform you of my plans and arrangements for my departure. I have been in close consultation with the University of London and will be able to inform you of the arrangements I am making in the meantime.

I will not be able to take any action until after the first of January, but I will keep you informed of my progress. I am making plans to leave in October and will provide you with a detailed schedule of my activities.

I am enclosing a letter from the President of the University, which I believe you will find useful. I will keep you posted on any developments and hope to be able to provide you with a full report in the near future.

I am looking forward to meeting you in Paris, and I will be happy to discuss any matters of interest with you further.

With best regards,

[Signature]
desirable I should be glad to send you a draft which you might remit to the Professor, to cover his travelling expenses to Chicago. If you will kindly indicate the amount which in your judgment would be desirable I shall be glad to send it immediately. I have telegraphed you in advance of writing in order to save time.

With cordial regards and thanks for your kindness in making these arrangements, in which I assure you that the University is greatly interested, I am,

Very truly yours.

H.P.J. - L.

Mon. H. Havenith,
Légation de Belgique,
Washington, D. C.
I have just arrived in New York in order to accept the

position of...
Dear President,

I had a visit last evening from Professor Van der Essen, who said he would be glad to accept the kind offer of the University of Chicago. I am sure you will all like him. He has been here for the past three months; he talks English and with a little practice could lecture in English. He has a wife and three children, so that if you could arrange to give him a bedroom somewhere, it would help to diminish his expenses. We will, of course, take care of his family.

Between the generous help of our American friends and the Rockefeller Foundation we have settled here some 16 Belgian Professors with their families.

Sincerely yours,

W. Osler
December 1914

Dear Professor,

I write this letter to express my appreciation of your generous efforts on my behalf. I understand your position and the difficulties you face, but I am confident that with your support, we will overcome these challenges.

I have been informed that the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the Committee. I am hopeful that your presence and influence will bring about a positive outcome.

If you could write to the Committee expressing your support, it would be of great assistance. Your words carry weight and your position brings respect.

Between the recommendation of the Committee and your favorable report, I am confident of success.

Please take care of your health.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Chicago, December 19, 1914

Dear Dr. Osler:-

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. I had heard from the Belgian Minister at Washington of the acceptance of Professor Van der Essen. We have made arrangements which I think will be satisfactory, and will be glad to do anything in our power to make the stay of Professor Van der Essen in Chicago interesting to him and satisfactory. I am glad to learn that you have been able to provide for so many of the Belgian professors and their families.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. William Osler,
Chicago, December 16, 1916

Dear Dr. Cather:

Your favor of the 29th inst.,

Received. I have heard from the Religion Minister at Washington of the proceedings of Professor Van Gen.<br />seen. We have made arrangements which I think will be satisfactory and will be glad to do anything in our power to make the same of Professor Van gen. seen in Chicago interesting to him and satisfactory. I am greatly interested in the work you have been doing so far and am very glad to hear that you have been able to devote your time to work of the Religion Department and great family.

Very truly yours,

E. W. F.

Dr. William Cather<br />Oxtead, England
Washington, D.C. December 19th, 1914

No. 3368

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Dec. 17th. inst. containing a check for $27.14 dollars representing the travelling expenses for Prof. L. Vanderessen.

With my sincere thanks for same, accept, dear Sir, the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration.

For the Belgian Minister,

The Secretary of the Legation.

[Signature]

P.S. I will keep this check at the disposal of Prof. Vanderessen, as I think that he has already left London for Chicago.

Mr. Henry Frist Judson,
President of the University
of Chicago.
Dear President,

I think it to be my duty to thank you most heartily for your kind and


tactful reception at your great University, for handing me over the sum of $200 for my immediate necessitu, for the arrangements you have taken for my lodging and my lectures.

I went this morning to the library in order to see what books were available for the history of Belgium. I was not little surprised to find all the standard works on Belgian history and I am very glad to have now in my hands all the materials which will make me able to give the lecture as well as I can.

I am very comfortably lodged in Hitchcock Hall.

Thanking you again, I am, with
To the President of the University of Chicago

The highest regards,

Your very respectfully,

Leon Landsber Etten
HARRY PRATT JUDSON

PRES. U OF C

PROFESSEUR VANDERESSEN WILL ARRIVE CHICAGO DECEMBER TWENTY EIGHT AMOUNT VOYAGE TWENTY SIX POUNDS STERLING

BELGIAN MINISTER

.1251PM
WASHINGTON, DEO, 31TH, 1911

No. 3407.

Dear Mr. Président,

I have just received from the Belgian minister in London, the enclosed translated copy of a communication mentioning the scientific titles of Prof. Van der Essen and the propositions made by him concerning the courses which he is intended to give and the conditions of his voyage and stay in Chicago.

Accept, dear Mr. President, the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration.

[Signature]

Mr. Henry Preat Judson
President of the University of Chicago.
Chicago, December 26, 1914

My dear Mr. Minister:

Your esteemed favor of the 24th inst. with enclosure is at hand. Thank you very much for the data furnished me with regard to Dr. van der Essen. I note the four propositions with regard to practical arrangements.

1. Travelling expenses from Europe to Chicago and return are arranged.

2. Advance payment of travelling expenses from Europe to Chicago has been already made, the money I believe being in your hands. If that is not sufficient any difference will be reimbursed on Dr. Van der Essen's arrival here.

3. The proposal of the history of Belgium with lectures on the history of the University of Louvain is entirely acceptable. Of course I understand it will be given in French.
Optimum December 30, 1918

My dear Mr. Minckler:

Your reassuring letter of the 28th

I have with pleasure to say that you work many

for the refe to transfers me with regard to Dr. new

research. I note the proposed plans with regard to

beneficial circumstances.

I travel the experience from flurto to Chicago

and return the enclosed

2 Advance payment of travel the experience from

I hope to Chicago as soon as possible where I will

police plan in your hands. It is not possible

my assistance will be determined on Dr. New Mexico's

experimental here.

the progress of the project of relating with

I have on the project of the University of Wyoming in

involving acceptance. Of course I regretting it with

go away in January.
4. The proposition originally made in my letter to you and to Dr. Osler was that besides the travelling expenses we should pay the lecturer "the salary which he would have received in the University of Louvain." I assume that the subject matter, therefore, under §4 represents the salary arrangement with Louvain.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Hon. E. Havenith,
The Belgian Legation,
Washington, D. C.
The proposition originally made in my letter of...</p>
Jan 9, 1915

Dr. Harry Torr Hudson
Mrs. Chicago University

Dear Sir,

You knew my sister, Carro. She was a pupil of yours for a year and a half at the University of Minnesota, and she had a great big love for the University and for you as her favorite teacher.

If even the seeds of culture were made to produce a hundred-fold my sister's made that short college experience so produce. She became a glorious woman of wide culture and a personal character that left its imprint for good on every life she touched. To have helped as you did to influence such a life as hers was "of no mean thing". and I think from what I
have heard her say of you, this instance of where you helped so vitally, would mean something to you.

Carrie has been gone from among us just a year. She would have been so distressed at the terrible desolation and suffering of war-stricken Europe. She would have been figuring our ways in which she could have helped some of the victims to live out the remainder of life left here in some semblance of happiness.

I have been thinking perhaps I could help. Nothing would have pleased the dear girl so much as to have helped me work it out.

I have land enough to support a hundred families of Belgian farmers, and houses enough for ten families perhaps twenty by some crowding. It is land similar to the Belgian farm land—susceptible of
yielding very large crops under their intensive culture. It is important to find them to keep them from bodily starvation but it is almost as important to give them a chance to work and hope, to save them from mental starvation.

I have the land to contribute and perhaps ten houses. With another 90 houses costing from $150 to $200 each 100 families would be fixed for life.

I don't know that the building funds would be had and I don't know that any effort will be made toward furnishing homes here for those who have lost theirs there, but I thought the place to enquire whether what I had to offer could be made available, was from the Rockefeller Foundation with which I believe you are officially connected. Will you kindly refer this part of my letter to the proper department of that
HOTEL
HENRY WATERSON

HOTEL PATTERSON

HOTEL ALLISON

HOTEL SAVANNIA

FOUNDA, ENG.

...
organization for reply.

I expect to be in Chicago the last of this week or the first of next, and wish I might have the privilege of a few minutes with you some day at the University.

Please pardon me for taking so much of a busy man's time.

Your very truly,

Edw. Palmer

Address for one week, Henry Watterson Hotel
Louisville, Ky.

Location of land referred to shown on map on folder.

inclined (at head of the arrow)
Chicago, Illinois.
January 27, 1915.

President Harry Pratt Judson
Faculty Exchange

My dear Mr. Judson:

Inclosed please find your letter from Mr. Butler. I went over Mr. Van der Essen's paper with him the other day. He decided to leave some of the things out, and also to recast so as to omit the second person plural in addressing Mr. Bennett. He also plans to have this printed and distributed among his colleagues here and his personal friends in the city.

I may say that he said that he was perfectly willing not to print in case we thought it inadvisable from the University point of view. I told him that we had discussed the matter and had reached the conclusion that we can find no reason for telling him not to print. He felt inclined, however, to see you again, and to say that he didn't wish to stand on any principle of academic freedom in the matter, but to do what was best for all concerned.

Dean Angell, Dean Caldwell, Professor Terry, Professor Thompson, Doctor Harvey and myself talked over at length the other night the subject of which I spoke to you in connection with certain interruptions in the University College. We reached a unanimous opinion on the subject and were inclined to believe that the difficulty was connected with no general movement, but simply resulted from certain personal idiosyncrasies on the part of one or two persons in the classes. We are inclined to think now that the difficulty can be smoothed out without very much ado.

Respectfully yours,

ACM:JS
Incl.
January 20, 1915

The President,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Judson:

Yesterday at Mrs. Starrett's school I listened to a forty-five minute talk by Professor Van der Essen on the situation in Belgium. Dr. Covert and Dr. Ferris besides myself were present. Professor Van der Essen spoke in English and gave a simply straight forward and intensely interesting story. He did not indulge in any unfavorable reflection upon the Germans except so far as the actual situation carried with it such reflection. What he told us was as impersonal as pictures projected on a screen.

You may have seen the letter of James O'Donnell Bennett occupying a whole page of last Sunday's Tribune. I understand that Professor Van der Essen has written a letter not exactly in reply to Mr. Bennett, but occasioned by it. I learned, however, from the professor himself that at the time he was speaking to me about it, he had taken no special pains to assure himself that his letter would be printed.

From the talk which I heard and from my conversation with the professor, I am quite sure his letter will not be partisan in the bad sense, nor written from the point of view of an attempt to disprove Mr. Bennett's statements. I am sure that Professor Van der Essen has no disposition to question the fact that Mr. Bennett actually saw the situation which he describes. The professor, however, has evidently seen another side of the picture, and he feels that simple justice demands that the whole picture, and not merely part, be exhibited to the American people. He particularly pointed out the fact that he appreciates the delicacy of his position as a lecturer in a neutral country, and that it would be quite unpardonable for
January 26, 1918

The President

Dr. F. W. C. Mowrey

Mr. Geo. Punnett, Jundan

I refer to a notification which I made a few days ago that I am offering a prize of $100 to the best experiment or discovery leading to the production of a better varieties of fowl of the same weight and quality as those produced in this country. The prize will be awarded to the individual who produces the greatest number of such varieties during the year 1918. The prize will be given for the purpose of encouraging the development of new and improved varieties of fowl, and it is hoped that the competition will lead to the production of better and more healthy varieties than those now in use.

You may have seen the letter in the

Annals of Nature announcing the award of the

Prize for Experiments in the Improvement of Fowl. I am writing this letter to add to the information that you may have seen in the letter and to inform you of the details of the award. The prize will be given to the individual who produces the greatest number of such varieties during the year 1918. The prize will be awarded to the individual who produces the greatest number of such varieties during the year 1918. The prize will be given for the purpose of encouraging the development of new and improved varieties of fowl, and it is hoped that the competition will lead to the production of better and more healthy varieties than those now in use.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Note: The text is not legible due to the quality of the image.]

[Note: The text is not legible due to the quality of the image.]
him to make use of this fact to even seem to attempt to create anti-German sentiment.

I am sorry to trouble you with so long a letter, but it is a preface to my asking you whether you would feel at liberty to help in any way to insure the publication of the professor's letter. I suppose that a little paragraph under your signature explaining the occasion of the professor's being with us, and in some way vouching for him, printed at the head of his letter will be effective.

I am sure you will pardon me, if there seems to you an impropriety in the suggestions I have made, or in my making the suggestions at all. I am not quite clear that it is propriety myself, but I am sure your own judgment in the matter will be unerring.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

NB/H
For anything you need to know, there is always the postman.

If you have any questions or need any assistance, please let me know.

I am ready to accommodate you with a letter, and if necessary, I will prepare a detailed report. I assure you that I will do everything in my power to ensure that you receive the best possible service.

I look forward to hearing from you again soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Chicago, February 3, 1915

Dear Mr. McLaughlin:

Thank you for your note of the 27th of January with regard to Mr. Van der Essen's paper. I don't think he at all needs to see me on the subject, and there is no reason in the world why he shouldn't do as you and he may think best. I note your report as to the matter connected with University College, and hope that your opinion about it is correct.

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.

Mr. A. C. McLaughlin,
The University of Chicago.
Dear Mr. Keleher:  

Thank you for your note of the  

10th of January with regret to Mr. Van den Bremere  

who is quite well. I am sure he will be in touch with  

you personally and perhaps you may see me on my  

return on the 12th of January. I hope you will  

not mind my bringing up again the question of  

your being appointed as you said the matter  

connected with the University College, and  

hope that your opinion about it is correct.  

Very truly yours,  

R.A. L.
March 13, 1915

Charles Sarolea, Esq.
8 Washington Square, North,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Sarolea:

Your very kind letter of the 9th finds me here.

The project that you have in mind makes strong appeal to me, but in order to carry it forward to practical success many difficulties must be surmounted and many problems solved. I should like to think the whole matter over for a time and then to discuss it with you and a group of my colleagues who have special knowledge and competence in the field of political science and international law.

I shall return to New York in about two weeks and it would then give me great pleasure to arrange for such a conference when every detail of the proposed undertaking could be thrashed out.

Perhaps you will keep in touch with my office and have them communicate with you as soon as I get back to New York.

I have just finished reading your "Anglo-German problem." It is quite the best and most philosophical book
COPY

March 15, 1916

Charles Eltze, Esq.
8 Washington Square, N.W.

New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Eltze:

Your very kind letter of the 30th instant

The proposition that you have in mind makes action

appear to me, but in order to carry it forward to practical

success, many difficulties must be surmounted and many steps

taken. Therefore, I am sure that you will be pleased to

know that you and I have a good deal of confidence in

the ability of your colleagues and of the two associations

that I am in contact with in New York to promote the progress

of the procedure inaugurated.

Permit me to press this request: I shall be pleased to discuss the

proposals with you as soon as I return to New

York.

I have just finished reading your "Aingo-German,

problems." I trust the peer and heart philosophic pro-

that has been written on the present world crisis and it is astonishing how accurately and completely you forecast in 1912 what became history two years later. I hope you are arranging to have an equally cheap edition published here in America and widely advertised.

With best regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

(signed) Nicholas Murray Butler
March 15, 1916

Dear Horace Witter,

First, let me express my appreciation for the kind words you wrote to me in your recent letter. I hope you are doing well and that your health is improving.

I must tell you that I have been very busy with my work and have not had much time to write. I am sorry that I have not been able to keep in touch with you more frequently.

I trust that you have been keeping up with the latest developments in the world of literature. I have been reading a lot recently, and I am finding that the work of American writers is particularly interesting.

I am looking forward to hearing from you again soon. With best regards,

In kindest regards,

[Signature]

(Handwritten) Horace Witter
If you are having courses on the war from different standpoints at your University, I gladly commend Dr. Sarolea to your attention. He has been personally responsible, through "Everyman", the English magazine of which he is editor, and through other sources, in raising over a million dollars for Belgian relief.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

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

My dear President Judson:—

This note will introduce to you Dr. Charles Sarolea, Professor of French at the University of Edinburgh, recently New York Times' correspondent in Belgium and the author of what has seemed to me to be in many ways the most suggestive book on the international situation, namely "The Anglo German Question". Dr. Sarolea is a native Belgian. His illustrated lecture here on Belgium and the War was most interesting. Having been trained in Philosophy, with international politics as perhaps his major interest and the learning of languages, of which he now has eighteen to his credit, as his hobby, you may well imagine that Dr. Sarolea is a most interesting and stimulating personality.
Dr. E. J. T. E.

With great pleasure, I am pleased to inform you of the appointment of Dr. John E. T. E. as Professor of Philosophy, effective immediately. Dr. E. J. T. E. has been a distinguished member of our faculty and has made significant contributions to the field of philosophy.

The appointment of Dr. E. J. T. E. is a testament to the excellence of our university and its commitment to excellence in education and research.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

President E. J. T. E.

University of Chicago, Illinois
The University of Chicago  
Department of History

My dear Mr. Judd,

I enclosed Mr. C. S. Minchin's manuscript in your letter, and am sending a copy of my own to Mr. M. C. M. for his consideration. I am sure that Dora is a more dangerous candidate—

Respectfully,

M. H. Vaughan

 dear Mr. Judd:

Professor Dora is a copy of the book on Germany, England, and Belgium. I am just beginning the first section, and it is only a copy for the moment, but I am very grateful to you for sending it.

I am sending you a copy of my own manuscript, and I hope you will find it satisfactory. I am very much obliged to you for your kind consideration.

Yours truly,

M. H. Vaughan

I fear that if he talks on the war here, the talk will be quite strong. He is an excellent scholar, and I hope he will write brilliantly, and if he were willing to talk on something besides the war, I ought to be well to have him. You seem
THE BOOK EVERY MAN IS READING

THE ANGLO-GERMAN PROBLEM

1/6 net

By CHARLES SAROLEA
D.Ph. (Brussels); D.Litt. (Liège)
Editor of “Everyman,” Belgian Consul in Edinburgh

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM was so impressed with Dr Sarolea’s “ANGLO-GERMAN PROBLEM” that he recommended it to Members of his Government. He sent for the Author in Antwerp last week and expressed to him this appreciation of The Anglo-German Problem:— “I have read your volume from beginning to end. It is a prophetic book. It reveals rare perspicacity and a remarkable sense of political realities. You are quite at liberty to make my appreciation public.”

Professor HANS DELBRÜCK, the greatest of living German publicists, and the successor of the National Historian, Treitschke, in the University of Berlin, gives the following appreciation of Dr Sarolea’s political writings in the “Preußische Jahrbücher,” the most influential political review of Prussia.

“A cosmopolitan by origin and by the circumstances of his career, the author shows a universality of culture which will seldom meet its equal. He is acquainted and familiar with almost all the languages and literatures of the world, and he treats politics and history with the same virtuosity as literature. The Essay on Mirabeau surpasses in striking portraiture and historical judgment all that has been written in German literature and science on this hero of the great French Revolution. . . . Sarolea is, as we have just said, a cosmopolitan, and yet he has the keenest sense and appreciation for national patriotism.”

Mr ISRAEL ZANGWILL writes:— “Congratulations on your brilliant book. I hear it praised everywhere.”

Sir ALEXANDER SIMPSON writes to the Very Reverend Principal Alexander Whyte:— “Sarolea’s book astonishes one with its prodigious knowledge, insight, and foresight.”

Mr CHESTERTON writes:— “No better or more important book has been written for many years on a question of international policy than ‘The Anglo-German Problem.”

The “SPECTATOR” writes:— “Mr Sarolea has written a book of absorbing interest.”

Extract from the BISHOP OF CARLISLE’S Speech.— He had read a good many books in the last few months about the problem which was at stake in this tremendous and most wicked war, but of all the books he had read none had thrown such clear, pure, true light upon that problem as Professor Sarolea’s book, and he advised them if they desired to understand this question they should possess themselves of Professor Sarolea’s book, called “The Anglo-German Problem.”

Dr SANDAY, in his Oxford pamphlet entitled “The Deeper Causes of the War,” says:— “Dr Sarolea’s book is the one that I think will give the most dispassionate and balanced view of the whole issue from a European standpoint. He is highly intelligent and well informed; and he writes with some detachment, but as an interested and friendly observer, who understands what Britain really means and stands for, and he refutes the attacks that are made upon her, with equal lucidity and moderation.”

November 23. Falkirk Parish Church.

December 1. Morningside Congregational Church, Edinburgh.
   4. Provost's Meeting, Ayr.
   8. Airdrie.
   11. University of Glasgow.
   15. Town Hall, Blackburn.
   19. Loanhead.
   23. Lochgelly.
   23. Kirkcaldy.

Dr SAROLEA'S PUBLICATIONS

H. Ibsen, Liége, 1891.
La Liberté et le Déterminisme, Brussels, 1893.
Essai de Littérature et de Politique (3 Volumes),
1898 and 1906.
The Russian Revolution, 1905.
The Balkan Question, 1906.
Newman and his Influence on Religious Thought, 1908.
Edited the "Collection Nelson" (105 Volumes),
1909-12.
Life of Tolstoy, 1911.
The Anglo-German Problem, 1912.
Started "Everyman," 1912.
Edited "Collection Gallia" (18 Volumes).
How Belgium Saved Europe, 1915.
too heavy. A humorist has said of him that once, when asked to give an outline of his work, he mentioned the various offices he held, and then suddenly, after an interval, recalled that he was also leader in the French Department at Edinburgh University.

A Deep Impression.

Nevertheless, he has made a deep impression on many students who have enjoyed the advantage of his international outlook and knowledge. Some years ago he made a memorable pilgrimage to Yasnaya Polyana, where he met Tolstoy, of whom he has given an interesting personal impression. He learned the Russian language in order to read the works of Tolstoy, who paid him several tributes of interest and confidence. And with the enthusiasm that marks all his literary work, he tells us that the twentieth century will be the century of the Russian. The vivid psychology which impresses us in the study of Tolstoy finds a willing student in Sarolea. And in that probably lies the secret of his appeal. He has seen the world, without missing its heart. We leave the class-room with mingled feelings. This feverish thinker, author, journalist, and cosmopolitan is with us to-day; to-morrow he is in—Yasnaya Polyana.

Some of the Lectures recently delivered by Dr Sarolea

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Historical Society of London, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a Knight of the Royal Belgian Order, holder of the Belgian Civic Medal of the First Class, and other distinctions which might be paraded at length, he became in 1894, when only twenty-four years of age, head of the French Department in Edinburgh University, and since that time, as well as by his appointment as Belgian Consul in Edinburgh since 1901, he has been a conspicuous figure in the public life of the capital of Scotland.

An Astonishing Record.

There is something startling in this astonishing record of a man who is still young. And it is more startling when we remember that side by side with all this public activity he has been a student working almost at fever heat. A year ago it was said of him that he had collected a foreign library of 60,000 volumes. Booksellers say that they supply him by the barrel-load. He has found time to learn most of the languages of Europe. His studies have been partly in metaphysics and philosophy, largely in literature, often in the broad aspects of international affairs, occasionally in religion, as in his work on Cardinal Newman and his influence on religious thought, and always in that strange, subtle, and impressive sphere in which men achieve their best and worst.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

In this hour of international crisis his appeal is on behalf of a broken and shattered Belgium. Few men can plead with such authority. His little volume on the Anglo-German problem, published two years ago, stands out today as a remarkable prophecy; in the ruthless campaign of the German forces much of it has already been fulfilled to the letter. But important as was his analysis of the characteristics of the French and German people, and striking the way in which he indicated how events conspired to enthroned Prussia in Germany, probably the most significant part of his study lay in the fact that he contrasted the manner in which Germans made it their business to learn things British and French, while the latter paid singularly little heed to learning things German. Sarolea has always deplored the fact that there is not a single Chair in Modern Languages in the Universities of Scotland, and only one or two in Great Britain, although with Germany alone we were doing trade amounting to many millions a year.

Germany and Asia Minor.

As long ago as 1907 he drew attention in an interesting pamphlet to the development of German power in Asia Minor, alluded to the significant railway concessions, and concluded with a warning that the aggressive ambitions of Germany could only be restrained by the concerted action of Britain and France. And to-day this keen student of international affairs is appalled by the ruin of his country, the innocent victim in a titanic struggle; several weeks on the battlefield as a special correspondent almost breaks his spirit, and he turns to a campaign on the platform on behalf of the destitute and homeless refugees of his native land.

Enthusiasm for all Things French.

His appeal is the nervous, anxious address of the student, illumined by a wide culture, and drawing its inspiration from a heart responsive to all human need. So it is with him in the class-room. In the striking pages of Balzac he leads his hearers, by illustration, comparison, and analysis, to the central problems of human life; in the examination of Sarcey's study of the siege of Paris he will stop to glory in his enthusiasm for all things French; tracing the life-history of Jean Valjean in Victor Hugo's masterpiece he will pause to allude to that long, unequal battle of the poor. Sometimes he is hailed as a Socialist. Occasionally it is said that his attitude is that of an enlightened and generous Liberalism, shading into collectivist sympathy and outlook. The second estimate is probably nearer the truth. I prefer to think of him as cosmopolitan, with heart and head happily allied, in a way too great for the divisions of party and the sectional strife which, in our unconsciously facetious moments, we call progress.

The Burden too Heavy.

But the danger of a life like this is that it may attempt too much. In addition to all that activity Dr Sarolea is editor of a popular weekly journal, and literary adviser to a large publishing house. Over and above his more permanent work he maintains the restless activity of the journalist. And it is not surprising that there should be at times the warning of reaction. To-day, his lecture to his students is brilliant, fascinating, big with fact and theory; to-morrow, he is obviously exhausted; there is a lack of enthusiasm; the burden is just a little
LIFE OF COUNT TOLSTOY
By CHARLES SAROLEA

ONE SHILLING NET

The present War of the Nations has once more restored Tolstoy to his proper place, which is on the highest pinnacle of world literature. As a result of this War the Slav has, at last, come into his inheritance, and Tolstoy is the most representative and glorified exemplar of his race. At no time have the ideals for which Tolstoy fought all his life received more triumphant confirmation, and all the War Literature of the present day will teach us less of the realities and significance of War than Tolstoy’s masterpiece, “War and Peace.”

EXTRACTS

The Athenæum.—“We have seldom come across a volume which contains so much matter packed into so small a space as the ‘Life of Count Tolstoy,’ by Charles Sarolea. The author tells us that ‘but for Tolstoy’s confidence and explicit suggestion this book would never have been written,’ and, while he has to acknowledge indebtedness to many earlier writers, this personal relation, which, if not extensive, was evidently highly sympathetic, gives his work a distinct note of immediacy and individuality. The extracts from Tolstoy’s own writings are lengthy and numerous.

‘The significance of that gigantic figure upon the European Stage; its attitude towards politics and towards the Church; its quasi-Oriental character, Russian of the Russians, and profoundly different from the natural man of the West—all this is clearly, and, within the limits of the undertaking, adequately set forth.’

Evening Standard and St James’ Gazette.—“An excellent short biography... Dr Sarolea has managed to give a surprisingly full account of Tolstoy’s complex career, and many-sided though that is, no side appears to have been ‘scamped.’ In this little book is contained not only a reliable biography, but a great deal of summary and shrewd criticism.”

Glasgow Herald.—“Mr Sarolea’s book forms decidedly the best introduction we have yet seen to the larger lives and to the works of Russia’s representative man. The later years receive particular attention, and there is an interesting account of Mr Sarolea’s interview with Tolstoy at Yasmina Polyana in 1905.”

Copies may be had direct from “EVERYMAN,” 21 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh. Post Free, 1/3.

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DR CHARLES SAROLEA
AUTHOR, LECTURER, COSMOPOLITAN

(By a Student)

Reprinted from the Edinburgh Evening News

THERE are men who are reduced by education to a stolid and futile respectability. There are others who are fired to great enthusiasm, whose idealism burns more brightly with every doubt and hesitation on the difficult journey to the Silent Land. To the latter class belongs Dr Charles Sarolea.

Born at Tongres, in Belgium, in 1879, he can claim to have seen a large part of the world within the short space of forty-four years. The promise of his early study at the Royal Athenæum, Hasselt, was fulfilled at the University of Liège, where he graduated with first-class honours in classics and philosophy. An interesting study in metaphysics, written at the age of twenty-two, brought him the Annual Government Travelling Scholarship, and he pursued his studies in Paris, Palermo, and Naples, laying the foundations of that intimate knowledge of European affairs which to-day is his leading characteristic. A period of travel in Northern Africa, America, the Caucasus, and the Near East broadened his outlook on the human problem; he acted for a time as private secretary and literary adviser to M. Frere-Orban; in 1893, at an age when most students in this country are still mortgaging their goods to pay the landlady, he was offered and declined the editorship of La Liberté; while political disturbances caused him to withdraw in connection with an offer of the Chair of Philosophy in Brussels University, from which he holds an honorary degree.

How he came to Edinburgh.

The somewhat depressing exclusiveness of the academic environment never overcame Sarolea. He began with the proper assumption that the world is the real university, and acted accordingly. Apart from the place he obtained as an Honorary Fellow of the Royal
August 18, 1915.

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

Dear Sir:

I send you copy of a plan concerning the future of Europe, which was drawn by Mr. Henri la Fontaine and myself.

I talked the matter over with President Eliot while I was in Boston, and he heartily approves of the idea. We hope that you also will endorse it. Your support would be greatly appreciated.

It is hardly necessary to say that any suggestion about our idea would be welcome.

Yours sincerely,

Jerryector

From Ghent, Belgium.
Dear Sir:

I seen you copy of a plan concerning
the future of Rordon, where we seem to All.

Henry has suggested a meeting.

I talked to the Master about the project,
which while I see no reason why it be feasible
without some of your support, would be greatly
appreciated.

If it is felt necessary to see that can

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
THE BEST WAY TO HELP EUROPE, AND PARTICULARLY BELGIUM, 
after the war.

"America was created to unite mankind by the 
passions that lift." Woodrow Wilson.

When this terrible war is over, Belgium will need more than 
ever the help of America. She will not need so much financial 
help. Indeed the people all over the world will be ready to give 
her a large credit; it will be a good and safe investment. The 
process of material reconstruction will be very rapid (recall San 
Francisco!) and I am sure that Belgium will be more prosperous ten 
or twenty years after the war than she has ever been before.

No. What Belgium will need is a MORAL, an EDUCATIONAL help. 
She will not need American money, but American ideals.

And the same can be said of all Europe. The saddest thing 
of this war is not all the cruelties and destruction that it 
necessarily involves, but rather the fact of the war itself, the 
appalling madness that endangers the whole civilization.

Poor Old Europe! For centuries, the people who could not 
stand any more the burdens, the prejudices, the hatreds of the Old 
World, came over here. They brought with them the best of the Old 
civilization, and they made use of it to build this new country. 
America is, so to say, the daughter of Europe. In many regards 
she is more advanced than Europe; she is more peaceful and brotherly; 
the spirit of true democracy has been better unfolded here.

But the elite of the American people do not underestimate all 
that they owe to the mother countries from which they came. They 
would be only too glad to give them in return - as an homage of filial 
gratitude - a part of the immense experience of this New World.

That is not an easy task however, because Europe is so old. 
She is proud; she is not ready perhaps to listen to the teaching 
of young America. Old folks don't like to be taught by children, 
by their children.

Therefore a pretext must be found. There is no more opportune 
time than this. Everybody wants to help Belgium because 
everybody understands that she is the innocent victim of this 
conflict. On the other hand, the Belgians, beholding their 
desolated country, and having lost all their belongings cannot
be offended, if they are helped: they find it quite natural.

When the war is over, let us help Belgium, let us give her the moral help she will need more than all else, and through Belgium, help Europe.

Before going further, it may be well to remember that Belgium was and IS STILL a neutral country. Technically, according to the definitions of international law, Belgium is not at war. The neutrality of a country like Belgium is nothing but an international contract. Belgium is not simply struggling for her own existence, she is accomplishing an international duty; the defense of her neutrality.

That is the true reason why the countries which are not involved in the war, are all ready to help Belgium, and consider it their duty to do so. Now as I have already said, what Belgium will be in want of after the war is not so much of money, as of the ideals, which are the bedrock of these United States. The best way to help Belgium will then be to make these ideals more accessible, to teach them generously, to bring them home to the Belgian people.

This would be very efficiently accomplished by founding in Brussels, an American Institute, which would be a living center of information, and a living center of American influence.

Of course, when suggesting this, we suppose that Belgium will be neutral after the war, as before. If it happened that she was no longer a neutral country, this Institute could not be located there; it should then be built in another neutral state, for instance, in Holland or in Switzerland.

This Institute would include a library where all the best books and documents about American affairs would be collected, and where every kind of information about these United States should be easily available. Some of the best American papers and magazines would be kept there too; also collections of photos, slides, films ....
Lectures would be delivered (most of them in French, some in Flemish and English) on American history, politics, institutions; also on American literature and art.

Exhibitions relating to definite aspects of American life (art, education, municipal problems, industry .......) would be organized every year. Besides, there would be a permanent museum of photos, diagrams and models of every kind.

The influence of this Institute would be more directly felt in Belgium, but of course it would spread all over Europe, at least Western and Central Europe. For instance, exhibitions organized during the summer would be visited by the millions of Europeans who cross Belgium every year.

In short, this Institute would assemble all the best of these United States, only the very best and make it known by every means - lectures, exhibitions, publications.

The American Institute of Brussels would also be used to inform the American people about European affairs. An institution like this ought to aim at mutual service - nothing increases more its moral value. There are many things indeed, which Europe and Belgium could teach the United States.

It would essentially be, as I said, a LIVING center of information about these United States. It would be also, although indirectly, a living center of American influence.

The American influence should not be too direct indeed, because in such case it would run the risk of being misunderstood and even resented. If it was aggressive, if for instance, the American conditions and aspirations were held out as being always and necessarily superior, it would do more harm than good. As a matter of fact, the work of an Institute like this should be directed not only with great diplomatic tact, but, more than that, with great generosity and modesty. Exaggerated pride and conceit are as dangerous for nations as for individuals, and whenever a nation becomes too conscious of its real or pretended superiority it lowers itself.

Besides the best American ideals are so high that it is hardly necessary to display them in an aggressive way; it is enough to make them simply known.

Therefore, the function of this Institute would be first of all to give information and to have it spread as widely as possible. It is a fact that the Europeans don't know America. It is the duty of America to give them a chance to be better informed, even if they have not yet come as far as to desire it.
The document contains text that is not legible or discernible due to the quality of the image.
This generous distribution of information would be so much the more useful, as most of the people are not able to get at it from themselves. Even many of the Europeans who come over here for sightseeing or business purposes know us no better than the others. They don't see the best of this country; as a matter of fact they generally see the worst. Again, the American people traveling abroad, give often a very bad and misleading idea of their countrymen.

This Institute would collect and distribute all sorts of information about these United States. But besides that, I think, it should extend its field all over America. Is not these United States the big sister of the other American republics, and is it not her duty to help them in anyway and to do for them, on a smaller scale, what she does for herself? Therefore, it would be wise to give information about the whole continent. Would it not be a splendid example to Europe of international goodwill?

From this point of view, the American Institute of Brussels could be considered to a certain degree, as the European branch of the Pan-American Union.

In his book "America and her Problems", New York, 1915, Mr. Paul H. B. d'Estournelles de Constant, suggests the creation of a Pan-European Bureau organized in the same way as the Pan-American Bureau of Washington. It may be that an institution of that kind will become possible after the war. Anyhow the American Institute of Brussels as we conceive it, would have the same aim, and its realization would be much easier. IT WOULD BE A LIVING CENTER OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND GOODWILL. It is hardly necessary to say that it would be a great mistake to oppose Pan-Europeanism and Pan-Americanism, but that is certainly not in Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant's mind.

It may be objected to this scheme, that there is already an American center of information in Europe, namely, the well known Amerika-Institut of Berlin. But this Institute is animated by a different spirit, and a great part of its activity (exchange and copyright business) is of a very different nature.

The "Amerika-Institut" is placed under the direct control of the Prussian government, and it is obvious that the propagation of American ideals cannot be effectively done by the government of another country, the ideals of which are not the same, if not indeed directly opposed.
Moreover, the "Amerika-Institut" has been founded to promote the relations of every kind between America and Germany. Germany alone. In this way, the very best of the American influence has been lost.

What we want is not to improve the relations between the United States and one or the other section of Europe, but to improve the relations between America and Europe, the whole of Europe. Only so can this Institute make for peace in Europe, and reconcile the European nations, just as well as the Americans so splendidly succeeded in reconciling them in their own country. That is the reason why this Institute should be erected in a neutral and powerless state.

The choice is limited to Holland, Switzerland or Belgium. We suggest to locate the Institute in Belgium because it would be a splendid way to alleviate the sufferings this country has sustained. Besides, Belgium is not only the country where the greatest number of International Institutions have their headquarters, but it is there that was founded and established this unique International organization, called the World Center, which includes the Union of International Associations, the World Museum, the International Bibliographical Office, etc. The American Institute would be indeed the complete realization of a part of that worldwide undertaking, and its intimate connection with it, and the many International Bureaus located there, would greatly increase its efficiency and its significance.

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Briefly, the foundation of an American Institute established in Brussels along the suggested lines, would be the best way.

1. To help Belgium after the war, and to show the appreciation of the United States for its valor and devotion to international duty and to give her a public and everlasting homage of sympathy.

2. To help Europe after the war, and to offer her — from a sense of gratitude and social duty — the best that a country can give to another — its ideals.

3. To spread American influence all over the world and so to make for peace in the future.

-----------------

What would be the cost of this undertaking? According to a rough estimate, when the Institute would be located in its own
building and in full operation (which could not be done before let us say, five or six years after the war is over), the total cost would amount to some $2,000,000.

Of these $2,000,000, $750,000, would be needed for the building and the first expenses of installation, the library ... and the remaining $1,250,000, for the running expenses amounting to $50,000 a year. Of course, it would be very easy to spend more and it would not be impossible to spend less.

During the first years however, the expenses would be considerably smaller. In the beginning, the period of study, they would not exceed what is necessary to keep a small office. Later, soon after the war is over, the Institute being temporarily located in a rented house in Brussels, the expenses would not be very great either. In the meanwhile, the staff would be trained and all the details of organization perfected through experience.

It is necessary to lay stress upon the fact that anyhow, this Institute should be ready to begin its activity AS SOON AS THE WAR IS OVER. That will be the psychological moment to start it. It is then indeed that the Europeans, and especially the Belgians, would be the most willing to listen to and to accept American counsel. And it is then also - during this time of reconstruction and revival - that this counsel would be the most useful.

Just realize that the only rays of happiness that are now reaching Belgium come from America. The Belgians are thankful people. When the war is over they will be eager to grasp the ideals which actuated this splendid generosity.

In order to begin this work on the spot as soon as the war is over, preliminary studies should be started at once. They would include: 1. The study of other institutions of a similar kind, for instance, the Pan-American Bureau of Washington; 2. The selection of the books and documents, and the establishment of the principles of research and documentation to be followed; 3. The organization of the propaganda and the raising of the money; 4. Interviews with the men who are best qualified to give advice on the whole business; 5. The opening of relations with the principal institutions of this country from which a great deal of information would be expected to come.
It is necessary to keep the noise down and make the environment peaceful. The noise can be reduced by keeping the walls and doors closed. The environment can be made more peaceful by having plants and decorative items. It is important to keep the area clean and tidy. The noise level can be monitored through sound level meters. It is recommended to use soundproof materials for the walls and doors. The area should be kept free from clutter and noise sources. It is important to educate the people living in the area about the importance of keeping the noise down and maintaining a peaceful environment.
How to realize the idea?

1. A provisional committee - Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer - to be constituted to organize the propaganda and raise the money.

2. A small booklet elaborating the idea, signed by represented American people, to be published and distributed.

3. A Secretary to be appointed to devote all his time to the preliminary studies.

4. As soon as enough money would have been raised and the scheme sufficiently exploited, the institute to be formally founded and a board of trustees to be constituted.

Henri La Fontaine, Senator of Belgium, Professor of International Law, Editor of "La Vie Internationale."

George Sarton, D. Sc., Editor of "Isis", Lecturer at the George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
Chicago, August 20, 1916

Dear Sir:—

Your communication of August 18th addressed to President Judson is received in his absence from the city. Upon his return early in September it will be brought to his attention.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. George Sarton,
"Snug Rock", Harmony Park,
Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, New York.
Office, August 30, 1936

Dear Sir:

Your communication of August 26th received.

I hope President Johnson is recovering in the absence from the meeting. When the telegram arrives in September it will be of great interest to the students. Please write to me separately.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. George Saffron
"Yonkers-on-the-Hudson", New York.
THE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM
34th STREET BELOW SPRUCE STREET
PHILADELPHIA  September 27, 1915.

The Secretary,

The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you two statements which give topics of lectures offered by two Louvain professors, both, of course, compelled to leave their native country. Several universities in England and this country have arranged to give them temporary positions for the present. Dr. A. L. Carnoy is connected with the University of Pennsylvania for this year, and Dr. Paul Van den Ven has recently been appointed to a lectureship in Princeton.

Both of these gentlemen are anxious, some time during the year, to conduct a tour of lectures, either single or in courses, both in the East and the West. They are able men. Could one or more lectures be arranged in your University which would be somewhat helpful financially to these gentlemen in making their tour through the country?

Correspondence either direct or through me would receive immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
The Committee of Management of the University of Princeton

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to inform you of the appointment of Mr. John Doe as the new member of the University of Princeton's Committee of Management. Mr. Doe brings with him a wealth of experience and knowledge that will undoubtedly contribute to the success of the University.

His appointment is effective immediately, and he will begin his duties on October 1st. I am confident that his expertise and leadership will be beneficial to the University.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Director, Committee of Management.
Dr. Albert J. Carnoy

Professor in Louvain University
Lectured in Columbia University from April till August, 1915
Is to lecture in the University of Pennsylvania during next academic year.

Proposes to deliver lectures on

Races and Languages in Belgium
Belgium and Freedom in History

The Origins of the French Language
Four lectures on Folk-Latin

Four lectures on French literature in the Middle Ages:
1. Heroism: The Epic
2. Chivalry: The Brittonic Romances
3. Religion: The Dreamer
4. Gayety: The Fabliaux

Belgian Literature in the last twenty years

The Origins of Language
Children's Language
Feeling in Language

The Idea of God in old Persian Religion
The Religion of Zoroaster

The University of Louvain in past ages and modern times.
Dr. Paul Van den Ven
Professor in the University of Louvain.
Recently appointed Spencer Trask Lecturer in the University of Princeton.

Proposes to deliver lectures on
1. The Two Falls of Constantinople (1204 and 1453)
2. The Churches of Constantinople
3. The Origins of Byzantine Art.
4. Byzance and the Persians at the Time of Justinian
5. The Belgian Corporation of the Bollandists and the Acta Sanctorum
6. The Byzantine Legends
7. The University of Louvain in Past Ages and Modern Times.
Dedication

To the memory of Courtland Fielding (1902-1993)

F. L. E. H. H. R. H. E.

The University of Pennsylvania in honor of its 250th anniversary.

To the memory of Courtland Fielding (1902-1993)

F. L. E. H. H. R. H. E.

The University of Pennsylvania in honor of its 250th anniversary.
Chicago, October 4, 1915

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 27th of September was duly received. During the last year we had on our staff Professor Van der Essen, of the University of Louvain, and during the present year we have also Professor Van Biesbroeck in the Department of Astronomy. Under these circumstances I think it hardly likely that we would find it practicable to arrange for further lectures by gentlemen from Belgium, although we of course are greatly interested in their cases.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Director W. F. Wilson,
The Commercial Museum,
34th St., below Spruce St.,
Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 28th of September was

only received. During the last year we had no one

attract Professor Van Heyrman at the University of

Roumania, and giving the President your we gave the

Professor Van Heyrman to the Department of

Economica. Under these circumstances I think it

perfectly likely that we would find it practicable to

endeavor to further recruit of Economists from Belorus,

especially me as coming out directly interested in part

Economica.

With great esteem,

W. J. C. R.

[Signature]

[Letterhead]

Professor W. C. Wilcox

The Commercial Museum

St. John's College, New Haven
November 3, 1915.

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

Dear Sir:

All scientific and intellectual work is stopped in Belgium. Libraries, universities and other educational institutions have been devastated or transformed into barracks. The scholars, research workers, also literati and artists have been obliged to interrupt their work. In many cases this means more than a private loss, but a serious delay in the advancement of knowledge. The Belgian Scholarship Committee is raising a fund to give to these worthy scholars and writers a chance to continue their studies, and also to have some of them, professors or students, come over and work here.

This Committee has already received assurances from the George Washington University for the free instruction of ten students. It is highly probable that it will receive similar engagements from other institutions. The Committee also undertakes to centralize all information of this kind and to act as a clearing bureau between the American educational institutions and the Belgian victims of the war.

Money is needed at once to defray travelling expenses to and from Europe, and the cost of residence in this country. In the case of professors it is hoped that the subscriptions will be sufficiently liberal to provide for honorariums as well, although in most of the cases we expect these honorariums to be paid by the universities themselves.

By giving the free enjoyment of the privileges of American institutions to some of heric peace, Belgium's best
Dear Mr. Weathersby:

I am writing to submit the final report of the Educational Philosophy Committee of the American Association of University Professors. The committee was established to study the educational philosophy of American higher education. Our report contains recommendations for the future development of American higher education, focusing on the role of the philosopher in the academic community.

The committee was composed of representatives from various disciplines and institutions. We believe that American higher education needs a strong philosophical foundation to ensure the continued growth and development of our institutions. Our recommendations include the establishment of a national philosophical society, the integration of philosophy into the curriculum, and the promotion of interdisciplinary research.

We hope that these recommendations will be considered by the American Association of University Professors and other higher education institutions. We believe that the future of American higher education depends on the continued support and involvement of philosophers and educators.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Chairperson, Educational Philosophy Committee
men, another result of paramount importance would be obtained at one and the same time. Most Europeans, and particularly Belgians, do not know the United States well. To live here would be an education in itself: their horizon would be broadened and after the war, they would take back to Belgium some of the American ideals. That would be indeed an excellent way to develop greater international understanding and friendship.

Besides, this special help would be a splendid way to show our appreciation of Belgium's valor and devotion to international duty and to give her a public homage of sympathy.

This Committee is a sub-committee of the Central Belgium Relief Fund, and is organized with the approval of His Excellency, the Minister from Belgium to the United States. We cannot expect to be helped by the general public as is the case for the general relief fund, but we earnestly appeal to those men who are especially interested in the development and diffusion of knowledge and art. Our fund is a separate gift from the American scholars and artists to their unfortunate Belgian brothers.

Please draw cheques payable to Belgian Scholarship Committee, John Joy Edson, treasurer, and mail to above address. Cheques for any amount are earnestly asked for. Help quick, you will help twice.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary.

GS-m
Chicago, November 6, 1915

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 3d inst. is received.

The University of Chicago carried on its faculty lists of last year a member of the faculty of the University of Louvain, and during the current year has a Belgian Professor on its astronomical staff. We are also individually contributing to the Belgian relief fund, and I think that just now we can hardly see our way to do more in the cause.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. George Sarton,
309 Wilkins Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.
November 8, 1915.

Dr. James Rowland Angell,
1314 E. 59th St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

All scientific and intellectual work is stopped in Belgium. Libraries, universities and other educational institutions have been devastated or transformed into barracks. The scholars, research workers, also literary men and artists have been obliged to interrupt their work. In many cases this means more than a private loss, but a serious delay in the advancement of knowledge. The Belgian Scholarship Committee is raising a fund to give to these worthy scholars and writers a chance to continue their studies, and also to have some of them, professors or students, come over and work here.

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By giving the free enjoyment of the privileges of American institutions to some of heroic Belgium’s best
Dear Sir:

All scientific and professional work is blocked in pathology, except for me, because of my own personal suffering and other obligations. If it is possible, I would like to continue my work. I would appreciate the advancement of knowledge. The committee, composed of knowledgeable and qualified persons, will continue to explore the work of the committee. The committee is composed of knowledgeable and qualified persons.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
men, another result of paramount importance would be obtained at one and the same time. Most Europeans, and particularly Belgians, do not know the United States well. To live here would be an education in itself: their horizon would be broadened and after the war, they would take back to Belgium some of the American ideals. That would be indeed an excellent way to develop greater international understanding and friendship.

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Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary.
These facts are revealed and will be a subject of the next volume.

The committee was appointed by the President and the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the matter.

Please give orders to permit our special agents to proceed further.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

Secretary.
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE


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New Haven, Conn., March 10, 1919

Dear Sir:

As your institution is a member of the American University Union in Europe, I am forwarding to you herewith a statement which I have given to the Press regarding the remarkable educational opportunities now being afforded members of the American Expeditionary Force. I have thought that this might interest your Faculty, graduates and students. Although the educational work is being conducted by the Army with the assistance of the Y.M.C.A. Army Educational Commission, it has been greatly aided by the Union. Officers of the Union originally developed the plans which are now being carried out, members of the Commission and the heads of most of its departments have lived at the Union for shorter or longer periods during the war, and the Union has been very helpful in making the arrangements with the French and British universities for American college men.

A statement regarding the permanent work of the Union abroad will be sent to all subscribing members in about two weeks.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Chairman
Dear Sirs:

As your information is a member of the American University Union

I have

Please according to the remarks you are having

the opportunity to make comments about the Union and the

At the time I write to the Union's office, I am

of the Union's Office of the University, and the

the Zoom Committee and the staff of the Union and the

are not part of any written report or letter.

the Union's Office of the University,

A statement regarding the permanent work of the Union with

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Chairman
The largest university in the English speaking world has been opened last week in Besane in the Department of Cote d'Or, southeast of Paris. It is attended exclusively by officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and is known as the American Army University. It will accommodate 15,000 soldier students who come for three month courses, and is under the military command of Colonel Ira I. Reeves, U.S.A., formerly President of Norwich University in Vermont. There are 500 members of the faculty mostly drawn from the Army.

The buildings used at Besane were formerly an American hospital, while a farm of 600 acres nearby is used as the main Agricultural School of the A. E. F., and the former workshops of the hospital supply quarters for engineering and technical instruction. A branch of the University for students of art and architecture has been established at Bellevue, near Versailles, with about 1,000 students. This A. E. F. University is one of the four educational features referred to in the following cable dated February 23rd from General Pershing:

"The following educational system has been established in the A.E.F.: 1st, Post Schools in all organizations for elementary work; 2nd, Division educational headquarters in all Armies, Corps, Divisions and Sections S.O.S. for vocational training and general education of high school grade; 3rd, A.E.F. University located at Besane with courses of college grade and for higher technical training; 4th, the detail of officers and soldiers as students at French and British Universities for post-graduate work."
"All educational work is voluntary, even with illiterates and non-English speaking soldiers. This educational system is under control of G 5 General Headquarters and is administered by school officers and instructors appointed by commanders.

"Army Educational Commission Y.M.C.A. functions as advisory board to G 5 General Headquarters, and is charged with the development of instruction, preparation of syllabi and course material. It provides from its organization expert educational advisers who are assigned to Army, Corps, Divisions, and post school officers to the extent practicable, as teachers of methods of instruction to detailed military instructors, as advisers to school officers, as supervisors and inspectors of instruction, and as teachers of classes so far as their other duties permit. Other members of this commission will be heads of departments in A.E.F. University and faculty members."

Post Schools have been established in units of 500 or more men. There are generally 40 of such schools in each division, which will make over 1,000 in the A.E.F. The military authorities allow three hours of study to be substituted for the same amount of drill. These schools give instruction in the regular common school subjects. Those most in demand are English, French, History, Geography, Citizenship and Mathematics. The geographical instruction has been especially emphasized under the leadership of Prof. Daly of Harvard."
AIII educational work is important, often with differences and non-English speaking students. The educational system is under con-

Note of the General Headquarters and the administration of the school on-

issues and instructions applicable to commanders.

"With extraordinary commission I..." Fundamentals of the military struc-

To the General Headquarters and agree with the development of infor-

mation, preparation of study and the various materials. The experience

lends the administration of the educational system and the need to go

Yield, Order, Division and your report allege to the administration.

In order to receive a variety of information of different subjects, the

information's availability to school officials as they complete their

officer's job benefits. Officer members of the commission may note,

At the request in X.E. University and local campuses, local (f)

Local schools have poor certification to service of 100,000 workers,

The General of the Department of Education, the Military Information Office.

The Military Information Office.

The Department of Education, the Military Information Office.

Those workers to German and English language proficiency.

Those workers to German and English language proficiency.

appreciation under the leadership of the Department of Education.
In each Army division there is also a high school giving both regular and vocational courses. Around it is built up the educational organization of the Division. Special facilities are provided for learning trades, carpentry, brick-laying, tailoring, etc. When troops are in devastated regions, it is hoped that the training in certain trades, such as masonry, can be made of direct benefit to the localities.

Qualified officers and soldiers are on application and when military conditions permit, put on "detached leave" to carry on graduate work at British and French Universities. In each case an American military officer is in command of such a detachment and a representative of the Army Educational Commission Y.M.C.A. acts as a sort of American Dean. As an example, the Registrar of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, has charge of about a thousand students at the University of Bordeaux, and a Professor from the University of Minnesota has charge of 500 students at the University of Grenoble. Former President Mac Lean of the State University of Iowa represents the Commission in England, where 2,000 A. E. F. students are in attendance at the Universities.

This entire educational system is in charge of General Reds, who was Chairman of the War Department's Committee on Education and Special Training and organized the S. A. T. C. throughout the American colleges. He is attached to the Training Commission at General Headquarters in France, of which Commission General Fiske is chairman and Colonel Shockley one of the most active members. The Y.M.C.A. Educational Commission, which is aiding the Army in carrying out this educational progress, is composed of Professor John Erskine, of Columbia University, Chairman; Dr. Frank Spaulding, Superintendent of Schools of Cleveland, and President Kenyon Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This Commission was appointed by the War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. in consultation with the Trustees of the American University in Europe - an organization which has rendered important service in developing the educational plans for the Army.
Two hundred and fifty American school superintendents, college professors and other educators who have been specially sent over in the last few months, with about two hundred Educational Secretaries previously with the "Y" abroad, make up the administrative staff while most of the teachers are taken from the Army. The latter retain their full military status, while the former wear the Y.M.C.A. uniform with special insignia to show that they are connected with the Educational Department. Among the prominent men acting in supervisory positions are the Superintendents of Schools of New Orleans, Savannah, Montclair, Portland (Oregon), Louisville, Topeka, etc., the Superintendent of Schools of Kansas and many College Presidents and Deans.

Each Department has its specialists, such as, in agriculture, Dean Coulter of the College of Agriculture of West Virginia; President Riggs of Clemson College, South Carolina; Dean Hayward of the Delaware Agricultural Experimental Station, etc. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has rendered invaluable help, especially in supplying exhibits, with competent demonstrators.

A representative of the War Department went over last fall and catalogued 40,000 men in the A.E.F. with teaching or educational experience, and from these lists the great majority of the teachers for the post schools have been taken. In addition, there are several hundred French teachers supplied by the French Ministry of Public Information. These taught French by the Direct Method during the past year to over 250,000 American soldiers.
The University of Illinois Extension is a unique organization that has been serving agriculture and community needs for over 100 years. It is the University of Illinois' land-grant institution's extension arm, offering education and outreach programs to communities across the state. The mission of the University of Illinois Extension is to improve lives by sharing knowledge and resources through research-based education and outreach programs.
Among the heads of the Departments of the Army Educational Commission are Professor Rever, Dean of the Extension Division and of the School of Engineering, University of Wisconsin, who has charge of Technical Education; Professor William Lough, of New York University and President of the Business Training Corporation, in charge of Business and Commercial Courses; Professor Foster of Dartmouth, in charge of History; Mr. Hellman, the New York art critic, and Mr. Lloyd Warren, the well-known architect, in charge of Art and Architectural Education; and Mr. John A. Kingsbury, formerly Commissioner of Charities of New York City and Deputy Commissioner of the Red Cross in France, in charge of the Department of Citizenship.

The last named Department is not only supplying regular instruction but is arranging through its home representative, Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University, for lectures, traveling exhibits and motion picture films on such subjects as municipal budgets, anti-tuberculosis campaign, public housing, charities and corrections, etc. All of the most representative National philanthropic and public welfare organizations are aiding this movement.

Mr. Franklin S. Hoyt, of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin and Company, is in charge of text books, with Mr. James H. Mason, formerly of the Dodge Publishing Company as the home representative. The American Library Association has appropriated $1,000,000 for reference books that are placed in the various mess halls, huts of the Y.M.C.A., Red Cross, K. of C., and other welfare organizations, used for school-room purposes, while 1,400,000 text books purchased by the Y.M.C.A. have already been delivered in France for the use of various classes, representing an expenditure of nearly a million and a half dollars.
Some indication of the number of text books in various fields may be seen from the following list covering only a few of the branches represented: Agriculture, 195,900; Automobiles, 23,000; Chemistry, 9,800; Citizenship, 42,100; Economics, 128,800; Education, 106,800; Engineering, 169,822; English, 69,000; Geography, 35,505; Government, 193,600; History, 93,700; Journalism, 3,800; Literature, 114,000; Mathematics, 71,200; Physics, 2,500; Spanish, 2,000; Textiles, 1,000; Vocational, 8,800. In general, from 500 to 10,000 basal text books are ordered of each type, the lists having been prepared by experts all over the country.

In addition, hundreds of thousands of pamphlets have been sent over. For instance, this week, 402,000 Health pamphlets for free distribution have been shipped by the Y.M.C.A. These have been provided by the United States Public Health Service. Hundreds of pamphlets have also been prepared and printed especially for this educational work. For instance, one million copies of a booklet entitled "France—Our Ally" have been distributed to our soldiers. It was written by Mr. Hugues Le Roux of Paris, Gilbert Chesterton prepared a similar pamphlet on England.

In commenting on the plan, Anson Phelps Stokes, Chairman of the Committee which represents the Y.M.C.A. Army Educational Commission in this country, said: "This educational plan being developed by General Rees with the help of the Y.M.C.A. Army Educational Commission is the largest and most important thing of its type ever undertaken. It means nothing less than giving the entire American army abroad adequate educational opportunities during the period of demobilization. Enrollment in educational work is all optional, although when a man has once enrolled for a given course regular attendance is required."
some indication of the number of text pages in various fields.

Some pages from the following documents were included in this work:

- [Document A]

- [Document B]

Other documents, such as the following:

- [Document C]

These documents provide background and context for the current work.
"The men are allowed to take a certain number of hours of study in place of an equivalent amount of drill, and thus far about 200,000 have enrolled; 18,000 of them being in the Army of Occupation in Germany where President Benton of the University of Vermont represents the Commission. General Pershing has been most cooperative from the first. He recently cabled that the work of the Commission was in every way creditable. Without his help and that of the Training Commission at Headquarters, the preliminary plans could not have been laid which make the carrying out of this large work now possible.

"It is just a year ago this week I received a formal letter from the acting chief of staff in France, Colonel Logan, referring to the two memoranda that I had presented to General Pershing on how education could help the Army win the war and on how education could prevent the period of demobilization from becoming a period of demoralization. In this letter he said: 'The Commander-in-Chief approves the project in principle and has directed that proper facilities be given for this work throughout this command.'"

"The foundations were laid quietly but thoroughly and now thanks to the splendid work of General Rees, Professor Erskine of the Army Educational Commission of the Y.M.C.A., the member of the Commission who has charge, under General Rees, of the College Courses, Dr. Spaulding, the member who has charge of post-schools, and President Butterfield, the member who has charge of vocational, agricultural and technical training, the entire Army is to have a chance to go to school.

"The educational work has a two-fold object: first, to maintain morale during the trying period of demobilization, and second, to give soldiers who are soon to return to the United States, educational advantages which will improve their usefulness as workers and as citizens. The effect of the experiment on the future of American citizenship should be very important."
The primary function of the Commission is to take a count of the number of people of all ages in the State, to provide an accurate estimate of the number of people in the State, and to assess the needs of the State for the purpose of planning for the future. The Commission is authorized to investigate and report on the needs of the State, and to make recommendations to the Legislature concerning the improvement of the State's educational system. The Commission is also charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the State's educational system is in compliance with the Constitution and laws of the State. The Commission is to be composed of three members, one of whom shall be a member of the Senate, one of whom shall be a member of the House of Representatives, and one of whom shall be a member of the Board of Education. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.
The Home office of the Commission is at 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, with Dr. James Sullivan of the New York State Department of Education as Director, Mr. Samuel Fairley as Associate Director, and Professor Newlin of Amherst College in charge of recruiting personnel. The "Y" has appropriated $4,500,000 for the cost this year of the educational work in the A.E.F. The main expenses have been for personnel, travel, text books and supplies.
The Home Office of the Commission for New York Avenue, New York City, with the approval of the New York State Department of Education, has designated Mr. John P. Smith as Assistant Director of the Office of Education in New York City. Mr. Smith is responsible for the administration of the Office of Education and its personnel. He is responsible for the establishment of a $50,000 fund for the support of educational programs and for the distribution of $10,000,000 for the support of educational programs. Mr. Smith has experience in the field of education and has previously served in similar capacities.
Belgian Scholarship Committee
309 WILKINS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dec. 31, 1915

H. A. Jackson, Esq.
President of the University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir,

Earn me for coming back again to the work of our committee. We have given up the idea of bringing Belgian students over here: it is too expensive and really educational opportunities are opened to them in France, England, and Holland. Our most important aim is now to maximize the number of people we can help.

I have been directed by the B.S.C. to invite you to become a member of this committee. Of course, we do not contemplate any encroachment upon your time.

Our work being essentially a work of assistance and brotherhood in the educational field, it is extremely desirable that all the big educational institutions of this country be represented in our committee. Therefore, the B.S.C. earnestly hope that you may lend your name.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

You will find also enclosed a list of Belgian professors who are here in this country: any correction to it will be appreciated.
The aims of the Belgian Scholarship Committee are the following:

1. To act as a clearing bureau between the American Universities and other educational institutions and the Belgian scholars and artists, victims of the war.

2. To raise a fund for the reconstruction of Belgian Universities, Museums and Libraries after the war.

For example, the Belgian Scholarship Committee is now studying and preparing plans for the reconstruction of the University of Louvain, and more particularly of its Library. As soon as a provision will have been made for the storage and keeping of books, an appeal will be sent to all the American public and private Libraries to ask for their duplicate copies, and also to the American educational institutions and learned societies to obtain free sets of their publications. It is our ambition to be able to offer after the war a collection of American books to the Library of the University of Louvain, and also to other Belgian Libraries, in proportion to their losses. We shall try to collect at least one set of the most important books published in and about America; no gift would be more appreciated and would do more to bring about a better understanding of American conditions and ideals, and greater international friendship.

It may be well to add that the realization of our design is independent of the fate of war. It is obvious for instance that the University of Louvain will in any case resume its activities, and that it will need and deserve our assistance wherever its location may be.

George Sarton,
Secretary.
To: The Acting President

Subject: Report on the Action of the American Chamber of Commerce

I am writing to inform you of the recent events and developments that have occurred in our organization. As you are aware, the American Chamber of Commerce has been actively involved in various initiatives aimed at promoting trade and investment between the United States and other countries. In light of the recent geopolitical changes, we have had to adapt our strategies to ensure the continued success of our mission.

Firstly, we have launched a new program focused on enhancing educational opportunities for our members. This initiative aims to provide training and development opportunities that will enable our members to stay competitive in the global market. We believe that this program will not only benefit our members but also contribute to the overall economic growth of our country.

Secondly, we have been working closely with government officials to facilitate trade agreements that will benefit both our domestic and international partners. These agreements are designed to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers, thereby creating a more favorable environment for businesses to operate in.

Lastly, we have established a new task force dedicated to addressing the challenges faced by small and medium-sized enterprises. This task force will work closely with local authorities to provide support and guidance to these businesses, helping them to overcome obstacles and achieve their full potential.

I am confident that these initiatives will contribute significantly to the success of our organization and the broader economic landscape. We will continue to monitor the progress of these projects and keep you updated on any developments.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Position]
1. Prof. A. Carnoy (Louvain); University of Pennsylvania.

2. Prof. Jules Duesburg (Louvain); Carnegie Institute (Baltimore Branch); Anatomy.

3. Prof. Leon Dupriez (Louvain) Harvard University; Droit public at droit Romain

4. Dr. V. Grégoire (Louvain) Yale University (coming) Botany.

5. Prof. Henri La Fontaine (Brussels); Now in California; International law and peace; (The Noble Prize for Peace was awarded to him in 1913)

6. Dr. George Sarton (Ghent) University of Illinois (Summer school); George Washington University Washington D.C. Editor of Isis, International review devoted to the history and philosophy of science. (Lectures in English)

7. Dr. Paul Van den Ven (Louvain) University of Princeton Grec byzantin; art et civilisation de l'Orient au Moyen-Age

8. Prof. Maurice de Wulf (Louvain); Harvard University; Mediaeval Philosophy.

Chicago, January 11, 1916

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 31st of December was received while I was out of the city. I sympathize entirely with your work, but hardly feel like taking on anything more. There are so many matters to which I have committed myself now that I have had to draw the line at additions. I shall be glad to be of any service unofficially in connection with any of your undertakings.

With cordial best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. George Sarton,
309 Wilkins Bldg.
Washington, D. C.
November 2nd, 1926

Dear Mr. Garrow,

Thank you for your interest in the position of Accountant. I have enclosed my resume and references as requested.

I am very interested in the opportunity to work as an Accountant and believe that my skills and experience align well with the requirements you have outlined.

I look forward to the opportunity to discuss my qualifications further.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

George Garrow
200 William Street
New York City
Belgian Scholarship Committee
309 Wilkins Building
Washington, D.C.

January
thirteen
1916.

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

My dear Dr. Judson:

Your kind favor of January 11th has just been received, and I note that whereas you sympathize fully with our work, you do not feel, at this time, like taking on any additional duties. It is a great pleasure, however, to count you as one of our friends, and we appreciate your kind willingness to be of service unofficially in connection with any of our undertakings. We shall most certainly bear this in mind, and possibly at the conclusion of the war in Belgium, when we are sending to the King what funds and books and other gifts we have accumulated, it may be that you would be willing to organize a little movement within the precincts of your own University, as a gift from the University of Chicago to Belgium.

With high appreciation of your very courteous favor, I am,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Nevil Monroe Hopkins
Chairman
Dear [Name],

I am writing to express my sincerest gratitude for your support and encouragement during my recent endeavors. Your unwavering faith in my abilities has been a guiding light throughout my journey. Your kind words and wise counsel have been invaluable, and I am grateful for your continued guidance.

Please accept this small token of my appreciation as a symbol of my deep gratitude. I hope it will serve as a reminder of the positive impact you have had on my life.

Thank you once again for your kindness and support. I am honored to have you as my mentor.

Sincerely,

[Your Signature]
Chicago, January 15, 1916

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 13th inst. is received. When the final arrangements are made for sending on matters to Belgium you will kindly inform me, and I am sure that something could be done here.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins,
309 Wilkins Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.
Opelousas, January 16, 1916

Dear Bill:

Your letter of the 16th inst. is received.

When you filled unemployment and made your report on
wages to your government, will kindly inform me, and I am
willing to prolong your visits in New York, if some other
expedition is about to be gone there.

Still proud wines, I am.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H.V.S. 1916.
Belgian Scholarship Committee
309 Wilkins Building
Washington, D. C.

March 27, 1916.

President of the University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

From the articles recently published in the

Scientific Reviews of this country (see for instance
Science, November 26) and also from many private
conversations, I conclude, that the American
Universities are growing more and more interested
in the History of Science.

It was indeed an amazing thing that this
history had been thus far almost entirely neglected.
One studied general history, the history of religion,
of literatures, or arts,—in short the history of
everything except of that which is the bedrock of
modern civilization: Science.

I feel confident that before long regular courses
on the History of Science will be considered as an
essential part of every university curriculum. Ac-
cording to me these lectures should be understood
in a very catholic way, so as to constitute a history
of human civilization considered from its highest
point of view; the center of interest being the
development of science, but general history remaining
always in the background and frequent references
being made to the development of social conditions,
religion, literatures, and arts.

There should be a general course accessible to
a large category of students. The professor in charge
of this work should offer each year to the graduate
students two special courses: the one on the history
of science and civilization at a special period or
of a certain race (ex. gr.: History of science and
civilization during the Xlll Century. Prehellenic
Science and civilization. Chinese science and ci-
vilization); the other, on the development and diffu-
sion of some special scientific ideas. (ex. gr.: De-
velopment and diffusion of our calendar, of our al-
phabet, of our numerals. Development of our knowledge
of the atomic weights. Development of makmaping.
Development of electrostatics. History of the
discovery of the circulation of the blood, or of the
determination of longitudes, etc.) Lastly to crown
the whole system, seminary work would be organized
where advanced students could be taught how to study
To the members of the Committee of Organization:

I am deeply grateful for the opportunity to address you on a subject of the utmost importance to the future of the nation. The complex issues we face require a comprehensive approach, and I believe that the time has come for a bold and innovative solution.

In my career, I have had the privilege of working with some of the brightest minds in science and technology. I have seen firsthand the impact that investment in education and research can have on society. Our nation's economic growth and global competitiveness depend on a strong foundation in science and technology.

I propose a comprehensive plan that includes the following initiatives:

1. **Increased Funding for Education:** We must invest more in science education at all levels, from K-12 to higher education. This includes funding for research and development programs.

2. **Collaborative Research:** Encourage collaboration between universities, industries, and government agencies to drive innovation and solve complex problems.

3. **Support for International Collaboration:** Strengthen our relationships with other countries to share resources and knowledge, fostering a global perspective on scientific research.

4. **Public Engagement:** Increase public awareness and engagement in science to build a more informed and supportive citizenry.

I believe that these initiatives will not only advance our nation's scientific frontiers but also contribute to a brighter future for all Americans.

Thank you for your attention and consideration. I look forward to your input and support in implementing these vital programs.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
the history of science and how to make original investigations.

Since four or five years, after having completed very elaborate scientific studies I have entirely devoted myself to the History of and Philosophy of Science. I was the editor of the International Review of "Isis," that you very likely know, and that has done more than any other paper to raise the scientific standard of these studies. I was supported in these endeavors by such men as: Henri Poincaré, Wilhelm Ostwald, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Thomas Heath, Svante Arrhenius, Karl Lamprecht, etc. Last December my work in this field has received the highest recognition: the Academy of Sciences of Paris, has awarded to me the "PrixBinoux".

I am a Belgian refugee in this country and I have thus far been lecturing in different universities and colleges, but I am now anxious to secure a more settled position and to be able to earn my living, while devoting myself to those studies which are the "raison d'être" of my life. I know that a great work is still waiting accomplishment in this field and I believe myself to be unusually well prepared to accomplish it; this is of course the greatest incentive, and all I need to pursue my work is to have the necessities of life assured to me and my family.

The aim of my letter is to inquire whether I could not be appointed at the University of Chicago for the next academic year. I feel confident that I would be of true service and I would be extremely grateful to you, if you would give me a chance to prove it. If you found it impossible to give me a position for the next year, I wonder if I could not be appointed at the Summer School; it would at least relieve me for some time from the anxieties of a very unsettled existence.

You will find enclosed a list of my qualifications and references. Each of the men referred to, will be glad to give any information as to my character and abilities.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

George Sarton

P. S. An essay in which I explain my views on the History of Science is now in the press. I first postponed sending this request to you, as I should have liked to send my essay at the same time. But the publication being delayed, I now write as otherwise it might be too late.
The purpose of writing this letter is to express my violation of the necessary and ethical standards that are expected of me as a professional in my field. I am writing to you, [Name], to bring to your attention the serious ethical breach I have committed.

This incident occurred during my work at [Institution]. I was entrusted with confidential information and was required to handle it with the utmost confidentiality. Unfortunately, I failed to do so, which has led to the current situation.

I understand the gravity of my actions and the impact they have had on all of us. I am sincerely sorry for any harm caused and promise to take all necessary steps to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

I am committed to rectifying this situation and ensuring that I meet the highest standards of professional conduct. I am willing to undergo any training or counseling necessary to improve my performance and maintain the integrity of our profession.

I am eager to discuss this matter further and take whatever steps are necessary to address this issue. Please let me know how I can proceed.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
George Sarton, born in Ghent (Belgium), 1884.
Married, one child.
Candidate en Sciences Naturelles, 1906.
Gold Medallist of the four Belgian Universities in Chemistry, 1907.
Doctor of Science, (mathematics) Ghent, 1911.
Editor of "Isis," International Review devoted to the History and
Philosophy of Science and published in French, English, German
and Italian, since 1913.
Awarded "Prix Binoux," by the "Academie des Sciences" of Paris,
December, 1915 for his work on the History of Science.
Lecturer on the History of Science at the University of Illinois
(summer school, 1915), the George Washington University, Washington
D. C. (1915-1916), and Clark University, (April, 1916).
Secretary to the Belgian Scholarship Committee, Washington, D. C. 1915.

Languages: French, English, Netherlandish, German, Italian, Latin,
and Greek.

References:

Dr. L. Baekeland, Member Naval Consulting Board, Yonkers, New York.
Dr. S. F. Capen, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Edmund J. James, President University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of the College of the City of New York.
Dr. David Eugene Smith, Professor Columbia University, New York.
Admiral Ch. E. Stockton, President George Washington University,
Washington, D. C.
Conrad, John, Assistant Professor of German, 1927.

Mentor and co-author, 1930.

Chairman of the Science, 1930.

Chairman of the Committee on German, 1930.

Professor of German, 1930.

Secretary of the International Review Board for the History and History of Science, 1930.

My thanks to the President of the University of Wisconsin, 1930.

Secrecy of the German Department of Philosophy, 1930.

References:

Dr. E. F. Copeland, President of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dr. B. E. Cooper, President of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dr. E. B. Cooper, President of the City of New York.

Dr. B. E. Cooper, President of the Rockefeller University, New York.

Dr. B. E. Cooper, President of the Rockefeller University, New York.
Chicago, April 10, 1916

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 27th of March I find on my return from an absence of two weeks. I regret that it will not be practicable to make an appointment for you at the University of Chicago for the coming year. The work of the summer quarter also has been arranged.

Wishing you all success, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. — L.

Mr. George Sarton,
309 Wilkins Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 14th of March I find on my

return from an absence of two weeks. I regret that I
will not be in circumstances to make an appointment for you at
the University of Chicago for the coming year. The work
at the summer quarter also has been strenuous.

Wishing you all success I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. George Serron,
209 Wilkins Building,
Department of Music,
Belgian Scholarship Committee
309 WILKINS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 29, 1916.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your kind letter of April 10th, and beg to withdraw my application dated March 27th.

I have been appointed as Lecturer on the History and Philosophy of Science at Harvard. During the summer I shall deliver a series of lectures at the Summer School of the University of Illinois.

I am convinced that before long such courses as I have outlined in my letter of March 27th will be organized in every big university. A history of civilization that does not take into full account the development of science is not only incomplete, it is also wrong.

Believe me dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

George Sarton
Mr. E. F. Jones
President, University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

May 9, 1946

Dear Mr. President,

I wish to thank you for your kind letter of April 10th, and regret to write you my application at hand. I have been appointed as professor at the University of Chicago, and I wish to express a sincere desire to be associated with the University of Chicago School of the University of Chicago.

I am continuing to perfect my work at the University of California, and I have outlined in my letter of March 20th, the 5th and 6th of my scientific work. A note of application has been sent you in the spirit of this letter. I have enclosed a copy of the University of Chicago, and I am glad to have the opportunity to work with you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]
Chicago, June 7, 1916

Dear Sir:—

President Judson asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 29th with regard to the withdrawal of the application of March 27th.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. George Sarton,
309 Wilkins Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:—

Present treasurer leak me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 29th with regret to the unwarranted acclamation of your friends.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Plaza Acrobat

The George Sarter
209 Wilkins Bridge
Washington, D.C.
July 14, 1916

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
1146, East 59th St.,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Henri Davignon, a Belgian publicist and author, now a refugee in London, England, is anxious to obtain representative opinion from the middle west of the influence Belgium, as a factor in the war, has exercised upon neutral thought. He has drafted the enclosed questionnaire which I have been asked to submit to a number of people prominent in the intellectual life of this section. I shall be glad to transmit to Mr. Davignon such comment as you may be kind enough to make, with the assurance that it will not be used for publication unless you specifically permit such use. This condition Mr. Davignon himself imposes. Will you be so good as to say, when writing, whether such consent is given?

Reference to the Belgian general consulate in Chicago will satisfy you as to Mr. Davignon's standing and responsibility. My own position as an editorial writer on the Chicago Evening Post, will, I trust, be sufficient assurance that I make this request in good faith.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

V. P. Duncan Clark
Dear Sir,

The Chicago Evening Post

June 14, 1916

Mr. Henry Pratt Judson
340 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

In your letter of May 28, you have expressed the opinion that the press has a wonderful opportunity to spread the idea of the Schuyler plan.

In order to spread the idea of the Schuyler plan as much as possible, I trust that you will be able to see the importance of the movement. I am anxious to try to protect and develop such companies as you may be able to.

I am anxious to see the results of the Schuyler plan, and I do not think that you can be as to any means of which will develop such companies as you may be able to.

I am anxious to see the results of the Schuyler plan, and I do not think that you can be as to any means of which will develop such companies as you may be able to.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Questionnaire from M. Henri Davignon, Belgian publicist
and author, now a refugee in London, England.

It would be extremely useful to me for my documentary and propagan-
dist work to have a general survey of the different effects produced on
public opinion abroad by the case of Belgium. Our country has been from
the beginning the moral element that has acted most strongly on the
formation of international public opinion. It has been the initial
cause, or, at least, the occasion of an evolution in the course of which
Germany has seen her isolation increase. Even today it is still insepar-
able from a full appreciation of the happenings of the war.

Our enemies have so well understood this that three-fourths of their
propaganda consists in defaming or slandering Belgium.

History will not be able to offer a faithful picture of the war with-
out noticing Belgian influence on the opinion of belligerents and neutrals.

May I beg you to read and weigh the following questions and to be
kind enough to answer them, not necessarily categorically, but by writing
such observations as you can give concerning sentiment in the Middle West?

Your reply will not be published unless permission is specifically
given, but it would help me to make a better and closer study of the
influence of Belgium abroad, and of that moral victory which we can, I
think, pride ourselves on having won.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was known, and what was thought of Belgium before the war?

2. How was the news of the German ultimatum to Belgium, and of
Belgium's resistance, received?

3. What do the American people today think of Belgium's attitude
toward Germany?

4. What have been the results on American thought of the German
propaganda against Belgium; especially in the charge that Belgium has not
been neutral, and in the effort to hold the civil population of Belgium
responsible for German atrocities?

5. What do the American people know and think of the occupation of
Belgium by the Germans; of Belgian behavior under the yoke, and of the
severity of the yoke?

6. What place is given the Belgian question as a factor in the
eventual peace negotiations among the belligerent nations?

7. What is public opinion as to the future of Belgium after the war?

8. Finally, can one say that Belgium has been an essential moral
element in shaping sentiment as to the happenings of the war, and a
decisive-element in discrediting Germany abroad?
Chicago, August 10, 1916

Mr. S. J. Duncan-Clark
The Evening Post
Chicago

Dear Mr. Duncan-Clark:

Your favor of July 14 with enclosure came when I was in Canada from which country I have just returned. I think it will be difficult for me to make a detailed answer to the questionnaire. Belgium is well known in this country and I think a great many of our people disapproved of the German action in taking Belgium. I doubt whether that sentiment has been changed. I cannot learn of any special effect due to any attempts to incriminate the Belgium people. What public opinion may be on the subject I am not in position to know. I can only say that in my opinion the independence of Belgium ought to be restored.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - V. 
Mr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. President,

In reply to your letter of the 6th, inst., I beg to say that Prof. Van Hecke will willingly comply with the University regulations and accordingly that the lecture will be given free of charge and no collection taken, nor contributions asked from the chair.

The reason is that we feel that the lectures at the different Universities will help to create a sympathetic atmosphere during Prof. Van Hecke's stay in Chicago; they will also help the Belgian Relief work generally as they will show first how the money and the goods contributed are carefully spent and secondly that the Belgians by their willingness to work and to learn trades are worthy of support.

Prof. Van Hecke will arrive in Chicago on November the 8th, to stay about a fortnight. Lectures have already been arranged at the University of Illinois (Thursday 9th), at the Northwestern University (Friday 10th, or 17th), at the Evanston University Club (Saturday 11th), at the French Methodist Church (Thursday 14th) and at the Chicago University Club (Saturday 18th). The first three to be held at 8 p.m. and the other two at 3 p.m.

Would Saturday the 18th, be a good date (at 8 p.m.)? or any other free date you might suggest?

As Prof. Van Hecke does not take along his own moving picture machine, I suppose that the University would make all necessary arrangements.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

Consul General for Belgium
In reply to your letter of the 8th of October, I beg

to say that your request for the information I have

been asked for from the University of Chicago

has been sent to you by the Acting President.

I am, Yours respectfully,

[Signature]
Mr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
The University of Chicago
1146, East 59th Street
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. President,

Referring to the conversations Mr. Wallace Heckman had with you about Prof. Van Hecke's lectures in Chicago on the Belgian Refugie Workshop Fund, may I ask you to kindly let me know if a lecture could be arranged at the University of Chicago.

The lecture would be given free of charge but I suppose that a collection could be taken and contributions asked for from the chair?

I have great pleasure to add that Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson has consented to act as treasurer for the moneys collected in Chicago and has allowed his name to be used in connection with the work.

I beg to enclose a memo on the Belgian Refugie Workshop Fund.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]
Consul General for Belgium.
Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to express my concern and congratulate you on the progress made at the University of Chicago. I am pleased to see the dedication and hard work being put into research and education. However, I believe that more needs to be done to support and encourage our faculty members.

Enclosed are some of the recent reports from our research teams. I hope you find them informative and helpful.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Dean of Research
Mr. Albert G. Van Hecke, Professor of the Louvain University Technical Department, Civil Engineering, after being with his wife, the witness and nearly a victim of the German cruelties at Louvain, left Belgium at the end of 1914 for England. Two months later he became a delegate of the Belgian Government in order to take care of the professional training of his countrymen living in Holland as refugees or as prisoners—the Belgian interned soldiers.

Dr. Van Hecke was charged at the request of the Dutch Government to organize, under the auspices of the Dutch Central Relief Committee, professional schools and workshops for the purpose of building movable houses which after the war will be sent into Belgium and placed in those parts of the country which suffered most. As it is known, many thousands of houses have been burnt and destroyed.

Thanks to a Danish gift and another made by the Society of Friends, three hundred and fifty houses have been built and furnished, and more than a thousand refugees who before the war were common laborers have been given the opportunity to learn a trade. These are now helping during their exile in the rebuilding of their country, and they do it generously as patriots, because they receive only nominal wages. They are paid eighty cents a week, the half of which is deposited in a savings bank; after the war they will become the owners of the tools they are using. Movable houses are also built by the interned soldiers.

Mr. Van Hecke paid weekly visits to the camps in which the refugees are living. These camps, built by the Dutch Government, which provides also the material needs, are real villages, with a church, City Hall, post-office, hospital, schools, etc. He had the opportunity to see how an original and novel popular community life had developed.
Mr. Vincent B. Van Hecke, President of the Company University

Teachment Department, Civil Engineering, after passing with the will of the
witness and hereby accept the degree of the German Government of Engineering. I take
the privilege of the German Government in order to take care of the free
residential committee of the cause of the German community, living in Holland, as resident of
an American society and welfare intestine.

Dr. Van Hecke were aggeted at the request of the Company
Government to organize under the auspices of the Dutch Central Relief
Committee, Boarding and蕨reaes and to proceed to the further
in the words have written after the war will be sent into relief and
progress in those parts of the company which otherwise would not

Know the men's names of men have been printed and delivered

Therefore a person may perform more of the Society of
Treasure, these persons and likely persons have been printed and furnished,

and more performing restaurants who before the men were common
performers have been given the opportunity to travel a table. These men
now performing among their cities to the report and especially of the country and
myers. To their knowledge, the report, because their knowledge is common
where they know eighty cents a week. The table of which to be
posted to a summary bank after the war, they will become the common
of the table, they are made. Moreover, persons are also paid at the

informative societies.

Mr. Van Hecke being weekly visits to the camps in which the
residents are living. These camps, part by the Dutch Government
with the

movers and also the material issues, were lost. Accordingly, with a number
City Hall, post-office, hospital, school, etc. He had the opportunity
to see how as outlined by many workers community life and developed
amongst a people brought together by their misfortune, and generously provided for by their Dutch neighbors.

Professor Van Hecke was permitted by the Dutch Government to take moving pictures of the camps, in order to bring with him to this country a complete representation of the life there, and to show how the money and clothes sent so generously have been used. These views—about 3,000 feet of film, present many very striking contrasts: funerals of refugees, children—there are in one of these camps 1,200 children—going to school, the interiors of the Kindergartens, primary classes, workshops, created by the Rockefeller Foundation, for sewing, dressmaking, etc., workshops organized by the Society of Friends: needlework, embroidery, mattresses, toys, brushes. Our Flemish lace-makers with their cushions. Interiors of sleeping-halls, dining-halls: each dining-hall with a capacity for a thousand people, the Soup-Servers, kitchen, etc. Interior of the hospital, the clothing store, where the clothes so generously contributed by America are classified and distributed. Interesting views show the workshops for carpenters, cabinet-makers, and smithies working on the construction of portable houses. Then appears a view of one of those little cottages completely furnished, where the exiled families can find their home again. These cottages are grouped together in a part of the camp, forming a small suburb, symbol of a new Belgium. The proceeds of these conferences will go to the support of these workshops until the end of the war. The names of those who have contributed whether cities or individuals will be inscribed on the wooden constructions: houses, churches, schools, hospitals, etc.
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

Professor Van Hecke has asked me if I could not give him some letters of introduction to people in the west who would be interested in the work he is doing. You know him, of course, and about the lectures he is giving, especially about his work among the Belgian refugees in Holland. The itinerary of Professor and Mrs. Van Hecke going will be as follows: Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Pasadena, Reno, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego - returning through the south, Louisiana, Florida. I thought perhaps you would be willing to give Professor Van Hecke letters to some of the colleges and universities of the west, like Leland-Stanford, the University of California, etc.

Very cordially yours,

HJP-L.

Henry J. Patten
December 6, 1919

Mr. Henry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Judson:

I am pleased to hear from you and must be grateful for your interest in my work and for your interest in the work of the College of Education. You know that I am engaged in the work of the College of Education and consequently, that the College of Education is receiving the interest of the University. I am also interested in the work of the College of Education and for this reason, I am engaged in the work of the College of Education.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, December 7, 1916

Dear Mr. Patten:

Yours of the 6th inst. is received.

I will see if I can plan a few letters such as you indicate. Incidently I may say that the President of the University of California is distinctly pro-German in his sympathies.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Henry J. Patten
Western Union Bldg., Chicago
December 1927

Dear Mr. Bennett,

Thanks for the letter I received.

I will see if I can play a few lessons such as you

mention. Unfortunately I may not get the treatement

of the University of California in Aesthetic Photography

in the spring.

With warmest regards,

Mr. Harry T. Bennett
Western Union Office, Chicago
Mr. Harry Pratt Judson, Pres.
University of Chicago.
Chicago.

Dear Sir,

I had the advantage to meet at the University Club last Monday several members of the Belgian Relief Committee of Chicago and to discuss with them certain topics relating to the political welfare of Belgium.

I would have liked very much to have a bigger gathering of all the people interested in my country and to tell them of Belgium's cooperation in the war since the battle of the Yser, of the reorganization of her army, the establishment of national war industries although on French and British soil, and the victorious campaign in German East Africa.

With the object of availing myself of your experience in political affairs, I beg to enclose the minutes of that meeting and to ask your help towards counterattacking the wave of indifference which threatens to engulf America's earlier interest in Belgium's political situation.

I beg to add that your opinion on the suggestions made will be greatly appreciated and that new suggestions will be gratefully received.

Yours sincerely,

Belgian Consul General.
I was so glad to meet you at the University Club

I was indeed honored to receive your message of the Commission on the question of the policies of the University of Chicago.

It is a great pleasure to greet you in person and to express my appreciation of your concern for the welfare of the University.

I trust that you will find the visit to the University Club enjoyable and interesting.

I am sure that your presence will add to the prestige of the University Club.

I hope that you will have an opportunity to meet some of the faculty and students of the University.

I am looking forward to a pleasant conversation with you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
My dear Mr. Consul:

Your favor of the 24th inst. with enclosure is received. I am very much interested in the matter you bring to my attention, and am sure that if Belgium is not sufficiently in the public consciousness it is not at all owing to indifference on the part of our people, but to the circumstances which were sufficiently discussed at your meeting. I think it would be quite desirable to have proper steps taken to keep our public informed at to what Belgium is doing and has done. The campaign in Africa is very inadequately reported in any of our papers. I have looked in vain oftentimes for some information on the subject. I am going out of town for about ten days, and on my return the second week in December perhaps I can have the privilege of a chat with
Your letter of the 24th inst. with

envelope is received. I am very much interested to

the matter you point to my attention, and we see that it

represents an important step in the building construction

that is not yet all taken to implement the plans of our

people, part of the circumstances which have militarily

allegiance of your message. I think it would be desirable

to have proper steps taken to keep our hippe

intention to keep peaceful to which may and go on.

Campion in action to very immediately necessary in my

at any further. I have looked in main attention to

some information on the subject. I am grateful for your

Anson paper, I can see the propriety of a great many

Chapman, Honorary St., 1914
on this whole matter.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Albert Moulaert
The Belgian Consulate
Room 431, 108 N. State St., Chicago
return your voice to the field today.

I am writing to express my utmost gratitude for your kind visit and your generous offer to assist in the relocation of my friends. Your support has meant the world to me, and I am deeply grateful.

Please accept my sincere appreciation and thank you for your kindness. I shall be sure to convey your message to my family and friends.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Address]
Dr. S. P. Duggan, Director,
Institute of International Education
New York City.

Dear Dr. Duggan:

I thank you for your kind answer to my letter of the 9th. I shall be obliged to you for taking up this matter, as you suggest; and I will await the result of your investigations without taking, in the meantime, any steps with regard to the universities where I have personal connections, unless you should expressly advise me to do so.

It occurs to me that I have not explicitly mentioned in my previous letter "the psychology of labor" as a subject of which I have for several years made a special study, both by practical and theoretical investigation. This covers: the analysis of the instinct of workmanship - the psychology of the industrial worker at different stages of economic evolution - the psychological aspect of industrial management - the critical study of "scientific management" from that particular viewpoint - the ethics of the workshop - the psychology of trades - the "jus" of trade unionism and collective bargaining. I think I was the first in Belgium, and as far as I know in Europe, to teach and lecture about this last subject as a distinct discipline, under the heading "les Institutions Ouvrières" on the American aspect of these problems I have published a little book "Au Pays du Taylorism" (Brussels, Librarie du Peuple, 1919) My training as a psychologist I got under Hector Denis (Brussels) and Wundt (Leipsig); as an economist, under Böhm-Bawerk and Philoypovitch (Vienna), and predominantly under Karl Bücher (Leipsig).

If you want any other data, please let me know, so that I can let you have them.

I shall be grateful to you for letting me know the approximate time which it may take before your negotiations are completed, so as to make it easier for me to dispose of my time until then. I presume it will be difficult for you to make any statement about this for the present, but I would like you to keep this in mind in case later developments should allow any estimation of the sort.

Yours faithfully

H. deMen
COPY

323 Windermere Avenue
Toronto, Canada
February 9, 1930.

Stephan P. Duggan, Director
Institute of International Education
New York City.

Sir:

My friend Dr. L. H. Baskeland spoke to me last year about your Institute, and as I wanted to get in touch with you, about a week ago, I wrote to ask him for introduction to you. I learned this morning that he is in South America and that therefore I am not likely to get an answer from him for a month or two. So I will write to you directly, and assuming that you do not know me, do the introducing myself.

I am just now completing my report on a mission of industrial investigation with which the Belgian government entrusted me last year. I do not intend, however, to return to Belgium now; I would like to extend my stay on this side for some considerable length of time, primarily for my own benefit as a student of social conditions. There is no position that would give me better facilities than that of an academic lecturer. Now it would be comparatively easy for me to go about lecturing at one university after another; as a matter of fact, this is what I am going to do for the next few weeks at the main universities in Eastern Canada. But there are many reasons why I should prefer a more stable appointment, although this would probably be less remunerative: the greater satisfaction one derives from getting into a more intimate contact with one's audience; the greater facilities for research work; and (as my wife and children are with me) home life. This is why I made up my mind to try and get an appointment at some definite university. As my case seems to be in the line of your Institute's activity, I thought I would get in touch with you rather than writing to the few university Presidents whose acquaintance I made in 1919 and 1922 whilst travelling through the States.

I do not intend to give you a full curriculum here, but I will give you a few data that may give you an idea of my qualifications, and therefore allow you to form an opinion as to what could be done, if you think you can do anything at all along the lines I just suggested.

I have studied (from 1905 till 1910) at the universities in Brussels, Ghent, Leipzig and Vienna, taking various degrees (candidature or Doctorate) in a wide range of learning, including philosophy, history, political economy, mathematics, natural science, and psychology - my final degree was that of a Doctor of philosophy, history and literature (philosophie et lettres, groupe histoire) at Ghent University. Before the war, I was director of the "Solvay Institute of Workers' Education" in Brussels; but my academic activities proper were confined to occasional lecturing at the Universities in Ghent, Brussels, and Leipzig. I specialized in economic and social history and am the author of a book on Flemish textile industry in the Middle Ages which is shortly to be published by the Ghent Faculty of Philosophy.

As I have been closely associated, for fifteen years, with the labor movement in Belgium and in several other European countries, I have devoted most of my time to the study of contemporary social history and industrial conditions. I lectured for several years, at the Solvay Institute on the history of the European trade union movement and similar subjects. My practical knowledge of the labor movement in Europe may