CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject  C. E. Merriam  File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject

Municipal Reform

Political Science

School of Politics

File No.
CHICAGO June 18th, 1900.

To the President:

I hereby recommend Mr. Charles E. Merriam, Jr., Ph. D., (Columbia) for a docentship in political science.

Mr. Merriam received his bachelor's degree at the University of Iowa in 1895, took his doctor examinations in Columbia University in 1898, completed his thesis, on "The History of Political Theory", and received his doctorate at Columbia in 1900. In the year 1898-1899 Mr. Merriam, in the absence of Professor Dunning, filled the chair of political science in Columbia University.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

[Original letters in Correspondence of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees 1890-1913, Box 2, Folder 10. AMT 7/15/75]
To the President:

I hereby commend Mr. Charles K. Hartman

for his exemplary service to the University

of Iowa in 1865, which has continued to the present day. His dedication to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, particularly in the field of Political Science, has been unwavering. In recognition of his contributions, I am pleased to recommend his appointment as a University Professor. Mr. Hartman has demonstrated exceptional leadership and scholarship in his academic career.

I believe the merit of political science in Calvin University.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Secretary of the Board of Trustees
April 21, 1900

Dear Professor Judson:

Mr. Charles E. Merriam, Jr., who is just completing his dissertation for his Doctor's degree with me, has in mind some project, which he himself will broach to you, for lecturing at Chicago. Mr. Merriam is one of the most scholarly students that I have ever had anything to do with and has made a great success of his fellowship work here. The dissertation which he is just finishing on the "History of the Theory of Sovereignty since Rousseau," is a most admirable piece of work. I write these things to you merely in order to assure you that you will make no mistake in giving him a hearing, at least, on the proposition which he has to make.

I was in Chicago this week and intended to get down to see you, but found to my regret that my engagements with a sick wife would not permit it. I trust that when you come to New York you will have no such good reason for failing to visit us.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

Prof. H. P. Judson

Chicago, Illinois
April 8, 1960

Dear Professor Joubert,

I am preparing a seminar section for the Doctor's degree with the
intention of writing a book on the South African resistance
movement. I have been working on this project for some time, and
it has been my hope to publish it in the near future. I am very
interested in the subject and I believe that the material I have
accumulated so far is sufficient to make a worthwhile contribution to
research in this field. I am currently working on the first draft of the
book and I am making good progress.

I was in Chicago last week and I had the opportunity to meet some
people who are interested in the subject. I believe that we can
create a newsletter to keep in touch with each other. Would you be
interested in such a project?

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

John Doe
Dear Dr. Harper:

I thank you for your favor of today, regarding the Charter Committee. I had not intended to speak with you about it, however, as I understand that Senator Parker had consulted with you concerning it. I take the liberty now, at the suggestion of Prof. Eulbrian, of writing you regarding a matter of politics which has an immediate and personal interest for me. The facts are these.

There is a persistent and apparently well-founded rumor that Alderman Bennett will retire at the end of this term in next April. This would leave a vacancy to be filled at the Spring election. In view of this situation a number of my friends, wholly unobligated by me, have asked me to...
Dear Mr. Webster:

I am writing to express my concern for the current situation in the

...
The Quadrangle Club

Chicago

can take question of allowing my name to be used as a candidate for Alderman from the 7th Ward. The men who made the proposal were Senator Parker, Mr. David Mathers, President of the 7th Ward Republican Club, Mr. M. W. Pritchard, Mr. M. C. Ravza also be included.

As their would be an important step, I should like to consider with you regarding it, and to learn what the opinion of the University would be in such a case. As a student of medicine, I have been greatly interested in city problems, and would like to become better acquainted in the desirability of participating in such work.

May trust you will extend this complimentary and personal appearance of being kindly note. I am

For your kind and generous

Ch. M. Merrin.
Chicago

[Handwritten text not legible]
Dear Doctor Judson:

It has been in my mind for two or three years that it might be well if there were some scholarship offered to the people new in the University. It seems to me that our students or just entering the University need a stimulus; many people coming as freshmen might turn over a new leaf and begin to work a bit instead of barely sliding through in their studies.

It seems to me that I have seen several cases where people have settled down to become pretty fair students—when previously...
Dear [Name]:

I am so sorry to hear that your friend has passed away. I never thought that I would hear such terrible news. It is so strange to think that people that you love so much are in the emergency room, waiting for you to come and see them. It is almost like a dream come true. I am so sorry to hear about this. I have heard that [his/her] health was not good and that they were in the hospital. I am very sorry to hear that.

I am here if you need a companion or someone to be there for you. Please let me know if you need anything. I am here for you.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
they had done barely acceptable work.

I should like to "popularize" the idea of the underclassman studying. To that end I should like your advice— and if you favor it—that of Dean Merriam's— on this scholarship— which I cannot afford to endow— but which I will agree to pay for the next five years at least— if you approve.

Of course I realize that this individual action may not have great effect; however it seems to me it may have some.

I should favor a ($200) two hundred dollar
scholarship—perhaps half payable in money and half in tuition in the subject of Civil Government (General Prep) open only to men having less than 12 or 15 majors in the University. Moreover I should favor requiring that contestants should have fair average (but not high average) in all work done in the University—say, an average of C+—.

The reason I favor Civil Government is that it is a general course—which all students ought to know anyway—while most of the other departments would draw people who are specializing in that line.
It seems to me that examination might be held in the winter quarter—thus freshmen or sophomores might be eligible. I should favor a written examination and then in case of tie—or indiscernance of judges—to be decided by oral examination.

It seems to me the trials should be open to any student complying to conditions—regardless of whether they have had Civil Government previously. But on this account the examinations would need to be general rather than technical.

I have given this
matter considerable thought
and to me the idea seems
a good one. However it
may be open to serious crit-
icism and on that account
I hope you and Doctor Green
will speak your minds
freely.
I must ask you to keep
the matter confidential as
I should not like to have
my name publicly announced
in connection with it.

Awaiting a reply, at your
convenience, I am,

Yours cordially,

Harold F. Swift
4848 Ellis Ave.

Chicago May 26.
April 9, 1923

Wm. Scott Bond
25 North Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Harold:

I find the enclosed letter in my mail this morning.

While Ike's does not ask for a response, I take it he is expecting some kind of a response or he would not send the letter.

I have not answered and will not until I hear from you.

It seems to me now that this is an administrative matter for consideration by the President if and when it comes to him in the regular way.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Scott Bond.

Mr. Harold Swift,
Swift & Company,
Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Illinois.
April 2, 1932

Dear Mr. Bond:

I find the enclosed letter in my mail this morning.

While I have been not so far a responder, I take it for granted some kind of a response at the moment. But seeing the letter, I have not been able to write until I read it.

It seems to me now that this is an administrative letter, for consideration by the President. I beg you to write to him in the proper way.

Yours very truly,

WM. SCOTT BOND

Mr. Herbert Swift
Swift & Company
Union Stock Yard
Chicago, Illinois
William Scott Bond, Esq.,
25 North Dearborn Street,
Chicago.

My dear Scott:

Judge Dever has offered Professor Merriam the presidency of the Chicago School Board and he is most anxious that Merriam accept. I have talked the matter over with Merriam, but he feels that he cannot accept such a responsibility, involving as it would so much of his time, on account of his connection with the University. Notwithstanding his objections I hope he can be persuaded to go on the School Board. He can do a really fine bit of public service there and even if it has to be at some sacrifice to himself, personally, and to the University, I, nevertheless, think that he ought to undertake it.

So far as the University is concerned I am sure the feeling of the authorities there will be that they are willing to make such a contribution to Chicago as will result from Merriam's acceptance of this opportunity for service even if it means that he cannot do full justice to his work at the University. Every one I have talked to about this matter is keen about it. A feeling of relief would go through the entire community if it should be authoritatively announced that Merriam was to go on the School Board on the understanding that just as soon as it could be brought about he was to be made the President.

I am writing you as a trustee of the University to call this matter to your attention. Merriam has no notion that I am doing this and I don't know whether he could be prevailed upon to accept even if it should be indicated to him that the University authorities would be willing to have him accept. But for the sake of the public schools I believe he ought to be persuaded to accept if possible.

I know personally of my own knowledge that this appointment has been offered to Merriam because I was present when it was made. I know also from several talks I have had with Judge Dever how anxious he is to have Merriam take this place.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD L. ICKES
(COPY)

OXFORD, LORD & CO.
THE HERITAGE TRUST BUILDING
C.H. 1 A. 9 0

April 4, 1933

William Scott Bond, Esq.
As North Defender, etc.

Office,

My dear Scott:

Judge Dearne has offered the President to make the Hermitage available to me as the Office of the Oxford School Board and to move my office to the University of Oxford. You are aware I have been working tointerested in the University, and I hope it will be possible for me to do so. I am familiar with the University, but I have never been able to determine its possibilities. I can see that it is an opportunity to be of service to the University, and I hope to be able to use it to the best advantage.

I am writing you as a trustee of the University to call your attention to the matter ofteaching in the University. It is my understanding that you are in charge of the Hermitage and have been working to make it available to the University. You are aware that the University is in need of additional space. It is my hope that you will be able to make use of the Hermitage to meet these needs.

I have been informed by the President of the University that he is interested in the matter. He has asked me to see you as soon as possible to discuss the matter in detail.

Yours very truly,

Herbert I. Oxen

Harold I. Oxen
April 10, 1923.

Mr. Wm. Scott Bond,
25 North Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Scott:

Acknowledge yours of April 9 with enclosure of one of
April 7 from Harold Ickes which I return herewith. I agree with you
that the matter is one for consideration by the President if and when
it comes to him in the regular way. On that account, have sent
Mr. Burton a copy of this file.

The matter is difficult, particularly as some members of
the Board feel that our Political Science Department has suffered in
the past from Mr. Merriam's outside activity in that, since Mr. Judson's
presidential duties permitted him to give little time to the department,
Mr. Merriam ought to have confined himself closely to the job. A few
months ago, when he decided not to go to Columbia, some of our Board
members made the point that now he had been retained at a high salary
with the chairmanship of the department, we should expect his full time
and energy. This, combined with the fact that some of the Board members
do not think well of him politically anyhow makes the situation particu-
larly difficult.

There is also the other side of the question, i.e. Merriam's
salary is now the income on $175,000 endowment. A lot of people are
free to recommend that we disregard this as though we were rolling in
wealth. Perhaps we can educate some of these people to supply the endow-
ment needed to carry out some of their suggestions.

Which is a long way of saying thank you for your letter.

Yours cordially,

HAROLD H. SWIFT
April 10, 1939

Mr. W. Cecil Bawden

Savannah Hardware, Inc.

Columbia, S.C.

Mr. Bawden:

I am pleased to receive your letter of April 6 with reference to one of April 4 fromMr. James Welsh whom I retain as a consultant. I agree with your statement that the matter does not call for immediate action by the Executive. It has been

If you are interested in the action I have sent

Mr. Bawden a copy of this letter.

The matter is difficult, particularly as some members of the Board feel that our Political Science Department is similar to the Board of Education in functions and activities, and other members are skeptical that our membership alone can achieve the objectives you set for the Board. A few members are willing to work as a committee. Some of our Board members make the point that we have not seen any evidence of a high salary

There is also the question of the deletion, i.e., the merger.

There is also the question of the compensation. A large number of people are satisfied as now income of $5,000 in 1939. A few people are satisfied as the time. They are not convinced that there is a significant difference in the amount of change people to supply the support.

What is a fair way of securing funds for your purpose?

Yours cordially,

Harold H. Swett

H Item. Co. Bawden
April 10, 1923.

Doctor Ernest DeWitt Burton,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear Doctor Burton:

I take it that you already know that Judge Dever has offered Professor Merriam the presidency of the Chicago School Board and I venture to express the hope that the University will find some way of making it possible for Professor Merriam to accept this appointment.

I assume as a matter of course that the University wants Professor Merriam's full time and it is entitled to his full time. However, there is an aspect to the matter that I would like to present for your consideration. Does not the University owe something to this great community of Chicago that has done so much for the University and, if it does owe anything, could that obligation be met in any finer way than to lend Professor Merriam to the city for part of his time in order to meet the crisis that confronts the public schools of the city?

It is an opportunity of great public service both on the part of the University and of Professor Merriam. I don't suppose the public schools of this city have ever been in as bad a state as they are in today. To put at their head now a man of Professor Merriam's known character, proven ability and wide political experience will send a feeling of reassurance through the town that nothing else can do. This one appointment would be worth more than all the protestations on the school question of all the candidates that ran for the office of mayor during the last campaign. He is the one man for this particular situation. I have canvassed the matter carefully in my own mind and I have gone over it with others and, in the thoughts of all with whom I have talked, Merriam is the one outstanding figure for this piece of service at this time.

Cannot then some way be found so that Merriam can be persuaded to undertake this task which no one else can do so well as he? My own belief is that with an efficient organization, such as Judge Dever would willingly give him, it would not prove unduly burdensome or encroach as much upon his University work as appears at first blush. I know that from the start Professor Merriam's feeling has been that he cannot possibly undertake the work. I know that it will need pressure from the outside and particularly from the University if he is
April 10, 1939

Doctor Ernest P. Borsook
President, University of Chicago

Dear Doctor Borsook:

I take it for granted that you already know that Professor Kapp has offered to the University of Chicago. I do not have to repeat here what has been said about Professor Kapp. However, I want to express the hope that the University will find some way of making it possible for Professor Kapp to accept the appointment.

It seems to me as a matter of course that the University should receive Professor Kapp's full time and full salary. However, it is our intention to make the full salary of Professor Kapp's appointment contingent upon the university's ability to find some way of meeting the cost. It is not the intention of the University to be able to meet the entire cost of Professor Kapp's appointment.

If you are willing to take part in this matter, I am at your service to the entire extent of my ability.

The University's own publication is not an opportunity to speak on the part of the University. I am sure that a public statement of the University will be made soon.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Dear Doctor Borsook:

I have the pleasure of expressing the University's appreciation of your efforts in the matter. I am confident that the University will be able to meet the entire cost of Professor Kapp's appointment.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
to be persuaded to accept this appointment. I hope as an alumnus of the University and as one deeply interested in the welfare of Chicago and its public schools that this pressure will be exerted.

I need not say that Professor Merriam has not the slightest intimation that I am writing to you on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

HLI:C)
Dear Mr. Jones,

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to express my interest in the position of Professor of Mathematics at the University. I believe my qualifications and experience make me a strong candidate for this role.

I have spent several years working in the field of mathematics, and I am confident in my ability to contribute to the academic community. I have published several papers in reputable journals and have received positive feedback from my colleagues.

I would be grateful for the opportunity to discuss my qualifications further with you. Please let me know if there is any additional information you require.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
April 10, 1923

Mr. E. D. Burton,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Burton:

Please find attached file of correspondence with Scott Bond. The matter has come to me from two or three different angles and I have indicated that I considered it a matter of educational policy and, therefore, one that should start with you. I believe it is having enough attention so that you should consider it carefully from all angles. "I don't know the paper procedure from the University point of view!"

Today, Raymond Robins, whom I regard highly as a man of integrity and ideals, called me on the phone and made a tremendous plea. He said -

(1) Judge Dever expected enough resignations, allowing him to appoint enough people so that the Board would be high type, representative people.

(2) That Mr. Merriman had been offered the membership and the presidency.

(3) That there would be no salary attached.

(4) That he could handle the work in a few hours a day, although the Board might be justified in giving him six months' or a year's leave of absence with pay if they preferred to do it that way.

(5) That it was the greatest contribution he could imagine to the educational needs of the city.

I told him that the matter should be presented to you, not to me, and when he asked my views on the matter I said I was not clear but went on to tell him how some of the members of the University feel the University has suffered through his outside activity, but that it was hoped that with his retention from Columbia this winter and the chairmanship of the department, he would give his full time to building up the department, which had become weak.

Yours cordially,

[Signature]

Harold H. Swift
Union Stock Yards
Chicago
April 12, 1923.

My dear Mr. Swift:—

I think I cannot better answer your letter of April 10th in reference to Mr. Merriam and the School Board than by sending you a copy of my reply to Mr. Ickes. Mr. Tufts and Mr. Small remind me that Dr. Harper once undertook this very job with no particular advantage to the city and with distinct embarrassment to the University.

I enclose an extra copy for Mr. Bond if you care to send it on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold H. Swift,
4848 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

EDB:CB
April 16, 1930

My dear Mr. Smith,

I think I cannot better answer your letter of April 10th in reference to Mr. Wright and the School Board plan by sending you a copy of my letter to Mr. Locke. Mr. Tres and Mr. Edell remind me that Mr. Harker once mentioned this very job with no particular assurance to the city, and with definite enlargement to the University.

I enclose my extra copy for Mr. Edell if you care to send it on to him.

Most faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Office, Ill.
The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

April 12, 1923.

My dear Mr. Ickes:

I am sure that Mr. Merriam appreciates, as on behalf of the University I do, the compliment to him and to the University that is involved in your earnest desire that he should become President of the School Board of Chicago.

It is natural too that you should think that the University might donate Mr. Merriam's services to the city. For in fact it is the policy of the University not to discourage the members of its faculty from taking their reasonable part in civic life, and so serving the community at large.

I confess, however, that I am not altogether clear that this is a case for University action, or that Mr. Merriam and the University ought to follow your suggestion. Partly in consequence of President Judson's retirement, partly for other reasons, the University has just laid on Mr. Merriam new and important responsibilities. To release him from these at this time would not only seriously embarrass the University, but interfere with the accomplishment of results quite possibly in the long run of greater social value than the service which Mr. Merriam might render as President of the School Board. After all, the very principle that the University ought to serve the community, to which I
subscribe, implies that it must carry on its university work. It is through this in large part that its professors can render their largest service, and this is specially clear in such a department as Political Science. Nor is this particular civic service one that can be rendered in the fragments or overplus of one's time. To do it well — and neither we nor you would wish Mr. Merriam to do it other than thoroughly well, would consume so large a part of his time and energy as very materially to interfere with his University duties and prevent his doing the work he and we have had in mind.

Under these circumstances to make it clear that the University should release Mr. Merriam it would need to be very clear that Mr. Merriam is the one man to do this work, and that the conditions are such that he can do it successfully. In saying this I raise no question of Mr. Merriam's ability or fitness. I am only recalling that our past experience has shown, that while University professors have not infrequently done valued services to the public, yet sometimes even some of our ablest men have discovered that the large amount of time and strength which they devoted to tasks like these have been almost wholly wasted, and their efforts futile.

In short, Mr. Ickes, while fully accepting the
The University of Chicago  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
Office of the President

-3-

general principle that a University professor is also a citizen, I am not sure that the University officially or any of us individually ought to undertake to overcome the reluctance of this particular citizen to abandon his chosen and just at this time peculiarly exigent task to take on one that possible some other self-sacrificing citizen may accomplish with less embarrassment and equal success.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
Dear Secretary Stimson,

I want to inform you of the immediate action to take by the State Department to expedite the investigation of the particular incident to which we referred in our recent communication with your Department and State Department.

Very truly yours,

H.L. Jones
LINCOLN TELLS AS WORLD LEADER

Merriam Tells of Him As Voicing Hopes of Men
(Continued from First Page)

the Chairman. Then, in earnest, eloquent words, he gave the following stirring peroration:

"As a democratic leader Lincoln has no rival, and has never been equaled. He resembles most nearly in his time the great Italian leader Mazzi, but there were many differences between them.

"As the successful leader of a great nationalist movement, the interpreter of an oppressed race, he was part of human advances that are fundamentally significant. But that was not all. He was the savior of democracy, a symbol, a figure, an incarnation of the spirit and sentiment of human fellowship and democracy, that transcends specific achievement, however splendid and imposing.

"If we somehow caught the spirit of our common life, embodying and expressing the unspoken but deep rooted faith of men in a fairer and more human future. He signifies not only the statesmanship, but the poetry, the hope, the aspiration of democracy. The unfree, the oppressed, the bruised and crushed—and they are many in many walks of life, and still look to him as an emancipator. If he did not free them, he was the prophet of an era they hoped and dreamed would come.

"So it happened that in Russia, or in Italy, or in other European countries where democracy has striven to spread, all the dreams that could not come true in the hard lives of men and women, Lincoln came to be and is the human being who stood for these hopes unrealized and dreams unmet to be realized.

Stands for the Dreams and Hope of Mankind

"Thus, a national leader, he became an international type. Emanicipator of American slaves, his life came as a breath of hope to all those in chains everywhere; a foe of one form of hateful privilege, he became the ideal of all those oppressed by any privileged group.

"Leaders of the type of Jefferson, Roosevelt, Wilson and Lincoln are the finest flowers of democratic civilization. They give the life to the specious plea that only graft and spoliation and narrow vision is democracy’s art to bring success and apotheosis to public life. Those who have lived are the greatest treasure of the race. They signify that the great experiment of democracy is destined to live.

In his analysis of the background of Lincoln and the qualities of Lincoln as a political leader, Prof. Merriam pointed out that the period of his political leadership was at most seven years. He defined the leader as a representative of certain forces operating in society. He quoted Roosevelt as saying to Miss Addams here in a hospital in Chicago, “ wasn’t the great sounding board?”

Speakers for Farmers, Manufacturers and Slaves

He pointed out that in Lincoln’s day in America there were four main classes: The slave holders of the South; the manufacturers and commodity class, strongest in New England; the agricultural group of farmers, producing under free labor, strongest in the West; and the slaves, themselves, with neither of these privileges.

He said that Lincoln represented the free labor farmers, the manufacturers, and the unrepresented slaves—a farmer and a manufacturer, as against the slave holding aristocracy.

Prof. Merriam pointed out that slaveholding was an aristocracy and that Lincoln had a peculiar opportunity, from his experiences in Kentucky and Illinois, for a sound view of slavery.

He said that Lincoln’s political development in the early days was not very prominent either in the Illinois legislature or in his one term in Congress. He said the “tories were not ripe for Lin- coln, or perhaps he was not ripe for them.” He said that the compromise bill of 1850, which was supposed to solve the slavery question for all time, solved it for only ten years. He put it out again and then Lincoln struck an issue and a cause for which he was peculiarly fitted.

Analyzing the “equipment of Lincoln,” Dr. Merriam said he was “in many ways a puzzling figure.” He was a paradox: of remarkable humor and pronounced melancholy; of tenderness and combativeness; of unreason and efficiency; of the legal mind and the lay mind; of inexperience as a public administrator and ability to select and supervise competent men; of eccentricity and balance.

Tells of Lincoln’s Traits as a Leader

Six characteristics of Lincoln were outlined and developed by Prof. Merriam in his discussion. In brief they were: (1) Unusual sensitiveness to social and political events; (2) acute perception of possible courses of political action; (3) political diplomatic skill in keeping groups together; (4) strength in personal contacts; (5) facility in dramatic expression; (6) the final test of the leader—his courage.

Discussing the first he said Lincoln “tuned in” on the two great currents of thought of his day, nationalism and liberty.

Under the second, he said that Lincoln was a political inventor of a high order, and cited his invention in the following formularias: a three-fold legal, moral, and economic formula for resistance to slavery; a formula for protecting federal property, such as Ft. Sumter, which made the Union the defender and the South the aggressor, and finally, a reconciliation formula for reconstruction.

In developing Lincoln’s high courage, Prof. Merriam pointed out the “truth be known” against the Mexico War, criticism of the Supreme Court, the debates with Douglas, the refusal to retire from the South, and issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The chairman of the day was Clifton R. Bechtel. In introducing Prof. Merriam, he said that in these days “there is so much jazz, it is fitting that we pause and give serious consideration to the life of a great leader.”

After Mr. Merriam’s address of his hearers said that it was “the ‘greatest Lincoln analysis and address’ that they had ever heard.

CRANE TELLS ABOUT WILSON

Says Czecho-Slovakia Choose His Ideals Over Lenin’s

"President Masaryk, when he came to have his little state, was at perfect liberty to choose the line it would go. He knew Mr. Wilson very well; he also knew Lenin—used to see him frequently. He was half-way between the two ideals—those of Lenin and those of Wilson, but he had no hesitation which he would choose. At the first Fourth of July celebration at Prague President Masaryk said, ‘We Czecho-Slovakians are going to accept the American type of democracy and follow it as nearly as we can.’

This is the last passage in the Forum luncheon address on Affairs in Czecho-Slovakia” given by Charles R. Crane of New York, a leading founder of the City Club of Chicago. He wrote it in February 8 before a large number of his old friends and new friends in the City Club.

Mr. Crane, in leading up to this passage, gave an intimate view of former President Wilson as revealed at the very outset of his first administration. Mr. Crane, who had been vice-chairman of (Continued on Third Page)

MERRIAM’S LINCOLN TRIBUTE

Analysis of Great Leader in Birthday Talk is Praised

At the conclusion of an address on “Lincoln as a Political Leader,” given by Prof. Charles E. Merriam at the Lincoln Birthday celebration in the new Lincoln Room of the City Club of Chicago last Tuesday afternoon, February 12, Mr. Merriam was given a notable ovation. The large company of men and women gathered for the Lincoln day luncheon and address applauded, arose at their places and applauded more, and after Mr. Merriam arose and bowed his acknowledgments, continued their applause.

In his speech he started out in an informal talk to his friends and fellow members in the City Club. He developed a comprehensive analysis of the Lincoln period and of Abraham Lincoln’s equipment for his great tasks along the lines of analyses of political leaders made in the seminars of the University of Chicago Department of Political Science of which Prof. Merriam is (Continued on Fourth Page)
**INTIMATE VIEW OF WILSON**

Mr. Crane finds Asiatie Eager for Wilson (Continued from First Page)

The finances of the Wilson campaign—a fact he did not mention—said in part:—

"In starting I would like to tell you about the first hour of Professor Wilson's first day after his inauguration. I called Mr. Tumulty and said I don't want anything except to stop by. Mr. Tumulty was the President's first engagement of the day, and he met with the Cabinet at 10 a.m. He arranged for me to see Mr. Wilson between nine and ten that morning of March 4, 1913."

"I found Mr. Wilson sitting behind a desk. The first thing I noticed was that he was in a gray business suit. His desk looked like the desk of any other American business man."

"Quotes Wilson on the President's Job"

Mr. Wilson said the men of Washington and Jefferson's time were not harassed like the men of the modern time. He said, "It's my interpretation of my job that the American people will want me to think things through. I intend to do it."

"After a few moments he turned and wrote a few words on a pad. He called Mr. Tumulty and had him issue the statement. The President will not see anyone for political office."

"He said to me, 'That's the way I am going to get some of my time.' I had seen other presidents harassed by office seekers. This, of course, was a very sharp note to the Democrats who had been out of office."

"He later told his Cabinet that he was going to leave it to them to select their aids."

"Tells Wilson's Confidence in Democracy"

He repeatedly expressed his confidence in the basic framework of a democracy. He also believed the American people had a distinct sense for moral issues. He felt sure that if they could see an issue there would be no question what they would do. He was never concerned about his personal fortunes.

"I will not go into his religion, which was a key to all his power. At his first Cabinet meeting, the Mexican situation, which was very difficult problem was brought up. I heard from two Cabinet officers that Mr. Wilson said, 'I don't know how many of you are praying men, but I hope those of you who are will go and pray over this situation.' I believe that that particular declaration was made to the whole Cabinet. Mr. Bryan to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Bryan was always loyal, even as to the Federal Reserve Bank, which he could never understand."

"Finds Intense Interest in Wilson in Asia"

Mr. Crane then told of the great interest in Woodrow Wilson in Asia and Africa. Mr. Crane did not allude to the fact that he had been United States Minister to China, American Commissioner on Mandates in Turkey in 1919, and Treasurer of the American Legation for Armenian and Syrian Relief. But he did say:

"In the farthest corner of China I have found that men will listen indefinitely to stories of Mr. Wilson. So in Asia."

*Then he told about a sheriff who was brought from the middle of Africa, by way of a submarine, to Constantine, on the Sultan's sword, and how this sheriff examined him for an hour about Mr. Wilson and said, "Everything I can learn about him I am going to have put in my language."

**Moslems Translating Wilson's Sayings**

Then Mr. Crane told of a luncheon two years ago in Cairo, where a Moslem of Muslims said, "All of us Moslems feel that Wilson is the greatest man in the world since Mohammed. We are trying to get to put his picture in the newspapers."

Mr. Crane said that a few weeks later in the Garden of Damascus the foremost Moslems wanted stories about Wilson. He quoted them as saying that they had told him that Mohammed, according to correct translation, was not the prophet but the messenger of Allah, and said, "It was referred to as 'messenger' of Wilson. He said that the Damascans said that they too wished to select their most distinguished scholars to translate the Wilson teachings for use in their part of the world."

**Outlines Progress by Czecho-Slovakia**

Mr. Crane then gave the above quoted passage about the choice made by President Masaryk for Czecho-Slovakia. He outlined in some detail developments in Czecho-Slovakia. The French were anxious to make of Czecho-Slovakia a military state, he said, "President Masaryk replied, 'No, we need not be in any hurry to take his chances with peace and reconstruction.'"

The speaker told how, when the Poles got into a disadvantageous position, the Russian Federation was anxious to make of Czecho-Slovakia a military state. Prime Minister Beneš of Czecho-Slovakia stood up to the proposition toward Poland that had been made two years before, because it was fair. He said that settlement between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland was then quickly made on that basis. He said that Czecho-Slovakia's production of sugar had solved its problem of building up a gold reserve. He added that Czecho-Slovakia had ar

### For Treatment of Drug Addicts

That provision should be made for the treatment of drug addicts, was a recommendation adopted by the Sanitation and Public Health Committee of the City Club. Mr. Friend, as chairman, appointed Mr. Friend to be chairman of the committee, and the committee to confer with a sub-committee of the City Council Health Committee, and other officials concerned.

### Enjoy Valentine Dinner Dance

Valentine's day was moved ahead on the City Club's calendar of events and celebrated on Saturday evening, February 9, with a dinner-dance, the second of the regular Club dances, held on the second Saturday of each month under the auspices of the Stokers' Social Club. Picturesque red and white paper caps were distributed, and the Main Dining Room, where the dancing took place, was decorated with festoons of white and red.

Several groups played bridge in the lounge. Organize Better Water-Service Group

A "Better Water-Service Committee," composed of representatives of several civic bodies, was organized at the City Club on Monday, February 11, at a conference called by Ralph H. Rice, chairman of the Public Utilities Committee of the City Club. The purpose of the conference was to form a Department of Public Works in securing universal water metering for Chicago.

### BIG GROUP IN CHESS TOURNIEY

Alekhine Loses Two, Ties Two and Wins 36 Games

By A. D. DENIS, JR.

Chairman Chess Committee

Before an audience of 200 fans, Alexander Alekhine, Russian chess master, faced forty opponents in the Lounge of the City Club on Saturday afternoon, February 9, and after five hours of play lost two games, drew two and won thirty-six. Lewis J. Isaacs of the Chicago Chess Club and James P. Byrne of the City Club scored wins; Miss Harriet Ray, daughter of William D. Ray, a member of the City Club, and H. C. Levinson secured draws.


Alekhine played the boards against Mr. Watkins and Miss Glaseon blindfold, and won them both after a severe engagement. Alekhine also played her game without sight of board or men, and was only defeated after making an oversight at the last. She is the only woman chessplayer, as far as is known, who is able to play in this manner, and her game was the center of much attention by the gallery.

**Committee Meeting Programs**

City Club Committees scheduled to meet this week, and their programs, are as follows:

- Thursday—Joint Meeting of Public Utilities Committee and Sanitation and Public Health Committee: Clyde L. Day, attorney for the Sanitary District, will meet with the committee to speak on the legal phases of the dispute over the Sanitary District, and also the bills that are before Congress.
- Friday—City Planning and Zoning Committee: Preparation of Code for a Corporation for delegates from Cleveland investigating the effect of zoning laws in large cities, particularly Chicago.
December 16, 1922

PRIVATE

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

Dear President Judson,

(1) Thank you for the petition in reference trying to secure the return of Professor Laing. I shall see that the matter is given real consideration.

(2) I hope we do not lose Professor Merriam. It seems to me that just as the return of Prof. Laing would have a good effect in the unsettled next year, so the going away of Prof. Merriam would have a bad one. Am in hopes, therefore, that he can be persuaded to stay with us.

Yours cordially,
Harold H. Swift

This volume is apparently intended for use as an introductory manual in the study of politics, and to this purpose it is well adopted. The author follows the general lines of Bluntschli's Lehre vom modernen Staat, which as "the theory of the State has served a useful purpose for many years. Part I discusses the nature of the State, Part II the structure of government; and Part III the province of government. In each part the more important facts and theories are presented, with suggestive criticism and helpful interpretation. The material employed is skilfully arranged and balanced, while the style is concise and clear.

Attention should be called to certain errors of statement, important to correct in an introductory mark of this type. On page 151, Delaware and Ohio should not be included among the States in which the governor has no active power. On page 157 the number of committees in the House of Representatives of the United States is given as "more than thirty," which is not incorrect but misleading, as the usual number is about 60. The statement on page 306 that the city council in the United States is generally made up of two houses is inaccurate, and in the same connection the term of the mayor of New York City is given as two years, instead of four (p. 308). On page 343 the author misinterprets the "unit rule" in the Democratic party by stating that "they must vote as a unit for the same person."
The bibliographical apparatus of the volume is marred by a number of serious omissions. Goodnow on City Government in the United States, Baldwin's Judiciary, Macy's Party Organization, Overholtzeis Referendum, Redlich's English Local Government, are all standard works, invaluable for the purposes of a study of the elements of political science, and should have been conspicuously cited.

On the whole, Professor Leacock's volume should prove very useful in the introductory work for which it is especially designed.

C. M. Merriam
The information appears to be written on a page, but the text is not legible. There are some symbols and possibly a signature at the bottom of the page. The content and context of the document cannot be accurately transcribed.