STUDENT FRIENDSHIP FUND
FOR
EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF
ADMINISTERED THROUGH
THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION
JOHN R. MOTT, CHAIRMAN E. S. R.
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 247 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 1200

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Ernest DeWitt Burton, Esq.,
Acting President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

September 30, 1924

My dear Mr. Burton:

In view of the increasing interest of students of so many of the colleges in affairs outside their own circles, I have no hesitation in presenting to you again the work of the Student Friendship Fund. Beyond meeting the physical need which still continues among the intellectual classes in certain countries, the quite remarkable results of this organization in drawing together the youth of all nations is most significant.

All of us are now looking for means and methods by which peace may be made permanent, especially through removing or counteracting the causes of war. I believe that one of the surest ways to international peace is through the education and the understanding which such a worldwide student enterprise so helpfully furthers. Our young people now in the universities, with the youth of other nations, will furnish many of the leaders of tomorrow. It is most desirable that the vital interest that has been created in the student body of America, through this giving to help imperilled students of other lands, may not be allowed to slacken, certainly not while the need for their friendly cooperation still exists.

As you may know, I have recently returned from an extended tour through the needier parts of the Mediterranean Basin and the Near East. The visit has given me the best opportunity I have had since the War to meet in an intimate and understanding way the students of these areas. I was impressed with the fortitude of the suffering students and their determination in persisting in the face of great hardship to complete their education. If I had needed anything further to convince me of the value and continued need of this work we have been conducting in the interest of the intellectual reconstruction of some of the new states and some of the old states, it was impressively afforded me by what I saw and heard.

I hope we may count on you to cooperate in carrying on this constructive program of international service and goodwill, not only in your own institution, but also in the outreach of your influence in other university circles.

Very sincerely yours,

COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF

ARGENTINE  AUSTRALIA  *AUSTRIA  BELGIUM  BRAZIL  BRITISH WEST INDIES  CANADA  *CZECHOSLOVAKIA  CHINA  CHILE  DEFAZER  EGYPT  ESTONIA  FINLAND  FRANCE  *GERMANY  *HUNGARY  INDIA-CYLON  ITALY  JAPAN  JUGOSLAVIA  LATVIA  *NETHERLANDS  NEW ZEALAND  NORWAY  PALESTINE  PORTUGAL  *POLAND  ROMANIA  SOUTH AFRICA  SWEDEN  SWITZERLAND  TURKEY  UNITED KINGDOM  URUGUAY  U. S. A.

*LARGELY FOREIGNERS
"AS ONE OBSERVER OBSERVES"

Of "American Observers" in Europe today there is no end, but I have no apologies for my observations. I have been the representative of the Student Friendship Fund in Europe for four years, and have tried never to lose sight of my obligation to the American students who sent me. Value these observations as you do my opportunity for ferreting out the important facts, and my judgment in their interpretation.

The Mission of the Student Friendship Fund

This has been variously interpreted, but I think we will not be far from the American idea when we say our task has been to salvage some of the intellectual leadership for the reconstruction of the nations. It has been a great campaign of education enlightening our astonishing ignorance one of the other. In the common service of relief students have been lifted above the spirit of hatred and bitterness into an international fellowship. We have been trying to meet the desperate need of our fellow students, not as relief organizations feeding the starving children, for the little which we have given would be only a drop in the ocean of need -- we have directed our energies into the more constructive channels of helping the students to help themselves.

Encouraging facts

The political conditions in Europe are quieting.

Money is more stable though less plentiful than at any time since the war.

The wheels of industry long idle are beginning to turn.

The refugees who have been such a tax on the goodwill of governments and society are getting adjusted.

Nervousness and hysteria are passing, while confidence and normality are returning. The spirit of hope is slowly but surely gaining.

The Position of Students

This quieting of political, industrial and social life is already helping students. But the stabilization of currency does not put money in students' pockets. On the contrary, money, though constant in value, is more difficult to get. Poverty is widespread and even desperate in places. Thousands of students are living below the danger line. They merely exist on two scant meals per day and dwell for the most part in unheated rooms.

The solid ground for encouragement is that the numbers living so are growing less. We have been exceedingly effective in helping the stu-
"AS one observer observes"

African observers to Europe took place on one part I have seen the perspective of Europeans. As an African from view the advent of African nationalism is a part of European thought. In Europe, the African perspective was not fully realized. Although African nations sought independence, the European view of Africa remained largely unchanged. The colonial powers were not prepared to grant independence to African states, preferring to maintain control over African territories.

The Mission of the Student Representative:

The role of the student representative is a significant one. It is necessary to convey the perspective of the student to the broader community. This involves understanding the needs and concerns of the students and advocating for their interests. The representative must be a voice for the students, ensuring that their voices are heard and their concerns are addressed. This role is crucial in promoting student engagement and participation in decision-making processes.

The Position of Students:

The position of students is a critical one. It is necessary to ensure that students are engaged in the decision-making processes and that their perspectives are considered. This involves understanding the needs and concerns of the students and advocating for their interests. The representative must be a voice for the students, ensuring that their voices are heard and their concerns are addressed. This role is crucial in promoting student engagement and participation in decision-making processes.

The War:

The impact of the war on students and their families was significant. Many students and families were directly affected by the war, either through personal experience or through the loss of loved ones. The war also had a broader impact on society, influencing the perspectives and values of the student community. It is necessary to acknowledge the impact of the war on students and to promote understanding and healing.

The Future:

The future of Africa is bright, with a growing student community and a rising awareness of the importance of education. The role of the student representative is crucial in promoting the perspectives and needs of students, ensuring that their voices are heard and their concerns are addressed. This role is essential in promoting student engagement and participation in decision-making processes, and in shaping the future of Africa.
Students to help themselves. In some of the countries they now have their cooperative societies, their selfhelp enterprises, their cooperative shops, hostels and kitchens. These are not all yet on a permanent financial basis. Some will go into bankruptcy unless they receive help. Then, too, there is need to start others.

Before the war less than one per cent of the students in Europe were working as a means of paying part of their college expenses. We started employment bureaus, and the students donned their overalls and aprons. Now from one-half to three-fourths of all the students in these less fortunate countries are at work. This is especially true in Germany, Hungary and Austria and among the refugees in Yugoslavia. This is seed worth sowing in other countries where student classes believe themselves too proud for manual labor.

The long years of war and poverty following the war have been a menace to the health. The students in many districts need our cooperation in both the prevention and cure of disease. The need for dentistry is appalling!

It does not take a great stretch of the imagination even for us American students to understand that the contacts of some of these nations of Central and Eastern Europe have never been effectively restored since the break in 1914. The results have been that in the scientific professions, such as medicine, engineering and agriculture, they are entirely out of touch with the rest of the world, and are still too poor to purchase our periodicals and the scientific books which tell of the progress of this decade. We must help make this literature available to them.

"Stronger than Treaties"

The Student Friendship Fund has started something in the affairs of the students which may prove "Stronger than Treaties". Through conferences, pilgrimages, study abroad and the fellowship of building up cooperative enterprises the students of the nations are getting acquainted. Thus it is that they are coming to understand each other.

It is through the Student Friendship Fund that we of America can cooperate in this International Student Friendship Program. The Student Friendship Fund is the Students' Department of Foreign Affairs. We are laying the foundations of Friendship on which can be erected new relationships in politics, industry, society, and religion.

One European statesman of international repute, without venturing an opinion on who started the war, said he did know that the Student Friendship enterprise was guilty of encouraging peace.

(signed) Ray H. Legate, Executive Secretary
Student Friendship Fund

November 18, 1924
MEMO TO:

Student Friendship Fund Workers & Directors
Advisory Committee Members
Executive Committee Members
Y.W.C.A. Student Secretaries
Y.M.C.A. Student Secretaries

and Friends


From time to time we shall send you reports about how the campaign is progressing.

I have just received an interesting statement from Miss Wiggin, who is our Director in the New England and Atlantic States. I think you will read her report with interest and will agree with me that it is very encouraging.

"Last year 209 schools in the Eastern Area contributed $79,294.97 to the Student Friendship Fund. Of these 209 schools we have had answers from 106 that they will go on this year. From 25 others we have had answers that they are considering it, and 13 who did not contribute last year have said that they will this. Seven colleges have said that they will not contribute. Of these 7 there are two important contributors, Barnard College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the others having made only small contributions in other years. Barnard has decided to shift their efforts to the raising of an international fellowship of their own, but they do not expect to forsake the Friendship Fund for more than this one year.

"Last year the contributions from the 106 schools who have said that they will go on this year amounted to $56,030.93, and from the 13 who did not contribute last year, but who said they will this, we should get about $2,200, so that, assuming all the colleges will do what they did last year, there ought to be at the present time on the horizon of the Eastern Area $58,230.93. Of course we are expecting to drive ahead with the schools from which we have not heard."
MEMO TO:
Student Council Faculty Workforce & Directors
Advisor Committee Members
Executive Committee Members
Student Representatives A.C.W.Y
Student Secretaries A.C.W.Y

SUBJECT: Eastern Area Report

FROM: Reg. Secretary

Time to time we shall send you reports about how the competition is progressing.

I have just received an interesting statement from Miss Wright, who is our director.

"Last year 200 schools in the Western Area contributed $74,704.72 to the Student Council Fund. Of these 200 schools we have not received from 100 that they will make the total contributions, but I'm sure all of the directors have received their shares."

"I think you will find that many of these schools have never heard of your organization before, but your efforts to make the Student Council Fund grow have already paid off."

I am writing to inform you of the progress of our own Student Council Fund. We have received contributions from 90% of the schools in the eastern area.

I hope you will continue to support the Student Council Fund and we can expect to raise a substantial amount this year.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
YESTERDAY AT BRYN MAWR

Yesterday at Bryn Mawr a Hungarian student who has worked in close cooperation with Mr. Legate in Hungary spoke to a small group of students about what the thing had meant in Europe. She began with a brief history of Hungary to emphasize the strength of their national pride. She said that they knew that the Central Powers had lost the war because of America's entry into it, for before it had been an even struggle. But she said that in spite of losing the war they did not feel very badly because of their faith which had been pinned to the 14 points or President Wilson, and they felt that everything would be well with them in the future. And then she went on with a description of the failure of the government which they themselves had elected, of the brief rule of the Bolshevik government in Hungary which nevertheless lasted long enough to cause the death of a great many people and which was followed by the entry of the armies of occupation and a seizure of a large part of the country of Hungary.

She told them about the refugees and how they had poured down from upper Hungary to Budapest. To make it vivid, she said that her own experience had been coming from a home where they had thirteen rooms to live for three years in a room with three other people, one of whom was her grownup brother. She said "I love my family, but you cannot imagine what it is to live in such close contact with other people, and, while I was living like that, to do the studying for my doctor's degree."

When they got to Budapest, the students themselves organized a committee to try to look out for refugee students. They had no money and no resources except hearts that were filled with a desire to help. One day they heard that an office had been opened, and with fear and trembling this girl went to find out what it was like and if there really was a chance for help for students. She said that it was all that she could do to get up her courage to go in, partly because she spoke very poor English and partly because she was ashamed to ask a foreign man for help for Hungarian students, but she decided that the suffering of the students put on her the obligation. She said, "It is not easy to give help and it is not easy to take it. The thing which made it possible for us was the fact that it came from students and we know that if it came from students it was just like having it from our brothers and sisters." She ended up by saying, "I can never express what the Student Friendship Fund has been to us, and any time Miss Wiggin wants me to speak for her in this country I am ready to do so."
YESTERYAY AT BRYAN MFA

Yesterday at Bryan Meat & Hardware store, we were working in close cooperation with Mr. Reeser in the Bryan store to establish a small amount of supplies and equipment for our store. The Bryan store is in a state of transition, and we have been working closely with Central Power and Light. We are prepared to serve our customers.

In the past few weeks, we have been working on various projects to improve the store's efficiency and customer service. We have added new equipment and improved our inventory system to better serve our customers.

The Bryan Meat & Hardware store is a family-owned business that has been in operation for over 50 years. We take pride in providing quality products and excellent service to our customers.

We are grateful for the support of our community and look forward to serving you in the future.
President Ernest D. Burton  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Burton:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the letter which we are this morning addressing to Dean Wilkins. Mr. E.T. Colton, who presented the Fund, and especially the situation in Russia, last year, and others of the New York staff, are eager to be of such service as may seem best to help in presenting the Fund this year at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Colton has taken up the matter of a large gift for the Fund from Mr. Rosenwald. While in Chicago, before Thanksgiving, he opened up the matter with Mr. William Graves. A decision on the part of Mr. Rosenwald has not been reached to our knowledge.

Because of your larger interest in what the Fund is trying to accomplish in International understanding and goodwill both in America and abroad, we are glad to report that the response this year on the part of the colleges is again quite good. Smith College has pledged at least $6000 while Yale and Princeton have both included amounts of $5000 in their annual combined drives. As in other years, the campaigns in the larger universities of the Middle West will come after Christmas Holidays.

Respectfully yours,

L. H. Mayes

COUNTRIES COOPERATING IN THIS STUDENT FRIENDSHIP PROGRAM

ARGENTINE  
AUSTRIA  
AUSTRALIA  
BRASIL  
CANADA  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
CHINA  
CHILE  
DENMARK  
EGYPT  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GERMANY  
HUNGARY  
INDIA-CYCLON  
JAPAN  
JUGOSLAVIA  
LATVIA  
NETHERLANDS  
NEW ZEALAND  
NORWAY  
PALSSTINE  
SOUTH AFRICA  
SWEDEN  
SWITZERLAND  
UNITED KINGDOM  
U. S. A.
President of the University of Chicago

Dr. John B. Upton

May 3, 1940

Dear President Upton:

I have learned with great pleasure of the recent event in which Mr. C. W. Coe's name was placed on the ballot for the presidency of the University of Chicago. While I congratulate Mr. Coe on his probable selection as President of the University of Chicago, I am convinced that Mr. Coe's precious time cannot be spared from the needs of his present office.

The question of President Coe's successor is one of the most important in the history of the University of Chicago. The future of the University is dependent upon the selection of a leader who is qualified to carry on the traditions and interests of the University. It is my hope that the selection of the new President will be made with due consideration to the needs of the University and the community.

Sincerely yours,

K. M. Hayes
December 10, 1934.

Dean Earnest Hatch Wilkins
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dean Wilkins:

May I address you this morning concerning the Student Friendship Fund. In our conference several weeks ago, mention was made of President Burton's attitude on the Fund. We are very glad that President Burton is on the Advisory Committee of the movement and that he is also interested in it in relation to the University of Chicago.

Dr. Burton expressed his conviction that the Friendship Fund should be considered this year only in relation to the "larger problem" at the University of securing a "community spirit" and a "general policy of unification." He expressed the desire that the Friendship Fund drive at the University this year should be considered with this in view or else not considered at all.

A committee composed of Mr. Moulds, Dean Tufts, Dr. Soares, and yourself was suggested by him to meet and consider the Friendship Fund in relation to this larger problem of unification. Dr. Burton kindly offered to call such a conference and to personally meet with them if you so desired.

In the conversation which we had together in October, I feel that I did not sufficiently emphasise the real spirit of Dr. Burton's wishes as outlined above. If you desire, I shall be glad to call at your office again concerning this. The Undergraduate Council have tentatively arranged with us here at the office for the drive to come at the University of Chicago during the first half of February. However, I should not wish for the Fund to again make its appeal to the students at Chicago without consideration of President Burton's request.

Sincerely yours,

STUDENT FRIENDSHIP FUND

LHM: M

(Signed) L. H. Mayes
Dear Dean Wiltshire,

University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

May I express to you this morning, corresponding the Student Editor, the fact that I am a member of the Committee of the Student of the University of Chicago. I am interested in relation to the University and wish to bring to your attention the fact that I am interested in relation to the University of Chicago.

I refer to the situation expressed in the morning editorial, "The University of the Community and the Community of the University". He expressed the opinion that the University was in itself and as a member of the Community of the University, and that the relation of the University to the Community must be considered.

A committee composed of Mr. Morrison, Dean of the University, and other members of the University was convened in Chicago to meet and consider the situation. Mr. Morrison has written to me that a committee has met and a conference has been held with the President. I am told that the President has written to me that the President of the University of Chicago has agreed to the matter of the University of Chicago, and that the President of the University of Chicago will make the necessary arrangements with the University of Chicago to come to some agreement.

Yours sincerely,

student editor's name

(I. M. Wye)
(Foreword, by Ray Legate)

These pen descriptions of student life in Southeastern Europe, by Conrad Hoffmann, who is just completing his first visit in these parts, revive old memories. Some of you in America have heard my description of the combined study, dining and social hall here described by Con, as having "Mural" paintings. I have spent many an evening in the social life of this room. Others will recall our renovation of the old Military prison, where the bathroom was installed. In my home at Pleasantville, New York, you will find a lovely statue by the "Sculptor", W. Kouritzine. The woman medical student who knows so many languages and has the little girl is Mrs. Koutepoff. I received a special Christmas letter from her and the other ten girls.

A thousand times I have heard their "spaseeba" - "thank you". To them the E.S.R., which we designate the Student Friendship Fund, is life, sunshine and hope.)

FROM THE BALKANS

Extracts from Letters by Conrad Hoffmann, Jr.

January 25, 1926

Sunday night, Zagreb

I have just got back to my room after having had a late supper in a nearby restaurant. It is certainly strange and lonesome to be in a hotel room in a strange land on a Sunday night. If you haven't had the experience, you cannot appreciate what it means.

It has been a fairly full day. In the morning I was called for by a Russian who took me to a Russian church service with incense lighted candles and beautiful chanting of the ritual by a wonderful choir. Everyone stood or kneeled as is customary. It was bitter cold as there was no heat in the church and we have below zero weather here. From church we went to the University Aula where a special celebration by the Russian students and professors took place in commemoration of what is known as Tatjava Day, an anniversary of Moscow students. It was a most formal occasion. A few speeches - very profound - a beautiful song in the form of an adaptation of Gaudeamus igitur by a male chorus of deep-toned basses and bell-like tenors, and all-round hand-shaking and all was over.

After this impressive ceremony I took a Russian woman student who is leader of the Christian group to dinner in a restaurant to talk over the work with her. A most interesting woman, in fact a widow with a 12 year old daughter and an aged mother whom she is trying to support by giving lessons and teaching school. I was told she is 37 years old. Her face shows evidences of terrible suffering. She is now a medical student and hopes within a year to get her diploma. She teaches in a school, gives English lessons and looks after her mother and daughter besides being a student. Speaks English, German, French, Russian and Slovenic fluently.
From the Balkans, by Conrad Hoffmann.

She and her daughter live with 10 other girls in a second floor flat of two rooms, a kitchen and two little pantries each of which is completely occupied by a bed. The house is way out in the country with no roads or streets. What serves as street was today a series of frozen mud ruts and ridges. They cook their own meals. It was the only place within their means which they could find and at that they must pay an exorbitant rent because they are Russians. The daughter is anaemic from undernourishment. Wish we could give the girl a month's good food and air with us this summer. She is so undersized and puny.

Friday afternoon I saw the three Russian student dormitories:-
I. Three wooden barracks with 33-35 students each; II. Several large bare rooms in one of the old army barracks now no longer used by the army because they were regarded too tumble-down. In two of the basement rooms of this building the Russian students have made their clubrooms so completely transforming the original rooms that one cannot recognize or conceive that they are the same. The walls are decorated with Mural paintings made by the students. I have some postcard reproductions of the paintings to show you on my return. III. The best quarters of all are in what was formerly a military prison building. The cells with their heavy doors with tiny peephole now serve as offices or bedrooms. Here too they have equipped a mensa, a study room, a barbershop, a buffet if you please, and a dental parlor in which at present are the dental chair and equipment provided by British and Swiss students. Here is one big room, formerly the study room, but now transformed into a provisional bedroom for some 30 new students recently arrived. Many of these 30 have no beds and sleep on boards or on the long study table. Luxuries like pillows, mattresses and bed linen do not exist. One feels guilty when one thinks of all the comforts of life which one enjoys as contrasted with these unfortunate victims of a system and philosophy of life for which they are no more to blame than you and I.

There is hardly anyone whose story of suffering does not cause one to weep. At the buffet I found an old man, father of my student guide. He is fortunate at least in having his wife and children all with him. But listen! He is now selling slices of bread, two lumps of sugar at a time or a slice of lemon across the buffet table to the students. And formerly he was owner of a factory in Moscow employing 7000 men, was director in three banks and a multi-millionaire. He wept as he told me his tale; a broken man but one who has not surrendered to fate. While they were in Constantinople they bake buns, plum puddings, etc., and peddled them among the British Tommies for a livelihood. What tales of human suffering and loss are represented among these folk and such fine folk among them!

I met a sculptor - i.e. a student whose ambition is to get to Paris for some advanced work. He has already done several remarkable heads, photos of which I am bringing with me.

Another student is a bass soloist, so good that he has replaced the former star in the local national opera. Talent in abundance, and yet they are unwelcome guests wherever they go. America doesn't want them, South America refuses to accept them, Europe is anxious to be rid of them. I had a group of 25 agricultural students who finish within the next two years wait on me to know whether there is anywhere in the wide world where they can go and find work after graduation. I thought of U.S.A., the American Consul on whom I
I have the pleasure of referring to the 10th degree of a recent issue.

The first sentence of the letter reads: "I have the pleasure of referring to the 10th degree of a recent issue."
called yesterday said there is absolutely no hope. And how we do need expert agriculturists and foresters in U.S.A.!

But to return to my schedule on Friday. We wound up at the mensa for supper. After supper went to the club rooms in the basement referred to above to see the life and meet students. Late in the evening we went downtown to a restaurant where a balalaika orchestra and chorus of Russian students play to earn money. They went through most of their wonderful repertoire on my behalf.

Yesterday, Saturday, I met with the Committee to talk over their needs, how we can help, etc. Then called on a Yugoslavian doctor who showed me what little there was to see of the Yugoslavian student life. Their group of five dormitories for 300 students built by the students themselves, as in Prague, the University, etc. The student union has been temporarily prohibited because it dared to protest against the Government's action in dismissing two liberal and republican professors - just now the Government is very reactionary - all student activities are prohibited as a result, which has meant a real handicap for me. In the evening I went to the basement club again where the Russian sokol, a political organization, had a social evening and dance. Two long, very long speeches in Russian about the Sokol which included gymnastics and sports in its program, then the dance, all quite wholesome, just good wholesome fun and fellowship. No elaborate gowns, no dress suits, but I am sure a hundred fold more genuine unsophisticated fun than at most of our dances. Got home at midnight.

Issued by Student Friendship Fund
347 Madison Avenue, New York City.
Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my concern and request for assistance. I believe there is a serious problem that needs immediate attention.

The issue at hand involves a significant financial shortfall that our organization is facing. Despite our best efforts, we have not been able to resolve this issue, and it threatens the continuation of our work.

I am writing to ask for your help in finding a solution to this pressing problem. Any contributions, no matter how small, would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
THE ELMAU CONFERENCE - AN APPRECIATION

By Mary Redington Ely

A bulletin from the headquarters of the European Student Relief in Geneva has just reached America asking for the cooperation of American students in the planning for the conference in the summer of 1925. It turns our thoughts back at once to that remarkable gathering of students held under the same auspices last summer at Schloss Elmau in the Bavarian Alps. To every American delegate present at Elmau the conference seemed truly significant as an educational enterprise.

We are beginning to see in our universities and colleges in America a closer cooperation between faculty and students in the planning and management of our academic life. Such enterprises as the Dartmouth report, the vigorous presentation of student opinion in "The New Student", the rapid developments in student curriculum committees, as well as in student government and control of extra-curriculum activities, are all indications of a more democratic type of academic life in our own country. But here at Elmau many of us saw for the first time a great international gathering of students questioning the very fundamentals of university education and looking ahead with constructive plans for the rebuilding of the cultural life of Europe. By reason of the very disasters which have made the European Student Relief come into being, educational ideals are freer from dogma and confining traditions, and it was a stirring experience to see students met together for the purpose of rebuilding their ideals, challenging both the past and the present, and looking forward constructively to making a fairer educational future.

It was inspiring to think that representatives had come from so many countries for such a purpose, and encouraging for the future that cultural interests could take so deep a hold on the thought and interest of so diverse a group as to transcend the differences of race, nationality, tradition and language. And in this very fact lay the greatest hope and the greatest challenge that the conference presented. In some other aspects also the conference presented itself to the American observer as a truly significant gathering. Not only because of the content of its thinking, but also by reason of the methods which it pursued in its deliberations, the conference commended itself as of significant promise.

Its methods were the methods of statesmanship

Not content with the questioning of present-day achievements in education, it opened its discussions with a long look back at the history of educational ideals in the various countries represented, that it might more sympathetically and appreciatively treat these ideals in relation to the present-world situation. In the many criticisms that we have heard of late of the younger generation, much stress has been laid upon their failure to understand or appreciate the values that lie in the experience of the past. Repeatedly they have been charged with the sin of reckless indifference to their heritage of culture and experience, so painfully, so patiently amassed and committed to them by their forebears. But hear was youth facing a world made desolate by
A permission from the Surgeon General of the Mexican Government to attend and participate in the conference in New York, to which I am invited, is attached as a proof of my authorization. The conference is organized by the American Legion, and I am invited to attend as a member of the executive committee. I am a member of the Mexican Legion, and I am confident that my attendance at this conference will be of great benefit to the cause of Mexican-American cooperation.

The Mexican American Legion is an organization that has been working for the betterment of the Mexican-American community. I am a member of this organization, and I am confident that my attendance at this conference will be of great benefit to the cause of Mexican-American cooperation. I am a member of the executive committee, and I am confident that my attendance at this conference will be of great benefit to the cause of Mexican-American cooperation.

The conference is organized by the American Legion, and I am invited to attend as a member of the executive committee. I am a member of the Mexican Legion, and I am confident that my attendance at this conference will be of great benefit to the cause of Mexican-American cooperation. I am a member of this organization, and I am confident that my attendance at this conference will be of great benefit to the cause of Mexican-American cooperation.
the mistakes of an earlier generation, striving to build that world after a
fairer pattern, but turning patiently back to the past to discover the values
that it had made secure, but turning also fearlessly to the future, undaunted
and unafraid in the face of difficulties that might to some have seemed wholly
insurmountable. They were patiently exploring the past, they were zealous to
keep its values; but they were not bound by it. They faced their future hope-
fully, even while recognizing clearly the heritage of distress that is theirs
from the war. Simultaneously with the London conference of diplomats, who were
met to consider and adjust the economic ills which were the world's legacy from
the great war, this youthful conference was meeting to confer about the great
waste and destruction which the war has left in its wake for our world of
science and the arts, and were using, in their efforts at rebuilding, a states-
manship that would have been a credit to much more seasoned and experienced
deliberative bodies.

The procedure was genuinely democratic

It was the method of discussion and conference with the give and
take of many minds and the genuine sharing of many points of view. Their chair-
man was in the truest sense a chairman, and not a director. He served merely
to interpret, not to influence the points of view expressed. No inner ring of
influential persons kept the discussion under their control. The program com-
mittee was the servant of the group as a whole, and merely operated in an
executive capacity to hold the discussion in channels which had already been
indicated as desired by the conference. Such a genuinely democratic program
was not easily maintained by a group representing not only so many languages
but also so many different cultural backgrounds and such opposing national
points of view. That genuine group thinking could be secured at all in such a
company might well be held a triumph, and where it could have so free a scope
as here, seemed an achievement of real magnitude. Antagonistic national points
of view were not absent; brotherhood did not flow in an unhindered stream
through the week of conference; but unquestionably national antagonisms receded
as common educational ideals came gradually to take precedence over them, and,
in the end, a real progress of thought had been secured in a direction that rep-
resented the common idealism of the group. If democracy is not to perish from
the earth, this must be the method of its working. Not through the triumph of
any one group over another, but through the recognition of great common ideals
which transcend local or national hopes, and which demand the cooperation of all
in their securing.

Its commitment was to the spiritual ideals

But on another ground still this conference sounded a note of hope
for the future of our world. Its methods were both statesmanlike and genuinely
democratic - but it took the further step of a spiritual commitment to its
ideals that could not but give assurance that the present student generation
sees its responsibility to life in no uncertain terms and stands ready to meet
it face to face. In its consideration of the educational problems of the world
today, in its recognition of new needs, and the necessity for shaping a new
policy to meet those new needs, the Elmav conference showed its insight into,
and its grasp upon the present situation. It proved its flexibility and adapt-
ability to new claims. But most significantly in its commitment of its life and
energy to a program of education for peace, it signalized its willingness to
suffer, and to give its utmost for that ideal. This generation of students has
had its training in a hard school of experience and it has emerged from that
experience sure of the direction in which it wants to move. Here in this con-
ference there worked side by side representatives of nations that had been hostile to each other in the great world conflict, now pledging their common loyalty to the ideal of world brotherhood and dedicating themselves with a high spirit to it. The earnestness of dedication to ideals that one witnessed in the conference partook of the very nature of religion itself, even though the religious motive was never explicitly recognized, and the varying religious viewpoints represented in the group would have made any formal or credal unity completely impossible. It was spirituality alive and at work in the world.

From such a group as this, one takes hope for the future of our world

No finer statesmanship in method has characterized the operations of our public bodies. No more truly democratic methods of procedure have been put into practice in our most democratic of assemblies; no higher dedication of life to a cause has been witnessed in our generation than was here exemplified in the commitment of this group to the ideal of world brotherhood. Spectacular results may not be expected from this group. It cannot express itself in any but the quiet and unofficial channels of life, but in the slow, sure method of building ideals of world peace and brotherhood these students cannot but have their effect upon their generation. And ultimately the high task that they have chosen will succeed.

(Miss Ely is a professor at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. She was one of the American delegates to the Third International Student Conference held in South Germany the last week in July, 1924, under the auspices of the relief committee of the World's Student Christian Federation. The American students have designated their share in this enterprise as the Student Friendship Fund. We are glad to have this word of high appreciation from one who has seen first hand.)

Issued from the office of the
Student Friendship Fund
347 Madison Avenue, New York City
March 17, 1925.

My dear Mr. Rosenwald:

When several weeks ago you authorized me to make a pledge on your behalf of $25,000 for the Student Friendship Fund I felt a responsibility for ascertaining whether the work of the Fund was by virtue of its needs and the methods of its work entitled to such a contribution. Such a relatively small gift as I might have made or should have been willing to make was on the basis of general knowledge. But I felt that for so large a gift as you proposed I could hardly assume responsibility without careful inquiry. This inquiry has required some time. I have before me now, however, data which seem to me quite satisfactorily to establish both the value of the work and its need of contributions from generous individuals like yourself.

With your approval, therefore, I shall be glad to communicate your subscription to the officers of the Fund. Perhaps you would be willing to tell me before I make this transmission whether this will be acceptable to you and what I should say as to the time at which the subscription would be paid.
My dear Mr. Secretary:

When recently we met you assured me to
make a pledge on your part of $5,000 to the
Princeton Fund. I felt a responsibility for securing
what is the work of the Fund was by virtue of the lease
and the methods of its work entirely to such a contribution.

Such a relatively small gift as I might have made would have been willing to make was on the part of General
knowledge. But I felt that it was a gift as you have-
because I could hardly imagine the responsibility without certain
indignity. This indignity was rendering some time I have per-

rove me now, however, gates which seem to me quite secrets-

response to satisfy both the name of the work and the
need of contributions from removals into humanitarian-like causes.

With your approval, "Capability" I apply to you to
communicate your suggestion in the matter of the amount.

Perhaps you would be willing to tell me before I make this
transmission whether this will be acceptable to you and what

I am only now as to the time of which the suggestion

pe body.
With sincere appreciation of the privilege you have given me of making this subscription in your behalf I am

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Julius Rosenwald,
c/o Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Chicago, Ill.

EDB:CB
With sincere appreciation of the assistance you have given me in writing this appreciation in your behalf.

I am

Very sincerely yours,

[Address]

[Date]
NYA64 50 COLLECT NL
R NEW YORK NY 18

ERNEST D. BURTON
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CHICAGO ILL

FRIENDSHIP FUND STILL NEEDS GIFTS NOW INCLUDES FUNDS FOR SUPPORT WORK
FOREIGN STUDENTS IN THIS COUNTRY UNDER Y M AND Y W C A ALSO LOAN AND
RELIEF FUNDS MOST OF MONEY IN EUROPE INVESTED IN SELF HELP PROJECTS
RATHER THAN ACTUAL RELIEF FISHER AWAY WILL CONSULT HIM TOMORROW

MARGARET BURTON.
TELEGRAM

February 16, 1925.

Miss Margaret E. Burton,
600 Lexington Ave.,
New York

Donor requests advice on giving to Student Friendship Fund.
Are funds still needed and is this best channel. Think Galen
Fisher recently had investigation made. Please consult him
if necessary and send night letter Tuesday giving advice.

Ernest D. Burton
February 20, 1925

Mr. Galen Fisher, Director
Institute of Social and Religious Research
370 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Fisher:

When I was in Europe last summer, I came in contact with people who had had something to do with the administration of the Student Friendship Fund in Europe. From all of these individuals I got the impression that need for emergency aid for the students on the Continent of Europe had passed along with the passing of the post-war economic crisis, which had made organized relief aid so necessary all through Central Europe and Russia.

I was told that the Emergency Relief Chapter of the work of the Student Friendship Fund could be considered as definitely closed and that from the first of 1925 all grants of money through the Student Friendship Fund would be primarily for aiding students' self-help organizations in different university cities.

We have not yet received a definite statement of new policy from the Student Friendship Fund, but we hope to have it shortly.

However, the change in policy from a relief organization to a more or less permanent organization supplementing the efforts of European student organizations is indicated by the following financial figures taken from the reports of the Student Friendship Fund.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 1924, the income amounted to $471,431. Expenditures were as follows:

General Expense ......................... $45,995
Donations to Geneva for European student relief ............... 401,412
Grants to other organizations .......... 26,550

Total Expenditures .................... $473,957
T. Gatel, Fisher, President  

Institute of Science and Industrial Research  

505 Science Avenue  

New York, N.Y.  

Dear Mr. Fisher:  

When I was in Europe last summer, I came in contact with people who had a somewhat different view of the events in Europe. I was able to talk with them and to see the administration of the governments that were at war. I have learned that the German government has been unable to deal with the situation as it was presented by the government of the United States.  

I was interested in the student's relief program and was able to see firsthand the conditions in Europe. I have found that the student's relief program is necessary to keep our country going.  

We have had a definite program of our own. I believe the student's relief program is an important factor in our country's future.  

We have been able to exceed our expectations and have been able to exceed our expectations. The student's relief program is an important factor in our country's future.
European relief was expended as follows:

Central Europe........................$31,131
Germany.....................................115,103
Russia.........................................255,177

My impression is that the greater part of this relief was expended during the last six months of 1923 rather than in the first six months of 1924. When I was in Europe last summer there did not seem to be very much actual student relief work going on.

The other organizations assisted by the Student Friendship Fund during the year ending June 30, 1924 were the following:

World's Student Christian Federation.....$18,000
Russian Student Fund.................... 4,275
Friendly Relations Committee, Y.M.C.A.... 2,137
Friendly Relations Committee, Y.W.C.A.... 2,137

The budget for the twelve months ending June 30, 1925 is less than half the amount expended during the twelve months ending June 30, 1924, and the amount budgeted for student relief is only $100,000 as against the $400,000 spent last year for relief. Half of the $100,000 is to be expended in Russia and the other half in Central Europe.

I think this confirms my information that the Emergency Relief Chapter, as far as European students are concerned, may be considered definitely closed.

To the Russian Student Fund it is proposed to give $10,000 out of this year’s budget; to the World’s Student Christian Federation $20,000; for refugee students outside of Europe and the United States $10,000; for the Friendly Relations Committees of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. $38,500, and for campaign expenses $37,225.

Enclosed you will find report on the Russian Student Fund.

If this is not the information you want, kindly let me hear from you further.

Yours very truly

[Signature]

PW-HS
Europeans offered me expeditions as follows:

Central Europe

Germany

East

West


My impression is that the greatest part of the relief work is being done by the 1942 relief committee of 1942. Today, I see in Europe that summer looms and it is going to be very hard to get some relief work going on.

The appeal of the committee to the student leadership and the student leadership of the Americanists to the student leadership of the British is the appeal to the fund of the Student Relief Fund. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $10,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $20,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $30,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $40,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $50,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $60,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $70,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $80,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $90,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $100,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $110,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $120,000. 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The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $970,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $980,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $990,000. The amount of money given to the Student Relief Fund was $1,000,000.

I think this outline contains my information. I am now taking care of the summer relief of the American student.

The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $1,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $2,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $3,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $4,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $5,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $6,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $7,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $8,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $9,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $10,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $11,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $12,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $13,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $14,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $15,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $16,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $17,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $18,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $19,000,000,000. The request of the Student Relief Fund to the Student Relief Fund is now $20,000,000,000.

Please let me know if your report on the Student Relief Fund.

I hope I have not confused you. Kindly let me know from you further.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
The Russian Student Fund was organized in April, 1923, to take over the work of the Advisory Committee which was formed in January, 1921, by the Russian Students Christian Association in the United States. This earlier Committee advanced funds to Russian students, to enable them to continue their education in this country. Because of the affiliation of the Russian Students Christian Association with the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, the latter is contributing the overhead expenses for the Fund, including the service of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Wiren. The Fund is incorporated independently, however, and has the following officers: Norman H. Davis, Chairman Board of Directors; Frank L. Polk, Vice-Chairman; Anson W. Burchard, Treasurer.

The purpose of the Fund is to train Russian students for service in the rebuilding of Russia, and in order to qualify for financial aid, each student agrees to prepare himself toward this end, and to devote his best efforts to the reconstruction of Russia, when the opportunity comes. The students are selected on the basis of character and personal qualifications, as well as for scholarship, and the whole system of selection, placement of individuals and arrangement of courses seems to us most carefully worked out.

Financial assistance is given in the form of a loan, the recipient promising to repay the Fund after the completion of his course. There is a fixed rate of payment ranging from 5%, if the monthly income is less than $100.00, to 15% for a monthly income of more than $200.00. The amount advanced to each student varies with
The purpose of the fund is to provide financial aid to students in the field of Russian and to enable them to continue their studies. The fund is intended to support students who are pursuing a degree in Russia and to provide them with the necessary resources to complete their studies.

The fund is administered by the Russian Information Bureau, located at 123 East 66th Street, New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Green:

The Russian Student Fund was established in 1923 to take over the work of the Russian Cultural Committee which was dissolved in 1922. The fund's objective is to provide financial aid to students from Russia who are pursuing higher education in the United States. The fund is managed by a board of trustees, which includes representatives from various organizations, including the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the American Association of University Professors.

The fund's primary source of income is gifts and contributions from individuals and organizations. The fund also receives income from investments of its endowment.

The fund's expenses are mainly for the administration of the fund, which includes the salaries of its staff, the costs of mailing out applications and award letters, and the costs of processing applications.

The fund has a policy of awarding grants on a need-blind basis, meaning that the decision to award a grant is based solely on the student's financial need and not on any other factors.

The fund is committed to supporting the education of Russian students in the United States and to promoting academic excellence in Russian studies.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Director, Russian Information Bureau
the individual according to his particular needs, the average being $500.00 a year. Particular attention has been given to developing individual responsibility, and in most cases the funds are given directly to the student, so that he may make his own arrangements.

The students are placed in small groups, since it has been found that in this way they learn English more rapidly, and also take a more active part in the life of the college community. The officers feel that it is of particular value for these students to come in contact with Americans and to have the opportunity for studying our customs, standards of living, methods of organization, etc.

We have not yet received the financial statement for the fiscal year ended August 31st, 1924. During that year the Fund was operating on a budget totalling $42,000, with which it was aiding ninety students. Overhead and administrative expenses were not included in that budget, as up to that time these items had been borne by the International Committee of the Young Men’s Christian Association.

The number of Russian students in this country has now increased to something over 1,000, practically all of whom are said to be refugees in destitute circumstances, and the Fund is anxious to extend its assistance to a greater number. The budget for such an enlarged program has been estimated on approximately the same basis as the smaller one, allowing an average of $500.00 per student. In addition, it has been necessary to increase the administrative budget, as a secretary for the eastern coast has been retained. The budget for the year ending August 31st, 1925, therefore, is estimated at $100,000. We are now getting from the organization detailed explanation of this figure, and the statement of actual income and expenditures for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1924 for comparative purposes.

We have received very favorable reports from a number of the colleges where students are being assisted by the Fund. The students are characterized as dependable and studious, and in every case seem to have established an excellent record not only in scholarship, but in the college life. The general opinion seems to be that the Fund is doing a valuable piece of work, the results of which will be profitable not only for the individuals assisted, but for the future reconstruction of Russia.

The Fund meets the standards of this Bureau, and we believe it to be worthy of the support of those interested in its program.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Assistant Director.

WCP NB
The paragraph begins: The number of national students to the country per year is increasing to something over 1,000, but particularly all of them are male. The budget for each student is the largest number to the satisfaction of the present structure. The number of national students is increasing as a result of the educational program. The budget has been increased to accommodate the increased number of students. The budget also includes the cost of the educational program. The total cost of the program is estimated to be around $20,000. We are now selecting the best students from the educational program. The budget for the next year is estimated to be around $25,000. We are now selecting the best students from the educational program. The total cost of the program is estimated to be around $30,000. We are now selecting the best students from the educational program. The total cost of the program is estimated to be around $35,000. We are now selecting the best students from the educational program. The total cost of the program is estimated to be around $40,000. We are now selecting the best students from the educational program. The total cost of the program is estimated to be around $45,000. We are now selecting the best students from the educational program. The total cost of the program is estimated to be around $50,000. We are now selecting the best students from the educational program.
March 2, 1925.

My dear Miss Burton:

President Burton has asked that I tell you that he is greatly obliged for your telegram and the letter from Mr. Fisher. In view, however, of the statements that he has not yet received, he is still in doubt as to whether he should advise or recommend to his friends a large contribution to the Student Friendship Fund. The statements to which President Burton refers are:

1. A definite statement of the new policy of the Student Friendship Fund.

2. A financial statement for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1924.

He would appreciate very much any further information that you may be able to get for him.

Very truly yours,

Miss Margaret E. Burton,
600 Lexington Ave.,
New York City.

WES:8
March 19, 1925.

Dear Dr. Burton:

Mr. Rosenwald asked me to reply to your letter of March 17th that payment of his $25,000 subscription to the Student Friendship Fund he will be glad to make at once, and is asking me to enclose herewith his check to the order of the Fund for that amount. He makes the request that you please forward it for him with such letter of transmission as you feel inclined to write. He wants to express his thanks to you for your kindness in making the necessary inquiry and recommendation.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary to Mr. Rosenwald

Enc.

Dr. Ernest D. Burton,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
Personal

March 23, 1925.

Mr. George W. Perkins,
Treasurer, Student Friendship Fund,
347 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I have a friend in Chicago who has entrusted to me the decision whether he shall make to the Student Friendship Fund a contribution of several thousand dollars. Knowing that the conditions which gave occasion to the organization of the Fund are constantly shifting, and being under the impression that the administrators of the Fund themselves recognize that they are meeting what it is hoped will be only a temporary need, I have been rather solicitous to make sure that a gift of the size of the one which my friend has in mind is called for and justified as the gift of one person.

I have made some inquiries about the matter, but material that has been sent to me has not wholly satisfied my mind. It would be quite sufficient to justify any gift I could myself make, but I feel a larger responsibility as a trustee for my friend than I should if I were acting simply for myself.
My greatריח

I have a friend in Chicago who has written to the

Mr. George W. Perkins
TRANSPORT ENGINEERING FUND
328 Madison Ave.
New York City

with the suggestion that the conditions which have occasion to the

organization of the Fund are not entirely suitable, and that

under the impression that the administration of the Fund

was only a temporary need, I have been trying to

make some effort to call the attention of the one who may

be interested on the matter to a consideration of the Fund

as a permanent one.

I have made some inquiries about the matter, and

have found that the effort to me was not wholly satisfactory.

It would do quite as much to the society as a

60th birthday. For my friend, whom I think I was not entirely

for myself.
May I then trouble you to give me your frank personal opinion as to whether I am justified in advising my friend to make a contribution of, let us say, $25,000 to the Student Friendship Fund at the present moment.

I am aware that this is a rather unusual request, but I am sure you will appreciate the point of view from which I am making it, and the unusual favor that I am asking of you.

Very truly yours,

EDB:CB
May I then trouble you to give me your frank personal opinion as to whether I am justified in suggesting my intention to make a contribution of $500,000 to the Student Scholarship Fund at the present moment.

I am making that figure in a rather personal way, but I am sure you will appreciate the point of view from which I am making it, and the necessity for that.

Very truly yours,
March 23, 1925.

My dear Mr. Graves:

I greatly appreciate Mr. Rosenwald's kindness in permitting me to be the medium of transmission of his generous gift of $25,000 to the Student Friendship Fund.

Very truly yours,

Mr. William Graves,
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Chicago, Ill.

EDB:CB
March 24, 1933

My dear Mr. Graves:

I greatly appreciate it.

Because of your kindness in permitting me to use the medium of transmission of his

resonance filter of $20,000 to the student

I wish to thank you.

Very truly yours,

Mr. William Graves,

Seely's Hardware & Co.

Chicago, Ill.

E.B.O3
March 9, 1925

Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton

c/o Miss Margaret Burton

Dear Dr. Burton:

Enclosed you will find the material you asked for about the Student Friendship Fund — (1) a financial statement covering our fiscal year, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, and (2) the future policy and program of the Fund.

The program as outlined here has been reviewed and adopted by the Council of Christian Associations, and the Executive Committee is now working on the detail. It will be submitted to the students in the summer conferences of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., and when it receives their support it becomes the working basis of our Fund for 1925-26.

If this material is too general and we can give you more specific information, will you let me know?

Cordially yours,

Leslie Blanchard

Chairman
Student Friendship Fund

LB JHP
Dear Dr. Smith,

I have just received your letter and I am delighted to hear from you. I understand your organization is in need of assistance in handling some of your correspondence. I am happy to lend a helping hand.

The Executive Committee is currently working on the program for the Council of Graduate Associations, and we have outlined a plan that I believe will be of considerable assistance to your organization. I am willing to recommend a few specific ideas that I think may be of interest to you. If you require further information, I am available to meet with you.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Karen Elizabeth
Secretary
University of New York
200 Broadway Avenue
New York, N.Y.

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Department of National Security

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.
STUDENT FRIENDSHIP FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

July 1st, 1923 to June 30th, 1924

RECEIPTS:

Balance as at July 1, 1923 ........................................... $ 34,094.47
Contributions from Colleges ........................................... 166,976.71
Miscellaneous Contributions ........................................... 313,366.27
Bank Interest ......................................................... 1,068.60

Total Receipts ........................................... $ 505,686.05

EXPENDITURES:

* Cost of producing income ........................................... $ 45,935.13

Relief Work:

Russia ................................................................. 255,177.57
Administered through European Student Relief Committee in:-
  Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Estonia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia ............... 146,235.18

Other Student Relief:

World's Student Christian Federation ....................... $18,000.00
Russian Students in U.S. ........................................ 4,275.00
Friendly Relations Committees
  Y.M.C.A. & Y.W.C.A. ........................................ 4,275.00

Balance June 30, 1924 ........................................... $ 31,628.17

* One of the most difficult problems which the Executive Committee of the Student Friendship Fund is called upon to face is the high cost of raising money in the colleges.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

Wm. G. Schram
Controller
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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collected from College</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Collection</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>$10,250.00</td>
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**EXPLANATION:**

- Cost of Program Income
- \$50,000.00

**Officers/Staff:**

- President
- Vice-President
- Treasurer
- Secretary
- Dean of Students
- Dean of Faculty
- Director of Student Services

**Quick Reference Committee:**

- A.O.W.V.
- A.O.W.Y.

**Certificate of Completion:**

- This document is the official certificate of completion for the program. It acknowledges the successful completion of the coursework and the acquisition of the necessary skills and knowledge to fulfill the requirements for graduation. The certificate is signed by the Dean of the College, confirming the completion of the program.

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*Certified by:*

[Signature]

Dean of the College
The future program of the Student Friendship Fund is briefly set forth in the following resolutions:

I. The findings of the students assembled at the European Student Relief Conference held last summer at Elmau, Germany:

1. That many features of the work done hitherto by the European Student Relief be continued, such as:
   
   (a) Relief in emergencies of material need
   (b) Promotion of self-help enterprises
   (c) Promotion of international student conferences
   (d) Publication of periodicals and other literature dealing with student problems of an international nature; that more emphasis be placed on enterprises such as (c) and (d), furthering cultural cooperation.

II. The recommendations from the Conference of the Council of Christian Associations held last December at Madison, New Jersey:

Preamble: Since the Student Friendship Fund has contributed largely to the international interest of American students and has enabled them to share in world wide student service, and since the Friendship Fund cannot continue beyond this college year using as a basis of its appeal the emergency situation in the universities of Europe, the Executive Committee of the Student Friendship Fund recommends:

1. That the Council of Christian Associations, through its World Education Committee, produce a new type of permanent education work so that the assuming of financial obligation may be the natural result of deep concern for international causes. We recommend the World Education Committee assume its responsibility at once and call together responsible representatives of the Student Friendship Fund, Foreign Departments of the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., and the Church Boards to plan permanent program of education on the local campuses.

2. That the Council of Christian Associations continue a fund with a new basis of appeal whose budget shall include our contribution to the World's Student Christian Federation, a share of the budgets of the Friendly Relations Committees for work with Foreign students, and the world service program of the Federation.

3. In placing before the local Associations this fund we urge local Associations to recognize the equal obligation toward giving to the National budgets of the Student Movements, the missionary work of the Church, and the work of the Foreign Departments of the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A.
The fiscal program of the Student Phyllid Fund is to pr

The fund is the subject of the following resolution:

I. RESOLUTION OF THE STUDENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN PHilon.

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II. RECOMMENDATION FROM THE CONFERENCE OF THE FUND'S DISTRICT OFFICE.

The recommendation is as follows:

1. The Council of the Student Association, through the Secretary of the Executive Committee, recommends a two-year college program of education in the field of education, with the following objectives:

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The Student Committees, looking toward the future of the Student Friendship Fund in the best light which they have at present, expect to submit to the summer conferences in June a plan for next year which will call for a budget of approximately $115,000, with the following four main divisions:

1. A World Service Program. This will include:
   (a) The continuance of the work in Russia. We are practically the only group working in Russia, and we must go on with it.
   (b) A development of an international collegiate life
   (c) The furtherance of self-help and cooperative student enterprises
   (d) International conferences, like Turnov, Parud and Elmau
   (e) The continued publication of Vox Studentium and other literature

2. The support of the World's Student Christian Federation

3. The problem of refugee students in still pressing. Some material help is greatly needed, especially:
   (a) Medical and dental help
   (b) Support through and for existing cooperative enterprises
   (c) Loan funds for emergency and examination periods

4. The work of the Friendly Relations Committees among the 10,000 foreign students in America

Distribution:

1. The distribution of the funds in the different countries is carried on under national committees which are elected by the students and professors.

2. All relief is administered without regard to race, religion or creed.
The Student Committee, looking toward the future of the student

and realizing the need for the early development of an organization that will

study and work with the student body to form an idea of the work to be done in

the years that lie ahead. The committee will present a plan for a budget of approximately $1,000.00 with the following two main

objectives:

I. A World Service Program. The main

1. The continuation of the work in Europe.

2. The extension of the work in Asia.

3. The development of the American and Latin American Market.

4. The influence of the world-wide and cooperative undertakings.

5. The influence of the various and cooperative undertakings.

6. The influence of the various international conferences.

7. The influence of the various international conferences.

II. The support of the World Service Committee's National

1. The provision of support in all phases of the program.

2. The provision of support in all phases of the program.

3. The provision of support in all phases of the program.

4. The provision of support in all phases of the program.

5. The provision of support in all phases of the program.

6. The provision of support in all phases of the program.

7. The provision of support in all phases of the program.

III. Wartime Activities:

1. The assistance of the various national committees to countries in need.

2. The assistance of the various national committees to countries in need.

3. The assistance of the various national committees to countries in need.

4. The assistance of the various national committees to countries in need.

5. The assistance of the various national committees to countries in need.

6. The assistance of the various national committees to countries in need.

7. The assistance of the various national committees to countries in need.
The experience of the past five years has given us a legitimate ground for expecting certain definite results to come out of our Student Friendship Fund. Briefly, these may be summarized as:

I. A developing and growing spirit of cooperation within the nations themselves and among the students of various races and religions. At present this is about the only strong factor counteracting the prejudices and conflicts in many of these nations.

II. A growing spirit of democracy wherein students of less financial resources and outside the political or social aristocracy may work themselves up through the universities into positions of leadership. Thus in countries like Germany we have been able to rally some two-thirds of the students around this more democratic ideal in contrast to the old nationalist and exclusive ideal.

III. Student Friendship Fund has been the only potent force during these past five years working for the rights of the minorities in many nations, in standing wholeheartedly for the rights of all against the inalienable rights of a group. The Friendship program has been doing much to lay the foundations on which the future social order can reconstruct itself.

IV. Although the work has been done under the World's Student Christian Federation that Federation has administered impartially to all. It has been the first time in history that the students of the world have ever come into a fellowship through a program of constructive cooperation. Into the various conferences called there came delegates from every religious faith, including Christian, Jew, Mahomedan, Buddhist, and men and women of every political complexion, from the most radical monarchists down to the radical socialists, but the spirit of it all is the spirit of the World's Student Christian Federation — "Ut omnis unum sint"—("That they all might be one").

V. The budget proposed for another year will not be adequate for the whole program, but it is probably all which can be raised from the student constituency. It should be supplemented by additional contributions in the future as in the past, through contributions of friends who are interested in establishing a world social order looking toward peace and the rights of minorities, whether they be minorities in political or religious creeds.
March 30, 1925

Dr. Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Burton:-

I have your letter of March 23rd relative to the Student Friendship Fund. I have acted as Treasurer of the Fund for some years and have been much interested in the work which they have been doing, which I believe to have been thoroughly worth while.

I agree with you entirely on the desirability of cutting down the size of the Fund and of putting the responsibility for the work directly on the nations which have been helped. This I have urged to the Directors of the Student Friendship Fund on several occasions. I believe they have been cutting it down as fast as was reasonably possible. This year their budget is materially less than their budget last year, and next year I understand they expect to cut it even further.

After that the budget may be cut somewhat, but not greatly, as the work which they will be doing then will not be to meet the temporary need of relief, but rather to carry on an enlarged program for students of the world such as was being carried on before the War by the Friendly Relations Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in this country and by the World Student Christian Federation throughout the world. This permanent budget would perhaps be somewhere in the neighborhood of $75,000 to $100,000, and would be used to promote the friendly international relations of students.
For the present year the budget, as I understand it, is about $212,000, of which something over $50,000 was allocated to relief work in Russia -- about $50,000 being allocated to work among foreign students in this country, and about $100,000 to the relief work and the permanent work among students in European countries. This budget is a material reduction from last year's expenditures, which were $473,000. But, even so, the reduction in gifts from the students in this country has been larger in proportion, as the appeal for the emergency work for war-stricken countries has naturally lost some of its force. The Fund is therefore in need of substantial funds still to carry through its program.

At the present time the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has contributed $175,000, which they have restricted to use in Russia for relief work there. As I understand it, they made a contribution of $100,000, and then voluntarily increased it by $75,000 because their information showed that the work in Russia should be extended further than would be possible with $100,000. This of course more than takes care of the Russian part of the budget for this year of $212,000, leaving about $160,000 to be raised from students and individuals in this country.

They are continuing to work among the colleges this spring, because of their lack of funds, although usually at this time of year the college appeals are finished. They have also been somewhat hampered by the recent cyclone in Illinois and Indiana, as several of the universities in that section have taken up contributions for the disaster victims and have some doubt as to whether they should undertake another campaign at this time.
For the present year the budget is $812,000 of which $700,000 is to be spent on research and the remainder on instruction. The figure of $700,000 includes $500,000 for salaries and $200,000 for building and miscellaneous purposes.

The remainder of the budget is to be spent on instruction in the different departments. The figure of $200,000 includes $100,000 for salaries and $100,000 for building and miscellaneous purposes.

The University is to be supported by the government in the proportion of one part to the other. The government is to receive $1,000,000. The University is to receive $500,000.

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Next year they hope to cut the budget exclusive of Russia to about $110,000, only a very small part of which would go to actual relief work and would be chiefly in the nature of winding up such relief work as they have been unable to wind up this year. They feel that relief work should be continued for several years longer perhaps in Russia, but, unless the Rockefellers or some other agency can give them a substantial sum of money for that work, they do not believe it advisable to undertake it. The size of the country is so great that they believe it would not be worth while to attempt it without a substantial contribution, and they do not believe they could raise sufficient from the students in this country to make it worth while.

To speak quite frankly, I have been a little disturbed at the size of the overhead involved in this work. However, it seems to have been impossible to get it any lower than they have, although in the future they expect to make substantial reductions in it. The work of raising the money from the students in the colleges is a very difficult process, involving the time of several people, which seems to be the chief reason for the large proportionate overhead.

I am afraid I cannot give you any adequate opinion as to the effectiveness with which the money is used in Europe, as I have not had an opportunity to go there myself to see what was being done, although I have been asked on one or two occasions to go abroad to look over the situation. I should think, however, that either you or your friend could get a very impartial opinion on this phase of the situation from the Rockefeller people.

As to the advisability of one person making a contribution of
Next year we hope to get the budget appropriation of Kansas to spend $40,000 only a very small part of which money is to go towards relief work and more greatly in the nature of maintenance of schools. 

Some letter work is good, yet there has been an appeal to supply our needs. 

That letter sent letter work amounts to a considerable sum and many appeals have been made to supply our needs so far. 

Once a time in Kansas, but now they are not so frequent

Now once a time in Kansas, but now they are not so frequent to supply our needs so far.

In answer to one's question about what work can be done.

We have been told that by writing letters to save money for the many, which can be done.

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We have been told that by writing letters to save money for the many, which can be done.
an amount as large as $25,000 to the Student Friendship Fund. I am inclined to think that under the circumstances it is justified. As a rule, I do not believe in one person contributing an unduly large proportion of any charitable budget, except perhaps in its inception, to put a project on its feet. But in this case they are cutting down on their budget and presumably next year they will not be in need of a similar gift, while now they have certain commitments which they ought to fulfill to properly put the relief work among students in the various countries on a self-supporting basis, and which they will be unable to do unless some such special gift is available.

I do not know at all whether I have given you the information you wish. I would be glad to answer any specific questions which you might care to ask.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. W. Perkins

GWP-VW
I am aware of the fact of $6,000 to the Student Research Grant.

In accordance with the guidelines for the grant, I am writing to inform you of your eligibility to apply for the grant. I hope to receive your application in the near future.

If you have any questions or need further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

[Date]
April 24, 1925.

My dear Mr. Perkins:

Since the receipt of your letter I have learned that the Student Friendship Fund appealed to my friend particularly for the Ukraine. This knowledge causes me to take advantage of your kind offer to provide additional information.

Would it be possible for you to give me an itemized statement of the Fund's budget for the fiscal year 1924-5, as adopted and now in operation, showing the amounts allocated to the Ukraine, to other parts of Russia, and to other parts of the world; also sources of income, and amounts in hand or in sight to meet this budget, indicating what the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has pledged for this fiscal year and to what countries, particularly the Ukraine, the funds of the Memorial are allocated.

In a rough way I would like a statement of receipts and disbursements for 1924-5 up to the end of March. Please also advise whether the fiscal year ends June 30 or August 31.

I should appreciate, too, somewhat in detail a statement of conditions in the Ukraine as affecting scientific men, professors and students, as shown by latest reports to the
My dear Mr. Parkinson:

Since the receipt of your letter, I have learned that the Student Government Council has met and has expressed its desire to increase the University budget for the current year. This knowledge causes me to take advantage of your kind offer to provide additional information.

Would it be possible for you to give me an item-by-item statement of the University budget for the fiscal year 1949-50, including dates when new building projects are scheduled to begin, and to offer brief remarks on the financial status of the University, its operations, and to include private gifts and endowments in kind or cash.

In the spirit of meeting the budget, information about the University's financial situation and plans for the future year and beyond would be appreciated. Particularly, any information about the University's plans for the future year's budget and financial status.

In a manner such as would include a statement of receipts and expenditures for 1949, up to the end of March, please send a brief letter to the local press about the University's financial status.

I am sure that your efforts in providing this information are appreciated by all those who are interested in the University's financial status and future operations.
Student Friendship Fund, and what the Fund is doing to relieve them.

I am very grateful for the help you have already so kindly given me in this matter, and hope that the information called for in this letter may not cause you a great deal of inconvenience.

Very truly yours,

Mr. George W. Perkins,
342 Madison Ave.
New York City.
Student "Almack" and what the King is going to
Kettle, dear.

I am very grateful for the help you have already
go kindly given me in this matter, and hope that the in-
formation calling for in your letter may not cause you a great
sense of inconvenience.

Very truly yours,

Mr. George W. Pearson
365 Madison Ave.
New York City.
May 19, 1925

Dr. Ernest D. Burton
President
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Burton:—

I am sorry to have been so long in answering your letter of April 24th, but I have only just returned from an absence from the city.

I am not sending you the material which you asked for at this time, as the situation in Russia is quite complex and not altogether clear to me, and I doubt if it would be clear to you if I sent you the figures which I have available here. The executives of the Student Friendship Fund at the present time are in Europe working on the problem and are expected back here shortly after the first of June. If your friend is particularly interested in Russia, as I take it from your letter that he is, I think it would be advisable to wait until their return, when they can give a full report on the situation as it now stands. I could give you now the figures on the work for the rest of the world, if that would be of interest to you, but my own feeling is that you would be better satisfied if you waited on the whole matter until the return of Mr. Colton and Mr. Porter.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Treasurer, Student Friendship Fund.

Copy sent to Mrs. W. C. Jeron.
see attached carbon.
May 12, 1943

Mr. President,

I am sorry to hear of your recent accident. I hope you will recover soon.

I am writing to ask for your consideration in granting me permission to

travel to Europe. I have been working on a project for several months and

believe it is now time to visit the site.

I would be very grateful if you could consider this request. I am ready to

undertake any necessary precautions to ensure a safe trip.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]
April 30, 1925

Dr. Ernest D. Burton
President
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Burton:

Your letter to Mr. Perkins of April 24th regarding the Student Friendship Fund has been received in his absence. I expect him the early part of next week, and I know he will answer your letter immediately upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary to Mr. Perkins
May 23, 1925.

My dear Mr. Graves:

I have just received a letter from Mr. George W. Perkins, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

My understanding is that President Burton was holding the check pending further information from Mr. Perkins. Because of the President's illness we shall not do anything further about the matter, for the time being at least.

You might be interested to know that the President's condition seems to be a little more encouraging this morning.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

Mr. William C. Graves,
Sears, Roebuck and Company,
Chicago, Ill.
May 24, 1931

My dear Mr. Graves:

I have just received a letter from Mr. George

W. Turner, a copy of which I herewith enclose. His recommendations to the President and his further recommendations to Mr. George. He has been informed of the President's financial situation and the need for additional funds to cover the deficit. He has suggested a series of suggestions for the President's consideration. He has also mentioned the importance of the President's financial situation. He has emphasized the need for additional funds to cover the deficit. He has suggested a series of suggestions for the President's consideration. He has also mentioned the importance of the President's financial situation. He has emphasized the need for additional funds to cover the deficit. He has suggested a series of suggestions for the President's consideration. He has also mentioned the importance of the President's financial situation.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President

Mr. William G. Graves,
Secretary, Board of Company.
Chicago, Ill.
Student Friendship

Stronger than Treaties

Paul Bissell
Another year of student world cooperation has passed. The international understanding and interest which is beginning to be manifest in the universities of all lands is significant. Last year in the United States 590 schools and colleges contributed to the fund which made it possible for thousands of students in Europe and many foreigners in this country to remain at their universities. The STUDENT FRIENDSHIP FUND has forwarded $427,012 for students and professors in Russia, Central Europe, the Near East and foreign students in the United States. Of this sum over $150,000 came from gifts of students themselves, the remainder being contributed by individuals or committees who see in the advance of education the only solution to the present chaos of the world.

Constructive Results

Student kitchens were subsidized so that thousands of students were enabled to pay their own way. In some cases this was such a necessary and valuable help that only because of it was it possible for the universities to remain open.

Warm clothing was distributed to 50,000 professors and students. Kitchens in Russia were maintained for 15,000 students, the students themselves providing the fuel and necessary labor for carrying them on. Professors, well-known in the world of science, were provided with fuel, clothing, food and medical care, which made the difference between suffering and health. Text books and scientific literature were distributed both to students and professors.

Self-help enterprises have flourished because of the financial help received from the relief organization. The results in the variety and efficacy of the undertakings have been most remarkable.

The international student conferences held annually for the last three years under the auspices of the European Student Relief are developing unprejudiced discussion, fairness of statement and understanding of the conditions in other countries which did not seem possible a few years ago.

Reasons for Continuing this Student Enterprise

Actual physical suffering still persists. In many countries of Europe, especially among the intellectual classes, while the act of stabilizing a nation’s currency works ultimately for good, during the time of readjustment living conditions are very difficult.

The aftermath of years of undernourishment means an appalling number of cases of anemia and tuberculosis, which require for their treatment food, clothing, and fuel.

The need for intellectual equipment increases. The price of books, laboratory supplies and scientific periodicals is prohibitive in most of the countries of Europe. But without these things education lags and scientific experiment is at a standstill.

Unemployment is prevalent. Self-help enterprises are the only means by which the student can support himself while studying. These organizations still need financial help to keep them going and many new ones are necessary to meet the increasing number of students who are being thrown out of other work.

Foreign Students in the U. S. A.

These students come with high hopes and ideals, but often in the difficulty of adapting themselves to the new environment, they become embittered and lose faith in themselves and us. They need help, therefore, in interpreting American life and thought as well as in more practical things such as scholarships, loans and employment.

International peace will depend largely on the youth of today. Unless the friendship, interest and understanding awakened by this great cooperative enterprise is fostered and built up it will not culminate in an intelligent, lasting peace throughout the world.
OVER 6000 students and professors in sixteen intercollegiate conferences in different sections of the United States, after considering these conditions, voted to support the STUDENT FRIENDSHIP FUND wholeheartedly during the coming winter.

The following quotations from resolutions adopted at some of these conferences show the trend of thought of the American student:

"We believe, as you do, that youth has far too long left exclusively in the hands of the older generation decisions that are far more vital to us than to them. . . . We hold that 'the time has arrived for youth to demand partnership and to demand it courageously.' . . . We are working, as you are, for the establishment of real personal feeling of international friendship. . . ."

"We acknowledge thankfully the good influence of the clear-thinking, internationally-minded youth with whom we have come in contact through the work of the European Student Relief. Our eyes have been opened to some of our shortcomings, to our sins of omission and commission, and we stand today their debtors.

"We pledge anew our sincere resolution to be of help to all students in those European countries which have been spiritually and materially shattered as a result of the Great Catastrophe of 1914."

From resolutions passed unanimously by the National Association and reaffirmed by the Silver Bay Annual Conference of the Young Women's Christian Associations:

"Whereas the Student Friendship Fund is one of the most powerful influences for peace inasmuch as the relief work of the last three years has proved a bond of international friendship and has drawn the students of the world toward a better understanding of one another, therefore be it resolved that we, the delegates of the Silver Bay Conference of the Young Women's Christian Associations, pledge ourselves to support the work of the Student Friendship Fund, and to promote on our own campuses the principles for which it stands."

It is estimated that the need cannot be met adequately with a budget of less than $300,000 of which half should come from the students of America. The fields where this help is needed are given below:

Russia
Germany
Refugees in Central Europe, and Near East and Asia
Foreign students in the U. S. A.
Student Fellowship as built up by the World Student Christian Federation.

STUDENT FRIENDSHIP FUND
347 MADISON AVE.        NEW YORK CITY
September 29, 1924

My dear Mr. Legate:

I have yours of September 23rd asking that my consent to the addition of my name to the list of the Advisory Committee of the Student Friendship Fund. I beg leave to reply that the pressing nature of my work at the University of Chicago and my distance from your office in New York would make it impossible for me to be of any material service to your committee.

I have a very great reluctance to have my name appear in connection with an enterprise to which I make no contribution and this consideration compels me to decline. On the other hand I am in entire sympathy with the purpose of the Student Friendship Fund and, if it is your feeling that it would help your work to include my name on the list even though my contribution to the work of it would be extremely small, you are at liberty to count this as an acceptance. On the other hand please feel entirely at liberty to reckon it as a declination for reasons indicated above.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

EDM:MG

Mr. Ray H. Legate, Executive Secretary
Student Friendship Fund
347 Madison Avenue
New York City
September 30th 1934

My dear Mr. President,

I have a few words of September 30th regarding a point of
concern to the question of my name to the list of the
Atlantic committee of the Student Fraternity Fund. I have
officially received the perusing notes of the work of the
University of Chicago and am acquainted with your office in
New York. I would like to express my appreciation for your help
and assistance to your committee.

I have a very great respect for your name and
appreciate it in connection with the question of work to which I made an
contribution and in connection with the committee work in the
future of the Student Fraternity Fund, and it is for your benefit
of the Student Fraternity Fund that I would help your work to improve my name on the list.

I am grateful for your help and contribution to the work of the Fraternity Fund.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dear Mr. President,

Student Fraternity Fund

21 West 42nd Street

New York City
STUDENT FRIENDSHIP FUND
FOR
EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF
ADMINISTERED THROUGH
THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION
JOHN R. MOTT, CHAIRMAN E. S. R.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 347 MADISON AVENUE. NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 1200

September 23, 1924

President Ernest DeWitt Burton
Chicago University
Chicago Illinois

Dear President Burton:

The Executive Committee of the Student Friendship Fund, in its annual autumn meeting, has given thoughtful consideration to the membership of its Advisory Committee. They have asked me to request you, in their name, to consider favorably a further cooperation with the work which we are doing by accepting place on this Committee and allowing your name to appear on our letterhead along with the other names which you see above. We believe that this will come to you as an opportunity of service, especially in our friendly relations and international outlooks. We trust that you will accept this service.

I am enclosing in this letter some documents which may throw further light upon the work and development of the Student Friendship Fund. These are for your information.

Hoping to have a favorable reply from you, I am

Most sincerely yours,

Ray H. Legate
Executive Secretary

RHL:T

1. Statement regarding the change of emphasis in the Student Friendship Fund - by Ray H. Legate

2. Letter from Dr. John R. Mott to the Governing Officials of American Colleges and Universities

3. Pamphlet, "Stronger than Treaties", showing constructive results and reasons for continuing this student enterprise

* COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF
ARGENTINE * AUSTRIA * BELGIUM
BRITISH WEST INDIES

CANADA *

ESTONIA
FINLAND
FRANCE *
GERMANY *
SCHWEDEN
INDIA-Ceylon

ITALY
JAPAN
JUGOSLAVIA
LATVIA
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
SOUTH AFRICA

NORWAY
PALESTINE
PORTUGAL
POLAND
UKRAINE
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY
UNITED KINGDOM
URUGUAY

* LARGELY FOREIGNERS
Dear President Johnson:

I am writing to inquire about the possibility of changing my major to the field of Business Administration. I have been considering this transition as I believe it would better align with my career goals and interests. I have engaged in discussions with my current academic advisors, who have provided guidance and assured me of the feasibility of this change.

Moreover, I have researched the Business Administration program and am excited about the potential opportunities it offers in terms of networking, career prospects, and personal development. I believe that this shift would not only enhance my educational experience but also prepare me for a more fulfilling professional future.

I am eager to hear your thoughts on this matter and would appreciate any advice or recommendations you might have. I am committed to exploring all possible options to ensure a smooth transition and look forward to discussing this with you in more detail.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Major]

[College]

[University]
The Student Friendship Fund, which has been at work during these past four years, is experiencing a change in emphasis as a result of the changing economic conditions, especially in Europe. The Fund began as a pure emergency relief enterprise, but in the administration of this relief we have discovered "a more excellent way".

Two great channels have opened to us possibilities which promise almost revolutionary results in the educational life of many of the countries of old Europe. These are:

1. Development through employment bureaus of the work-student; that is, giving a chance for every student, man or woman, to earn a part or all of his or her collegiate expenses;

2. To provide for these same students the necessaries of life, such as food, lodging, clothing and academic equipment through self-help and cooperative enterprise.

At the same time this development is going on in Europe the Student Friendship Fund is taking on larger responsibilities for foreign students, both at home and abroad, especially developing in America the work of the Friendly Relations Committees of both the men's and women's movements. We are still giving attention to the great emergency needs whenever a crisis arises, but gradually the emphasis is being placed on these constructive enterprises, with their permanent outreach into the social institutions of the nations.

Ray H. Legate
In view of the increasing interest of students of so many of the colleges in affairs outside their own circles, I have no hesitation in presenting to you again the work of the Student Friendship Fund. Beyond meeting the physical need which still continues among the intellectual classes in certain countries, the quite remarkable results of this organization in drawing together the youth of all nations is most significant.

All of us are now looking for means and methods by which peace may be made permanent, especially through removing or counteracting the causes of war. I believe that one of the surest ways to international peace is through the education and the understanding which such a worldwide student enterprise so helpfully furthers. Our young people now in the universities, with the youth of other nations, will furnish many of the leaders of tomorrow. It is most desirable that the vital interest that has been created in the student body of America, through this giving to help imperilled students of other lands, may not be allowed to slacken, certainly not while the need for their friendly cooperation still exists.

As you may know, I have recently returned from an extended tour through the needier parts of the Mediterranean Basin and the Near East. The visit has given me the best opportunity I have had since the War to meet in an intimate and understanding way the students of these areas. I was impressed with the fortitude of the suffering students and their determination in persisting in the face of great hardship to complete their education. If I had needed anything further to convince me of the value and continued need of this work we have been conducting in the interest of the intellectual reconstruction of some of the new states and some of the old states, it was impressively afforded me by what I saw and heard.

I hope we may count on you to cooperate in carrying on this constructive program of international service and goodwill, not only in your own institution, but also in the outreach of your influence in other university circles.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) John R. Mott

COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF

ARGENTINE AUSTRALIA AUSTRIA BELGIUM BRAZIL BRITISH WEST INDIES CANADA *CZECHOSLOVAKIA CHILE CHINA DENMARK EGYPT ESTONIA FINLAND FRANCE *GERMANY HUNGARY INDIA-CEYLON* ITALY JAPAN JUGOSLAVIA LATVIA NETHERLANDS NEW ZEALAND NORWAY PALESTINE PORTUGAL *POLAND ROMANIA SOUTH AFRICA SWEDEN SWITZERLAND TUNISIA UNITED KINGDOM URUGUAY U. S. A.

*LAGERLY FOREIGNERS
In view of the importance of education for the advancement of society, I am making application to the Student Friendship Fund for assistance in my college education. I have been active in my college and have participated in various extracurricular activities. I believe that education is the key to a fulfilling life and that it will enable me to contribute to society.

I have been involved in volunteer work and have been able to use my skills to help those in need. I believe that education is the foundation for a successful career and I am committed to using my education to make a positive impact on the world.

I am confident that your contribution will enable me to continue my education and make a positive impact on society. I appreciate the opportunity to receive assistance from the Student Friendship Fund and I am committed to using my education to make a positive impact on the world.

I look forward to hearing from you and thank you for considering my application.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
STUDENT FRIENDSHIP

Stronger than Treaties
ANOTHER year of student world cooperation has passed. The international understanding and interest which is beginning to be manifest in the universities of all lands is significant. Last year in the United States 590 schools and colleges contributed to the fund which made it possible for thousands of students in Europe and many foreigners in this country to remain at their universities. The STUDENT FRIENDSHIP FUND has forwarded $427,012 for students and professors in Russia, Central Europe, the Near East and foreign students in the United States. Of this sum over $150,000 came from gifts of students themselves, the remainder being contributed by individuals or committees who see in the advance of education the only solution to the present chaos of the world.

Constructive Results

Student kitchens were subsidized so that thousands of students were enabled to pay their own way. In some cases this was such a necessary and valuable help that only because of it was it possible for the universities to remain open.

Warm clothing was distributed to 50,000 professors and students.

Kitchens in Russia were maintained for 15,000 students, the students themselves providing the fuel and necessary labor for carrying them on. Professors, well-known in the world of science, were provided with fuel, clothing, food and medical care, which made the difference between suffering and health. Text books and scientific literature were distributed both to students and professors.

Self-help enterprises have flourished because of the financial help received from the relief organization. The results in the variety and efficiency of the undertakings have been most remarkable.

The international student conferences held annually for the last three years under the auspices of the European Student Relief are developing unprejudiced discussion, fairness of statement and understanding of the conditions in other countries which did not seem possible a few years ago.

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REASONS FOR CONTINUING THIS STUDENT ENTERPRISE

Actual physical suffering still persists

in many countries of Europe, especially among the intellectual classes. While the act of stabilizing a nation's currency works ultimately for good, during the time of readjustment living conditions are very difficult.

The aftermath of years of undernourishment

means an appalling number of cases of anemia and tuberculosis, which require for their treatment food, clothing, and fuel.

The need for intellectual equipment increases

The price of books, laboratory supplies and scientific periodicals is prohibitive in most of the countries of Europe. But without these things education lags and scientific experiment is at a standstill.

Unemployment is prevalent

Self-help enterprises are the only means by which the student can support himself while studying. These organizations still need financial help to keep them going and many new ones are necessary to meet the increasing number of students who are being thrown out of other work.

Foreign Students in the U. S. A.

These students come with high hopes and ideals, but often in the difficulty of adapting themselves to the new environment, they become embittered and lose faith in themselves and us. They need help, therefore, in interpreting American life and thought as well as in more practical things such as scholarships, loans and employment.

International peace will depend largely on the youth of to-day

Unless the friendship, interest and understanding awakened by this great cooperative enterprise is fostered and built up it will not culminate in an intelligent, lasting peace throughout the world.
OVER 6000 students and professors in sixteen intercollegiate conferences in different sections of the United States, after considering these conditions, voted to support the STUDENT FRIENDSHIP FUND wholeheartedly during the coming winter.

The following quotations from resolutions adopted at some of these conferences show the trend of thought of the American student:

"We believe, as you do, that youth has far too long left exclusively in the hands of the older generation decisions that are far more vital to us than to them. . . . We hold that 'the time has arrived for youth to demand partnership and to demand it courageously.' . . . We are working, as you are, for the establishment of real personal feeling of international friendship. . . .

"We acknowledge thankfully the good influence of the clear-thinking, internationally-minded youth with whom we have come in contact through the work of the European Student Relief. Our eyes have been opened to some of our shortcomings, to our sins of omission and commission, and we stand today their debtors.

"We pledge anew our sincere resolution to be of help to all students in those European countries which have been spiritually and materially shattered as a result of the Great Catastrophe of 1914."

From resolutions passed unanimously by the National Association and reaffirmed by the Silver Bay Annual Conference of the Young Women's Christian Associations:

"Whereas the Student Friendship Fund is one of the most powerful influences for peace inasmuch as the relief work of the last three years has proved a bond of international friendship and has drawn the students of the world toward a better understanding of one another, therefore be it resolved that we, the delegates of the Silver Bay Conference of the Young Women's Christian Associations, pledge ourselves to support the work of the Student Friendship Fund, and to promote on our own campuses the principles for which it stands."

It is estimated that the need cannot be met adequately with a budget of less than $300,000 of which half should come from the students of America. The fields where this help is needed are given below:

Russia
Germany
Refugees in Central Europe, and Near East and Asia
Foreign students in the U. S. A.
Student Fellowship as built up by the World Student Christian Federation.

STUDENT FRIENDSHIP FUND
347 Madison Ave. New York City