THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Order of the Day in the Languages of the Delegates

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.
SEPTEMBER 24-28, 1912
July Twentieth 1912.

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

My dear Sir:

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, composed of the Presidents and others of the various Organizations and Clubs of Chicago, you were elected a member of the Reception Committee, to arrange for the reception of the distinguished Foreign Delegates who will visit Chicago the first week in October, after their service in the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Boston, September 24th to 28th next.

It is my privilege to notify you of your appointment to this Committee and I trust you will accept the honor.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Chairman, Chicago Executive
Comm. Fifth International
Congress of Chambers of
Commerce.
Chicago, August 16, 1912

Dear Mr. Wilder:

Your favor of the 20th of July I find on my return from an absence of some weeks. I shall be glad to serve on the reception committee with reference to the foreign delegates who will be in Chicago during the first week in October.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. T. E. Wilder,
226 W. Lake St., Chicago.
Dear Mr. Wildlife:

Your favor of the 20th of July I find no return from me at present of same week. It appears to me to write to you the resolution committee with reference to the foreigner who was with us at Chicago during that week in October.

Very truly yours,

W. F. L. - L.

[Signature]

Mr. T. E. Miller

280 W. Lake St., Chicago.
Dear Sir:

The Reception Committee appointed to entertain delegates to the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce has just received word from Boston that approximately 500 delegates to the International Congress at Boston have accepted the invitation of the Chicago committee to visit Chicago from Friday evening, October 4th, until Monday evening, October 7th. The program as at present prepared is as follows:

Saturday: 10 A.M., delegates will be taken for a trip through the loop and surrounding district. 12:30, luncheon at the La Salle Hotel, at which Mayor Harrison will welcome the delegates. 2:30, football match, Marshall Field. 6:30, banquet at Congress Hotel.

Sunday: 2:30 P.M., trip through the boulevard system of Chicago, ending at South Shore Country Club. 6:30 P.M., Dinner at South Shore Country Club.

Monday: The delegates will have the privilege of selecting whatever industries or points of interest in the city they may desire to visit. 12:30 P.M., Luncheon for the wives of the delegates by the Chicago Woman's Club. 6:30 P.M., Banquet at Blackstone Hotel.

From this program you will see that we need the services of all of the Committee, and a large number of automobiles. The plan that has been adopted is to request each member to give the use of his automobile for the period of the visit of these delegates and to accompany it and care for the delegates who will be assigned to it.

1. Can you contribute an automobile for the three days?
2. If not, for what period will you agree to furnish an automobile?
3. Will you agree to accompany an automobile with foreign delegates for the three days?
4. If not, for what time can you tender your services?

Some members who cannot give all their time have agreed to furnish a substitute for the time they cannot be present.

Will you kindly let me know just what I may expect from you?

Yours truly,

Chairman Reception Committee.

Alexander A. McCormick
CHICAGO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

T. EDWARD WILDER, CHAIRMAN, Chicago Association of Commerce.

FRANK M. BUNCH, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE M. REITERSDORF, Directors of Trade of the City of Chicago.

DOUGLAS MALLOCH, CHAIRMAN, Chicago Transportation Board.

ELMERE H. ADAMS, Chicago Association of Commerce.

WILLIAM R. JURKIN, Hamilton Club of Chicago.

FREDERICK E. OLIVER, Chicago Club.

IRA M. COPE, Chicago Automobile Club.

J. H. F. LINDSAY, South Shore Country Club.

H. C. GARDNER, Chicago Association of Commerce.

E. P. D. WHITNEY, Chicago Motor Club.

CARLTON WHITE, Chicago Athletic Association.

Malcolm McDowell.

FRANK M. BUNCH, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE M. REITERSDORF, Directors of Trade of the City of Chicago.

DOUGLAS MALLOCH, CHAIRMAN, Chicago Transportation Board.

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J. H. F. LINDSAY, South Shore Country Club.

H. C. GARDNER, Chicago Association of Commerce.

E. P. D. WHITNEY, Chicago Motor Club.

CARLTON WHITE, Chicago Athletic Association.

Finance Committee.

GEORGE M. REITERSDORF, CHAIRMAN.

ALFRED E. MARSH, MEMBER.

HARRY S. COHEN, MEMBER.

RICHARD A. HALL, MEMBER.

ENGLISH COMMITTEE.

FRANK M. BUNCH, CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE M. REITERSDORF, CHAIRMAN.

ALFRED E. MARSH, MEMBER.

HARRY S. COHEN, MEMBER.

RICHARD A. HALL, MEMBER.

Publicity Committee.

DOUGLAS MALLOCH, CHAIRMAN.

WILLIAM HEDRICK HARDY.

Reception Committee.

ALEXANDER A. MCCORMICK, CHAIRMAN.

HARRY OLGren.

GEORGE H. NEWTON.

W. A. HARRIS.

FRANK J. TUCKER.

ALFRED E. MARSH, MEMBER.

HARRY S. COHEN, MEMBER.

RICHARD A. HALL, MEMBER.

HENRY P. MILLER, MEMBER.

E. P. D. WHITNEY, MEMBER.

Frank J. Tucker.

J. H. M. BURKE.

HARRY S. COHEN, MEMBER.

RICHARD A. HALL, MEMBER.

HENRY P. MILLER, MEMBER.
Chicago, September 19, 1912

Dear Mr. McCormick:—

In answer to your circular note of the 17th inst. relating to the visit of the delegates of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Chicago I beg to say: I have provided a plan for the admission of the entire party to the football game on Marshall Field Saturday afternoon. Arrangements are in the hands of my secretary, Mr. D. A. Robertson, and he is conferring, I think, with Mr. Malloch on the subject, so it will be taken care of. I shall see also that the guests are properly received here, and that a specific section of the grand stand is reserved for them and for those who accompany them. Mr. Malloch says that there will be five or six hundred to provide for. This is my present service which I tender to the occasion. If anything more is needed I shall be glad to do whatever you request.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. — L.

Mr. A. A. McCormick,
10 S. La Salle St., Chicago.
Chas., September 19, 1915

Dear Mr. McGregor:

I am writing to your attention of the fact that I have been appointed a trustee of the Chas., September 19, 1915, under the name of the Chas. September 19, 1915, for the next three years. I shall be glad to be of any assistance that Mr. A. McGregor may be to you in connection with the matter.

With Mr. McGregor on the subject of it will be to your care of the matter. It may be that the name of the Chas. September 19, 1915, will be the best course to take. In any event, Mr. McGregor may be able to give you some information regarding the matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

M. A. McGregor

[Address]
September 26, 1912.

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

Dear Sir:

Please read carefully the accompanying cards and indicate thereon your cooperation in the entertainment of delegates to the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce visiting Chicago October 5, 6 and 7.

Each member of the Reception Committee is asked for his reply in order that duties may be individually assigned and the entire program of entertainment be properly systematized.

Trusting this will have your immediate attention, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Chairman Reception Committee.
September 26, 1913

Dear Mr. Henry P. Wood,

President, University of Chicago.

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Please lend necessary financial support and aid the President of your cooperation to the American Congress of Commerce. I wish to suggest a meeting of the organization at Chicago on October 8th and 9th.

I would be very glad to have you send for the committee to be held for this purpose in Chicago. It would be a great help to those who are interested in the promotion of commerce and the engagement of public spirit.

I trust to see you at the meeting on the 13th. I am

Sincerely yours,

Chairman Reception Committee

[Signature]
August Twenty-sixth
1912.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear Mr. Judson:

As the delegates to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce will have their Boston headquarters at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, I have written to the Manager to reserve rooms for the delegation. I have his assurance that he will accommodate us, but I must notify him at once just what accommodations are required.

The rates are
Single rooms with bath, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 per day
Double " " " $6.00, $8.00 " 10.00 " "

If you will kindly let me know the kind of a room you prefer, I shall be glad to complete the arrangements, or if you prefer to communicate direct, please let me know. Some of the delegates will be accompanied by their ladies. What will your party consist of?

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Chairman, Chicago Executive Committee.

TEW-BM
Chicago, August 29, 1912

My dear Mr. Wilder:

Yours of the 26th inst. is received. I think it likely that Mrs. Judson will accompany me to Boston. I will ask you to reserve therefore a double room with bath at the $8 rate; a room with two beds.

Very truly yours,

President.

H.P.J.-P.

Mr. T. E. Wilder,
226 W. Lake St., Chicago.
May 18, 1912.

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

Dear Sir:

We are requested by Mr. T. Edward Wilder, Chairman, Committee on Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, to inform you of your appointment as one of this Association's delegates to the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce which will convene in Boston, September 24th to 28th.

Trustimg we may be honored with your acceptance, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE,

By

Business Manager.
Chicago, May 20, 1912

Dear Mr. Miller:—

Your favor of the 18th inst. received, notifying me of my appointment as one of the delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce next September. Please say to Mr. Wilder, Chairman of the Committee, that I accept the appointment with appreciation of the courtesy of the Committee, and shall hope to be present at the Congress.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Mr. H. F. Miller,
The Chicago Association of Commerce,
10 S. La Salle St., Chicago.
Chicago, May 20, 1919

Dear Mr. Miller:

Your letter of the 18th with reference to the appointment of Mr. Miller as one of the delegates to the Congress of the Chicago Federation of Commerce, and his appointment to the Committee, that I receive with the friendship of the Committee and the hope that he may prove to be a source of the Congress.

Very truly yours,

H. P. L. Jr.

Mr. H. T. Miller,

The Chicago Federation of Commerce.

To 855 East 68th Street, Chicago
THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Order of the Day for Official Sessions in Sixteen Languages of the Delegates

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SEPTEMBER 24 TO 28, 1912
The United States of America, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the City of Boston and the Boston Chamber of Commerce extend to the delegates representing the organizations affiliated with the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce a most cordial welcome to the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, September 24 to 28, 1912, at Boston.

Held under the auspices of the American Honorary Committee, of which Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, is President, and having the hearty support of the commercial organizations and business men of America, this Congress meets for the first time in its history in the Western Hemisphere.

Let us by earnest cooperation make of this Congress an educational force through which we shall acquire a better knowledge of international economic conditions and problems, which is the first essential to a good understanding between individuals, communities and nations, and thus promote the cause of Peace and Good Will amongst Men.
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CINQUIÈME CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL
DES
Chambres de Commerce
ET DES
Associations Commerciales et Industrielles
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, É.-U. A.
DU 24 AU 28 SEPTEMBRE 1912

Ordre du Jour du Congrès de Boston

1. Communication de Monsieur le Président du Congrès au sujet des questions suivantes:
   Fixation de la date de Pâques, et réforme du calendrier.
   Réglementation des Expositions internationales.

2. Création d’un Tribunal arbitral international pour litiges entre particuliers et États étrangers.
   **Rapporteur**
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT, Délégué de l'Association “Die Ältesten der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin.”

3. Unification des législations sur le chèque.
   **Rapporteurs**
   Dr. HANS TRUMPLER, Syndic de la Chambre de Commerce de Francfort-sur-le-Main.
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT.

4. Réformes postales internationales en vue de la prochaine Conférence de 1913 de l’Union postale universelle.
   **Rapporteur**
   Dr. ALF. GEORG, Vice-Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Genève.

5. Statistique commerciale et institution immédiate d’un office international.
   **Rapporteur**
   M. EUGÈNE ALLARD, Président de la Chambre de Commerce belge de Paris.

6. Utilité d’une conférence internationale sur la validation des connaissances directs à ordre, et utilité d’une législation et d’autres moyens rendant leur système plus efficace.
   **Rapporteur**
   M. CHARLES S. HAIGHT de New-York.

7. Utilité d’une action internationale uniforme en ce qui concerne les factures paraphées par le consul.
   **Rapporteur**
   M. WILBUR J. CARR, Directeur du Service Consulaire des États-Unis.

8. Utilité d’une conférence internationale sur la vie chèvre.
   **Rapporteur**
   Prof. IRVING FISHER de l’Université de Yale.

[7]
FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
OF
Chambers of Commerce
AND
Commercial and Industrial Associations
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
SEPTEMBER 24 TO 28, 1912

Order of the Day for Boston Congress

1. The communication of the President of the Congress upon the following questions:
The establishment of a fixed date for Easter, and the reform of the calendar.
Regulation of international expositions.

2. The establishment of an international court of arbitral justice for suits between individuals and foreign states.
REPORTER
Prof. Dr. MAX APT, Delegate of the Association "Die Ältesten der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin."

3. The unification of legislation relating to checks.
REPORTERS
Dr. HANS TRUMPLER, Syndic of the Chamber of Commerce of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
Prof. Dr. MAX APT.

4. International postal reforms in view of the next conference of the Universal Postal Union in 1913.
REPORTER
Dr. ALF. GEORG, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of Geneva, Switzerland.

5. Commercial statistics and the immediate institution of an international office.
REPORTER
Mr. EUGÈNE ALLARD, President of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

6. The desirability of an international conference upon the validation of through-order-notify bills of lading, and of legislation and other means for making the system more effective.
REPORTER
Mr. CHARLES S. Haight of New York City.

7. The desirability of international uniformity of action in the matter of consular invoices.
REPORTER
Mr. WILBUR J. CARR, Director of the American Consular Service.

8. The desirability of an international conference on prices and the cost of living.
REPORTER
Prof. IRVING FISHER of Yale University.
Fünfter internationaler Kongreß der Handelskammern und Kaufmännischen und Industriellen Vereinigungen

Boston, Massachusetts, V.S.A.

Vom 24. bis 28. September 1912

Tagesordnung für den Kongreß in Boston

1. Bericht des Präsidenten des Kongresses über die nachfolgenden Gegenstände:
   Die Einführung eines permanenten Datum für Extern.—Kalender-Reform.
   Regulierung internationaler Ausstellungen.

2. Errichtung eines internationalen Schiedsgerichtes zur Verleihung von Streitigkeiten zwischen Staatsangehörigen und Regierungen verschiedener Nationen.
   Berichtsherr
   Prof. Dr. Max Apt, Vorsitzender der Vereinigung „Die Abtretung der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin.“

   Berichtsherr
   Dr. Hans Trumpler, Staatsrat der Handelskammer zu Frankfurt a.M.
   Prof. Dr. Max Apt.

4. Änderungen und Verbesserungen im internationalen Postverkehr mit Rücksicht auf die nächste Konferenz des Weltpostvereins im Jahre 1913.
   Berichtsherr
   Dr. Alf. Georg, Vize-Präsident der Handelskammer zu Genf, Schwitz.

5. Handelsstatistik und die sofortige Errichtung einer internationalen Geschäftsstelle.
   Berichtsherr

   Berichtsherr
   Herr Charles E. Knight, New York.

7. Beratung der Frage, ob bezüglich der Vorschriften über Konzультationsstaturen eine gleichmäßige Behandlung seitens aller Staaten anzustreben ist.
   Berichtsherr
   Herr Wilbur J. Carr, Direktor des Konzультationsamtes der Vereinigten Staaten.

   Berichtsherr
   Herr Arvid Köhler, Professor an der Universität Oslo.
QUINTO CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL
DE
Cámaras de Comercio
y
Asociaciones Industriales y Comerciales
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, E. U. A.
DEL 24 AL 28 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1912

Orden del Día para el Congreso de Boston

1. La comunicación del Presidente del Congreso sobre los siguientes asuntos:
   El establecimiento de una fecha fija para la Pascua de Resurrección, y la reforma del calendario.
   Regulación de las exposiciones internacionales.

2. El establecimiento de una corte internacional de justicia por arbitraje para litigios entre naciones extranjeras y particulares.
   RELATOR
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT, Delegado de la Asociación "Die Ältesten der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin."

3. La unificación de legislación en lo referente a cheques.
   RELATORES
   Dr. HANS TRUMPLER, Síndico de la Cámara de Comercio de Francofort del Meno.
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT.

4. Reformas para el servicio internacional de correos con motivo de la próxima conferencia de la Unión Postal Universal en 1913.
   RELATOR
   Dr. ALF. GEORG, Vice-Presidente de la Cámara de Comercio de Ginebra, Suiza.

5. Estadísticas comerciales y la inmediata institución de una oficina internacional.
   RELATOR
   SR. EUGÈNE ALLARD, Presidente de la Cámara de Comercio Belga en París.

6. La conveniencia de celebrar una conferencia internacional sobre la validación de conocimientos de embarques, a la orden y de aviso, y de legislación y otras medidas para hacer el sistema más efectivo.
   RELATOR
   SR. CHARLES S. HAIGHT de Nueva York.

7. La conveniencia de uniformidad de acción internacional en la materia de facturas consulares.
   RELATOR
   SR. WILBUR J. CARR, Director del Servicio Consular de los Estados Unidos.

8. La conveniencia de una conferencia internacional sobre precios de artículos necesarios para la subsistencia.
   RELATOR
   Prof. IRVING FISHER de la Universidad de Yale.
QUINTO CONGRESSO INTERNAZIONALE
DELLLE
CAMERE DI COMMERCIO
E DELLE
ASSOCIAZIONI COMMERCIALI ED INDUSTRIALI
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, S. U. A.
DAL 24 AL 28 SETTEMBRE 1912

Ordine del Giorno per il Congresso di Boston

1. Comunicazioni del Presidente del Congresso sopra le seguenti questioni:
   Stabilire una data fissa per la Pasqua, e la riforma del calendario.
   Regolamento per le Esposizioni internazionali.

2. Stabilimento di una corte internazionale di giustizia arbitrale per le liti tra individui e Stati stranieri.
   RELATORE
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT, Delegato dell’Associazione “Die Ältesten der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin.”

3. Unificazione di legislazione relativa ai checks.
   RELATORE
   Dr. HANS TRUMPLER, Sindaco della Camera di Commercio di Francoforte sul Meno.
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT.

4. Riforme postali internazionali in vista della prossima conferenza dell’Unione Postale Universale nel 1913.
   RELATORE
   Dr. ALF. GEORG, Vice-Presidente della Camera di Commercio di Ginevra, Svizzera.

5. Statistiche commerciali, ed istituzione immediata di un ufficio internazionale.
   RELATORE
   Sig. EUGÈNE ALLARD, Presidente della Camera di Commercio del Belgio a Parigi.

   RELATORE
   Sig. CHARLES S. HAIGHT, di Nuova York.

   RELATORE
   Sig. WILBUR J. CARR, Direttore del Servizio Consolare degli Stati Uniti.

8. Bisogno di una conferenza internazionale sui prezzi e sul costo dei viveri.
   RELATORE
   Prof. IRVING FISHER, dell’Università di Yale.
ORDEN DO DIA PARA O CONGRESSO DE BOSTON

1. A Comunicação do Presidente do Congresso sobre as seguintes questões:
   O estabelecimento de uma data fixa para o dia da Paschoa, e a reforma do calendário.
   Regulamento de exposições internacionaes.

2. O estabelecimento de um tribunal internacional de justiça arbitral para processos entre indivíduos e estados estrangeiros.


RELATER
Prof. Dr. MAX APT, Delegado da Associação
"Die Ältesten der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin."


RELATOR
Dr. ALF. GEORG, Vice-Presidente da Junta Commercial de Geneve, Suissa.

5. Estatistica comercial e a instituição immediata de um escritorio internacional.

RELATOR

6. A questão de uma conferencia internacional sobre a validação de conhecimentos directos, ao ordem, e de notificação, e de legislação e outros meios para fazer mais efectivo o sistema.

RELATOR
Sr. CHARLES S. HAIGHT de Nova York.

7. A questão de uniformidade de acção internacional com respeito a facturas consulares.

RELATOR
Sr. WILBUR J. CARE, Director do Serviço Consular dos Estados Unidos.

8. A questão de uma conferencia internacional sobre preços e custo dos necessarios á vida.

RELATOR
Prof. IRVING FISHER da Universidade de Yale.
ПЯТЫЙ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КОНГРЕСС
Коммерческого Собрания
и Коммерческих и Промышленных Товариществ
БОСТОН, МАССАЧУСЕТС, С. Ш. С. А.
ОТЪ 24 ДО 28 СЕНТЯБРЯ, 1912

Ежедневный Порядок для Бостонского Конгресса

1. Сообщение Председателя Конгресса относительно славящихся вопросов:
   Установление постоянного числа для Пасхи и реформа календаря.
   Введение в порядок международных выставок.

2. Учреждение международного суда миротворческой жительни для всех между частными лицами и заграницей властями.

РЕФЕРЕНТ
Проф. Д-ръ МАКСЪ ЛИТЪ, Делегатъ Товарищества "Die Altersten der Kaufmann-
schaft von Berlin."

3. Укрупнение законодательства относительно чеков.

РЕФЕРЕНТЫ
Д-ръ ГАНСЪ ТРУМПЛЕРЪ, Секретарь Коммерческого Собрания въ Францфуртъ на Майне.
Проф. Д-ръ МАКСЪ ЛИТЪ.

4. Международная почтовая реформа въ отношения къ славящимъ конференциямъ Всемирнаго Почтоваго Союза въ 1913.

РЕФЕРЕНТЪ
Д-ръ АЛЬФ. ГРОТЪ, Вице - Председатель Коммерческого Собрания въ Женевѣ, Швейцаріи.

5. Коммерческая Статистика и непосредственный институт международной конторы.

РЕФЕРЕНТЪ
Гос. ЕНГЕНИЙ АЛЛАРДЪ, Председатель Вселенского Коммерческого Собрания въ Парижѣ.

6. Необходимость международной конференции относительно прочности конвенций и другихъ средствъ для сохраненія системы болѣе действующей.

РЕФЕРЕНТЪ
Гос. КАРЛЪ С. ГЕЙТЪ изъ Нью-Йорка.

7. Необходимость международной однообразности действий въ дѣлахъ консульскихъ факторы.

РЕФЕРЕНТЪ
Гос. ВИЛЬБУРЪ Ж. КАРТЪ, Директоръ Консульской Службы Соединенныхъ Штатовъ.

8. Необходимость международной конференции относительно цѣнъ и надежности жизни.

РЕФЕРЕНТЪ
Проф. ИРВИНГЪ ФИШЪ, изъ университета Yale.
1. Meddelande från Kongressens President rörande följande frågor:
   Fastställandet av ett bestämdt datum för Päsk och kalenderns ändring.
   Reglerandet av internationella Utställningar.

2. Uprättandet av en internationell förlikningsdomstol för afgörandet av rättstvister mellan individer och främmande stater.
   **FÖREDRAGARE**
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT, Delegat från Föreningen
   "Die Altsten der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin."

3. Likställighet i lagstiftning med afseende å checkar (bankanvisningar).
   **FÖREDRAGARE**
   Dr. HANS TRUMPLER, Fullmäktig för Handelskammare i Frankfurt am Main.
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT.

   **FÖREDRAGARE**
   Dr. ALF. GEORG, vice President för Handelskammaren i Geneve, Schweiz.

5. Kommerzial Statistik och det omedelbara upprättandet av en internationel byrå.
   **FÖREDRAGARE**
   Herr EUGÈNE ALLARD, President för Belgiska Handelskammaren i Paris.

6. Önskvärdheten av en internationell konferens med afseende å giltiggörandet av genomgående-, order- och avis-konossementer samt af lagstiftning och andra utvägar för att göra systemet mera verksamt.
   **FÖREDRAGARE**
   Herr CHARLES S. HAIGHT, i New York.

7. Önskvärdheten av internationell likformighet i förrättningen beträffande Konsulat-fakturor.
   **FÖREDRAGARE**
   Herr WILBUR J. CARR, Chef för United States Konsulat-Departement.

8. Önskvärdheten af en internationell konferens beträffande priser och lefnadsomkostnader.
   **FÖREDRAGARE**
   Prof. IRVING FISHER från Yale Universitet.
FEMTE INTERNATIONALE KONGRES
AV
Handelskamre
OG
Kommercielle og Industrielle Foreninger
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AMERIKA
24te TIL 28te SEPTEMBER 1912

Dagsorden for Boston Kongressen

1. Meddelelse fra kongressens præsident angaaende følgende spørgsmål:
   Fastsættelse af en bestemt dag for paaske, og reformering af kalenderen.
   Ordning av internasjonale utstillinger.

2. Oprettelsen af en international voldgiftsret for retssaker mellem enkelte personer og fremmede stater.
   FORMAND
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT, delegeret fra foreningen "Die Altesten der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin."

3. Ensartethet i lovgivning angaaende pengeanvisninger.
   FORMAND
   Dr. HANS TRUMPLER, fuldmagtig for Frankfurt a/ Main's Handelskammer.
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT.

4. Internationale postreformer med hensyn paa den næste konference av verdenspostforeningen i 1913.
   FORMAND
   Dr. ALF. GEORG, vice-præsident i Genf's Handelskammer, Schweitz.

5. Kommerciel statistik og den øieblikkelige oprettelse av et internationalet kontor.
   FORMAND
   Hr. EUGÈNE ALLARD, præsident av det Belge Handelskammer i Paris.

6. Ønskeligheten av en international konference om gyldigheten av gjenemgaaende konossementer og om love og andre midler for at gjøre systemet mere effektivt.
   FORMAND
   Hr. CHARLES S. HAIGHT fra New York.

7. Ønskeligheten av international ensartethet i behandlingen av konsulære fortegnelser.
   FORMAND
   Hr. WILBUR J. CARR, Director for De Forenede Stater's konsulærjeneste.

8. Ønskeligheten av en international konference om pris paa livsformødenheter.
   FORMAND
   Prof. IRVING FISHER fra Yale Universitet.
VIJFDE INTERNATIONALE CONGRES
DER
Handelskameren
EN
Vereenigingen ter Bevordering van Koop-
handel en Industrie

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, V. S. A.
24 TOT 28 SEPTEMBER 1912

Orde van den Dag voor het Congres te Boston

1. Bericht van den President van het Congres aangaande de vol-
gende vragen:
   De bepaling van eene bestemde dagteekening voor Paschen, en de hervorming van den almanak.
   De regeling van internationale tentoonstellingen.

2. De oprichting van een internationaal tribunaal van scheidsrecht voor processen tusschen enkele personen en vreemde staten.
   **RAPPORTEUR**
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT, Delegaat der Vereeniging "Die Ältesten der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin."

3. Het eenstemmigbrengen der wetgeving cheques aangaande.
   **RAPPORTEURS**
   Dr. HANS TRUMPEL, Syndiek der Kamer van Koophandel te Frankfort aan Main.
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT.

4. Internationale posthervormingen met betrekking op de aankomende conferentie der Universeele Postaal-Unie in 1913.
   **RAPPORTEUR**
   Dr. ALF. GEORG, Vice-President der Kamer van Koophandel te Geneve, Switzerland.

5. Handelsstatistiek en de onmiddellijke oprichting van een internationaal bureau.
   **RAPPORTEUR**
   De heer EUGÈNE ALLARD, President der Belgische Kamer van Koophandel te Parijs.

6. De wenselijkheid van eene internationale conferentie aangaande de validatie van directe—aan order—voor notificatie connoissements en wetgeving of andere maatregelen om het systeem betere werking te geven.
   **RAPPORTEUR**
   De heer CHARLES S. HAIGHT, te New York.

7. De wenselijkheid van internationale eenstemmige handeling in de zaak van consulaire facturen.
   **RAPPORTEUR**
   De heer WILBUR J. CARE, Directeur des Consulaires Diensta der Vereenigde Staten van Amerika.

8. De wenselijkheid van eene internationale conferentie aangaande prijzen en kosten van levensonderhoud.
   **RAPPORTEUR**
   Prof. IRVING FISHER, der Yale-Universiteit.
A Kereskedelmi Kamarák

VALAMINT

A Kereskedelmi és Ipartestületek

ÖTÖDIK NEMZETKÖZI KONGRESSUSA

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A. E. A.

SEPTEMBER 24–28, 1912

A Bostoni Kongresszus Napiirányja

1. A kongresszusi elnök előadása a következő ügyekről:
   A husvét állandó keltének megállapítása és a naptár
   reformja.
   Nemzetközi kiállítások szabályozása.

2. Nemzetközi döntő bírósági törvényszék felállítása egyesek és
   külföldi államok közti pereket illetőleg.
   ELŐADÓ
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT, a berlini "Die Ältesten
der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin" nevű
   társulat kiküldötteje.

3. Pénzutalványokra vonatkozó törvényhozás egyöntetűsítése.
   ELŐADÓK
   Dr. HANS TRUMPLER, a majna-frankfurti
   kereskedelmi kamara ügyvivője.
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT.

4. Nemzetközi pőstial reformok, tekintettel a legközelebbi általa-
   lános pőstaszövetségi értekezletre 1913- ban.
   ELŐADÓ
   Dr. ALF. GEORG, a genfi (Svájc) kereske-
   delmi kamara alelnöke.

5. Kereskedelmi statistika és egy nemzetközi iroda azonnali élet-
   beléptetése.
   ELŐADÓ
   Mr. EUGÈNE ALLARD, a belga kereske-
   delmi kamara elnöke Párizsban.

6. Nemzetközi értekezlet csélszerűsége az átmenő szállító levelek
   érvényesítése tárgyában, valamint az ezen rendszer hat-
   hatásabbá tételere vonatkozó törvényhozás és egyéb esz-
   közök kivánatosága.
   ELŐADÓ
   Mr. CHARLES S. HAIGHT, New York.

7. A konzuláris részletes számlák ügyében gyakorolt eljárás nem-
   zetközi egyöntetűségének csélszerűsége.
   ELŐADÓ
   Mr. WILBUR J. CARR, az Egyesült Államok
   konzulátus ügyészként igazgatója.

8. Nemzetközi értekezlet csélszerűsége az élelmi szerek árainak
   és a megélhetés költségeinek tárgyában.
   ELŐADÓ
   Prof. IRVING FISHER, Yale egyetemi
   tanár.

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PÁTY MEZINÁRODNÍ KONGRES
Obchodních Komor
A
Obchodních a Průmyslových Jednot
V BOSTONU, MASSACHUSETTS, SPOJ. ST. AM.
OD 24. DO 28. ZÁŘÍ 1912

Jednací Úřad Bostonského Kongresu
1. Zpráva presidente kongresu o následujících předmětech:
   Ustanovení určitého data pro Velkonoce a reforma kalendáře.
   Regulování mezinárodních výstav.

2. Zřízení mezinárodního soudního dvoru pro arbitrární justici v
   soudníchích přích mezi jednotlivci a cizími státy.
   REFERENT
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT, delegát spolku "Die
   Ältesten der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin."

3. Ujednací žákanodárství vzhledem k šekům.
   REFERENTI
   Dr. HANS TRUMPLER, synod obchodní
   komory ve Frankfurtu n. M.
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT.
PIĄTY MIĘDZYNARODOWY KONGRES
Izby Handlowej
Towarzystw Handlowych i Przemysłowych

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ST. Z.A.
OD 24 DO 28 WRZEŚNIA 1912

Porządek Dniowy Kongresu Bostońskiego

1. Sprawozdanie Prezydenta Kongresu względem następujących kwestii:
   Ustanowienie stałej daty dla Wielkanocy, i reforma kalendarza.
   Regulacja wystaw międzynarodowych.

2. Ustanowienie międzynarodowego sądu polubownego dla procesów między osobnymi ludźmi i zagranicznymi państwami.

   REFERENT
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT, Delegat Towarzystwa "Die Ältesten der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin."

3. Ujednolicenie prawodawstwa względem czeków.

   REFERENCY
   Prof. Dr. HANS TRUMPLER, Syndyk Izby Handlowej w Frankfurcie nad Mainem.
   Prof. Dr. MAX APT.


   REFERENT
   Dr. ALF. GEORG, Vice-Prezydent Izby Handlowej w Genewie, Szwajcarii.

5. Statystyka handlowa i bezpośrednia instytucja biura międzynarodowego.

   REFERENT
   Pan Eugène Allard, Prezes Belgijskiej Izby Handlowej w Paryżu.

6. Konieczność międzynarodowej konferencji względem prawomocności konosamentu i prawodawstwa i innych środków do uczynienia systemu bardziej skutecznego.

   REFERENT
   Pan Charles S. Haight z New Yorku.

7. Konieczność międzynarodowej jednostajności działania w sprawach konsularnych faktur.

   REFERENT
   Pan Wilbur J. Carr, Dyrektor Służby Konsularnej Stanów Zjednoczonych.

8. Konieczność międzynarodowej konferencji względem co do cen i kosztu wyżywienia.

   REFERENT
   Prof. Irving Fisher z Uniwersytetu Yale.
تجارت اولیه لینک

تجاری وصایة جمیعیت

بین اللمل بشنجی فونفره‌سی

بوستون، ماساچوست، حکومات متعددة امریکا

1912 ایالتیک 24 دن 28 قدر

یستون فونفره‌سی ایجون روزنامه مذاکرات

فونفره رئیس اینه، کیسو آلرها دانل تنشی

شرق ایجون معین بر تاریخ تأسیس تنویس اصلاحی

بین اللمل سرکلیک تحت انتظار

افراد ایله حکومات اینه بیت‌نامه تحدث ایند دعوال ایجون

بین اللمل بر حکم عدلی محکم سی تاسیس

راپتور

دیه ایستی دریفیان شافت فون

پرچم

جمیدن دانل ی دویویر دویویر

ماقش آیت

چکا د متعلق فون‌ین موضوع کت توجه

راپتور

فرانسوئر آن دی میت تجارت اولیه

سی مدنیتی سی دویویر هانس تومیار

پرچم دویویر ماقش آیت

[ 32 ]
第五回万国商事会議

北米合衆国マディソン・シティ

一、総会

二、個人財産の訴訟

三、報告者

四、一般事項

五、報告者

六、報告者

七、報告者

八、報告者

九、報告者

十、報告者

十一、報告者

十二、報告者

十三、報告者

十四、報告者

十五、報告者

十六、報告者

十七、報告者

十八、報告者

十九、報告者

二十、報告者

2011年9月30日

[36] [37]
The International Congress

The International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations is an organization representing the business men of the entire world.

The purpose of the Congress is to facilitate the commercial intercourse of nations and to promote cordial relationships between them. At its biennial sessions the Congress considers international commercial problems. It strives to secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting commerce and trade by enlisting the cooperation of the various nations to obtain uniform laws with reference to commercial matters.

The recommendations adopted by the vote of the delegates are carried out by a Permanent Committee, the headquarters of which are at Brussels and which keeps in touch with the constituent organizations and the Governments of all countries.

The delegates to the Congress are of two classes: first, the official delegates designated to attend the Congress by the Governments of the leading commercial nations; second, the delegates appointed by the leading business organizations of the world which are affiliated with the Congress.

The Governments of all countries in which the Congresses have been held, have always vouchsafed their official recognition. The broadly representative character of the delegates in attendance and the interest taken in the work of the Congress by the business men of high standing and of all nationalities have given to these Congresses a notable place in the business life of the whole world.

The previous Congresses have been held as follows: Liège, 1905; Milan, 1906; Prague, 1908; London, 1910. The Fifth Congress will open at Boston on September 24, 1912.

Boston

Metropolitan Boston, the great urban community at the head of Massachusetts Bay, has over 1,500,000 inhabitants, and in population ranks as the tenth city of the world. Municipal Boston has a population of 670,000 people. The forty municipalities constituting the real Boston are politically united only in the administration of the water supply, the sewerage, and the parks. Actually, however, they are closely bound together by intimate commercial, transportation, and social ties.

Boston is the capital city of Massachusetts and the metropolis of the northeasterly portion of the United States, which has been known from earliest times as New England.

Boston is the great center of the United States for the manufactures of cotton, worsted and woolen goods, boots, shoes, and leather. It has large plants for the production of watches, confectionery, chocolate, and rubber and elastic goods. It is a leading center for shoe, electrical, and textile machinery. It has important printing, publishing, electrical, gas, clothing, and baking establishments. It is the greatest fresh-fish market in the Western Hemisphere. At the great ship-building works, modern battleships and other vessels are constantly under construction. The value of the manufactured products of Metropolitan Boston exceeds $500,000,000 yearly.

Boston is a world port, ranking in the United States second only to New York in its imports. Many transatlantic and coastwise steamship lines have their terminals at Boston. The port of Boston has recently been placed under the authority of a board
of five directors appointed by the State and city. This board has at its disposal for immediate improvements an appropriation of $9,000,000. This step was the result of a demand from the business men.

Boston is the terminal of three great railroad systems, and a fourth great system is shortly to extend its lines into the city.

Boston is an important financial center. Its per capita wealth is greater than that of any other city in the country. One twentieth of the savings of the American people are in the savings banks of Boston. One thirteenth of the clearing-house business of the entire country is done at Boston.

The park system is of wide extent and of exceptional beauty. Its boulevards connect the beaches on the north and south with each other, and with the great inland reservations. The transit system is the finest in America, with interconnected subway, surface, and elevated lines.

Boston is the seat of many educational institutions, including Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Opera House, the Symphony Orchestra, the New England Conservatory of Music, the Museum of Fine Arts, and the Public Library are all well known.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, with nearly 5000 members, is the largest commercial organization in America. Through its numerous committees of public-spirited business men it participates in all that makes for the welfare of the community. It is chartered to promote the commerce, industry, and public interests of Boston and New England.
Dear Sir:

For years I have been contemplating a scheme to promote international understanding, at least an understanding between Americans and Japanese, and I feel now that the hour has struck. So I come to you with the proposition mentioned in the circular because I know you are familiar with the international situation at this critical period of civilization.

As I am a Japanese I wish to begin with the American-Japanese relation; and, with this in view, I purpose returning to Japan shortly to induce the financial and spiritual support of my compatriots. But, first of all, it will be necessary to receive on this side the approval of men and women like yourself. A letter from you expressing sympathy with the cause will be of vital importance in awakening the Japanese public to the possibility of the realization of the true friendship between the two nations. My compatriots are far more backward than yours. Therefore, it would be quite handsome if the introductory steps were taken by Americans. I will carry your letter to Japan; and through newspapers and other means will publish it among my compatriots. Then they will come forward with hands outstretched toward you.

Also, as regards the manner of organization, I would sincerely welcome any suggestion since the League is not yet definitely organized. However, I may say that through this is not a commercial proposition, it ought to be self-supporting. And, by the very nature of the case, it must be democratic in the widest sense.

Please write me at your earliest convenience, for an enormous amount of work is ahead of us, and the goodwill of Americans is standing to be largely contributive to the success.

Yours very truly,
Eizo Kondo
March 8th, 1940

Mr. Harry I. Alden
President of University of Chicago

Dear Mr. Alden,

For several years I have been considering a course in Japanese and have become interested in the Japanese American and Japanese and have found that the study of the language and culture is of great importance to the development of understanding between the two nations. I would like to know if you would be willing to support the establishment of a department of Japanese language and culture at the university.

As a Japanese American I wish to learn the language and culture in order to gain a better understanding of the traditions and values of my people. The establishment of such a department would provide an opportunity for students to acquire a deeper understanding of the Japanese American community and culture.

I am writing to request your support in the establishment of this department. I believe that the study of the language and culture of the Japanese Americans is of great importance to the development of understanding between the two nations.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
The International Educational League

The epoch in which people can find peace and enlightenment within the walls of nationalism has now passed away. The age of INTERNATIONALISM has come. One evil within one nation affects sympathetically the welfare of another nation. Lately we have had such experiences. A plague bred out of an unsanitary condition at one corner of Europe has swept across the earth into Asia, dealing death upon hundreds of thousands of people. One revolver shot at a comparatively obscure spot on the earth has contributed toward plunging almost the entire world into unspeakable misery and slaughter of war and revolution. Economically, politically, socially, in philosophy, in art, in literature and in science a nation can no longer be independent of another. Therefore all nationalities henceforward must know each other more thoroughly in order to avoid further misunderstanding. We must, in short, educate each other internationally.

The purpose of THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE is to bring together educational materials typical of different nations, yet of international interest, so as to facilitate the use of such materials for the benefit of all the nations concerned. For this purpose:

1st: The characteristic scenes of the life of the people of different nations will be taken and shown in moving pictures and stereopticon slides.

2nd: These illustrations will be accompanied by lectures in the form of explanations written by competent native authorities.

3rd: Translations of important literatures, hitherto unknown beyond national boundaries, will be undertaken.

4th: Folksongs of different peoples will be translated and phonographed.

5th: Under the management of the League characteristic plays of different nations will be staged around the world.

6th: These educational materials mentioned above will be offered to responsible institutions for loan or for acquisition.

7th: The exchange of lecturers between different countries will be arranged by the League.

There have been a number of attempts that might perhaps be compared to our undertaking; but unfortunately these all have been for specific interests purely commercial; for instance, a corporation aiming at the exploitation of the Orient; a steamship company eager to lure excursionists to its line; and a touring agency. We too represent a certain interest—the interest of the citizens of the world at large, upon whose shoulders rests mainly the true lasting peace to come: the teachers who are to lift up the coming generation to the high standard of international brotherhood: and the children who are to form in the future a world happier than ours.

In order to accomplish the purpose of the League it will require the cooperation and activities of many people, and it is our hope that all who are in sympathy with our aims will write for further information to

EIZO KONDO,
1947 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
The International Educational League

The scope of this project will be broadened considerably within the limits of
International approval and financial support. The League's mission will be to
further the cause of educational exchange by facilitating the flow of students
and faculty between institutions worldwide. The goal is to promote mutual
understanding and cooperation among nations through educational means.

The League aims to establish partnerships with various educational
institutions to provide scholarships, study abroad opportunities, and
research collaborations. By fostering relationships between educators and
students, the League seeks to inspire intellectual curiosity and cultural
diversity.

The inclusion of diverse perspectives is crucial in today's interconnected
world. Through the League's initiatives, participants from different regions
will have the opportunity to learn from and engage with each other, thereby
promoting global citizenship and understanding.

In conclusion, the International Educational League is dedicated to
enhancing educational opportunities and fostering a spirit of cooperation
among nations. By bridging the gap between communities through
educational exchange, we strive to create a more harmonious and
knowledgeable world.
Chicago, April 1, 1919

Dear Mr. Kondo:

Your favor of the 28th of March is received. It seems to me that there are some organisations already existing which have in view the purposes to which you refer. It would be better, therefore, to carry out these plans in connection with existing undertakings rather than to organize new ones.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Eliso Kondo
1947 Broadway
New York City
OFFICE, April 7, 1919

Dear Mr. Kondo:

Your letter of the 26th of March is received.

It seems to me that there are some
organization methods existing which have in view
the purpose of which you refer. It would be better to
continue our efforts in connection with
existing organizations rather than to organize new ones.

Very truly yours,

Eizo Kondo

1947 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Hei Kondo
19th Regiment
New York City
Chicago, April 17, 1919

Mr. Stephen F. Duggan
The Institute of International Education
421 W. 117th St.
New York City

Dear Mr. Duggan:

Your favor of the 14th inst. with enclosure is received. I am returning copy of the questionnaire, duly filled out. The University of Chicago had an arrangement with the French Department of Education for exchanges in the year 1914-15. I think it likely that if the French Department approves, that plan will be continued. Of course we shall deal directly in this case with the Department in Paris. We have no provision for scholarships for students from foreign countries, and they obtain scholarships on the same basis as our own nationals. It would not seem to us advisable to set aside a large number of our existing scholarships for such purpose, as this would merely deprive our American students of privileges for the benefit of foreigners.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.
Chicago, April 12, 1939

Mr. Steffensen,

The Institute of International Education
321 W. 11th St.
New York City

Dear Mr. Steffensen:

I am writing to request an additional copy of the offprint of the article on "Current Problems of Higher Education" in the April issue of the Journal of Higher Education.

I am currently working on a project that requires multiple copies of this article. If you have any issues with this request, please let me know.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Remove this name before mailing the document to me.
President Harry P. Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear President Judson:

I am aware that the questionnaire has become a burden to administrators in educational institutions, and I would not send the enclosed save for urgent appeals for assistance from the French and Italian governments and British educational institutions. They have applied to this Institute for information which can be secured only by answers to the questions listed upon the enclosed sheets. The haste is due to the fact that they are anxious to know whether there can be any exchanges during the academic year 1919-1920. I have tried to frame the questions so that they may be answered in a very few words. A duplicate copy is enclosed so that you may retain a copy of your answers should you so desire. I hope you will be so kind as to let me have the returns at your earliest convenience. Should you have the time it would be very helpful were you to add your opinion upon the whole question of exchange, about which there is much divergence of opinion.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Stephen P. Duggan
Director

Enclosures (2)
Life Hybrid of Patagonian Emigrants

Eliott Levi

Mr. President,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the recent developments in our Hybrid Emigrant program. As you are aware, the program was initiated to support the integration of Patagonian emigrants into the local community. Since its inception, we have encountered several challenges, but also significant strides.

One of the key issues we have faced is the language barrier. Our initial efforts to provide bilingual assistance have been met with mixed success, and we are currently working on improving our outreach strategies to better connect with the emigrants.

Another concern has been the financial stability of the families involved. We have secured several grants to support educational and vocational programs, but there is still a need for additional funding to address the immediate needs of the families.

I am writing to request your support and guidance on these matters. Specifically, we are seeking recommendations on how to enhance our language services and secure more financial resources.

Thank you for your consideration and I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Eliott Levi

Life Hybrid of Patagonian Emigrants
INTERCHANGE OF PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS
WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

A. It is proposed that one or two English-speaking professors from French, Italian, and British universities should visit the colleges and universities of this country each year. It is expected that their salaries will be paid by their governments or universities.

1. Would you welcome such a professor for a stay of from one to six weeks during the academic year 1919–1920, during which time you might arrange for him
(a) One or more public addresses primarily for the members of your university or college;...
(b) One or more public addresses primarily for other citizens of the community;...
(c) Opportunities to observe the work of your institution and to talk with groups of your faculty and other citizens?

If not for the academic year 1919–1920, would you welcome him for the following year?...

Please answer on the understanding that such a visit would probably entail for you no expenses other than those connected with entertainment and local arrangements; and that the visiting professor would have been selected by a duly authorized body in his own country and personally approved by you.

2. Would you welcome such a professor for an academic year or part of a year, during which time he could give systematic instruction for which students might receive credit?

(a) Would you welcome such a professor for any part of the academic year 1919–1920, and if so, for what part?...for one or more terms—fall, spring, and/or summer.
(b) If not for the year 1919–1920, for a part of the following year?...
(c) Would you be disposed to pay any honorarium designed to cover the increased living expenses of the visiting professor, and if so, how large would it probably be?...

3. Please indicate your preferences as to the nationality of the foreign professor whether for a short or a long term.

4. Have you at present a regular exchange of professors with a foreign country which you expect to maintain independently?...If so, would you care to have the incumbent lecture at other places?

B. It is proposed that one or two professors from American colleges and universities should each year visit the universities of France, Italy, and Great Britain. If a member of your faculty should be asked to make such a visit, and if the cost of his traveling expenses should be met,

1. Would you favor his going?

2. Would you continue his full salary during his absence on this mission?
C. The governments of some of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe desire to have the life, institutions, and culture of the United States described by representative Americans to their students and people. This is also true of some of the institutions of the Far East.

1. Were professors, about to enjoy their sabbatical year or half-year on full salary, to volunteer to perform such service provided their traveling expenses were met, do you think the probable benefit that would result would justify the practice? [Yes.]

D. It is proposed that a limited number of French, Italian, and British students carefully selected by authorized bodies in their respective countries and well grounded in English, should be enrolled each year in American colleges and universities, their traveling expenses to be met, probably by their home government;

1. How many such students would you welcome and preferably of which nationality? [Any number.]

2. Would you prefer students for undergraduate or post graduate work? [Graduate.]

3. How many scholarships a year could you grant for this purpose and of what amount presumably? [Cannot list without a definite number.]

4. Have you foreign students now in your institution? [Yes.]

5. Are any of them provided by you with scholarships? [Yes.]

6. Do you prefer to assign your foreign scholarships to students coming from [Latin America? [Immature]

[D. The Far East?]

7. Is your attitude favorable to bringing foreign students to American institutions on scholarships? [Mr. cannot understand to provide scholarships for this purpose.]

E. It is proposed that a limited number of American students, well grounded in the necessary foreign language and carefully selected, should be enrolled each year in French, Italian, and British universities. If the traveling expenses could be met,

1. Would you be willing in that case to nominate one of your students for study abroad? [Yes.]

2. In your opinion should undergraduate or graduate students be preferred? [Graduate.]

3. Would you grant such a student a scholarship for a year? [If abroad and if so, of what amount, presumably? [Cannot classify now.]

4. Do you approve sending American students to foreign countries on scholarship? [Yes. Limited.]

F. I should welcome any suggestions regarding the proposed interchange of professors and students.

Please return in enclosed stamped envelope

The Institute of International Education

421 West 117th Street New York City

Stephen P. Duggan
Director
President H. P. Judson  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  

May 16, 1919  

My dear President Judson:  

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at their meeting on Monday, May 13, agreed to an increase of membership on the Administrative Board of the Institute. The increase should be made up of three members to be nominated by the American Council on Education. That was the formal resolution adopted. If this be acceptable to the Executive Committee of the Council on Education may I make the following suggestion which you will understand is purely personal, representing only my own views and not offered in any sense other than a desire on my part to be helpful and to be helped. I sincerely hope that one of the three will be a woman, representing a woman's college and that one will be a representative of the State Universities which have no representative on our Board at the present time. With the addition of three members to our Board there will then be sixteen members. Of these sixteen, nine, viz: Schofield, Butler, Monroe, Moore, Duggan, and if the Carnegie Foundation be considered an educational institution, Pritchett, with the three new members will all represent education and educational institutions directly. That is a majority of the Board. The other seven will represent international interests such as journalism, finance, science, etc. for which the Institute hopes to be an agency in the international field.

If I remember correctly, in our discussion at the meeting a week ago today, the general opinion seemed to be that the members to be added to the Board by the Council on Education should best be presidents of universities or colleges. I sincerely hope that this solution of the problem, while perhaps not fulfilling all the hopes of the Council on Education, will nevertheless meet with its approval. I am very anxious to have new stationery printed and distributed and should be very glad if an early action might be taken in order that the Administrative Board be completely represented.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Stephen P. Duggan, Ph.D.
THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stephen P. Duggan, Director
The Institute of International Education

Administrative Board

Leo H. Karrland
Nicholas Murray Butler
Charles Hopkins Clark
Stephen Fiske Duggan
Dr. Walter B. James
Alice Dues Miller
William H. Schofield
Paul Montgomerie
John Bassett Moore
Henry Morgenthau
Dwight W. Morrow
E. H. Otterbridge
Henry S. Pritchett

421 West 117th Street, New York
Telephone: Morningside 7419

Stephen P. Duggan, Ph.D.
Director

May 30, 1919

President Harry P. Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Judson:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of the Announcement of the Institute of International Education which has recently been founded. I hope the statement of aims and purposes will meet with your approval. The Administrative Board of the Institute is anxious that the Director have the advice of men and women eminent in public affairs, in education, and in the various fields of scholarship, as to its wise administration. To that end we are forming an Advisory Council and we hope that we may be permitted to place your name upon it. The importance of having men and women to whom to turn for advice has been impressed upon the Director during the few months in which the Institute has existed, by the many inquiries upon all kinds of educational and scholastic matters which have come from all over the world. May I have an answer, I hope an affirmative answer, at an early date?

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Director

Enclosure
The Institute of International Education

401 W. 11th Street, New York

Director, National Board of Directors

May 10, 1919

President Harry E. Laidlow
University of Chicago

My dear President Laidlow:

I am sending the report of the Institute of International Education. I hope the statements of the various departments of the Institute's activities meet with your approval.

The report of the Board of Directors shows that the Institute has made progress in all its activities. I trust that the report may be of some interest to you.

I have the honor to remain,

Director
Dear Mr. Duggan:

Your favor of the 20th inst. with enclosure came while I was out of the city. I am sorry not to have answered more promptly. I appreciate very much the courtesy of your suggestion as to my membership on the Advisory Council. The situation is rather a puzzling one. As you know, I am a member of the special Committee appointed by the University Council in Washington to consider the relationship of these various organizations, and have also recently been chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of the American University Union in Europe. It is my opinion that the particular function in which I am interested, that of the exchange of students and professors between European countries and the United States, if carried on by a general
OFFICE OF W.R. "W.W."

Dear Mr. Hunter:

Your Marion of the 20th inst. with

enrolled as while I was out of the city, I am
soory not to have answered more promptly. I appreciate
very much the courtesy of your attention as to my

memopry of the defensive Connell. The situation is

a matter of a pressing one. As you know, I as a member of

the special committee appointed by the University Council

in connection to consider the affairs of the various

organizations and have also recently been given

a member of the Board of Trustees of the University

Union in Madison. It is my opinion that the

particular function in which I am interested, that of the

exchanges of students and professors between Madison

conferences and the University Union, is central to a general

meeting
organization, ought to be in the hands of a single organization. The multiplication of agencies in this line cannot fail to be confusing, and I confess I am greatly at a loss as to what ought to be done. Anyway, under the circumstances I should not add to my membership in these conflicting organizations, and must, with entire appreciation of your courtesy, therefore say that I think I cannot accept membership in the Advisory Council.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Stephen F. Duggan  
The Institute of International Education  
421 W. 117th St.  
New York City
The multiplication of spectrope in the
organization of commerce, and I conceive in this
sense, it is not to be considered, and I conceive in
my own, as to what extent to do good. If one
organization at a time so to speak, and to an extent
under the circumstances. I ought not only to my
organization in these circumstances, and would, with
quite an organization of your connected elsewhere not that I think
I cannot accept membership in the Association Council.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. F. P. — L.
President Harry Pratt Judson  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Judson,

I am preparing to go to Europe next month on an educational mission, part of which will have to do with the matter of exchanges. As director of this Institute I have gathered together certain information which might make it feasible for me to act as intermediary between educational institutions in this country and the educational authorities abroad in placing exchange professors and students. I do not wish to impose my services upon you, but if I can represent you in this connection, I shall be more than glad to do so.

In your letter of April 17th, accompanying my questionnaire, you indicated that the University of Chicago would probably renew its arrangement with the French Department of Education for exchanges and that in that case you would deal directly with the Department in Paris. In the questionnaire, however, you indicated that you would welcome a British or possibly later an Italian professor, for any one or more of the quarters for the academic year 1919-1920, and that you might pay an honorarium designed to cover his increased living expenses, the size depending upon the circumstances. May I inquire in what particular field you would prefer the professors to lecture and whether you have come to any definite decision regarding the honorarium?

If I can be of service to you in this connection, will you let me have this information before June 10 so that I may be in possession of the necessary details when I sail on the 14th of June?

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Director
Chicago, June 6, 1919

Dear Mr. Duggan:

Your favor of the 3d inst. is received.

I am very much obliged for your suggestion as to affairs in Europe. I hardly see, however, how it is likely during the next year that we could do anything with British or Italian exchange professors if we have one from France. I am expecting shortly to hear from the French Department on this matter.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. F. J. - L.

Mr. Stephen F. Duggan
421 W. 117th St.
New York City
Office, June 6, 1919

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your letter of the 24th inst. is received.

I am very much obliged for your expression of help. In fact, I partly see, however, how it is necessary to provide the next best plant we can find to carry on, with the idea of filling experience. However, if we have one person, I am expecting shortly to hear from the Treasury Department on the matter.

With great wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Jones

New York Office
President William R. Harper,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

The National Alumni, an Association including graduates of various Universities of the United States and Canada, has among its members a number of specialists in the field of history. These gentlemen have persuaded the Alumni that there is a genuine need among students and general readers for a compilation of the best historical writings arranged and supplemented according to the enclosed "Plan".

I am instructed to say that a small edition of the work will be specially prepared for the Alumni of each of the greater Institutions, and the first copy of such edition will be presented to the Library of that Institution.

We ask your kind co-operation to the extent of a brief statement of your opinion of such a work, when properly carried out by leading specialists.

It is needless to add that the Alumni will highly appreciate any change which you may care to suggest in the plan or the details. Enclosed is a list of the events thus far selected for treatment.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Secretary.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5867</td>
<td>Dawn of Civilization</td>
<td>G. C. C. Maspero</td>
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<td>2250</td>
<td>Compilation of the Earliest Code</td>
<td>Hammurabi</td>
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<td>1235</td>
<td>Theseus Founds Athens</td>
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<td>1200</td>
<td>The Foundation of the Castes in India</td>
<td>Gustave Le Bon</td>
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<td>W. W. Hunter</td>
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<td>1184</td>
<td>Fall of Troy</td>
<td>George Grote</td>
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<td>Henry Hart Milman</td>
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<td>1017</td>
<td>Accession of Solomon: Building of the Temple at Jerusalem</td>
<td>F. Lenormant and</td>
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<td>E. Chevallier</td>
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<td>789</td>
<td>Rise and Fall of Assyria: Destruction of Nineveh</td>
<td>Barthold George Niebuhr</td>
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<td>Sir Edward Reed</td>
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<td>The &quot;Nehongi&quot;</td>
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<td>753</td>
<td>The Foundation of Rome</td>
<td>J. W. Rhys-Davids</td>
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<td>660</td>
<td>Prince Jimmu Founds Japan's Capital</td>
<td>George Grote</td>
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<td>623</td>
<td>The Foundation of Buddhism</td>
<td>George Grote</td>
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<td>595</td>
<td>Pythian Games at Delphi</td>
<td>George Grote</td>
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<td>594</td>
<td>Solon's Early Greek Legislation</td>
<td>R. K. Douglas</td>
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<td>550</td>
<td>Conquests of Cyrus the Great</td>
<td>Henry George Liddell</td>
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<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>Rise of Confucius, the Chinese Sage</td>
<td>Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy</td>
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<tr>
<td>510-494</td>
<td>Rome Established as a Republic: Institution of Tribunes</td>
<td>Herodotus</td>
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<tr>
<td>490</td>
<td>The Battle of Marathon</td>
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<td>480</td>
<td>Invasion of Greece by Persians under Xerxes: Defence of Thermopylae</td>
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450 Institution and Fall of the Decemvirate in Rome
444 Pericles Rules in Athens
430 Great Plague at Athens
413 Defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse

401-399 Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks
399 Condemnation and Death of Socrates
388 Brennus Burns Rome
341 Tartar Invasion of China by Meha
332 Alexander Reduces Tyre: Later Founds Alexandria
331 The Battle of Arbela

280-279 First Battle Between Greeks and Romans

264-219
149 The Punic Wars
207 Battle of the Metaurus
202 Scipio Africanus Crushes Hannibal at Zama and Subjugates Carthage

165-141 Judas Maccabaeus Liberates Judea
133 The Gracchi and Their Reforms
58-50 Caesar Conquers Gaul
55-50 A.D. 79 Roman Invasion and Conquest of Britain

51-30 Cleopatra's Conquest of Caesar and Antony
44 Assassination of Caesar

44-30 Rome Becomes a Monarchy: Death of Antony and Cleopatra
9 Germans under Arminius Revolt against Rome

Henry George Liddell
Plutarch
George Grote
Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy
Xenophon
Plato
Barthold George Niebuhr
Demetrios Chas. Boulger
Oliver Goldsmith
Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy
Plutarch
Florus
Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy
Livy
Josephus
Theodor Mommsen
Napoleon III.
Oliver Goldsmith
John P. Mahaffy
Barthold George Niebuhr
Plutarch
Henry George Liddell
Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy
A. D.

410 Visgoths Pillage Rome

441 Huns Invade the Eastern Roman Empire: Attila Dictates a Treaty of Peace

449-579 The English Conquest of Britain

451 Attila Invades Western Rome: Battle of Chalons

452 Foundation of Venice

486-511 Clovis Founds the Kingdom of the Franks: It Becomes Christian

529-534 Publication of the Justinian Code

597 Augustine's Missionary Work in England

622 The Hegira: Career of Mahomet: The Koran and Mahometan Creed

636 The Saracen Conquest of Syria

640 Saracens Conquer Egypt: Destruction of the Library at Alexandria

697 Evolution of the Dogeship in Venice

711 Saracens in Spain: Battle of the Guadalete

732 Battle of Tours

751 Founding of the Carolingian Dynasty: Pepin the Short Usurps the Frankish Crown

772-814 Career of Charlemagne

827 Egbert Becomes King of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy

Edward Gibbon

John Richard Green

Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy

Edward Gibbon

Thomas Hodgkin

John Ruskin

Francois P. G. Guizot

Edward Gibbon

The Venerable Bede

John Richard Green

Washington Irving

Simon Ockley

Simon Ockley

Washington Irving

Wm. Carew Hazlitt

Ahmed Ibn Mahomet Almakkari

Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy

Francois P. G. Guizot

Francois P. G. Guizot

David Hume
A.D.

13-16 Germanicus in Germany
30 The Crucifixion
33 The Rise and Spread of Christianity

64 Burning of Rome Under Nero
64-68 Persecution of the Christians under Nero
70 The Great Jewish Revolt: Siege and Destruction of Jerusalem
79 Destruction of Pompeii

132 The Jews' Last Struggle for Freedom: Their Final Dispersion.
155 Martyrdom of Polycarp and Justin Martyr: Polycarp's Epistle to the Philippians.
177 Persecution of the Christians in Gaul
180 Beginning of Rome's Decline: Commodus.
241 Eventful Reign of Sapor I, King of Persia.

300-337 Conversion of Constantine: Decline of Paganism.
325 First Nicene Council: Rise and Decline of Arianism.
330 Foundation of Constantinople
360 Julian the Apostate Becomes Emperor of Rome

374-376 The Huns and Their Western Migration
395 Final Division of the Roman Empire: The disruptive Intrigues.
A. D.

9th -12th Cent. Feudalism: Its Frankish Birth and English Development

William Stubbs.

871-901 Career of Alfred the Great

Thomas Hughes
John Richard Green

911-936 Henry the Fowler Founds the Saxon Line of German Kings: Origin of the German Burghers or Middle Class Wolfgang Menzel

969 Conquest of Egypt by the Fatimites Stanley Lane-Poole

10th -15th Cent. Growth and Decadence of Chivalry

Leon Gautier

988-1015 Conversion of Vladimir the Great: Introduction of Christianity into Russia.

A. N. Mouravieff

1000 Leif Ericson Discovers America

Charles C. Rafu
Saga of Eric the Red

1000 Mahometans in India: Bloody Invasion under Mahmud

Alexander Don

1017 Canute Becomes King of England

David Hume

1048 Henry III Deposes the Simoniacal Popes: Appoints Clement II Pontiff

Ferdinand Gregorovins

1054 Dissension and Separation of the Greek and Roman Churches

Henry Fanshawe Tozer

1066 Norman Conquest of England: Battle of Hastings

Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy

International Alumni,
160 Fifth Ave.,
Room 808
New York
PLAN OF
"THE GREAT EVENTS, BY FAMOUS HISTORIANS"

Arrange in strict chronological order, those events which have had great influence in shaping the world's history.

Of each event, publish complete the best account ever written of it by a standard historian, translating wherever necessary.

In the case of controversial questions, give the best accounts of each side.

Preceding each event, give a brief introduction, written by specialists, the purpose of which is to connect the various events into an intelligible running account of the world's history, such introductions to contain also the results of the latest research.

Give references to the best authorities on each event treated, as well as authorities on the lives of famous men and women.

Give in each volume a critical essay on the leading sociological movements during the period covered by that volume, thus emphasizing the unity and philosophy of history.

Devote one entire volume to a comprehensive index, containing, (a) general index (b) classified list of famous men and women, (c) a chronology of each nation, (d) a bibliography of the histories of each nation of ancient, mediaeval and modern times. In all of these indices thorough references and cross references will enable the student to find quickly any event in the history of the world, always in the language of the historian who has written the best account of the subject, with such corrections as specialists consider necessary in the light of recent discoveries.

For those readers who care to pursue an extensive course of reading on any particular topic the best available authorities are pointed out in the bibliography, together with critical comment on the work of each.
"The Great Migrations of Tacoma Histories"

The nature of each event and the part society and history played in it play an active role in shaping the development of the city. Each event is unique and has its own impact on the community. The purpose of each event is to convey the historical essence of the city's history. Each event is an integral part of the city's history and serves as an introduction to the theme of the city's history.

In the case of contemporary events, they are the first of their kind. The presence of each event gives a great introduction to the narrative. Each event is special and serves the purpose of providing a cohesive sense of the city's history. The event is an integral part of the city's history and serves as an introduction to the theme of the city's history.

The introduction of the city's history begins with the first of its kind. The event is special and serves the purpose of providing a cohesive sense of the city's history. The event is an integral part of the city's history and serves as an introduction to the theme of the city's history.

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In the case of contemporary events, they are the first of their kind. The presence of each event gives a great introduction to the narrative. Each event is special and serves the purpose of providing a cohesive sense of the city's history. The event is an integral part of the city's history and serves as an introduction to the theme of the city's history.

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ADVANTAGES.

The proposed editors point out that the chief advantages of "THE GREAT EVENTS BY FAMOUS HISTORIANS" over the voluminous histories now available would be -

(1) It does away with the great amount of repetition incident to the arrangement by nations in the present world histories.

(2) It gives the best account available of every event in history which has influenced civilization.

(3) The arrangement of the events in strict chronological order, regardless of country, enforces the lesson of the unity of history, by demonstrating the relation of the events to each other; and the prefatory essays by specialists in each volume on the great sociological movements enable the student to read history understandingly, instead of as a mere recital of dry events.

(4) It puts within the reach of the average reader the best work of the greatest historians, writing on those subjects in which they excel all others, and the results of recent study and research are made available by the introductions prepared by specialists for each event.
January 13, 1923.

My dear Mr. Duggan:

Your favor of the 11th instant with enclosure is received. Thank you for sending me the information. I was very much gratified to know of the arrangement made between yourself and the Commissioner.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan,
419 West 117th St.
New York City.

HPJ: CB
Mr. Great Mr. President:

Your favor of Feb 11th I hast
with especial pleasure received. Thank you for
sent to me the information I was very
much Exercises to know of the arrangement
made between you and Mr. Commission.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Stephen T. Dunbar
610 West 114th St.
New York City.
President Harry Pratt Judson  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  

My dear President Judson:

You probably know that under the present immigration law students are included in a country's quota so that when the quota is full students in excess of it are deported to their home countries despite the fact that they may have come thousands of miles to study in this country. This created so much resentment in other countries that an arrangement was made between Commissioner Tod and myself whereby bona fide students in excess of the quota would be paroled in charge of the Institute. In addition to this, some other agreements were made, helpful to the immigration authorities. I thought you would like to have a copy of the agreement and have enclosed it.

Sincerely yours

[Signature]
Director
January 12, 1939

President Harley P. Atkinson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My Dear President Atkinson:

You probably know that under the recent legislation for

The National Education Association's charter to organize and promote the work
of teachers in the public schools, the association has been

The Association for the Improvement of Teaching, a national organization of teachers, has

The Association for the Improvement of Teaching, a national organization of teachers, has

I am writing to you with the hope of having the matter of the

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Agreement entered into by the Institute of International Education and
Commissioner of Immigration Tod of Ellis Island, with reference
to the admission of foreign students.

The Institute and the Immigration officials at Ellis Island will
coopera te in every feasible way to facilitate the entrance of bona fide stu-
dents from abroad into the institutions of higher education of the United
States. To that end the Institute will undertake to do the following:

1. -- It will request all colleges and universities in the United
States in which foreign students have matriculated by correspondence before
leaving their own countries, to send official notice of that fact to the In-
sti tute before the arrival of such students in this country. The Commissioner
of Immigration at Ellis Island will be furnished with a list of such students
alphabetically arranged so that he can check students with this list. The
immigration officials will thereby be saved the necessity of demanding proof
from the entering student that he is really matriculated in an institution of
higher education in the United States.

2. -- The Institute will ask its correspondents in foreign countries
to keep the educational authorities of those countries informed of the neces-
sity that students from those countries bring with them official certificates
of graduation from other universities or institutions of secondary grade. If
they are not graduates of such institutions they must bring detailed statements
of the ground covered in the subjects required for admission to American in-
stitutions of higher education. It were better to have these certificates and
statements viséd before such students leave their native countries, but our
consuls abroad are unwilling to accept that responsibility. In the meantime,
the Institute will devise a blank to be printed in several languages and sent
to our correspondents in foreign countries to be given the educational authori-
ties for use in certifying to the work done by the student wishing to come to
the United States.

3. -- The Institute will help the immigration officials to evaluate
statements in difficult cases. It suggests that not only holders of lycée and
gymnasium certificates of graduation from European institutions be at once ad-
mitted, but that students from such institutions who bring official evidence of
having completed the work of all but the last two years of such institutions be
admitted as fulfilling the entrance requirements to the standard American col-
lege. Until more general agreement has been secured among American institu-
tions of higher education in the evaluation of other foreign degrees, each for-
eign student's statement will have to stand upon its individual merits.

4. -- When the quota of immigrants from any foreign country is
exhausted students who have arrived in excess of the quota and who are provided
with proper evidence that they are bona fide students will be paroled in the
care of the Institute until their cases have been finally passed upon instead of
being detained at Ellis Island. The Institute will be responsible for
keeping track of such students so that the immigration official may be put into
communication with them at any time.
The Institute will take the initiative to correlate its activities with the Institute with:

. To ensure that the Institute's efforts are consistent with the educational needs of the United States and its allies, the Institute will cooperate in the preparation of curricula and programs of study that reflect the current needs of the Allied Nations.

. To ensure that the Institute's research is relevant and responsive to the needs of the Allied Nations, the Institute will collaborate with universities and other institutions of higher education in the United States and its allies.

. To ensure that the Institute's programs are effective and efficient, the Institute will work closely with government agencies and international organizations to ensure that its programs are well-funded and well-supported.

. To ensure that the Institute's programs are sustainable, the Institute will work with the United Nations and its allies to ensure that its programs are well-planned and well-executed.

. To ensure that the Institute's programs are in line with the needs of the Allied Nations, the Institute will work closely with government agencies and international organizations to ensure that its programs are well-planned and well-executed.

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June 15, 1915

Dear President Judson:

You are to be congratulated on your success in getting the passport for Professor G. Van Biesbroeck. While we were in Europe Dr. Carrel wanted to get one of the Belgian Professors out to help him in France. Mr. James took the matter up through our Minister at Brussels and our Minister at The Hague, but he did not succeed in getting him out. We were assured that the thing could not be done. Here's to you for having accomplished the impossible.

Very sincerely yours,

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

WR: O'C