CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject  Hugo Muensterberg  File No.

Regarding  Date

SEE

Name or Subject  File No.

See Harper 1898
contact with the University men and to see all the institutions. He will accept gratefully everything you will do for that purpose.

Secondly his social relations to Greece — he was there several weeks during the world’s fair — make it absolutely impossible to him to accept your offer which you mentioned in conversation and which I reported to him, the offer that he may be the guest of your house. He should offend by that many people the
valuable part of my little Western trip was to see the hour in which I had the good fortune to meet you, after admiring your work for so many years.

I am very sorry that my answer has been delayed till today, but, while I wrote to the ambassador at once, he was unable to write a private letter till the Seneca commissioner matter was fully settled. For the last two weeks every minute of his day belonged to that one problem.

Yesterday he has brought all to a happy end and his first function after it was to write to me a long letter about your and his planned visit. Allow me to transcribe the following points from his letter of yesterday.

Firstly and above all: he is most deeply grateful to you for your kindness and is immensely interested in the growth and the work of Gresser Harvey.

He is very anxious indeed to come to
offered to him hospitality before. This idea is therefore out of question, the more as he cannot come to Chicago without giving a large part of his time to the German populations there. It will be his aim to live on a neutral ground and to combine in his visits the different factions of Chicago; that the uncorrectly factor has by your kindness entered into this combination is a point which he appreciates most highly. Above all he asks me to assure you that the offer of the hospitality
of your house has been most gratefully acknowledged. While he declines it definitively, he feels under the same obligation as if he were able to accept it.

Thirdly, he feels unable to say when he will be able to start for the journey. He had thought of it under the preoccupation that his first meeting with Senator Sherman would take care of the office in his absence; but as you know the man is appointed as commissary for Samoa and has left Washington.

The office can be left in the hands of a second clerk, and merely in a very quiet time and—oh!—the political time is not very quiet just now. He will come as soon as he sees his way free, but when it will be he cannot say today.

Believe me, Mr. President,

very respectfully yours,

Yours sincerely,
the arranged some weeks ago a mass-meeting in Chypre with wild speeches in which they tried to force an Anti-English policy on the ad-
ministration. That Chypre meeting became the starting point for a strong movement which may even result in a party formation and which got a new feature by the alliance with the Turki.

The whole movement occurred against the wish of the German consul Biaza.

To dear President Harper:

Please pardon me if I trouble you once more with a word about the Chypre visit of the German ambassador, who is most grateful for your renewed expression of your appreciation of his intentions. You understand that very internal reasons made it impossible for him to be the guest of the Uni-
very, just as he would not have accepted to be the guest of Harvard. He sees here my personal guest, and as such invited to President Eliot. Nevertheless he continues to court, the hoped for contact with the university as the most important part of his journey and thus you will not be surprised and will pardon him if he seeks to consult you with regard to some points connected with his visit. You understand also why he prefers this indirect way by myself instead of writing officially himself. All his official inquiries go of course through the German consul in Chicago, my inquiries are private but your suggestions are therefore not less decisive in Washington.

The point is this, you know of course about the great Western movement of the German-American...
Mr. President, my letter is written with a very undiplomatic frankness and merely dictated from my confidence into your kindness. If you honor me by an answer, be sure that every word will be received with the utmost discretion and gratitude.

I am very respectfully yours,

Kep. Münsterberg.
as a result of their energies.

To what extent does the uprising prove that after all the German government stands behind the Germans in Chicago, pushing them in the interest of a pressure on the administration. And here is the point where your advice would be immensely helpful. The ambassador must see, of course, the Germans in Chicago; do you think that the leading Chicago people will construe that as an expression of sympathy for the recent movement or perhaps even as a confession of conspiracy? If you think that in the eyes of the Chicago public the visit of the ambassador would mean a reinforcement of the spirit of oppression against the government he would delay his visit for the present. This wish and idea is just to reinforce the spirit of peace. No one can judge so such a delicate situation better than
government responsible for every phase, it feels it, therefore his duty to reduce public speaking to a minimum.

Respectfully yours

Zapp Minsterberg.

President W. Harper,
University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. President:

Allow me once more to be the connecting wire between you and the German ambassador. You know the health of Mr. Holley forced him to go abroad for four months. He has returned a few days ago and his first interest is now the visit to the University of Chicago. He is now anxious that you hear the following fact: he is obliged by a special
order of the German emperor to bring a flag
to the Army German military organization; a
colour act which must take place on the
26th of Nov. If Mr. Kolbena connected
the visit in response to your invitation with
the flag business, the university visit would
appear like an unnecessary appendix. He is
therefore anxious to separate the two things
and it is his plan to go to Chicago twice.
He will come on the 26th just to fulfill the
official order and to be on the 27th, and he
will return in December in accordance with
your invitation. During the first short visit
he will call on you privately, but he is uneasy
that you understand beforehand — and that is
the purpose of these lines — that his first coming
to Chicago without coming as guest of the uni-
versity is intended as a most friendly act and
planned in the interest of the university visit
which will stand in the centre of the December
trip. — Mr. Kolbena hopes that you may be
able to plan somewhat the details of his
December visit before he calls on you on
Nov. 26th, so you may be ready to discuss the
plan. With regard to details he is only
in earnest that not much official public speech
announced that not much official public speech
announced that not much official public speech
would be made from his side is in the program; he
is not afraid of speaking as he is quite an actor,
but he is afraid of possible distortion of his;
and he is afraid of possible distortion of his,
and he is afraid of possible distortion of his;
and he is afraid of possible distortion of his;
and he is afraid of possible distortion of his;
and he is afraid of possible distortion of his;
excuse my proposition, that any further preparatory considerations may again pass through my agency, for the purpose that the first letter which you send directly to the ambassador, may contain the invitation. You understand of course that I propose this because I wish to burden the ambassador from the responsibility for these negotiations if there are several things people who believe to have a right to claim that the ambassador arranges everything with
then. If your invitation is the first official step, it creates a fait accompli and no body can object to his accepting it.

Allow me finally, Mr. President, to express my deep pleasure that our common plan has by your unfeeling kindness become successful, as a symbol of these feelings of gratitude allow me to put into your hands my newest book which has left the press in these days, a volume of essays under the title "Psychology and Life.

They are the expression of the desire to combine the ethical idealism of Fichte with the physiological psychology of our days. I shall send the book tomorrow.

Respectfully yours,

Frye Münsterberg.
Cambridge, Mass., May 18, 1899.

Dear Mr. President:

Allow me to thank you most warmly for the great kindness of your last most helpful letter of the 13th. I have now succeeded to convince the ambassador that it is wise for him to accept your proposition and to visit Chicago on the basis of an invitation from the side of the university. The ambassador has written to me today...
that he would be ready to accept
such an invitation as you spoke of.
To avoid all misunderstandings I
may mention once more the following
points. The invitation as I understand it will ask him to visit the
university but not to be directly
host of the university. It will
further not refer to a special date
as the ambassador is absolutely unhappy
to say at present when he can leave
Washington. I understand also that the
invitation will be such as to make it
so unpolite as of the ambassador to
devote a large part of his time to
functions for which the management
cannot well be controlled by the Pres.
and of the university but must be
left over to the German council, for
instance festivities with the German
soldier clubs etc. I understand
finally that the invitation will be
Mail brings me rumor from Chicago that University intends to surprise ambassador by giving Honorary degree. I am fully informed by earlier conversation that acceptance of degree impossible without previous agreement from Berlin and as conditional inquiry in Berlin impossible. He must be informed early enough for cabling or decline. Information best before leaving Washington Sunday seven PM. Excuse my uncalled advise if rumor misunderstanding.

Hugo Münsterberg.

10 37 PM.
The President of the University

University

Mr. W. R. Nethercot
President

Dear Mr. Nethercot,

We must be extremely careful to prevent any unauthorized information from leaking out of the University. We must not allow any unauthorized personnel to gain access to any sensitive information. We must also ensure that all personnel are aware of the importance of maintaining confidentiality.

Yours sincerely,

Hugo Meerweinpress
Cambridge, Mass.
Nov. 14, 1894.

My dear Mr. President:

I seek your pardon in that I am obliged to trouble you with a postscript.

I have forgotten to mention in my letter of this morning that Mr. von Holbein, minster to Chicago on November 26 is a secret and the ambassador would be greatly obliged if you do not mention
It is to arrange till the newspapers announce
the program of those military German
organizations.

Respectfully yours,

Hugo Münsterberg.
Dear Dr. Harper,

In reply to your note of 30th October, I enclose my reply to Munsterberg, also one or two communications which have passed since. He is coming on the 15th. There seems to have been many rumors current which are on basis of some of his criticisms.

Yours truly,

Howard Joynson

Show the whole correspondence to Small.
Albany, N.Y. January 21, 1905.

Professor Hugo Munsterberg,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Professor Munsterberg:—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th containing a copy of your letter of the 14th to President Francis, and of course sincerely regret that you find it necessary to take the position you assumed. There are two main lines of argument running through your letter with which I must differ, and I am glad to have your assurance that they are prompted only "in the spirit of a professional controversy" and in no wise to affect our very pleasant personal relation which I am sure will long continue.

Before I speak of them, however, I wish to say that your reference to the articles in the Boston newspapers is absolutely the first time I have heard of it, and I am surprised and provoked that it could have happened. Everyone of consequence knew of course that it had absolutely no foundation but it is none the less exasperating for such misleading articles to appear. I say I am surprised at such irresponsible and malicious journalism; I should rather say I would be if I had not had an exactly similar experience last October where-
My dear Professor Professor,

I am writing to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. containing a copy of your letter of the 1st inst.  

Your letter contains several points that I find interesting and important. It seems to me that the two main points are:

1. The issue of McCormick's appointment to the position of head of the department.
2. The matter of a professorial appointment which I am now about to accept.

I am very pleased to hear of this decision, and I am writing to express my congratulations and appreciation of your actions.

Before I began to work on this letter, I was not clear about your reference to the article in the Boston Herald, but now I am more convinced of its importance. I have always been interested in the McCormick's appointment, and I am delighted to hear that he has accepted.

I hope that you will find this letter satisfactory, and I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,
[Signature]
in certain matters were laid before the public with the same dis-
regard of facts and reason. The only way is to ignore them and
fortunately the public discounts all newspaper statements
at the present day.

My first point of difference with you is one of record
as to the control of the Congress: and the second the theory
which should govern the publication of the proceedings.

Concerning the first there seems to run through your
letter an assumption that the powers delegated by the Explo-
sition to the Administrative Board had in some way passed to
the Organizing Committee. This is not all the case. The
entire control of the Congress was entrusted in a special
commission to the Administrative Board jointly with the Direc-
tor of Congresses. The Committee of Organization, which was
really the working committee formed out of the large advisory
Committee first appointed, was the creation of the Administra-
tive Board and always reported to them. The making of the
classification, the selection of speakers, the policy to govern
the arrangements were all arrived at in joint meetings of the
Board and the Committee and it was not until the early Spring
(March, I think,) of 1904, when the time for selection was very
short, that the Committee of Organization was given full power
to fill vacancies, modify the program to meet emergencies, and
be in effect a board of control until the Congress was held.
At no time that I recall did the Organizing Committee take any
In certain matters were laid before the Military Board meeting, and in regard to several important matters of detail, it was proposed to delegate the administration of those matters to the Departmental Committees, with the consent of the various committees, and to report to the Departmental Board. In some cases, however, it was found that the Departmental Board could not act without the sanction of the Departmental Committee. The Departmental Board, therefore, referred these matters to the Departmental Committee for consideration.

With regard to the matter of the War Department, it was proposed that the Departmental Board should have power to delegate the administration of those matters to the Departmental Committees, with the consent of the various committees, and to report to the Departmental Board. In some cases, however, it was found that the Departmental Board could not act without the sanction of the Departmental Committee. The Departmental Board, therefore, referred these matters to the Departmental Committee for consideration.

At no time, however, did I recall any Departmental Committee taking any action in regard to these matters.
action except on the authority express or implied of the Administra-
trative Board. I recall that Dr. Newcomb once made a great
point of not communicating with me except through Butler on the
ground that he had no official relations except to the Administra-
tive Board. Strictly speaking this was so and the Exposition
had no knowledge of any authority except that vested in the
Board. As a consequence when the Congress was over, and all
duties delegated to the Committee of Organization by the Board
were performed, the Committee had no being. In fact the Adminis-
trative Board itself had doubts as to whether it had any powers
beyond the life of the Congress it had been called upon to create.
All this is said with a view to correct the impression of your
letter that the Organizing Committee had entire charge of the
Congress and of right the control of the publication. Of the
magnificent work of the Committee, individually and collectively,
of our deep obligation, and of our thorough appreciation, I shall
speak later.

Concerning the theory to govern the publication especially
in its relation to the classification: As I recall the growth
of the latter, the germ of the idea came from our good friend
Holls; it was further developed at a conference in Holls' house
between Holls, Butler, and yourself; it was put in concrete shape
by you after much thought and work, and submitted (after going
section except on the authority of express or implied of the

I recall that Dr. Hopkins once made a great

point or one of Commerce with the exception of some

extraordinary except that we see in any the exposition

given before. After speaking of some extraordinary except that are to be

found no knowledge of any extraordinary except that appear in the

book. As a consequence when the Congress was over, and at

that became necessary to the Committee of Organization by the Decree

were performed, the Committee had no sphere. In fact the Administra-

tion failed to make its report as to what it had any power

for the relief of the Congress, it had been calling upon to agree.

All that is said with a view to correct the impression of your

letter that the organization Committee had entire charge of the

Congress and that the preparation of the report of the publication,

meet of the 'Committee' that I have on the condition of our

work of the organization Committee, 'imagination and coolness,'

meaning of work of the organization Committee, 'imagination and coolness,'

of our own opinion,

week later.

Concerning the power to examine the publication especially

in the relation to the organization: As I recall the report

of the member of the case from our expert testimony

Holle; it was informed developed in a conference in Holle; remote

between Holle, Butler, and Rollins; it was put in concrete scope

by you after much thought and work, and submitted (after some)
through the Advisory Committee) to the Administrative Board.
You will recall the long consideration given it and its modifications; the alternate scheme carefully worked out by Dr. Small, the compromise agreed upon whereby the practical applications were to be treated under "Present Problems", and all the long weary reams of correspondence which were freely devoted to it.

The classification therefore must, it seems to me, be considered the work of many minds, although not one person connected with the work will deny to you by far the greater share—particularly the creation and defence of the theory underlying it.

The classification being brought into practical form, the speakers invited and instructed as to the scheme of the Congress, each divisioned with a prelatory address, the papers prepared and delivered, the question of their publication comes under consideration.

What gives the value to this publication? Clearly the treatment of each step of the classification by the eminent authorities invited for this purpose. Nothing else. Much else would detract from the value of the proceedings. The scientific thought, the scholarship of the world, lies in these addresses each of which has been framed to fit a certain assigned part of the plan. Neither the scientific or general public will
Your report [date] reveals the importance to the Administration Board of the National Committee to the Anti-Slavery Board. The committee, composed of twenty members, includes representatives from various organizations and groups. The committee's mission is to address the issue of slavery and its effects on society. The committee's work is guided by the principles of human rights and social justice. The committee's recommendations are based on extensive research and analysis. The committee's work is essential in advancing the cause of abolition and ensuring the well-being of all individuals.
care for extended criticism of a "scholarly editor" who at the best would represent only himself and whose opinion should have no more right of insertion in the scheme than a hundred others of equal prominence and who might differ radically from the editor. We do not want a controversial publication but one which with proper introductions and resume's on the divisions and departments will permit the main papers to carry along the scheme of the Congress. The scholarship is, or should be if the participants have held to their pledges, in the papers themselves, and no amount of critical editing can read it into them if it is not there, or take it away if it is.

My plan for the publication as outlined to the Committee of Congresses (I might call your attention to the fact that you are condemning my plan without having been informed of what it is) is to write the historical narrative myself; to follow this with a scientific introduction on the theory underlying the classification, its development, and its practical justification in the Congress. This part I had hoped that you would write. To introduce each division and perhaps each department with a resume of the field under discussion, its general treatment by the writers, and main trends of thought developed. For these I hoped to depend upon yourself, Small, Newcomb and others particu-
care for exchanged situations of a miscellaneous appeal and an act of mutual help and hope of cooperation in some form. More of interest to the scope of the question and its field of academic and professional interest from other of many prominent and who might differ especially from the question. We do not want a controversially practical point of view which with proper information and experience on the given auction and government will bring the main debate to carry along the scope of the Conference. The scope of the Congress. If the participants have paid to their pledges to the debate and we are aware of the amount of action of scientific articles can lead to the action's increase. From if it is not there or sake of way it is to plan for the preparation as anything to the Committee on Congress as to what you might call your attention to the fact that you are coming to the page without having been informed of what is to be a mixture of the most important meeting. "We are aware that a scientific information on the scope regarding the development of the Conference. The part I had hoped that you would write. To introduce each division and perhaps each department with a keen sense of the right under consideration, to the general treatment on the mixture, and main theme of the paper development. For these I hope to gather when you answer, small, how much and other particular
larly fitted for the special field. The addresses are to be left as they come from the speakers themselves. In this way we shall have the history and the theory of the Congress, a concise presentation of the field covered by the addresses, the manner in which it is covered, a brief discussion of the salient points, and the paper of each speaker with its individuality undisturbed. Lastly to push forward the work of publication so that it may be out say in a year from the close of the Congress and before its interest has gone from the minds of men. More than this I do not believe is demanded of the Exposition, is expected by the public, scientific or other, is due to the equities of the situation, or is rational in undertaking.

In fact this plan differs in no great essential from what you propose except in the making of a critical analysis of each paper presented, and I do not believe this procedure would be warranted either by the scheme of the Congress or the additional value to the publication. What the scientific public want is not what you, or Newcomb or Butler or Small or any one else thinks of Erdmann's paper, or Ramsey's paper, or Sadler's paper. They want what those men themselves think and say on every phase of the classification and are perfectly capable of drawing their own conclusions. The book should be preserved clear, individual, and strong, and not bear the earmarks of any critic or group of critics.
In fact, the paper phrases in no great essential from what you propose except in the matter of a certain employe of each paper, presented, and I do not pretend this paper to go at all. The expectation, as already mentioned, is to the extent of the attention to the subject.

Next...

The report on the progress of the government, or any one of its parts.

Then...
We need to clear the forest of underbrush, not to introduce more.

In specific reference to one or two parts of your letter (p.5) where you speak of mechanical printing of disconnected addresses, many of which do not fit at all, etc. ............. and prefer that they be printed simply in the order of the alphabet than on the basis of our scientific classification which becomes almost meaningless etc.,. Suppose some writers have not treated their subject as asked, what could a scholarly editor do in that case? He could not write the paper over again, and we are obliged to print it. He might regret in scholarly terms, or even say what might have been written, but I do not think that would add to the value of the work. And why should this affect the classification? The letter is made and has stood the test. Nine-tenths of the papers are in accord with it. The failure of the other tenth to accord with the scheme will not hurt anyone but the writers. But suppose the worst you fear is true you must then face this horn of the dilemma: if the Organizing Committee have spent, as you state, two years upon the classification, the plan of the discourses, and the personnel of the speakers, and the Congress, as held, does not harmonize and the papers do not co-ordinate, then the Organizing Committee have not met that perfect measure of success which you claim for them, and no amount of editing can possibly cover it.
In specific reference to one or two parts of your letter

We need to alter the format of the report, not to improve more

(quote) where you speak to the mental printing of paragraphs.

As always, very much to not fit to the style
does not mean a total lack of change in the order of the alphabet
and because that paper is printing almost in the order of the alphabet
for cover on the paper as one satisfactory explanation without any
proven correct example as covered in a satisfactory section
will not go there again as could not change the order of the alphabet
and we are obliged to print it. We might agree in principle as shown

I also feel confident that many say to the value of the work.

The effect of the control

The result of the official record to society with the response

It will not hurt anyone get the message not to include the answers.

You need to tell you what they feel if you are going to the selection
of the Organizing Committee, have you been as you asked, to your

These are organizational papers, of the Organizing Committee, not the personal

persecution of the organization and their organization as finish, given not

comprised have not met their best estimate of success of some

after the year, may not enough of officials are basically seen if
up in the publication. But the facts do not disclose that this is a very grave consideration. Nearly all of the papers are sufficiently near to the subject and most of the others have a sufficient reason.

One more word concerning the word "Editor" and its application. There is not much in the name, but this is usually applied to this kind of labor. If this publication were a scientific series of papers contributed by a few men they might under your ultra definition all be considered editors; but in a public congress, promoted as a great feature of a Universal Exposition, where the scheme is the work of a dozen brains and a dozen energies, and the participants are invited from the four quarters of the globe the analogy hardly holds.

Concerning the influence which the Congress may exert on European opinion of American scholarship it seems clear to me that this rests absolutely in the calibre of the papers which are ranged through the sections in juxta-position to the foreign contributors. What else can establish it?

In conclusion let me ask that you give my plan of publication thorough consideration. I know your letter to President Francis was written without any knowledge of it as I had expected to acquaint you with it, and some other facts which I cannot write, in a conference. I believe that you will find that it will meet the situation and permit you to give us your
and are grateful for your attention. The fate of the propagation of healthy will of the people is a very grave concern. The initiative near to the support of the scientific. There is a certain sense of purpose contributed by a few men from the moment your utter attention will be sustained with a scientific sense of purpose. One more word concerning the word "experimenter" and its supply is not meant to mean, but rather in several captions to the kind of paper. In this particular case, we are referring to the study of the problem of a certain scientific sense of purpose promoted as a great feature of a particular conference, brought to the scene in the work of a group of untrained practitioners. Where the scene is the work of a group of untrained practitioners and the general audience may be interested in the experience of the American Philosophical Association. It became apparent to me that this latter principle in the context of the problems which are brought through the section in this particular to the forefront of conversation. What else can we say?

In conjunction let me say that you give my name of last year and your letter to President for further consideration. I know your letter to President of the American Philosophical Association as a friend. I promise you that I will do my best to meet your expectations and will do my best to meet your expectations in a conference. I promise you that I will try to meet your expectations and will do my best to meet your expectations in a conference.
valuable assistance as we have all along hoped to have.

I beg to assure you that the continuous, and exacting labor of the Organizing Committee have been fully noted and highly appreciated by the Exposition authorities and that we are all ready to acknowledge the obligation.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
I beg to endorse your that the committee and executive report of the executive committee have been fully acted upon and accepted by the executive committee and they have all been very favorably.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

My dear Mr. Rogers:

Let me thank you for your three letters and let me express my especial appreciation of the friendly spirit in which you take my criticism, as it was really meant, as a strictly impersonal controversy. As to the details, let me say this.

I have never claimed that the Organizing Committee had an official existence after the end of the Congress, but I do claim, and we three agree in that completely, that it was an unusual discourtesy that the Boards did not consult us. We have been treated not as if our work had come to a satisfactory ending, but as if we had been dismissed with disapproval. While the most vivid correspondence concerning the best form of editing was going on, no one asked the opinion of those who had, in the eyes of the scholars after all, the chief responsibility.

I have also never claimed that the Organizing Committee had any administrative powers which did not derive from the Administrative Board; but I do insist that we three have done the entire scientific work. I do not see that in those joint meetings anything of scientific character has been added to the labors of the Committee.

As to the statements concerning the development of the plan, you are quite mistaken. For correctness' sake I must object to your story just as much as to the fanciful history of the Congress
My dear Mr. Rogers:

Let me thank you for your three letters and
let me express my especial appreciation of the friendly spirit in
which you take my criticism, as it was really meant as a friendly
improvement可怕的.
As to the German, let me say this.

I have never claimed that the Organizing Committee has
official existence after the end of the Congress, but I add,
and me three times in that completely, that it was as important as
any three times in that completely, that we have been treat-
consensus that the German and not German, but as it is
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which Dr. Harper gave at the opening of the Congress. You say the idea of the classification came from Holls and was further developed in a conference in Holls' house between Holls, Butler and me. The fact is, that Holls had never planned anything but a large number of disconnected congresses, of which he had made an alphabetical list, from Anthropology to Zoology. In the conference, in which Butler took part, we talked merely of the possibility of getting good foreigners, but not a word was spoken of any change in the plan of the Congress. Only when Butler had gone, I told my friend Holls what I did not like to tell Butler whom I hardly know, that their whole plan was in my eyes utterly useless, and that the Congress could have a meaning only if a unified plan was worked out. I convinced Holls, and he asked me to formulate my thoughts in a letter to the Directors of the World's Fair.

If you blame me for objecting to your plan of editing without knowing it, I may say that your present plan does not agree with the platform on which you have been elected according to the only official statement which the Administrative Board has ever made to us. The only letter which Dr. Butler wrote to us officially said that you were the right man, as nothing but a mechanical printing of the addresses was necessary. My objections go against this idea, and I am not to be blamed if you change around and propose to do something which was not intended by those who wanted your election. Of course, that which you plan now sounds much more satisfactory than that which Dr. Butler announced. And
which Mr. Harter eave at the beginning of the Congress.

You say the idea of the classification came from Halla and was further developed in a conference in Halla, there being between Halla and me. The fact is, that Halla and I have never planned anything put and make a larger number of circumstances were involved. We have worked at the Congress to identify them and discuss the necessary steps.

In the conference, we had a brief meeting to discuss the matter in the plan of the Congress. Only when Butler had any chance in the plan of the Congress, I spoke of my future. But I am not sure if I have my own agenda.

When I finally knew that there was a plan to include me in the Congress, I became nervous. The Congress could have a meaning only if it was to include me.

I would like to say that the Congress was well organized and the directors of the Congress did it very well.

Walt's hat.

If you plan me for opposition to your plan of getting with me, I may get confused about the fact that you are very clear. If you have been elected to the position of the platform on which you have been elected to the opposition, I think you are a little bit too confident. The only letter which Mr. Butler wrote to me was very friendly and said that you were the right man, not my opponent, but a member.

My position is to prevent the adoption of the statement was necessary.

My statement is that I am not to be blamed if you change your mind.

I must begin to see something which was not intended by those who wanted your election. Of course, that which Mr. Butler mentioned. And much more satisfactory than that which Mr. Butler mentioned.
yet I may say that it remains far behind that, which, in my opinion, ought to be done. Certainly I did not mean, as you seem to think, that any one was to write criticisms of the papers offered, but my idea was to enter into correspondence with the authors and to suggest to them all the changes necessary to make their papers harmonious, to add cross references, bibliographies, and above all, introductions for every section, and a hundred other things which would make it a real useful scientific work. I remain convinced that only a committee of scholars could have done that, and I have not heard from any side so far a different opinion. I remember well, for instance, the energy with which Pritchett said to me at the beginning of October that it struck him as absolutely impossible that anyone but a group of scholars could perform the editing of these volumes in the right way. The selection of translators, for instance, is simply impossible in the way which you proceed. If I had had that in charge, I should have selected for every single address a special committee of specialists whose opinions I should have sought for the question which two or three men or the best in the country to translate that particular paper. Even in the same department two papers would often have to go to two absolutely different men, because the one fit to translate one may be utterly unfit for the other. There is nothing more difficult than the translation of a scholarly paper. If all the fine shades of the thought are not to be lost. Nothing indicates more clearly your natural remoteness from really scientific work than your idea of translating these addresses. I should say to select the translator is in no way less difficult than it was to select the author.
Yet I may say that it remains for persons who wish in my opinion, certainly I think not mean, as you seem to think, ought to be gone. I have heard some one say to write criticisms of the paper, not.

I may hear to enter into correspondence with the author and in these ways to enter into correspondence, not necessary to make their papers prominent, to add some reference, pp. 150, 151, and some other time which I remember. I remember one of the recent scientific works. I have not only a commitment of colleges so many have gone that, and I have not been from any side as far a different opinion.

Well, for instance, the men with which I compare to me et al., the beginning of October, at first in mind as especially important of the selection of translators.

I have no names in the right way, for instance, simply indispensable in the way which you proceed. If I had had that in Canada, I imagine I have selected for every single thing a special committee of specialists whose opinions I should share in the committee to translate that particular paper. Even in the same government two papers, many often have to be to two especially gifted men, because the one at to translate one may be written and the other, there are more difficult from the same.

If not the finest paper of the nation of a secretary paper. If in the fine paper, making influence more clearly your thoughts are not to be lost. Remember merely that you are in the same paper, these circumstances which you have of translating these circumstances. I apply my to select the same.
and your haphazard method, of which I know some curious illustrations, seems to all of us simply ruinous for the addresses. Of course, no one blames you that you, from your administrative point of view, think quite otherwise, but that indicates just that it is impossible to undertake the scholar's work so by the way.

As I said the other day, I am quite willing to help you as well as I can and to patch up here and there, but I cannot change my opinion that the principle is wrong, and that the undertaking is not one for which I want to share the responsibility. As to your letter of today, which says that many did not know that the papers were to be printed, I suppose that that is merely an excuse for not handing them in. Certainly no one has dealt with me without being informed on that matter. You do not mention anything as to the honorariums paid for the translations. As the scientific point of view in the selection of translators is ignored, it becomes of course merely a business proposition, with regard to which no negotiations are possible without detailed information.

As to my own writings of introductions and so on, I am afraid that my time will be very short. I awaited patiently until the end of November the decisions of the Boards and kept my time free; but since I did not hear a word, I started in December to write a new book, which necessarily demands my whole energy. In May I am going to Europe for four months. Yet I am ready to do what I can.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Hugo Munsterberg.
Any form of proper method of which I know some outline indicates...

I think we"ll be all at my own time for the examination of your position on one plane, you from your administrative point of view, while on the other, while that fact is a

In order to make the separate work so as to the way.

As I said the other day I am due to discuss the price of my opinion that the question is money and that the next thing is to not one for which I want to share the responsibility. As to the letter of today, which says that many things not known that the people were to be prised, I suppose that that in manner as excuse for your mission to examine carefully to one and agree with me, for not knowing them in. Certainly not mention anything out of the matter, as it is not mentioned on that matter. As the scene

The point of view in the selection of representatives with regard to

wonder in recognition are possible without getting information. As to my own writings of information and so on, I am afraid that my time will be very short. I wanted to write with the any of

Never be the hesitation of the post office and keep my time free for a new move. Ma is not even a week; I started to increase to write a new one, which necessarily remain my whole estimate. In May I am to move out for your minutes. Yet I am ready to do what I can.

Yours very truly,

Hugo Mander 

(Stieg)
Department of Education,  
Albany, N.Y. January 25, 1905.

Professor Hugo Munsterberg,  
Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Professor Munsterberg:

Your letter of the 24th at hand and contents duly noted. In reply I would state that my only authority for the idea of the Congress are Holl's letters. I know that he asked you to put your idea of unifying the program into concrete form and that you did so in your letter to him which you mention. There is no question but that the form in which the Congress appeared took its rise from you and you will note that I give you the entire credit for it in my article on congresses published in one of the World's Fair Bulletins about a year ago. I had also supposed that the first germ of the idea, namely, of having a congress at which all science would be treated and at which representatives of all sciences would congregate, was Holls, and the idea of giving it a relation and a unity was yours. In fact to go further back than that the idea of having a great Congress which should be distinctive rather than a miscellaneous series of congresses which had heretofore marked all expositions, was Mr. Skiff's idea as expressed to Dr. Harper when we were trying to get him for the Director of Congresses. However, this is all beside the mark and there is no question as to where the ultimate
Dear Professor Wood-Manners,

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

I am grateful to have received your letter and am pleased to reply. I understand that you are interested in the topic of the conference and the role of photography in it.

I am aware of the importance of photography in the context of the conference, and I would like to emphasize the significance of this aspect. The use of photography has been crucial in documenting and preserving aspects of the conference, which has contributed to its overall success.

I would like to highlight the role of photography in capturing the essence of the conference, which has allowed for a lasting record of the event. The images taken during the conference have not only provided visual documentation but have also helped in the dissemination of the ideas and discussions that took place.

I am confident that the conference, with its focus on photography, will be a valuable resource for future researchers and historians. The images and documents from the conference will serve as a vital source of information and inspiration for those interested in the field.

I look forward to meeting you at the conference and discussing the various aspects of photography in the context of the event.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
credit of the definite form of the Congress, which is its real value, belongs.

Concerning my plan of publication I am frank to say that I realize the value of cross references, bibliographies, introductions, etc., and I have in mind all of these except not on so extensive a scale as you outline and my only reason for limiting this work to introductions to Departments is lack of time and possible lack of necessary funds. This will be determined when I present my preliminary report to the Committee on Congresses for approval and for granting of sufficient funds to carry on the work. All the word done by me thus far has been in the nature of thoroughly surveying the ground to know what is ahead of us and what recommendations can be made.

If we find it possible to go into a more extensive editing of the report we shall gladly do so. A great percentage of the papers already have very thorough bibliographies and cross references, and very curiously enough I am just drafting a letter to every writer asking that these be furnished.

Concerning the translations of the papers of which you state I did not "mention anything as to honorariums and my haphazard methods, of which you know some curious illustrations, etc.," I beg to state that this simply shows the absolute necessity of your taking your knowledge first hand from me before making sweeping criticisms. We have fixed no figure for honorariums because the papers are so wholly different in length. I have asked you in one or two communications what you considered a fair price for the papers.
secret of the generative form of the Congress, which is the real or
natural, personal.

Concerning my plan of proposition I am prone to say that
I realize the nature of course references, philosophical, interpretative,
etc., so I have in mind all of these except not on an exhaustive
scale as you outline and my only reason for limiting this work
is necessity. This will be determined when I present my
preliminary report to the Committee on Congress for Spenwol and
All the remaining to be seen at least has seen in the nature of thoroughly
very the reason to know what to speak of and what recommendations
that can be made.

If we try it possible to go into a more extensive outline of
the report we shall only go so. A great percentage of the people
stress have very thorough philosophic and course references,
and very carefully enough in the chapter to each
written saying that these are intellectual.

Concerning the translation of the people of which you state
I did not mention synthesis as to postulates and my dependence
method of which you know come out of interpretation, etc. I
postulate that these simply shows the explosive necessity of your
knowledge that fixed for postulates for different purposes because
attitudes. We have fixed no figures for postulates because
you are one of two kommunizmists when you consider a first prime
for the people.
In reference to translations I beg to state that not one address has yet been given out for translation and that all my energies have been exerted to secure recommendations as to persons best adapted to perform this work. For this I have been in correspondence with Small, Harper, Butler and yourself believing that the resources of the three universities which you represent would be sufficient.

Two French papers, Poincare's and Darboux's, were translated last Fall by Dr. George Bruce Halstead who translated Poincare's work published in this Country, and it was specially asked by Poincare that he translate his Congress paper. Aside from these two which came under such remarkable authoritative recommendation, nothing whatever has been done in the way of selecting translators, except to ask for recommendations.

I believe you are the proper person to write the scientific introduction to the volume, presenting a paper something of the style of the one in the Atlantic Monthly of last year, and I shall be very glad if you will assure me that you can do so. I shall be very glad it it is possible for us to have a conference on the editing of the work, as I think it would clear up many matters which have been the result of irresponsible rumors. I had thought it would be better if you could spare the time to come to Albany, as the papers are here and an actual survey of them might throw great light on the situation. I should be glad to have you as my guest if you find it possible. If not I would try to come over to Boston for a day.

With best regards. 

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
In reference to translation I beg to state that not one
suggestion has yet been given out for translation and that all my
successes have not been exacted to receive recommendations as to per-
formances that have been seen. For this I have been in
some part subjected to perform this work. For this I have been in
correspondence with small Harper,发出, and your recent letter
that the reasonance of the three manuscripts with your request
would be sufficient.

Two previous patents, Patersons, and Dompai's, were proven
fate last fall by Dr. George Pierce Hallett, and I have been given
some work by him. It has been in the country, and it was especially
selected.

In previous letters I have translated the Committee's paper.
These two which came under such remarkable authorities remain
memorized, not with what have been gone in the way of selecting
translators, except to say for recommendation.

I believe you are the proper person to write the scientific
introduction to the volume, present a paper sometime at the
start of the one in the Alternative Monthly of last year, and I am
very easy if you will excuse me that you can go so.

I am very easy if it is possible for us to have a conference on
the subject of the work as I think it would clear up many matters
which have been the result of inaccessible imprints.

I had hoped to come over to Boston for a gen.

Yours very truly.

[Signature]
Dear Mr. Rogers:

All right! I shall call on you at Albany Friday of this week. I shall write details in the next days; I think I shall come Friday afternoon.

Sincerely Yours,

(Signed) H. Munsterberg.
Co fb

Cambridge, Mass.
January 30, 1926

Dear Mr. Rogers:

All right! I shall call on you at Alphabet Ranch of this week. I shall write details in the next. I hope I think I shall come Friday afternoon.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

H. M. (Manterpiece)
New York, January 27, 1905.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

After receiving your last letter I do not hesitate to withdraw my approbrium as to the selection of translators; If things are as you state then I have been misled. A Boston French language teacher insisted to have translated for our Congress some French addresses last month without knowing anything of the subject. I suppose now that these addresses were those of the Electrical Congress or something similar and not of our Congress. I apologize for this mistake. But I still think the choice of translators ought to be more systematic and the wishes of the authors ought to be heard first. Further you are mistaken, you did not give me any idea as to the honorarium for the translations. All the young men I approached asked me what you pay for it. I think you ought to have a standard payment for 1000 words, for instance $10, for 1000 words, which would mean $50, for the average address. That would give a basis for negotiations. The men ask also whether the originals are typewritten or not.

If you say now that you will introduce bibliographies, cross references, etc., and all the other paraphernalia I mentioned, I welcome that of course gladly, but you must agree that that removes you more and more from the original plan of the Administrative Board which was a "mechanical printing" and nothing else. I fought, as
New York, January 20, 1926

Dear Mr. Rogers:

After receiving your last letter, I go not hesitate

to withdraw my opposition as to the selection of the translator. It

frustrates me as you relate them, I have been misled.

A Boston Trustee, interested to have the translation for the Congress, some

previously mentioned last month, without knowing anything of the subject,

I suppose now that these addresses were those of the Boston City

Commission. I suppose there are something similar and not of our Congress. I apologize

for the mistake. But I still think the choice of the translator ought to be

freed of systematic and the wishes of the authors ought to be heard.

If you are mistaken. You and you give me my these as

you seek, that you have a step-

For 1000 words, for 1000 words, for the same address. That would give a piece

for negotiations. The men as also whatever else are type-

written or not.

If you say now that you will introduce philologists, please

references, etc., and all the other personal items I mentioned, I will-

come first of course, finally, but you must see that that remains

you more and more from the original plan of the administrative board

which was "meant for printing" any mistake there. I trust, as
you know, just against this principle and am glad to see that it is to be abandoned.

As to my writing a scientific introduction I am ready to do it under the condition that I can agree with the statements of the historical introduction and with the general features of the publication. As I said, I intended a publication of my own; if I write for your volume, I do not only give up the right for a protest but share directly the responsibility in the eyes of the scholars. That is for me a serious matter under the given circumstances. Further, such introduction would have to be, in my opinion, a much more scholarly and important discussion than a mere Atlantic Monthly paper. I would have to try to be at the level of the addresses themselves and probably a matter of 15,000 to 20,000 words if it is really to be of scholarly value, interpreting the principles of the classification and the philosophical bearing of the whole work. That would mean to give up my present book writing for quite a while.

By the way, have you already a publisher? I ask because I want to mention that Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in Boston wrote to me last summer that I ought not to forget that they have excellent facilities for printing such standard works in their Riverside Press.

If you think it really desirable and you see the way for a really harmonious collaboration I am ready to make the journey to Albany. I might have gone to Albany on the way home from New York but I am needed in Boston tomorrow. Next week I would be free in the second half of the week.

Very truly Yours,
(Signed) Hugo Münsterberg.
I don't know that I understand the principle and so I lay to see that it is to be explained.

As to my writing a scientific introduction I can agree with the statement of the author. It may be that I can agree with the general tendency of the present introduction and with the general tendency of the present introduction, as I say, I intended to adopt a substitute or my own.

I write for your name. I do not only give up the right for a protest but make a direct the responsibility in the case of the scientific.

That is to my a certain matter when the given opinion.

Scientific writer saw introduction would have to be in my opinion in a manner many more scientific and important discussion than the present of the American Monthly Review. I would have to try to get at the level of the American Monthly Review and properly a matter of it.

To 80,000 words of it is really to be a scientific, not at present the principle of the scientific, not of the principle of the philosophy. That much mean to give up my present book writing for quite a while.

In the way, have you already a preliminary? I see it once.

If you think that really understand and you see the way for a real preparation you have at it. To me that is even to make the journey.

Next week I would be free at the evening of the well.

Very truly yours,

[Signature] Hugo Mercer, P.E.
January 23rd, 1905.

Professor Hugo Münsterberg,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Dr. Münsterberg:—

I wish to acknowledge your letter of January 18th with the copy of the letter of January 17th mailed to President Francis.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
January 23rd, 1905.

Professor Hugo Münsterberg
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Mr. Münsterberg:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of January 18th with the copy of the letter of January 14th mailed to

President Traverse.

Yours very truly,

W.R. Harper
Dear Mr. Harper:—

I take the liberty to send for a copy of a letter to Mr. Francis.

Yours very truly,

Hugo Münsterberg.

Cambridge, Mass.
Jan. 18, 1905.

Dear President Francis:—

It gives me great pleasure to express to you my sincere thanks for the very kind words of your letter of January 12. I acknowledge also with thanks the receipt of the honorarium which the Boards have voted for the members of the Organizing Committee. The work has been, indeed, a work of interest and enthusiasm, with no thought of an honorarium; but since it took for nearly two years far more time and energy than my whole work for Harvard University during that time, I do not hesitate to accept the offered compensation. As a matter of course, it would have been a pleasure to continue with such service as you suggest, and it will give me at any time great satisfaction to put my time again at your disposal. May I beg you to accept as a personal token of remembrance my just published book on American life, which I take the liberty of sending to you today.

I should be very happy if that were all that I have to say. But since in your letter you ask me officially for assistance in connection with the publication of the proceedings of the Congress, and since you inform me at the same time that Mr. Rogers is to be the Editor of the publication, I feel it my disagreeable
Dear President Franchise:

I give me great pleasure to express my appreciation for the very kind words of your letter of January 10. I acknowledge also with thanks the receipt of the Comradeship Medal. The work has been an honor of great importance, and one with no thought of any honor, but rather as a matter of course.

It is a pleasure to receive the offer of cooperation. As a matter of course, I would have been pleased to continue with such service as you would have been pleased to give me, but I will give me of my best assistance at any time.

May I beg you to accept my personal token of remembrance in publishing a report, which I have the privilege of sending to you today?

I would be very happy if that were all that I have to say, but since in your letter you seek me officially for service, I would like to make the suggestion of the appointment of the chairman of the executive committee. My suggestion may seem far from the same line that Mr. Rogers suggested, but since you inform me of the same line that Mr. Rogers is to be the only leader of the publication, I feel it my obligation to express...
duty to enter into the discussion of the subject. I had hoped that no such occasion would arise; but now I have to explain to you why I may be quite ready privately to assist as much as I can, but feel obliged officially to refuse all assistance and to reserve the right of a public protest against the whole method of procedure.

This is not at all a personal matter. To be sure, the judgment seems unanimous that the Boards have treated the members of the Organizing Committee with an unexpected personal discourtesy. While Professor Newcomb, Professor Small and I have done for two years the whole scientific work in every detail, and while there is general consent that our part of the preparation was in every respect successful, while all the shortcomings of the Congress were due to the local committee: yet no one of us three has been asked by any Board what we think about the method of publication. No one has allowed us to give the slightest advice as to the completion of a work which was essentially the product of our endeavors. But with my colleagues, as with myself, the feeling of dissatisfaction with the development is fully independent of any personal feeling.

I beg you to be assured, also, that my protest does not spring from a personal disappointment which has been announced in the newspapers. The Eastern papers recently contained St. Louis dispatches in which it was said that I had made a fight for the editorship of the proceedings; the Boston papers told
A page of text that is too blurred to be legible.
the story with the big headline: "Harvard man made a good fight but was defeated by Mr. Rogers." I took even that silently, but I assure you that I was never in a "fight." I am aware, of course, that the Chairman of the Administrative Board fought against me, but I did not fight against him. I left that unnoticed just as I had ignored his anti-Harvard and anti-German attitude throughout the two years of preparation. I did not write a single line in the matter to any member of the Board, I did not approach any newspaper, and I did not authorize anyone to use my name. When Mr. Small informed me that he had written to some members that I, as the author of the plan of the Congress, ought to be made responsible editor, I at once declared that that would be out of the question. I should never under any circumstances have accepted such a position.

I should have declined every offer to be the sole editor, not only because I should have considered it unfair to my collaborators of two years, but, first of all, because it would have surpassed my scholarly powers and possibilities. I had expected that the World's Fair would ask the Organizing Committee to go on in cooperation with Mr. Rogers in such a way that, as before, the three professional scholars would do the scholarly work and Mr. Rogers the technical. I figured out that the publication would involve for everyone of us four men at least the same amount of time and energy which we had given to the prepara-
Hearing now made a long flight
the court with the plea pleaded. I took even great attention, but
put up was greeted by Mr. Rogers. I
seem you that I have never in a
right. I am aware of
come, from the opinions of the Administrative Board. You may
extend, me, but I did not right accept him. Title that my
notice, for as I had known the self-helping and self-saving
attitudes throughout the two years of probation. I did not
write a single line to the writer to any member of the Board
I did not address any newspaper, and I did not authorize anyone
to use my name. When Mr. Smith informed me that he had written
to some members that I as the author of the plan of the Congress
could not be made responsible author, I am convinced that that
ought to be made responsible author, I should never make any claim.

I would be out of the question. I should never make any claims
reasons have escaped me a position.
I should have been given even offer to be the pole at
for, not only because I should have contradicted it materially
collaboration of two years, but that of all, because it would
have embarrassed my position, power and possibilities. I had
expected that the world's part would ever the Organizing Committee
to go in cooperation with Mr. Rogers to each a way that, as
before, the whole Protestant movement would go the comedy
work and Mr. Rogers the conductor. I tremble out that the
fact would involve for advantage of at least men of least the
same amount of time and energy which we had given to the question.
tion of the Congress. I expected that it would mean for every-
one of us four about four to five hours of work a day for two
years. It is thus a matter of course that I should never have
imagined that I might do the thing alone.

But all this gives you at once also the reason why I
do not consider the present method a solution of the problem.
The publication would have had in my opinion a value proportion-
ate to the efforts of preparation only if such years of scholarly
work were devoted to it; only then could it possibly be a ful-
fillment of that which we promised. To give instead the whole
matter to one single man who has had no professional relation to
productive scholarship, thus means to give up in the decisive
moment all that promised real profit for the world of scholar-

ship.

This is not at all directed against Mr. Rogers, whom
I personally highly appreciate. He is a most agreeable fellow
worker and it would have given me great pleasure to go on in
harmonious work with him. But to take the responsibility for
a monumental scholarly encyclopedia is simply not his profession;
I should choose him for that as little as I should choose him
for my physician or lawyer: he has not the preparation for it,
just as I have not the preparation for his work. Of course,
the situation is quite different if really nothing else is
necessary than, as Mr. Butler said, in a letter to Mr. Newcomb,
a mechanical printing of the addresses. That, of course, could
be done not only by Mr. Rogers, but even by his clerk. Simply to print one address after the other in the form in which they were read without further scientific work, without introduction and commentaries and references for every section, and without readjustment of the addresses themselves, seems to me the most useless and superfluous task possible. I for one would certainly have not spent such an amount of energy on the plans if I had foreseen that it all would end in a mechanical printing of disconnected addresses, many of which do not fit in at all, inasmuch as they have not treated the prescribed topic. I should certainly even now prefer that they were printed simply in the order of the alphabet than on the basis of our scientific classification, which becomes almost meaningless by this method of publishing.

The publication now to be expected is thus of such a character that I must absolutely decline every responsibility for its preparation; it is in my opinion hardly worth doing at all, and certainly in striking contrast with that systematic work which we had promised to the scholarly world. I can thus not even allow the use of my name for the negotiations of Mr. Rogers with the scholars whose addresses are to be printed. When Mr. Rogers, for instance, recently wrote to everyone, "We have determined . . . etc.," on letter paper which still contained the names of the Organizing Committee, the complaints of disagreeing scholars came naturally to me, as those men had dealt with me before and took for granted that Mr. Rogers acted again in common with us three.
All this puts a responsibility on me which I feel bound to decline. While I am privately quite ready to help Mr. Rogers — and have this very day spent several hours in negotiations at his request — I must officially decline every participation in a publication which I disapprove. To bring out at least something of the Congressional results in a form which corresponds to my promises and to my hopes, I intend to publish an independent book on the plan, development and result of the Congress.

I must go even so far as respectfully to protest against your official communication that Mr. Rogers is to be the "editor" of the publication that will contain the addresses of the Congress. You will acknowledge that titles like "author" or "editor" have in the scholarly world a distinct meaning which cannot be changed arbitrarily. Just as no World's Fair Board can make anyone "author," for instance, of that classification of sciences which I thought out, no Board can make anyone "editor" of a publication for which the whole editorial work has been done by others. It is professional tradition that if a scientific work is written by many pens, those men are editors who have worked out the detailed plan for the whole, have selected the contributors, have arranged with the various writers the character of their contributions, and have corresponded with them with regard to all scholarly details. If nothing more of scholarly work is required, the "editing" is completed by that, and the mere mechanical printing of the contributions has then nothing to do with editing. All
ALL the data and responsibilities on me which I feel bound to

—

attentively. While I am prepared to help Mr. Rogers to

and have given many a request for relief in connection with

I must add at the same time, I am prepared to

be held in connection with the Congressmen. To quote, out of a letter, something

of the Congressmen request in a form which corresponds to my

promises and to my hope, I intend to publish as Independent. Your

on the plan, development and report of the Congress

I want to say on far as necessarily to point at the

Your attention to the Congressmen, shall be held the assurance of the Congress

You will be aware here and after, that I will not

in the uncertain world a goal of meaning which cannot be changed

appropriately. Just as in World's Fair Board can make some

in the space of the Congressmen of someone with

I thought out no Board can make someone "unimportant" or a purpose

I would not write the more important work and press gone on otherwise.

I have been several times that it is a Congressmen who have working out the

few of many have, those men. the schedule, who have worked the Congressmen, have

a great plan for the whole, I have neglected the Congressmen, have

struggled with the various matters, the appearance of their country

purposes are, and have conformed with them, with regard to all, not

"attitude" to cooperate in that, and the many mechanical plans

"attitude" to cooperate in that, and the many mechanical plans
these aforesaid functions have been absolutely completed by Messrs. Newcomb, Small and me, and we three are thus necessarily the editors, and no vote taken after the completion of the editorial work can change anything in it. To supervise the printing and to add a preface without scholarly aims does not in the least constitute editorship of a work which is written by three hundred persons.

I am extremely sorry that such a discussion is forced upon us. To be sure, we all agreed that our Congress work profited much at the beginning by some sharp controversies; but I am afraid, now at the end, such discussion has no practical use: it is too late, the harm is done. But as my name has been brought into the papers, as outsiders still attach to me a large part of the responsibility, and as you directly call for my assistance, I have been obliged to tell you the full truth. For my personal comfort I am, just like Mr. Newcomb and Mr. Small, of course very glad that the burden and trouble is taken from me, and that I can at last turn again to my own scholarly work. But I am conscious of my duty to those who contributed to this Congress at my appeal and who must now find out that the work to which they contributed is not published in a scientific but in a mechanical way. This scholarly interest was with me the leading motive throughout the two years of preparation. The only secondary motive was this, that I hoped from the Congress for an increasing confidence in European scholarly circles in
These necessary functions have been spectacularly completed by ourselves.

We have made every effort and we urge you to give necessary attention to the

steps and on no account after the completion of the obligatory

work can change anything to it.

To summarize, the printing and getting a practice without controversy seems not in the least

conflicting whatsoever with an effort which is written by mine humble

permission.

I am extremely sorry that such a situation is forced

upon me. To do some, we all encourage that our Congressa work

piling up now at the beginning of some effort controversial; but

I am satisfied now at the end, many administration have no precedent

we are to take the form to gone but as my name has been

named it for fate, the form to gone and as your name has been

presented into the debate as an accessory will affect to me a large

part of the commission, and as you need not call for my as-

statement I have been obliged to call you the last truth.

Yours sincerely.

My personal concern I am, just like Mr. Newcomb and Mr. Smith,
of course very glad that the purchase and expense to taken from me,

but I can at least own regard to my own scientific work. But

I am convinced of your duty to those who contributed to this one.

Please of my behalf and what you think one that the work to

which they contributed is not published in a convenient or in

a convenient way.

The scientific interest was with me the

teaching motive throughout the two years of preparation. The

only secondary motive was this, that I hoped from the Congressa

for an increased contribution to European scientific articles in
regard to scientific undertakings in America. Also in this respect I regret seriously that the world must see that again a nobly started scholarly undertaking on American ground has been sidetracked by motives which have nothing to do with scholarship.

I take the liberty of sending copies of this letter to Mr. Rogers and to the members of the Administrative Board.

With the repeated expression of my sincere thanks for your continued kindness to me, I remain

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

(Hugo Münsterberg)
Regard to scientific undertakings in America. Also in this re-

dec I regret sincerely that the work which I was sent in re-

opy having scope to make contact on American issues have been

istered to motion which have nothing to go with the environment.

I take the liberty of sending copies of this letter

to M. Rogers and to the members of the Administrative Board.

With the deepest expression of my sincere thanks

for your continued kindness to me, I remain

Yours very truly,

(Signed)
My dear Sir:

The Amerika-Institut is preparing a publication on the literary work and scholarly achievement of the Americans of German descent. Would it be possible for the University of Chicago to furnish us the names of those members of its teaching staff who were born in Germany or born in America of German parentage? If the administrative officers, perhaps with the assistance of the German department, will supply us with these names, we shall later address the individuals with our special questions in order to secure the material for our publications.

We are fully aware that this may put some of your assistants before a complex task, but we trust that you will aid us in an undertaking which in some respects will indirectly serve the interests of your university. I may add that other enterprises are under way here which will serve the American universities most directly. As a matter of course, we hope that you will allow us to pay any bills for expenses which may be incurred by the inquiry. The more quickly the lists are supplied, the more valuable they will be for our purpose.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director of the Amerika-Institut
November 30, 1910

My dear Mr.----

The American Institute is preparing a publication of the
American-Georgian German Genealogy. Would it be possible for the
members of the Genealogical and Historical Commission to furnish
me with some of their experiences and genealogical
information, which might be useful for our publication?

We are fifty shade of gray but some of our
association's members are complex task, but we think that you will
find we do not lack in conviction, which is in our own interests of your
university. I may say that we are

sincerely yours,
The American-Georgian Genealogical

Supplement

[Signature]

Director of the American-Georgian Genealogical

Supplement
My dear Mr. Robertson,

I append a list of the members of our faculty circle who are either Germans by birth or by descent—a list which I trust you may find useful in replying to the inquiry of the Amerika-Institut, herewith returned.

George William Bartelmez
☆ Oskar Bolza
☆ Ernst Freund
   Charles Goettsch
   John Paul Goode
☆ Hans Ernst Gronow
   Paul Gustav Heinemann
☆ Jacob Harold Heinzelman
   Theophil Henry Hildebrandt
   Emil Gustav Hirsch
   Carl Frederick Huth, Jr.
   Waldemar Koch
☆ Kurt Laves
   David Judson Lingle
   Arno Benedict Luckhardt
   Julian William Mack
   John Jacob Meyer
   George William Meyers
   Albert Abraham Michelsen
☆ John Ulric Nef
   Theodore Lee Nef
   William Albert Nitze
☆ Adolf Charles von Noé
   Karl Pietsch
☆ Walther Robert Rathke
   Ferdinand Schevill
   Hermann Irving Schlesinger
☆ Martin Schütze
   Herman Augustus Spoehr
   Julius Stieglitz
   Ernest Julius Wilczynski
   Albert Woelfl

Those whose names are starred were born in Germany, Switzerland, or Austria.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Great.  I report that the members of our faculty committee are in the midst of the planning of a national conference that you may find useful in preparing for the induction of the American Institute of Architects.

George William Fetterman

Chair, Committee

C. Philip Hunter

Secretary

Walter L. Crockett

Treasurer
December 30, 1910.

My dear Sir:

The head of our German department informs me that the following members of the faculty are either German by birth or by descent:

George William Bartelmez
*Gakar Belza
*Ernst Freund
Charles Gottsch
John Paul Goode
*Hans Ernest Gronow
Paul Gustav Heinemann
*Jacob Harold Heinzelman
Theophil Henry Hildebrandt
Emil Gustav Hirsch
Carl Frederick Huth, Jr.
Waldemar Koch
*Kurt Laves
David Judson Lingle
Arno Benedict Luckhardt
Julian William Mack
John Jacob Meyer
George William Meyers
Albert Abraham Michelson
*John Ulric Nef
Theodore Lee Neff
William Albert Mitse
*Adolph Charles von Meé
*Karl Pietsch
*Walther Robert Rathke
December 30, 1910

My dear Sir:

The head of our German department informs me that the following members of the faculty are either German by birth or are German by adoption:

- George William Hartmann
- Walter Otto
- Harlan Tannehill
- Charles Goetz
- John F. Goode
- Horace M. Crowson
- E. W. C. Hagel
- Leo M. Hardt
- Theophil Hartung
- Henry L. Heidel
- Carl Hildebrandt
- W. F. H. Koch
- Karl Kruse
- David Johnson
- Archibald Johnson
- I. M. L. McCann
- J. M. L. McGraw
- W. W. W. Meurer
- Albert Albrecht Meier
- H. P. C. Hermann
- W. H. A. N. Horn
- W. H. H. Horn

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Ferdinand Schevill
Herman Irving Schlesinger
*Martin Schütze
Herman Augustus Speehr
Julius Stieglitz
Ernest Julius Wilczynski
Albert Woelfel

Those whose names are starred were born in Germany, Switzerland, or Austria. A much longer list can be secured of those who have received some part of their academic training in German Universities. This, however, you have not asked for. May I suggest that it might afford some interesting material for your study.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Secretary to the President.

Mr. Hugo Münsterberg,
Director, Amerika-Institut,
Universitätsstr 6,
Berlin M. W., Germany.
Theatre German Society
Hermann Grünert, President
Max Imhof, Secretary
Hermann Grünert, Speaker
Julius Steinfeld
Kurt von Witzmann
Albert Wolff

Those whose names are entered were born in Germany.

A much longer list can be secured from "Literature of Austria". A number have been recently some part of their academic training in German Universities. These, however, you have not listed. Is it possible that I might attract some interesting material for your study?

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Secretary to the President

Mr. Hugo Meier, O.S.B.
Director, American Institute
University of Berlin, Germany
On Behalf of the L

In his book, "The Americans," written for the German public in 1904, "to interpret the democratic ideals of America," Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard paid this tribute to our University:

"The University of Chicago has everything and offers everything. * * * It has the richest programme of collateral lectures, of university publications and of its own periodicals, has an organic alliance with no end of smaller colleges in the country, has observatories on the hill-tops and laboratories by the sea; and, whatever it lacks today, it is bound to have tomorrow. * * * One must admire the great work. It is possible that this place is still not equal to the older Eastern universities as the home of quiet maturity and reflection; but for hard, scholarly work it has few rivals in the world."

These and others are the University's glories of the past.

And yet I read amiss the significance of this assembly if it be only to celebrate the achievements of the past. I regard it rather as a token of our pledge to the future—a covenant that we shall translate into motive force the stores we have set by.

Said Fenelon: "If the crowns of all the kingdoms of the empire were laid down at my feet in exchange for my books and my love of reading, I would
Law-School Alumni

spurn them all.” But it was not in contemplation that the books, or their learning, should be left lifeless. They must inspire to action. They must stir “the active soul.”

If we revert not only twenty-five years, but a century prior to that, the men of learning appear at the forefront of our active national life. There is the scholarly culture of Jefferson, the broad comprehension of John Adams, the far-seeing philosophy of George Washington—men whose minds had been enriched by the classics, by history, by the sciences.

And when independence was attained, but the hope of unified republican government seemed unattainable, there was heard above the clash of conflicting local temperaments and prejudices, not the alluring promises of the demagogue nor yet the empty theories of the time-server, but the analytical arguments published by The Federalist and the sound, basic principles of government from the lips of the student-statesmen, Madison and Hamilton. It was a critical time, but the store-houses of education released for active service every grace, every accomplishment and every force of learning and gave birth to a golden age.

In the days that followed, Marshall—the giant-mind of American Jurisprudence—breathed life into the legal prin-
ciples of which he was master and gave active meaning and practical application to the written constitution.

Then came the tense period of our national existence that made brothers foes; and again, in the yearning of the Nation to see the light and hear the right, its eyes were turned and its ears attuned to the logic and the reasoning of the great Constitutional interpreters—on the one side Calhoun, on the other Webster.

Unhappily, however, in our days of peace and plenty, educated men are prone to grow sluggish. An atrocious outburst of a mob quickly arouses indignation and the words of the learned are quite readily heard in condemnation. Even news from a distant state of a miscarriage of justice—if flagrant—evokes protest. But in the daily contact of the individual with the state, in the relation between personal endeavor and the public weal, yea in the ever-present duties of citizenship, what active part do we take? Do not the trained thinkers too often shrink from furthering the interests of the state and from checking evils to the body politic in their snug, academic conceit that such activities are for the more vulgar and the less competent?

In order that the noble inheritances of the past may assure plentiful promise to the future, my appeal goes out to the University men of our day.

Each generation has its own problems that call for intellectual guidance and sound solution. We need not wait until the sword is unsheathed. The attack from within is constant and virulent. At every season’s change there is offered to the American public a false short cut to economic bliss, a vain cure-all for civic woes, which should challenge the intel-
lect of trained thinking men.

It is our function "to tear a question open and riddle it with light." "The office of the scholar," says Emerson, "is to cheer, to raise and to guide men by showing them facts amidst appearances." If our study has shown us the pitfalls, the sterner our duty to sound the warning. If we have been given a clearer vision, the more compelling our obligation to point the way. If we are true to the ideals of this University and worthy of the teachings we have had within these walls, we must stand on our own feet, speak our own minds, mobilize the thought and "marshal the conscience of the nation," and assume an active leadership in dealing with the social, economic and political questions that beset our day.

This is not arrogance; it would be, to arrogate one's value solely and wholly to one's self.

We cannot be recreant in these republican duties. They are truly characterized by Wendell Phillips as "the opportunities and the means God offers us to refine the taste, mold the character, lift the purpose and educate the moral sense of the masses on whose intelligence and self-respect rests the state. God furnishes these texts. He gathers for us this audience and only asks of our coward lips to preach the sermons."  

Let us then signalize this celebration by our resolves to transform our potentials into actualities and knowledge into power so that "what the tender and poetic youth dreams today and conjures up with inarticulate speech may tomorrow be the vociferated result of public opinion and the day after the charter of nations."  

Leo F. Wormser, Ph. B. '05, J. D. '09.

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1 Sir Robert Peel
2 The Scholar in a Republic
3 Ralph Waldo Emerson
4 The American Scholar
Reconsecrated

I will loose myself from you,
   Beautiful towers.
You have thrilled me through and
   through;
I have soared again with you,
   Magical hours.
Now I must tear me free.

With song of praise I flew
   Back to my towers.
Loyal I scaled the blue,
   But now am I most true:
Yours all my powers,
   Now that I wrench me free.

—Alice F. Bräunlich.
Alumni who found their own special exercises of Saturday, as well as the whole celebration, pleasant beyond all anticipation, will thank us for concluding this sketchy account with a bit of verse by a recent graduate, which sums up perhaps for most of us the impressions of the occasion.

Miss McKay, please take a letter—
   Yours to ........ no. Excuse delay
In replying ...... Yes, that's better.
   Lord! Where are my thoughts today?

Just a blur of flags and faces,
   Then a grip of hearty hands,
While the memory backward races
   To the music of the bands.

Backward through "the dust of ages"
   (Not so lengthy by their looks),
That has dimmed the shining pages
   Of our college memory books.

Here's a foolish song that thrills you,
   Here's a smile, forgotten, sweet,
Here's a brother-voice that fills you
   With old joys that won't repeat.
Here's a storied campus corner,
Here's a friend, frank, unafraid,
Or a prof. who scorned the scorners
Of the gilded youth who strayed.

Then the pain to touch the pleasure,
Lest you boast a fate too kind,
Friends once half your college treasure
Whom you seek but do not find.

Ah, Chicago! Love we bore it,
Jostling years have made us miss,
Like a mantle once we wore it,
Now the hem we stoop to kiss.

Miss McKay—er—I was saying—
Oh yes! . . . . pardon the delay . . . .
What's the use? I still am playing
Truant on the old Midway.

H. R. Baukhage, '11.