<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nations</th>
<th>Members or representatives in this Court</th>
<th>Money (in gold), payable per annum in advance.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA (including Hungary and Bohemia)</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>$1,500,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>$250,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>$2,500,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>$1,000,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>$500,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>$2,000,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GREECE</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>$250,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREAT BRITAIN</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>$2,500,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>$1,000,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSIA</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>$2,000,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROUMANIA</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>$250,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SERVIA</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>$250,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>$2,000,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>$500,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>$250,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOLLAND</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>$500,000.</td>
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<td>NORWAY</td>
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<td>SPAIN</td>
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<td>SWITZERLAND</td>
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<td>SWEDEN</td>
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<td>$250,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARGENTINA</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>$250,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>$500,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOLIVIA</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>$250,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILE</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td>$250,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</td>
<td>Twenty</td>
<td>$2,500,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTALS                  Eighty-three                                 $21,900,000.

Until all questions of importance arising out of the present European Conflict have been finally decided by this Court each nation now or hereafter signatory hereto shall also contribute to the armed forces of this Court upon demand of (and delivered at the place or places designated by,) this Court a full twenty per centum of the full strength of each of the respective classes of ships, modern battleships, older battleships, cruiser-battleships, cruisers, gunboats, monitors, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines, colliers, transport ships, supply ships, both heavier and lighter than air aerial craft, cannon, howitzers, cannon batteries, howitzer batteries, rifles, guns, revolvers, side arms, bombs, cartridges, bullets, powder, shells, cannon balls, schrapnel shells, ammunition, automobiles, motor cycles, bicycles, telephone, telegraph, "wireless", helio, wig-wag, and other signalling apparatus and equipment, trained horses, animals, wagons, uniforms, arm and navy clothing, bedding and blankets, and other armament, supplies of war and munitions of war, army and navy officers, seamen, soldiers, marines, sailors, artillerymen, gunners, cavalrymen, signalers, engineers, and other armed human and mechanical, animate and inanimate, force or forces necessary or incidental to the waging or carrying on of offensive or defensive warfare, had, owned or possessed by each such contributing signatory nation at the time of these articles going into effect as provided in Article thirty-five hereof. Each ship, battleship, cruiser-battleship, cruiser, gunboat, monitor, destroyer, torpedo boat, submarine, lighter and heavier than air aerial craft, collier transport ship, supplyship, cannon and cannon battery, howitzer and howitzer battery, automobile, "wireless", helio, wigwag, telephone and other signalling apparatus, and each animal, wagon or vehicle, and other equipment or mechanical forces contributed by each nation as herein set forth shall be accompanied by its or their full complement or quota (computed as per United States of America official standards on a war footing), of well trained active (and in good standing) officers, seamen, soldiers, sailors, marines, men and forces, human
and mechanical, together with its or their full complement of armament, equipment, uniforms, rifles, revolvers, arms, sidearms, clothing, bedding, trained horses, supplies, food, fuel, guns, blankets, powder, bombs, explosives, cartridges, bullets, ammunition and other appurtenances, all of the highest appropriate grade, kind, quality, and style prescribed by the Official Regulations (adopted for the purpose of governing and regulating their own army, navy and armed forces) of the respective nations contributing. Each such contributing signatory nation shall keep such contribution at fully twenty percent of the full strength of each of the respective classes just mentioned at all times hereafter (until the permanent organization of this Court as provided in Article eight hereof).

(b) Upon the final determination of every question of importance arising out of the present European Conflict (and after the permanent organization of this Court as provided in Article eight of these Articles) each nation represented in the permanent Court shall contribute (in place and stead of the cash and the twenty percent of armed material, supplies, and men, etc., etc., mentioned in subdivision of the armed forces of the permanent Court (and by delivery to the permanent Court at the place or places and in the manner designated by the permanent Court) the full proportion of the full strength of each of the respective classes of ships, modern battleships, older battleships, cruiser-battleships, cruisers, gunboats, monitors, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines, colliers, transport ships, supply ships, both heavier and lighter than air aerial craft, cannon, howitzers, cannon batteries, howitzer batteries, rifles, guns, revolvers, side arms, bombs, cartridges, bullets, powder, shells, cannon balls, schrapnel shells, ammunition, automobiles, motor cycles, bicycles, telephone, telegraph "wireless", hello, wigwag and other signalling apparatus and equipment, trained horses, animals, wagons, uniforms, army and navy clothing, bedding and blankets, and other armament, supplies of war and munitions of war, army and navy officers, seamen, soldiers, marines, sailors, artillerymen, gunners, cavalrymen, signallers, engineers and other armed human and mechanical, animate and inanimate, force or forces necessary or incidental to the waging or carrying on of offensive or defensive warfare, had, owned or possessed by each such represented nation as shall in the case of each represented nation equal the ratio that the number of representatives of such represented contributing nation (or nation represented in the permanent Court) shall bear to the number of representatives that the United States of America shall be entitled to have in the permanent Court as provided in Article twenty-nine of these Articles. Each ship, battleship, cruiser-battleship, cruiser, gunboat, monitor, destroyer, torpedo boat, submarine, lighter and heavier than air aerial craft, collier transport ship, supply ship, cannon and cannon battery, howitzer and howitzer battery, automobile, "wireless", hello, wigwag, telephone and other signalling apparatus, and each animal, wagon or vehicle, and other equipment or mechanical forces contributed by each nation as herein set forth shall be accompanied by its or their full complement or quota, (computed as per United States of America official standards on a war footing), of well trained active (and in good standing) officers, seamen, soldiers, sailors, marines, men and forces human and mechanical, together with its or their full complement of armament, equipment, uniforms, rifles, revolvers, arms, sidearms, clothing, bedding, trained horses, supplies, food, fuel, guns, blankets, powder, bombs, explosives, cartridges, bullets, ammunition and other appurtenances, all of the highest appropriate grade, kind, quality and style prescribed, by the Official Regulations (adopted for the purpose of governing and regulating their own army, navy and armed forces), of the army and navy controls of the respective nations contributing. Each such contributing signatory nation shall keep such contribution at its full proportion (as herein set forth) at all times from the time of the organization of the permanent Court onward.
(c) The expenses of the permanent Court shall be paid by it from its Treasury and the moneys necessary therefor excepting the moneys obtained by assessing nations proceeded against for disobedience of the Courts decree and excepting further the payment of officers, soldiers, sailors, seamen, marines, men, supplies, equipment, horses, animals, ships, arms, ammunition, and armed and other forces, mechanical or human, animate or inanimate, and the maintenance thereof paid by the nations contributing such and paying such and for such in accordance with Article twenty-six of these articles, shall be obtained by assessing (by decree of the Court) the respective nations represented in the permanent Court in proportion to the respective representations of the respective nations in the permanent Court.

(d) The officers, soldiers, seamen, sailors, marines, and men of all kinds contributed by any nation in accordance with these articles (or in compliance with the provisions of these articles) must be those who have previously expressed their willingness to serve in this capacity, (in so far as it is possible for the contributing nation to get or supply such from its competent available supply) and such officers, soldiers, seamen, sailors, marines, and men shall be bound to serve (when contributed as aforesaid) in the armed forces of the Court for the full term of five years after their entrance into the service of the Court. All other officers, soldiers, seamen, sailors, marines and men, shall serve until their original term of enlistment (or if conscripted, until the original term for which they were originally conscripted) has expired and then until their successors have been furnished and delivered to the Court.
The expenses of the Permanent Court will be paid...
29. The representatives of each nation having representation shall be respectively selected by the nation they respectively are to represent in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>For the Present Court</th>
<th>For the Permanent Court (when reduced as per Article nine)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By the President or</td>
<td>By the Cabinet and the Upper Legislature</td>
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<td>By the Cabinet</td>
<td>by the Cabinet and the Upper Legislature</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA (including Hungary Bohemia, etc.)</td>
<td>2 2 2 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARGENTINA</td>
<td>1 1 1 3</td>
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<td>BRAZIL</td>
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<td>BELGIUM</td>
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<td>BULGARIA</td>
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<td>CHILE</td>
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<td>DENMARK</td>
<td>1 1 2 1</td>
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<td>FRANCE</td>
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<td>GREECE</td>
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<td>GREAT BRITAIN</td>
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<td>GERMANY</td>
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<td>HOLLAND</td>
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<td>ROUMANIA</td>
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<td>TURKEY</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNITED STATES</td>
<td>By the governors of the states by majority vote</td>
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<td>OF AMERICA</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Present Count</td>
<td>Total</td>
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</table>

*Note: The representation of each nation varies based on the nation's representation in the following manner.*
30. The quota of officers, soldiers, sailors, seamen, marines and men, shall be replenished upon demand of this Court, by the contributing nation as and when depleted by death, disease, expiration of term of service, etc., in accordance with the Rules and lawful directions of this Court.

31. Future admission of nations (in addition to those nations named in, and whose admission is already provided for in Article twenty-eight hereof) to membership and representation in this Court and the number of their respective representatives shall be as prescribed by the Rules to be adopted by this Court upon its permanent organization (after all important questions arising out of the present European Conflict shall have been finally decided by this Court) excepting that each and every rule adopted on this point of membership and number of representation must be adopted by a vote of seventy-five per cent of the total membership of the Court.

32. Upon any nation or nations in the world declaring war upon another nation or other nations or acting as a belligerent toward, or acting in a manner which will tend to provoke the belligerency or war of, or committing an act of war against, any other nation or nations, any nation member of this Court may invoke the aid of this Court and thereupon this Court may, and if any one of the nations involved is represented in the membership of this Court, must, act in the premises in like manner and with like force and effect as though all of the nations involved in the matter so brought to the attention of this Court, were actually signatories to these articles and represented in this Court.

33. Upon any nation now or hereafter signatory to these articles or upon any nation in the world being or becoming, or about to be or become involved or engaged in any controversy with any other nation, any nation member of this Court may request or invoke the aid, action, intervention, interposition, or interference of this Court and thereupon this Court may, and if any one of the nations involved or engaged, or about to be or become involved or engaged, in the controversy, is represented in the membership of this Court, must, arbitrate and hear the matter and (after giving all of the nations involved a fair opportunity to be heard by this Court and to present its or their claims and contentions and the evidence in support thereof to this Court), finally determine and decide the whole matter and thereafter enforce its decrees in like manner as in these articles provided for the enforcing of the decrees of this Court and in like manner as though all of the nations involved were actually signatories to these articles and represented in the membership of this Court. But any or all of such nations shall not become actually represented in the membership of this Court during the time the matter or matters in which it or they are involved or interested is or are before this Court, (or at any other time), except in the ways or manner prescribed for obtaining membership in this Court, in Articles twenty-eight and thirty-one of these articles.
The duty of the Office of the Solicitor General is now among the major responsibilities of the Office.

By the Constitution, Section 1, Article VI, the Solicitor General is the legal advisor of the Office of the Solicitor General is now among the major responsibilities of the Office.

any factual questions of this Court.

42. You may mention that in the matter of the alleged

43. You may mention that in the matter of the alleged

44. These articles of the Office of the Solicitor General, your participation, in the Office of the Solicitor General,

45. These articles of the Office of the Solicitor General, your participation, in the Office of the Solicitor General,

46. Under any mention that in the matter of the alleged

47. Under any mention that in the matter of the alleged

48. In the manner as approved by the Office of the Solicitor General, your participation, in the Office of the Solicitor General,

49. In the manner as approved by the Office of the Solicitor General, your participation, in the Office of the Solicitor General,
34. These articles shall not apply to Civil Warfare or Civil Controversy waged or about to be waged between different factions, races or parties of the same nation. Any and all controversies between any Colony, dependency, territorial possession, province or state, (or people subordinate to or under the suzerainty, rulership or government) of another nation (and who or which shall have been, for five years prior to the signing of these articles (by the first signatory hereto), such colony, dependency, territorial possession, province, state, (or people subordinate to or subject to the suzerainty of, or under the rulership or government) of such nation and the nation to which any such colony, dependency, territorial possession, province, state, (or people subordinate to or under the rulership, suzerainty or government of) is and has been for said period of five years the subject, dependency, colony, territorial possession, province, state or subordinate shall be considered Civil War and subject as such to the provisions of this article.

35. These articles shall take effect and be in full force after the signature of these articles by the following nations; - i.e., Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Russia and the United States of America.

FINIS.

EXPLANATORY ADDENDA:

Under the foregoing plan it would be almost impossible for either set of belligerents (with their allies and sympathizers) to secure a determining or sixty per cent. vote of the Court as it would exist under the foregoing articles, (prior to its permanent organization under Article eight or when all questions of importance arising out of the present European conflict had been finally decided). As illustrating this point the following schedules may be of assistance as they are calculated to show a few of the combinations of representatives that would be necessary to carry or adopt any decision or resolution with the necessary vote of sixty per cent. of the representatives constituting the Court. For the purpose of these purely explanatory schedules I have arbitrarily classified the nations (whose representatives it is proposed shall constitute the Court at present) into the following arbitrary groups:

1. ALLIES (16 votes.) England 3, France 3, Greece 1, Russia 3, Japan 2, Belgium 2, Servia 1, Rumania 1.

2. ENTENTE (16 votes), Germany 7, Austria-Hungary 6, Turkey 2, Bulgaria 1.

3. INTERESTED SEMI-NEUTRALS (4 votes), Italy 3, Portugal 1.

4. PROXIMATE NEUTRALS (12 votes), Norway 2, Sweden 2, Holland 2, Denmark 2, Spain 2, Switzerland 2.

5. SOUTH AMERICAN NEUTRALS (15 votes), Brazil 6, Argentina 3, Chile 3, Bolivia 3.

6. NORTH AMERICAN NEUTRALS (20 votes), United States of America 20.

TOTAL VOTES 93. Sixty per cent equals 55 votes. Necessary to block any 60% vote or decision 34 votes.
These articles shall take effect and be in full force after the signature of these articles by the following:

1. France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States of America.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS

Under the foregoing plan it would be most important to select a cession of territory to the United States which would be the best of all possible combinations. The following considerations may be taken into account:

1. The interests of the United States in the Pacific Ocean.
2. The necessity of acquiring territory in this quarter.
3. The importance of the United States in the Pacific Ocean.
4. The necessity of having a cession of territory to the United States in the Pacific Ocean.

The following cessions are proposed to constitute the Council of


2. LATIN AMERICAN STATES (5 votes): Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, and Peru.

3. INTERESTED SEMI-MEMBERS (9 votes): Canada, Mexico, and the United States.


TOTAL VOTES: 136 votes, each equal to a vote or a fraction thereof to be decided by the Council of

(Turnover)
"SIXTY PER CENT VOTE" (Entente)

The Germany-Austria-Turkey group could only secure a sixty per centum vote if they could secure the votes of the following groups (or of others equally strong), in the enumerated amounts, added to their own votes:

1. Germany-Austria-Turkey-Bulgaria
2. " " " " "
3. " " " " "
4. " " " " "
5. " " " " "
6. " " " " "
7. " " " " "

"BLOCK VOTE" (Entente)

The Germany-Austria-Turkey group could prevent a sixty per centum vote and thus prevent the adoption by the Court of a decision or resolution only by securing the votes of the following groups, (or others equally strong), in the enumerated amounts added to their own votes.

1. Germany-Austria-Turkey-Bulgaria
2. " " " " "
3. " " " " "
4. " " " " "
5. " " " " "
6. " " " " "

"SIXTY PER CENT VOTE" (Allies)

The England-France-Russia-Japan-Belgium-Servia-Roumania group could only secure a sixty per cent vote if they could secure the votes of the following groups (or of others equally strong) in the enumerated amounts added to their own votes:

1. England-France-Russia-Japan-Belgium-Servia-Roumania
2. " " " " " "
3. " " " " " "
4. " " " " " "
5. " " " " " "
6. " " " " " "
7. " " " " " "

"BLOCK VOTE" (Allies)

The England-France-Russia-Japan-Belgium-Servia-Roumania group could prevent a sixty per cent vote and thus prevent the adoption by the Court of a decision or resolution only by securing the votes of the following groups, (or others equally strong) in the enumerated amounts, added to their own votes.

1. England-France-Russia-Japan-Belgium-Servia-Roumania
2. " " " " " "
3. " " " " " "
4. " " " " " "
5. " " " " " "
6. " " " " " "

(Page 12)
SIXTY PER CENT VOTE (Affirmative)

The German-American-Turkish-Bulgarian vote, as shown only because a sixty per cent vote if such can be made the concern of the Committee, and in the same manner of course, only if the majority of the Committee or the member concerned in the Group, or latterly by the United States, as hereunder mentioned, is not to receive, as hereunder indicated, in the Groups, or laterly in the United States, as hereunder mentioned, is not to receive, as hereunder mentioned.

1. Germany-Austria-Turkey-Bulgaria

2. " " " "

3. " " " "

4. " " " "

5. " " " "

6. " " " "

SIXTY PER CENT VOTE (Affirmative)


1. Germany-Austria-Turkey-Bulgaria

2. " " " "

3. " " " "

4. " " " "

5. " " " "

6. " " " "

GROUP VOTE (Affirmative)


1. Germany-Austria-Turkey-Bulgaria

2. " " " "

3. " " " "

4. " " " "

5. " " " "

6. " " " "

Page 18
Harry Pratt Judson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:

You may recall our conversation several years ago, in the course of which I told you of the proposed University courses for Williams. Briefly, the plan is to develop a summer session devoted to University work, inviting, say, half a dozen men of international reputation to lecture to a group, composed especially of College and University faculty members and to those outside academic circles particularly interested in the subject or subjects chosen for a given summer session. If you have at hand copies of my reports, you will find, I think, in 1913 a statement of the plan.

The time seems to me ripe to carry it out. No subject is more important at the present than international questions. Prof. Phillip Marshall Brown of Princeton has been spending the summer at Williamstown and is enthusiastic in his desire to assist in carrying out the project. Will you join us as a third member quite informally to discuss the project? My thought is this - that we three will agree upon a suitable fourth person and the four upon a fifth, thus selecting a Committee of, say, half a dozen to advise upon the program for such a series of lectures. Williamstown, as you know, is admirably adapted to this purpose.

I believe, also, that you know of the effort two or three years ago to arrange for a first meeting through the Society of International Law. The war, of course, necessitated a postponement. My idea is that we look forward to next summer to inaugurate the plan; that as soon as possible we arrange for lecturers; that they be invited, with their families, to come to Williamstown as guests of the College, occupying Professors' houses, which will be placed at their disposal, and receiving compensation which will make it thoroughly worth while to do a bit of original work; that as soon as the list is made up we issue a statement to the Colleges and Universities, inviting members of their faculties to attend the courses, and placing at their disposal the use of our dormitories at a nominal rental. Board would be furnished at an agreed price at the College Commons and would also be furnished by the Graylock and the Inn at reasonable rates. It is upon these points that I desire the advice of the Committee we
Dear President Johnson,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the situation at the University of California. I have been following the developments closely and feel that something must be done to address the issues that have been raised.

Firstly, I believe that the university should prioritize the safety and well-being of its students. Recent incidents have raised concerns about the security measures in place, and I believe that steps should be taken to ensure that all students feel safe on campus.

Secondly, I am concerned about the academic freedom of instructors. The recent controversies over certain professors have had a negative impact on the university's reputation and may discourage potential students from applying.

I understand that these are complex issues, but I urge the university to take decisive action to address them. I would be grateful to receive updates on the progress made in resolving these concerns.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
To Harry Pratt Judson

shall choose. I assume that it will be feasible to bring together at Williamstown for the summer a library selected by the lecturers and available for those who attend the conferences; indeed, we could during the summer, I suppose, have the use of much original material. Certainly so, when our new and fireproof library is erected.

We are spending a few weeks at the old home at Mentor and I shall be obliged if you will drop me a line there.

Sincerely yours,

HAG-T

[Signature]
TO WALTER FRANKLAND

I am glad this will also enable the British and American Embassies to obtain copies of the material for which I have been asked by Mr. President Roosevelt. I have had in mind to send you a list of any material which I have that is not already in your possession. If you would care to have some of the material sent by me now, I would be glad to send it to you at once. I have enclosed in this letter a memorandum of the material which I have in mind to send.

If you have any suggestions as to the way in which I can assist you, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
August 15th, 1919

My dear Mr. Garfield,

Your favor of the 12th instant received. I am interested in your plan and it will give me pleasure to cooperate as far as I can in the whole matter. I shall be glad to confer with yourself and Professor Brown if a suitable time can be found. The rest of this month will keep me quite busy in Chicago. I shall be in the East in September.

Perhaps you will tell me when you would like to have the conference in question.

Very truly yours,

Mr. E. A. Garfield,
Mentor, Lake County,
Ohio.
August 18th, 1925

My dear Mr. Secretary,

I am interested in your plans and if will give me pleasure to cooperate as far as I can in the whole matter. I shall do my best to cooperate with your staff and to prevent any misinterpretation of the facts.

I believe the situation can be handled. The facts are

this money will keep me during my stay in Chicago.

I expect to be in the heat in September.

Perhaps you will tell me when you

would like to have the contract sent in Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Mr. M. A. Comber
Kenton, Ohio County
Office
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:

On May 1, 1919, the Board of Trustees of Williams College approved the establishment of an Institute during the summer months, having for its object the meeting together of a number of scholars and special students of public affairs for conference and lectures on the subjects of history and political economy. As I reached home this morning I find yours of the 15th, covering material which was discussed in Williamstown.

I have no doubt that you will meet with a favorable response from all to inaugurate the plan, and I cordially invite you to be one of the advisory members, to confer with me concerning the details of the undertaking. The general subject of "International Economic Relations" has been selected for the summer of 1920.

I shall esteem it a great favor if I may have your advice, as a member of the committee to consider President M. A. Garfield, and the program for next year, Williams College, the selection of the five or six persons to deliver the lectures.

The enclosed excerpt from my report of April 25, 1919, addressed to the Board of Trustees of Williams College, will more fully explain the scope and character of the course.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Note added in margin: This is the letter I am sending out. Prof. Brown is doing some work on Prof. Coolidge. I shall see him personally in a few days and let you know the result.]
September 26, 1919

Dear President Garfield:

On receiving home this morning
I find your letter of the 10th containing material
which was forwarded to me by Williamstown.

I have no doubt that you will meet with a favorable reception from all.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

President R. A. Garfield
Williamstown College
Williamstown, Mass.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:

On May 1, 1919, the Board of Trustees of Williams College approved the establishment of an Institute during the summer months, having for its object the bringing together of a company of scholars and special students of public affairs for conference and lectures on the subject of history and politics and related subjects.

Scholars of international standing and reputation will be invited to deliver the lectures, and the college buildings and equipment will be placed at the disposal of the Institute, including a certain number of professors' houses which will be opened to the lecturers as guests of the Institute. We are now prepared to inaugurate the plan, and I cordially invite you to be one of an advisory committee, not to exceed ten members, to confer with me concerning the details of the undertaking. The general subject of "International Relations" has been selected for the summer of 1920.

I shall esteem it a great favor if I may have your advice, as a member of the committee to consider with me both the general plan and the program for next year, including of course the selection of the five or six persons to be invited to deliver the lectures.

The enclosed excerpt from my report of April 23, 1913, addressed to the Board of Trustees of Williams College, will more fully explain the scope and character of the course.

Sincerely yours,

HAG.HS

This is the letter I am sending out. Prof. Brown is today in Cambridge to tell on Prof. Coolidge. I shall see personally Mr. Ford or Prof. Moore to let you know the result.
Excerpt from Report of President H. A. Garfield to the Board of Trustees of Williams College, April 23, 1918.

"My proposal in brief is this:— Invite scholars of international reputation to deliver courses of university lectures in Williamstown during the summer season, from the middle of July to the first of September. Compensate them liberally and entertain them while here as guests of the college. To insure the presence of an audience of the right kind advertise the proposed courses broadly among the colleges and universities and issue invitations to a selected list. A secretary should be employed who would devote his time to this work. Not only should special arrangements be made for the accommodation of guests at the Williams Inn and the Greylock, but the Commons could be utilized and one or more of our dormitories opened to the occupancy of guests at a charge sufficient to cover costs and yet at a rate which would be relatively inexpensive to academic visitors. Those attending courses should be registered for convenience. ******** Everything should be on the plane of university work. Attendance on the lectures would not furnish credit for graduate degrees, although the courses should be of a kind to materially assist one who is working for his graduate degree elsewhere."
Excerpt from Report of President M. B. Carter
To the Board of Trustees of Williams College, April 25, 1919

"The progress in price of farm products, which indicate strong pressure toward a higher level of prices, suggests the necessity for a program of agricultural education which will prepare students for an active part in the agricultural profession. The college is in a position to offer courses in agriculture and to cooperate with the State College in the training of agricultural students."
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson,

Referring to my letter asking you to serve as a member of the committee to consider the general plan and the program for next year of the summer Institute at Williams College, it gives me pleasure to inform you that all of the gentlemen addressed have accepted the invitation except Mr. James Brown Scott, whose absence abroad delays receipt of his reply, namely:

Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, Harvard University
Ex-President William Howard Taft, Yale University
Professor Philip Marshall Brown, Princeton University
Professor John Bassett Moore, Columbia University
Professor Westel W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins University
President Edwin A. Alderman, University of Virginia
Professor Jesse Siddall Reeves, University of Michigan,
President Edward A. Birge, University of Wisconsin
President Harry Pratt Judson,
Professor James Brown Scott,

Harvard University
Yale University
Princeton University
Columbia University
Johns Hopkins University
University of Virginia
University of Michigan
University of Wisconsin
University of Chicago
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

The action of the Williams Trustees approving the proposed Institute was taken May 1, 1913, not 1912, as erroneously stated in my letter of September 15th to you.

Sincerely yours,

HAG.HS

[Signature]
February 19, 1920.

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

My dear Mr. Judson,

As indicated in my telegram it is important that an early decision be reached concerning this summer. We are supplied with funds to inaugurate the courses next July but the question has been raised whether, in view of the delays accompanying the ratification of the Treaty, it might prove an embarrassment both to extend the invitations to the lecturers and to arrange the details of the courses.

Whether the lectures are inaugurated this summer or a year hence, steps should at once be taken to bring the Institute to the attention of our colleges and universities by a suitable announcement and without delay to select the lecturers who will be invited to discuss various phases of the general subject "International Relations". Should you find it impossible to meet with the committee at University Club, New York, Monday noon, I shall be greatly indebted to you if you will express your views on the points above raised and also concerning lecturers. The following names have already been proposed for consideration:—Viscount Bryce, Lord Robert Cecil, Ex-Premier Clemenceau, M. Andre Tardieu, M. Venezolos, General Smuts, Baron Chinda, M. de Lima and M. Quesada. It has been suggested that for the first conference, especially if it is held this coming summer, it would be advisable not to include a lecturer from the Central Powers. Other names will doubtless occur to you.

It seems advisable also at this time to consider the division of the general subject; for example, the political, industrial and economic aspects of International Relations, and historical lectures dealing with the English, French and Spanish influences in the settlement of America.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
February 1, 1939

President, Des Moines

Director of Athletics

Iowa State College

Ames, Iowa

I am writing to extend our congratulations to President A. R. Brown on his many years of service to the College. His leadership and vision have contributed significantly to its growth and development.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
March 13, 1920.

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

My dear Mr. Judson,

I have now heard personally or by letter from each member of the Advisory Committee in response to my letter of February 19, 1920. The opinion is generally expressed that it is unwise to attempt to inaugurate the lectures this coming summer on the ground that the conditions surrounding the Treaty would make it difficult to secure the kind of lecturers we desire. Several also suggested that the time is too short in which to make adequate preparation. It has, therefore, been decided to postpone the inauguration of the lectures until July 1921.

It seems important, however, that no time be lost in beginning to prepare for that event. Unless the members of the Advisory Committee deem another course desirable, I shall proceed as follows: First, issue a preliminary announcement to the universities and colleges of the country and to the press, setting forth briefly the plans and purpose of the Institute. A draft of this announcement will be submitted to each member for examination and criticism. Second, appoint a secretary to assist me in carrying out the program of the Institute. The immediate task of the secretary will be to take charge of correspondence and to bring to the attention of the public, especially of the universities and colleges, the character and plans of the Institute. It will be necessary that the secretary take up his residence in Williamstown, at least for the present. He should be a man of academic training and experience, and of firstrate administrative ability, say forty years of age. If possible, we should secure a man who has been in Paris during the past two years and knows men broadly. Suggestions and recommendations from the members of the Advisory Committee will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

HAG.HS
I have had no personal contact or official communication from any of the members of the 1930 Commission in recent years. As a result of the recent meeting of the 1930 Commission, I am informed that they are in the process of preparing a report on the activities of the 1930 Commission during its term of office.

The commission was established in 1930 to investigate the historical events leading up to the outbreak of World War I. Its mandate was to provide a comprehensive and objective account of the causes of the war, including the role of Germany and the other major powers.

During its term of office, the commission was faced with numerous challenges, including the need to gather information from a wide range of sources, including governments, archives, and individuals. It was also faced with the difficulty of balancing the need for transparency with the need to protect the privacy of individuals.

The commission's report is expected to be published in the near future, and it is expected to provide valuable insights into the events leading up to World War I and the role of Germany in those events.
COURSES IN ARMENIAN.

1. ELEMENTARY ARMENIAN.—An elementary course in both Ancient and Modern Armenian. Easy readings from Armenian authors; written and oral exercises. This course will be supplemented by lectures on Armenian literature.

2. ARMENIA IN THE CIVILIZATION OF THE EAST.—The sources of the history of Armenia; the history and significance of its contacts with the Persian, Eastern, and Arabic Empires; history of the New or Cilician Armenia and the Crusades; history of the Armenian church with special reference to the Eastern Church; Armenia and its contact with modern Europe: Armenia and its contact with America; a survey of recent developments.

PUBLIC LECTURES.


2. CONSTANTINOPLE--ITS PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. An illustrated lecture.

3. AMERICAN EDUCATION IN THE NEAR EAST. An illustrated lecture.
DIFFICULT TERRAIN.

1. AMERICAN IN THE CHURCH IN THE EAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. By Margaret Deacon.

2. AMERICAN EDUCATION IN THE NEAR EAST, An International Focus.
March 16, 1920

My dear President Garfield:

Your favor of the 13th is received. I quite concur in the plan for the postponing the inauguration of the lectures until the summer of 1921. Your are entirely correct in your preliminary undertaking.

Certainly you should have a secretary, and if a name occurs to me I shall be glad to send it to you.

Very truly yours,

President H. A. Garfield,
Williams College,
Williamstown, Mass.

HPJ: JM
HAY 16, 1930

We great President Garfield,

Your favor of the 28th is received. I desire

accomplish the plan for the postponing the inauguration

of the President until the summer of 1931. Your desire

enables me to accomplish in your behalf and under your

directions you would have a secretariat, and

I hope one occasion to me as much as no way to you.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Received by]
Chicago, September 4, 1915

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 17th of August was received during my absence from the city. Your suggested plan of international arbitration is interesting. Many details are matters on which there might be a difference of opinion. The fundamental basis, however, is all that at this time is pertinent. It, or anything like it, could be adopted only in case of the concurrence of all the great powers of the world in the desirability of substituting the action of the whole for the action of any one nation or group of nations in a given contingency. It is my opinion that the world is not yet ripe for such a proposition. I wish it were, but we have seen treaties and laws of nations disregarded if they seemed in the way of national aggrandizement. Any such treaty as might be contemplated
Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 17th of August was
received granting my request from the office.
Your
unprecedented grace of internal orders in
interpretation. Many galleries are matters on which I

might as a figure of opinion. The fundamental
parole becomes, "Let all feel at this time to be
necessary. It is an easier task if its country be shoped only in case
of the conscientious or if the great powers of the world
in the necessities of expediency the action of the

work for the action of one nation on the other
nations in a given condition. It is my opinion that
the matter is not that large to save a proportion.

We are more apt to have seen and exercise any laws of
national geography, it may seem in the way of necessity
satisfaction. And many thanks as might be contemplated.
in your plan would I fear receive the same fate under similar conditions. I have been in the last year reluctantly led to the conclusion that the world's advance in civilization is not what I had believed it was and hoped it would be in the immediate future.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. = L.

Mr. H. Francis Dyruff,  
60 Wall St., New York.
in your play would I ever receive the same fate which
similar conditions I have been in the past year
resulted in the condition that the warranty
serves to illustrate to you what I can perform if
seen under proper and would be in the immediate future.

Very truly yours

K. P. L. - L.