

AMERICAN DEGREES.

A WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—May I appeal to your paper to aid in suppressing the sale of American university or college degrees in this country? Inquiries made at this office reveal that there are agents of so-called American universities or colleges with ingenious pretences, persuading ambitious but too credulous schoolmasters and ministers, the classes which the least can afford it, to buy these diplomas, or sometimes to pay for honorary degrees which might well be characterized as damnifying decorations.

The following points may serve as a warning to those being led into the temptation of securing American degrees by correspondence, or honorary degrees for a price.

1. No reputable American institution giving correspondence courses leading to degrees requires less than two years of residence.

2. Institutions offering correspondence degrees, without requiring residence, are not recognized, not only by the United States Bureau of Education, but by any of the associations of universities, colleges, or schools. As yet the schools offering correspondence courses leading to degrees without residence for obvious reasons have been unable to organize an association among themselves.

3. The plea that an institution has a charter from a State is practically meaningless. Many of the 48 States have no legislation defining what a college or university is. It is easy to secure articles of incorporation by paying a small fee giving power to so-called charitable organizations, under which learned bodies, following the old English law, are classed, to hold property, &c., and confer degrees.

It is notorious that some institutions have made the district of Columbia, controlled by Congress, in view of the laxity of its regulations, their seat of operations. The Oriental University of Washington, D.C., has had agents hawking its degrees to be given *in absentia* on payment of considerable fees to nationals of foreign countries. It is incorporated in Virginia and is legally authorized to confer degrees, but proceedings have been instituted by the State, in view of its practices, to annul its charter. Indeed, the United States Department of State has issued a statement saying that persons seeking information concerning this so-called university should be advised to place no reliance upon the alleged claims of the institution to academic consideration. The Association of American Colleges passed resolutions in January, 1922, viewing with concern the lax regulations governing the granting of charters to higher institutions in the district of Columbia, and requesting the Congress of the United States to pass a law providing adequate safeguards for granting charters to higher institutions located in the district of Columbia and for maintaining high educational standards in these institutions. Another notorious centre is Chicago.

4. The fact that one or two British universities give degrees to external students, but with great safeguards in the matter of examinations, is used to mislead the British, for Americans have no such system.

Some British Church and secular newspapers of standing have accepted advertisements of some of these institutions cunningly worded to delude—*e.g.*, "Degrees and how to obtain them: B.D., D.D. of Oxford, Cambridge, also American Degrees. Thorough preparation." One answering this advertisement and inquiring how to obtain degrees at Oxford and Cambridge received the laconic answer, "By residence," and a circular showing the superiority of the American degrees and how to obtain them through correspondence.

Of course, the office of the University Union, 50, Russell-square, will always be gratuitously at the service of inquirers who may desire to ask about American institutions. We are supplied with lists of all standard and reputable institutions.

Faithfully yours,

GEORGE E. MACLEAN, Director of
the British Division of the American
University Union in Europe.

March 30.

1922.

DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMICS.

DR. HADLEY'S LECTURES IN ENGLAND.

Dr. A. T. Hadley, the American economist, author of the standard work on railway transport, will arrive in England at the end of this week, on the invitation of the Anglo-American Society, to deliver six lectures at British University centres on the general subject of "Economic Problems of Democracy," in connexion with the Sir George Watson chair of American History, Literature, and Institutions.

This chair, which is administered by the Anglo-American Society, was founded in 1919, on the return of the Prince of Wales from his American visit, by Sir W. George Watson, Bt. Its object is to spread in this country a wider knowledge of America and of American thought and scholarship. The inaugural lecture was delivered last June by the late Lord Bryce.

Dr. Hadley's lectures will be delivered as follows:—

Place.	Date.	Subject.
Mansion House, London	April 5, at 3.30	"Democracies Old and New."
Council House, Birmingham	April 7	"Economic Freedom."
Manchester Univ.	April 10	"Industrial Combination."
Sheffield University	April 11	"Political Combination."
Cambridge University Arts School	April 20	"National Animosity."
Oxford University Examinatn. Schools ..	May 2	"Class Consciousness and Public Opinion."

Dr. Hadley will be accompanied during his visit by Mrs. Hadley, herself a graduate of Vassar, and will pay a short visit to France before returning home. He will be entertained at a welcome luncheon by the Pilgrims at the Hotel Victoria next Monday, April 3. All communications to him should be addressed to Symonds Hotel, 34, Brook-street, London, W. Admission to the lectures may be obtained by application to the Secretary, Anglo-American Society, 1, Central-buildings, Westminster.

AN APPRECIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Arthur Twining Hadley, ex-President of Yale University, mathematician, economist, railway expert, is now a director of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway group. There was once a science tutor at Oxford who was also chairman of an important English railway company. But here we are still unused to the type of mind which finds in the romance of business the most attractive of all careers. We shall, however, see more of it, and it is interest, more than curiosity, which moves us, as we look at the low, broad forehead, the deep-set eyes, the unusually long line of the cheek-bones ending in the short pointed beard—the portrait of Hadley, railway expert and ex-President of Yale.

By birth, by inheritance, and apparently by predilection Hadley, who will celebrate his 66th birthday during his visit here, seemed destined to an academic career. American universities do not encourage early specialization, and he graduated in both classics and mathematics, taking prizes in English, classics, and astronomy. But he could not have been a mere "dig," for it is recorded that he belonged to the mysterious undergraduate Delta Kappa Epsilon and Skull and Bones societies. He did post-graduate work in political science, first at Yale and afterwards at Berlin, returning to Yale as instructor in that subject. Professorships followed, but during those years he was Commissioner of the Connecticut Bureau of Labour Statistics. His great work, "Railroad Transportation: Its History and Laws," appeared in 1885.

In 1899 he became President of Yale University. There is nothing in English academic life quite comparable to such a position, at any rate in the older English universities. No Oxford or Cambridge Chancellor is a vital factor in the day-to-day administration of his university; he has not the chance to stamp his personality on successive generations, as Charles W. Eliot did on Harvard or Hadley on Yale. Hadley found Yale, as he says, "comparatively poor" and conservative. He left it reorganized, modern, with a highly developed scientific school.

THE WASH



The scene of wreckage in the Knickerbocker Hotel in snow.

BUKAREST'S MUSICAL REVIVAL.

A RAPID NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BUKAREST.

In a recent conversation, M. Nona Otescu, the director of the Bukarest Conservatoire, complained of the ignorance in other countries of the work being done by Rumanian composers of to-day, and of the lack of appreciation abroad of the relative importance of Bukarest as a musical centre. Outside Paris, of which Bukarest may be described as a suburb, very little is known of the modern musical movement in Rumania, and M. Otescu has been good enough to give me some details of this movement, which he does not hesitate to describe as miraculous.

In comparison with that of the older countries the growth of a definite musical movement in Rumania is accordingly rapid, and it has

Times
February 11th, 1922.

HEREFORD CHOCOLATES MYSTERY.

ARMSTRONG CHILDREN AT THE HOUSE.

In *The Times* of Wednesday it was reported that Mr. G. S. Beavan, of The Friars, Hereford, had received by post from an unknown sender a quarter of a pound of chocolates, in some of which tintacks were found concealed. It now appears that the three children of Major Herbert Rowse Armstrong, of Hay, are staying at The Friars—which is a boarding house—accompanied by his housekeeper and housemaid, Miss Pearce and Mrs. Price. It is not suggested that the receipt of the chocolates has any connexion with the Hay affair.

Mr. Beavan's address on the parcel was apparently written first in pencil and then in ink, and his initials had been reversed. He and his wife are unable to identify the writing, and nothing in the nature of a clue to the sender has been found.

FRIENDSHIP OF NATIONS.

MR. HARVEY ON ANGLO- AMERICAN RELATIONS.

The American Ambassador (Mr. Harvey) and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher attended the fifth annual dinner of the American University Union in Europe (British Division) last evening at the University College, Gower-street, and were officially recognized as honorary patrons of the Union. Mr. L. L. TWEEDY presided, and the guests included:—

The Vice-Chancellor of London University, Dr. G. E. MacLean (Director, Advisory Council of the British Division), Sir Gregory Foster (Provost of University College, London), Lady Foster, Dr. Adami (Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University), the Principal of King's College, London, Professor R. W. Lee, Sir George Parkin, Sir E. Denison Ross, the Rev. E. C. Pearce, D.D. (Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University), Sir John Henry, Sir Henry Norman, Professor Paul van Dike, and Professor E. R. Turner.

The AMERICAN AMBASSADOR said it was a happy circumstance and an opportune thing that they should be gathered together that evening on the eve of the return of the British Mission to Washington. It seemed to him that circumstances had so arranged themselves that these two countries came into a position where all they needed was a little more acquaintanceship to understand that they thought the same thing in the same way. It was not so much what President Harding did or what Colonel House did, or what Mr. Balfour did—it was just that revelation of the underlying attributes of the American and British peoples which had safeguarded and made certain the progress no less than the peace of the world. There was nothing better for the promotion of that spirit of union both in England and in Europe than the meeting in association of minds, because that unofficially did precisely what was done officially in Washington, but would give wider, broader, and deeper results. He accepted the position of honorary patron of the union with lively gratitude, and assured them of the cooperation of the Embassy and the United States Government. (Cheers.)

Mr. FISHER paid a tribute to the memory of the late Lord Bryce, who, he said, was the best interpreter of the American spirit to Great Britain. The American Ambassador, Mr. Fisher continued, was the living symbol of the cordial friendship that united the two great members of the Anglo-Saxon race. The friendship between the two countries was not a mere conventional interchange of compliments; it was founded on and enriched by energetic cooperation for certain large ends. What that cooperation had done they had seen on the battlefields of France and in the epoch-making results of the Washington Conference. As American University has been visiting Europe his hearers had a great responsibility to maintain these relations. The friendship of nations was built on the foundation of personal esteem and friendships. (Cheers.)

ing the Ministry of Labour estimates are as follows:

1. That so long as unemployment insurance is on the present basis, employment exchanges are required as agencies for checking payments of unemployment insurance benefits, not as labour exchanges.

2. That the present unemployment insurance scheme is only partially a mutual insurance scheme, and is very complicated and costly to administer on that account.

3. That a committee of experts should be set up forthwith, with a view to simplifying the unemployment insurance scheme, amalgamating unemployment and health insurance cards, records, and, as far as possible, administration, and exploring the possibility of developing unemployment insurance by industry.

4. That the scope of the Industrial Relations Department should be considered as also the work of the Trade Boards Division after receipt of the report of Lord Cave's Committee, and that their transfer to the Board of Trade should also be considered.

(5) That subject to (3) and (4) the abolition of the employment exchanges and of the Ministry of Labour should be considered.

6. That as regards services arising out of the war, which are rapidly drawing to a close, there are directions where economies representing some £500,000 might be effected.

7. That owing to the uncertainty which prevails at the present time and the direct bearing on this estimate of the rate of unemployment, the sum available for 1922-23 cannot be reduced below the amount shown in the preliminary estimates.

The cost to the taxpayer of unemployment insurance and employment exchanges (excluding the cost of the recent Unemployed Workers' Dependents Act) since 1912-13 is shown in the following table:

	Net charge to Exchequer on account of administration.	Government contribn. to Unemployment Fund.	Total charge to votes.
1912-13 ..	£489,000 ..	£378,000 ..	£867,000
1913-14 ..	523,000 ..	602,000 ..	1,125,000
1914-15 ..	537,000 ..	546,000 ..	1,083,000
1915-16 ..	603,000 ..	538,000 ..	1,141,000
1916-17 ..	576,000 ..	746,000 ..	1,322,000
1917-18 ..	723,000 ..	1,007,000 ..	1,730,000
1918-19 ..	1,495,000 ..	994,000 ..	2,489,000
1919-20 ..	3,154,000 ..	912,000 ..	4,066,000
1920-21 ..	3,478,000 ..	2,200,000 ..	5,678,000
1921-22 ..	2,789,000 ..	6,720,000 ..	9,509,000
1922-23 ..	870,000 ..	8,231,000 ..	9,101,000

It is suggested that the committee of experts referred to in the summary of recommendations should also explore the possibility of placing unemployment insurance on the basis of insurance by industry. That, the committee think, is the only effective way of reducing the vast expenditure on unemployment exchanges. "They are popular neither with employer nor employee, and their continued existence practically depends on their work in connection with unemployment insurance, but so long as the present scheme is continued we see the necessity for their retention in order to protect the fund from improper claims. We think, however, that they ought to be abolished, and probably could be abolished after some such inquiry and modification as we have suggested."

The saving of £500,000 referred to in the recommendations under services arising out of the war is in respect of a number of fit men who have been included as trainees under the Government scheme. Obviously the Government never intended nor could they be expected to find training for all fit men, and the committee recommend that no further fit

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

"FOUNDED ON SOLID ROCK."

The American Ambassador, Mr. George Harvey, and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister for Education, were inaugurated as honorary patrons of the American University Union in Europe yesterday, and in the evening they were the guests of the British Division of the Union at dinner at University College, Gower-street.

Mr. L. L. TWEEDY (Princeton) presided, and gave the toast of "The Honorary Patrons."

The AMERICAN AMBASSADOR said it was a most happy circumstance and an opportune thing that Americans happened to be gathered together in London on the eve of the return of the British Mission to Washington. The Conference had been successful because circumstances had so arranged that the United States and Britain came into a position where all that was needed was a little more acquaintanceship to understand that they thought the same things in the same way. (Hear, hear.) It was not really what President Harding or Secretary Hughes or Mr. Balfour or anybody else did—it was that revelation of the underlying attributes of the American and British people which had safeguarded and made certain the progress, no less than the peace of the world. (Cheers.) That union, and all other bodies which made for a constant meeting of minds, were doing unofficially what had been done officially in Washington, and his Excellency knew of nothing better for getting wider and deeper results. (Cheers.)

Mr. FISHER spoke of the American Ambassador as a living example of the cordial friendship which united the two members of the Anglo-Saxon race. Friendship between the two countries was not a matter of the ideal and conventional interchange of compliments, but it was really founded and enriched by energetic co-operation for certain large ends. How much that co-operation could do we had seen on the battlefields of France, and we had seen it again in the epoch-making results of the Washington Conference. The students present represented the flower of the American universities. They had come to Europe to gain all that the academic discipline of Europe was able to impart to them, and they would return to their own country, centres of illumination, leaders of thought, and, on occasion, they would have great responsibility in this regard. The public friendship of nations was built up upon the solid foundation of personal esteem and of private friendships. He trusted that while they were on this side of the water they would make many friends, and that they would carry back to their own country a warm and cordial recollection of their associates over here. (Cheers.) Aristotle said there were three kinds of friendships: that which was based upon pleasure, that which was based upon self-interest, and that which was based upon virtue. The first two were not everlasting, but the last one, based upon the esteem of good men for good men, was everlasting; it was built upon the solid rock, and such was the friendship which united the American and the British people. (Cheers.)

Sympathetic references were made to the fact that the late Viscount Bryce had intended to be present.

Viscountess Astor, M.P., sent a warm message of hearty good wishes.

Among those present were the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Cambridge, London, and Liverpool, Dr. Paul van Dyke, director of the Continental division of the union, and student representatives from Oxford, Cambridge, and London.

Daily Telegraph, February 11th, 1922.

GORRINGES

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School Outfits, Gorrings specialized service. Every wear or made to measure thoroughly reliable quality, ensured.

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Post orders should be accompanied by remittance or usual trade reference.



"JEAN."—Pretty HAT in Picot Tagel Straw, trimmed satin Ribbon with new design in front of narrow Tinsel Ribbon, suitable for young ladies 10 to 12 years. All newest colours.

Post Free. **14/9**

Practical COAT for Girls, in Grey Tweed, unlined. Price **47/9** for 7 years

Rising 2/- each size.

Also stocked in Navy, Saxe, Pink, or Fawn Gabardine.

Price for 7 years **58/6**

Rising 3/- each size.

"POPPY."

Coarse Straw. Mushroom brim of contrasting colour, trimmed with ribbons. Nigger, Saxe, Rose, Sky. For girls 16/9 for 8 years .. 17/9 and 18/9.



AMERICAN DEGREES.

"UNIVERSITIES," SELF- STYLED.

CHARTERS AT LOW FEES.

Dr. George E. MacLean, Director of the British Division of the American University Union in Europe, in conversation with a representative of *The Times*, elaborated his letter on American degrees, which appeared in *The Times* on Friday.

The success of the obscure American correspondence colleges and self-styled universities, to the degrees "conferred" by which Dr. MacLean drew attention, appears to result from the ignorance in this country, and elsewhere in Europe, of the educational system of the United States of America. Those who have entered for the courses of instruction and paid the fees with the hope of securing the degrees in question have not understood that it is as easy in America to establish such institutions as Dr. MacLean attacks as it is to found an insurance corporation. The charters of which the organizations boast are obtained from the local State authorities simply by the payment of a small fee.

As there is no national system of education in the United States, each State is the local authority for its own system, and thus the establishment of these organizations is facilitated. They have no success in America because their origin and standing are well known there, and so their activities are carried on abroad, and particularly in South America and Europe.

The institutions by which these meaningless degrees and decorative garments are distributed exist sometimes in a couple of rooms, and sometimes in elaborate buildings, from which courses of instruction and examination papers are distributed through the post. The *clientèle* in this country—where many of the organizations have resident correspondents—is found among the clergy of the Church of England, Nonconformist ministers, and schoolmasters. The settling of Czecho-Slovakia into an independent State was followed by a heavy offensive in that country on the part of the organizations in question. So serious had the matter become in bringing into contempt recognized degrees, both British and American, that the American University Union in Europe took the matter up and has sent letters exposing the system to universities and public schools throughout the country.

One of the most unfortunate facts about the system is that many of the concerns which Dr. MacLean is exposing have been started by Englishmen in the United States, some of them clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church there. Legislation has been framed to check the granting of these bogus degrees, but so far it has not been passed into law. A movement to combine the organizations in question into a corporate body failed, for reasons too obvious to need explanation. The sound correspondence colleges in the United States have suffered not a little as a result of these so-called American universities. The former do not pretend to be universities, nor do they claim to confer degrees.

COPY.

7.
A H H in Emmer

11th. April, 1922.

My dear Cunliffe,

Before you cabled I had invited Professor Robert L. and Mrs. Henry to take luncheon with me. He replied that they were off on a week's holiday. Yesterday they came. I had sent to him your last circular and a copy of my address at the Congress. He also had been over to the Fifth Annual Dinner of the Union. I believe, if the post of Executive Secretary, is offered that he will accept. He desires not to be whole time man on account of work on a book he is preparing. He is a man of fair appearance. His wife is as tall as he, a Lousianian brunette, vivacious and enthusiastic. They have three young boys. They said that they had more or less opened their house to students in Oxford and evidently they would like the work. If I were to be here I have no doubt that he and I would get on first rate together. He will write you. He was desirous that I should return the ensuing year as Director and not Director Emeritus. I think I have intimated, since the Trustees were kind enough to propose the title of Director Emeritus, that it is one which I would be proud to have when I am retired. Neither Mr. Henry nor I quite understood what was intended in my having the title when I was still more or less active. I have not yet made up my mind as to whether, in any circumstances, I will return here next year. I have a strong feeling that I ought to visit the States when my present year is up whether I return or not. Referring again to Mr. Henry and the election of an Executive Secretary or Director I do not need to say that I am so devoted to the Union that I am keenly interested and want no mistake to be made while I perfectly understand that the responsibility is wholly with the Trustees and that it is not my business. I am glad that in one way the request that the Advisory Council and I had put up to the Trustees for two successive years is to be ^{granted} ~~made~~, namely to have two men in the office. May I say I thought perhaps, following the course into which by chance we have fallen by which the principle of continuance has been preserved by having a Director for three years that with my going the Trustees might select some educator of prominence like a retiring President or professor of distinction, still hale and hearty, to come for a term of two or three years. Inasmuch as we are English-speaking there will always be a group of visiting professors on

11th April, 1922.

My dear Constance,

Before you called I had invited Professor Robert
and Mrs. Henry to take luncheon with me. He replied that
they were off on a week's holiday. Yesterday they came.
I had sent to him your last circular and a copy of my address
at the Congress. He also had been over to the Fifth Annual
Dinner of the Union. I believe, if the post of Executive
Secretary, is offered that he will accept. He desires not
to be a whole time man on account of work on a book he is
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there will always be a group of visiting professors on

sabbatic years interested in research who, as part time men, might be Secretaries and meet the principle of a fresh touch every year with the home land. Again, going back to Mr. Henry's case, his acquaintance with various institutions where he has taught and with Oxford would appear to be very much to his advantage. Of course you will know if his rapid migration from place to place at home is a sign of weakness or strength. Doubtless you are making enquiries. As far as I know everything on this side is favourable to him. The only adverse thing which I reluctantly mention and to which very likely no weight should be given is that he was booed in a speech he made at the American Club at Oxford because it savoured too much of the speech to freshmen about "bright happy faces", plus the fact that the few American Oxfordians that have dropped in, since his name was mentioned, have either not known about him or have spoken without enthusiasm.

.....

LSM

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LHM

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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE
BRITISH DIVISION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1922.

To Professor Cunliffe, Secretary of the Board of Trustees:

I have the honour to report as follows:-

I. STATISTICS.

Total number of registrations in the Visitors' Book during the month of March:-

American	24
British	21
Other Nationalities	1
	<u>46</u>

Cases handled:-

American	14
British	7
Other Nationalities	0
	<u>21</u>

Correspondence:-

Letters in	534
Letters out	691
	<u>1225</u>

II. MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

For the action with reference to the Directorship and the Executive Secretaryship see page 3. of my letter of March 24th. to the Secretary and the letter which it is believed the Chairman, Mr. L.L. Tweedy, sent to the Secretary.

The Director read his draft letter on the sale of American degrees which had been forwarded to Mr. Newton Crane in accordance with the previous advice of the Council for an answer to the question "If the Director would incur liability to a libel suit".

The Consul General reported that the way was clear under the present Immigration Law for Professors and students by giving a bond to go into temporary residence in the States.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE BRITISH DIVISION

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Total	21

Correspondence:-

Letters in	234
Letters out	291
Total	525

II. MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

For the action with reference to the Directorship and the Executive Secretaryship see page 2 of my letter of March 24th. to the Secretary and the letter which it is believed the Chairman, Mr. L.D. Tweedy, sent to the Secretary.

The Director read his draft letter on the sale of American degrees which had been forwarded to Mr. Newton Green in accordance with the previous advice of the Council for an answer to the question "If the Director would incur liability to a libel suit".

The General reported that the way was clear under the present Immigration law for professors and students by giving a bond to go into temporary residence in the States.

Report of the Director for March, 1922.

III. MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Gowers, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, reported that Hospitality had been divided into two classes - (a) Invitations to teas, lunches, dinners, dances, etc., and (b) "Staying" hospitality for week-ends and longer. (a) had been arranged through the cooperation of the English-Speaking Union. With regard to (b) Mrs. Gowers visited Oxford and completed arrangements with the Chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the American Club. Thirty invitations had been arranged, all of which had been successful, and thirty more for the Easter vacation.

The arrangements made for cooperation in Hospitality with the Women's Committee of the English-Speaking Union are working happily. Tickets for visits to the House of Commons have been secured for some twenty Professors and students, members of the Union, through M.P.s acting as hosts. Honorary membership of London College Common Rooms has been secured for American visiting Professors in the School of Economics, King's College and University College. Members of the Committee have had some of the Professors and their wives to luncheons and teas. During the year Lady Astor has invited as many American Professors and students on the lists of the Union to her functions as she could readily assimilate. By request of the English-Speaking Union Committee she invited all the American Professors and their wives to meet Sir Arthur Balfour on his return from the States.

In short, the problem of continuing Hospitality initiated by the University Union two years ago has been solved without expense to the Union, except for some postages, by the voluntary service of these ladies' committees. Possibly the Trustees will extend a vote of thanks to these committees.

The Women's Advisory Committee passed the following Resolution:-
"The Women's Advisory Committee of the Union wish to express their very deep sympathy with Dr. MacLean in the very great loss that he has sustained and their deep appreciation of the part played by Mrs. MacLean in the fostering and maintaining of the happy atmosphere which has always been so characteristic of the Union".

IV. CONFERENCES

A number of British graduates, particularly young graduates from Oxford, have sought conferences with the desire to secure a more or less permanent University posts in the States; the names have been sent to the Institute.

The Director held an extended conference with Dr. Deller, the Internal Registrar, and Mr. Goodchild, the External Registrar of

Report of the Director for March, 1922.

III. MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Gowers, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, reported that Hospitality had been divided into two classes - (a) Invitations to teas, lunches, dinners, dances, etc., and (b) "Seating" Hospitality for week-ends and longer. (a) had been arranged through cooperation of the English-Speaking Union. With regard to (b) Mrs. Gowers visited Oxford and completed arrangements with the Chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the American Club. Thirty invitations had been arranged, all of which had been successful, and thirty more for the Easter vacation.

The arrangements made for cooperation in Hospitality with the Women's Committee of the English-Speaking Union are working happily. Tickets for visits to the House of Commons have been secured for some twenty professors and students, members of the Union, through M.P. seating as hosts. Honorary membership of London College Common Rooms has been secured for American visiting professors in the School of Economics, King's College and University College. Members of the Committee have had some of the professors and their wives to luncheons and teas. During the year Lady Astor has invited as many American professors and students on the lists of the Union for her functions as she could readily assimilate. By request of the English-Speaking Union Committee she invited all the American professors and their wives to meet Sir Arthur Balfour on his return from the States.

In short, the problem of continuing Hospitality initiated by the University Union two years ago has been solved without expense to the Union, except for some postage, by the voluntary service of these ladies' committees. Possibly the Trustees will extend a vote of thanks to these committees.

The Women's Advisory Committee passed the following Resolution:-
"The Women's Advisory Committee of the Union wish to express their very deep sympathy with Dr. Maclean in the very great loss that he has sustained and their deep appreciation of the part played by Mrs. Maclean in the fostering and maintaining of the happy atmosphere which has always been so characteristic of the Union."

IV. CONFERENCES

A number of British graduates, particularly young graduates from Oxford, have sought conferences with the desire to secure more or less permanent University posts in the States; the names have been sent to the Institute.

The Director held an extended conference with Dr. Deller, the Internal Registrar, and Mr. Goodchild, the External Registrar of

Report of the Director, British Division, March, 1922.

the University of London with reference to the closer cooperation of their offices with that of the Union, and received counsel with reference to the proposed letter exposing the sale of American degrees in the Island. A similar conference was held with Dr. Fiddes, former Registrar and present Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester.

V. ROSE SIDGWICK MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP.

The Director as an ex-officio member of the Rose Sidgwick Fellowship Committee attended the Committee Meeting to award the Fellowship for this year. The award was made to Miss Ellis-Fermor of Bedford College, who proposes to go to Yale for research in Elizabethan Literature and to complete a thesis on Marlowe.

VI. PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

As the representative of the Union the Director attended a Luncheon given by the English-Speaking Union to Lord Lee of Fareham upon his return from the Washington Conference. He attended the American Luncheon Club's Luncheon to Mr. P.F. Murphy, the distinguished American orator and humourist. He was invited to represent the Union at the International Garden City and Town Planning Association's Conference at Olympia. He attended and spoke at a public meeting to further Anglo-American friendship presided over by the Rt. Hon. J.R. Clynes, P.C., M.P. He represented the Union at University College on the occasion of the Foundation Oration by Professor Graham Wallas on "Jeremy Bentham". He also attended the lecture given at Bedford College by Professor William Ker on "Moliere and the Muse of Comedy".

VII. LECTURES BY AMERICAN PROFESSORS.

The following schedule of lectures has been arranged for Professor William Shepherd of Columbia, lecturing on "The Expansion of European Civilisation" or "The South American Republics":-

April 25, 27, May 2, 4, Newcastle-on-Tyne:

April 28th, May 5th, 12, 19, University College, London:

May 1, Cambridge (King's College):

May 8, 9, Manchester:

May 10, 15, 17, Edinburgh.

Dr. G.P. Adams, Professor of Philosophy in the University of California, gave three lectures on "Ethics and Civilization" at University College, Exeter, in February. He is one of the lecturers sent by the Institute, but it happened that this office was not informed at the time of these lectures.

VIII. PROPOSED SCHOOL OF HYGIENE.

During the month the proposed gift of the Rockefeller Foundation

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Report of the Director, British Division, March, 1922.

to establish a School of Hygiene has been announced and a committee has been appointed by the Minister of Health, with Sir Arthur Robinson as Chairman and on which are Sir George Newman and Sir Cooper Perry. This gift will be a step toward the carrying out of the recommendation of the governmental committee of which Lord Athlone was Chairman and is in the line of testimony given by the Director to that Committee.

IX. PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH.

The Director has been appointed by the Senate of the University of London to be a member of the Senate's Committee with reference to the Conference in June 1923 at Columbia University.

X. PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE U.S. IN 1923.

May the Director call the attention of the Secretary of the Trustees and the Director of the Institute to this subject. See "Journal of National Education Association," February 1922, page 45. Among the objectives mentioned is the exchange of teachers and scholarships between various countries.

XI. LETTER ON THE SALE OF AMERICAN DEGREES.

On March 31st. the letter of the Director exposing the sale of American degrees in the Island, concerning which he sought the advice of the Trustees and of the Advisory Council here, appeared in the London "Times", the "Daily Telegraph", the "Manchester Guardian" and various papers, and a little later in the Church papers: (clipping enclosed). On April 1st. an interview was given to the "Times": (clipping enclosed). The interesting developments caused by these letters will appear in the April Report,

Respectfully submitted,

Director.

13th. April, 1922.

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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

CONTINENTAL DIVISION

ANNUAL REPORT TO MEMBER INSTITUTIONS.

1 rue de Fleurus, Paris (VIe),

April, 1922.

Our Annual Report may well begin with an expression of satisfaction at the broadly representative character which the Union has finally assumed and at the confidence which this character has assured it here. Controlled by some fifty of the more important American universities and colleges, colleges for women included, by the Association of American Colleges and the American Association of University Professors, and acting under an agreement of co-operation with the American Council on Education and the Institute of International Education, it is now recognized by the French Ministry of Public Instruction, by the Office National des Universités françaises, by the Rectors of the universities, and in educational circles in general as the only organization directed by, and in the service of, American higher education as a whole.

The circle of the Union's influential French friends grows constantly wider, and we can count on their aid at need in behalf of our professors and students, and on their counsel where Franco-American educational relations are in question. The good will and confidence the Union has won are an asset whose current practical value has been recognized by those who have asked its help, and generously acknowledged in particular by the group of American professors who came to know the Union intimately on the spot and whose letters concerning its work in Paris were published in one of the Union's Bulletins.

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PURPOSES AND ACTIVITIES.

It is unnecessary to repeat now what was said last year in some detail under the above head. Suffice it to state here that the purposes of the Union may be summarized thus:

I. A BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

- (a) For American professors and students in France.
- (b) For Americans at home.
- (c) For French professors and students in France.

2. A CENTER AND WORKSHOP FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS?

3. AN ORGANIZATION CO-OPERATING WITH ORGANIZATIONS AT HOME AND WITH THE FRENCH FOR ADJUSTEMENTS IN REGARD TO EQUIVALENCES, DEGREES, AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

In connection with the third head (3) definite progress can be reported:

A dispensation from the necessity of taking the French licence is now granted, under certain conditions which the Union or the American Council on Education will explain on request, to holders of American M.A. or M.S. degrees who are candidates for French state doctorates. This clears the way for Americans to these doctorates at least in the faculties of letters, law, and science.

Both Latin and Greek have been stricken from the list of subjects required of candidates for the licence, thus opening the road to this grade even to those who have not studied the classics.

STATISTICS.

The statistics below regarding American students in France, the States and institutions from which they came, and the French institutions where they studied should prove of interest. To bring the statistics practically up to date, and to cover at the same time a full year, we have fixed as limiting dates March 15, 1921, to March 15, 1922. We do not include in the figures given visitors at the Union who were merely traveling in France. We count only those who came for study.

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AN ORGANIZATION FOR CO-OPERATING WITH ORGANIZATIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD FOR ADJUSTMENTS IN REGARD TO EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

A dispassionate view of the necessity of taking the French license is now granted, under certain conditions which the Union or the American Council on Education will explain on request. It holds of American M.A. or M.S. holders who are registered for French state doctorates. This clears the way for Americans to those doctorates at least in the fields of letters, law, and science.

Both Levin and Green have been relaxing from the list of students required of applicants for the license, thus opening the road to this field even to those who have not studied the classics.

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From our records we draw the following data :

The number of American students studying in France from March 15, 1921, to March 15, 1922, was 1348. Of the above number, 817 were working at the University of Paris and other Parisian institutions; 279 followed courses (including summer school courses) at Provincial universities. A considerable number were pursuing study or research in Paris without being connected formally with any institution.

Of the total number registered, 632 were women and 716 men. A large number of the women students were studying the language, chiefly, and only at the summer schools of the universities or at the summer courses of the Alliance Française in Paris.

The great increase in the number of students last recorded over the number recorded in January, 1921, is in part due to the inclusion in our latest count of the students at the French Summer Schools.

Our student body here represented 174 American universities, colleges, or technical schools, and many high schools, and institutions not specified by those registering. Some students represented more than a single American institution.

The number of states represented by students was 46. The District of Columbia was also represented.

Our students attended 49 different French institutions, not including lycées and private schools. Among the institutions that received Americans were :

University of Paris and its schools and institutes, sixteen of the seventeen Provincial universities, Alliance Française, six Art Schools, Collège de France, Ecole d'Anthropologie, Ecole des Arts Décoratifs, Ecole des Arts Industriels, Ecole des Beaux Arts and its Preparatory Ateliers, Ecole Centrale des Arts et Métiers, Ecole Dramatique du Vieux Colombier, Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques, Ecole du Louvre, Ecole Nationale d'Horticulture, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Musique, Ecole Supérieure d'Aéronautique, Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, Faculté de Théologie Protestante, Fontainebleau School of Music, Guilde Internationale, Institut Catholique, Institut Pasteur, Schola Cantorum.

A comparison of our earlier records with those above may be of interest :

The Union had a record of 61 students registered in November, 1919; of 257 in June, 1920; of 472 in January, 1921. The number of students studying in France between March 15, 1921, and March 15, 1922, was, as stated above, 1348.

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From our records we draw the following data:

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These statistics call for little comment. The fact is impressive that the American students who will return home stimulated and quickened by the ripe culture and science of another people hail from most of the states of the Union, and that a considerable percentage of these students will return to be teachers, professors, or writers, and hence centers from which ideas will radiate. Those interested in international education will be impressed also by the variety of fields - in letters as in science and art - in which the influence of the French method and point of view, so different from our own, yet in many ways so congenial, have been brought to bear.

POSTS AS ASSISTANTS IN FRENCH LYCEES.

Through the French educational authorities, we were offered for the current academic year six posts for Americans as Assistants in English in French lycees in different cities of France, and for the most part either in, or within easy daily reach of, university towns. The posts involved easy work in English conversation with French students, and offered in exchange free board and lodging in the Lycees, the privilege of attending without charge lectures at the Lycees, and of following lectures at the university, in cases where a university was at hand. Such posts afford rare opportunities to prospective American teachers of French to learn the language and make intimate acquaintance with certain phases of French life and character. The incumbents of the posts this year have in general been eminently satisfied, and appreciative of the chance offered them. If such posts in increasing number can be secured by us in the future, something at least will have been done to mitigate the condition of things in America which admits to American schools teachers of the French language whose knowledge of spoken French is next to nil, and whose French conversation is a jargon unintelligible to a Frenchman.

We hope that for the academic year 1922-1923 a dozen of these assistantships will be put at our disposal.

THE QUESTION OF LODGINGS SOLVED

We have practically solved the difficult question of lodgings for students. Having carefully built up a list, we can now place Americans either in French families or pensions. We can always help a student to find reasonable and tolerable quarters in the part of Paris in which he wishes to reside. In this regard American students are more fortunate than their comrades of other nationalities.

LECTURES AND REUNIONS.

Throughout the Academic year we have had a remarkable series of informal lectures in French - the speakers offering their services gratuitously - by representative French scholars, publicists, men of affairs, etc. Those who give them are men of distinction, whom our students were interested to hear or to meet. These causeries were greatly appreciated and well attended. One of the invitations to them accompanies this Report.

The causeries were supplemented by small reunions - Réunions Intimes - in which a limited number of French and American students participated. French was spoken one half of the evening, for the benefit of American students, and English the other half, for the benefit of French students. At these réunions ten-minute talks or papers on topics of general appeal were offered. The papers or talks by the Americans were in French, those by the French in English. The reunions, and the Causeries as well, are followed by light refreshments.

TWO RECEPTIONS.

Each year we give a reception to which the professors of the University of Paris and other Parisian institutions, and officials of the Ministry of Public Instruction are invited. These receptions have proved exceedingly successful, and are practically useful in making new friends for the organization. During the last academic year the reception was given in honor of Monsieur Appell, Rector of the University of Paris, this year in honor of our Ambassador, Mr. Herrick.

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Another annual occasion is a small informal reception offered by the Union to the Rectors of the seventeen French Universities on the occasion of their yearly official visit to Paris. This gathering affords an opportunity of at least a brief personal contact with those at the head of the Provincial universities where our students are received. One was held as usual this year.

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE FELLOWS.

The Union in Paris is the headquarters of the American Field Service Fellows, who are in constant touch with us, and the Continental Division is now represented upon the Field Service Executive Committee, which it advises concerning the re-appointment of Fellows, etc. The Field Service has been happy in its choice of fellows, and no men more consistently than they avail themselves of what aid the Union can give, and no men are more helpful to the Union in its endeavor to bring our students within the range of all sorts of French influence.

THE U.S. VETERAN 'S BUREAU

The above Federal organization sends abroad at its expense veterans of the War who suffer from one sort of disability or another incurred in service. These men come to study at French institutions, and the Union, at the request of the Bureau, acts as their adviser, exercises a general supervision over their work, and reports to the Bureau monthly concerning them. Some of these men are college men, some high school graduates.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD.

Candidates for admission to American Colleges who are in France now take their examinations at the Union and under its supervision. The examinations occupy a week in the month of June.

Another annual session is a small informal reception offered by the Union to the leaders of the American French Alliance on the occasion of their yearly official visit to Paris. This gathering affords an opportunity of at least a brief personal contact with those at the head of the Provincial universities where our students are received. One was held as usual this year.

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE FELLOWS

The Union has in the headquarters of the American Field Service Fellows, who are in constant touch with us, and the Confederal Division is now represented upon the Field Service Executive Committee, which is responsible for the re-appointment of Fellows, etc. The Field Service has been happy in the choice of Fellows, and no men more consistently than they will themselves do what aid the Union can give, and no more devoted to the cause of the French Republic than they are. The Union has in the headquarters of the American Field Service Fellows, who are in constant touch with us, and the Confederal Division is now represented upon the Field Service Executive Committee, which is responsible for the re-appointment of Fellows, etc. The Field Service has been happy in the choice of Fellows, and no men more consistently than they will themselves do what aid the Union can give, and no more devoted to the cause of the French Republic than they are.

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BOULEVARD EXCHANGE EXAMINATION BOARD

Candidates for admission to American Colleges who are in France now take their examinations at the Union and under its supervision. The examinations occupy a week in the month of June.

THE EMBASSY, THE CONSULATE, ETC.

Our Embassy, our Consulate, and the American banks and business houses now turn over to us all educational inquiries

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Though the Union's business is primarily with college students, it is impossible to avoid occupying ourselves with the question of French schools suitable for American boys and girls whose parents are sojourning in France. We are besieged with inquiries, and to help American parents to solve the school problem here has become a veritable burden.

WORK OBTAINED FOR STUDENTS.

The useful function of obtaining work for students who need to supplement narrow means by tutoring is performed on an increasingly larger scale, and makes considerable drafts on our time. We now find dozens of positions annually - posts as tutors for American boys and girls preparing here for American colleges, as translators, as traveling companions, as teachers of English for the French, etc. We also arrange constantly for exchange French-English lessons for students who cannot pay for instruction in French.

VISITS TO THE PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES.

For various reasons, the policy of the Union is to urge Americans who are planning for two years here to pass the first year in a Provincial university. To advise students competently as to where to go, a first-hand knowledge of the institutions in question is of the first value. By degrees the Director and the Assistant Director are visiting the Provincial universities and assembling data concerning them. Visits of this kind have been made during this academic year by both the Director and the Assistant Director.

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THE SCHOOL QUESTION

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RIGHTS TO THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITIES

For various reasons, the policy of the United States is to urge Americans who are planning for two years here to give the first year to the industrial universities. The industrial universities are the only way to get a business with college attendance.

DAILY TASKS AND FUTURE NEEDS.

The demands on the time of the small staff of the Union in Paris grow constantly heavier. Individuals and organizations at home call increasingly upon us for information, and so also, of course, students, professors, and members, permanent or passing, of the American colony here. Seekers for lodgings come to us, students asking advice or for letters of introduction or desiring to tutor or to be tutored; visiting students from Oxford and Cambridge flocking in during their vacations with a miscellany of needs; mothers and fathers asking advice about schools for their children; young artists searching for the right atelier or academy and French teachers seeking pupils, and American wishing to teach English. There are, too, requests to forward student mail all over France; French professors and educational authorities seeking all kinds of data regarding American individuals or institutions; demands for first-aid in translating brochures or circulars of learned societies, or books by individuals; invitations of various kinds to send out, periodically and sporadically; etc. The energy and patience of the staff are taxed to the limit, and at certain seasons beyond the limit. We shall soon be forced to increase our staff, if the work is to be properly done.

We have no lecture hall or auditorium, and for all gatherings here the furniture of the library and offices has to be removed, causing intolerable temporary trouble and confusion. We have need of a building or a considerable part of a building, with a little auditorium of our own, with a good library richly stocked and commodious reading-room and a lounging-room, and of a series of small rooms where American students can take French lessons, give English lessons, and tutor their pupils, and which can be put at the disposal of American professors who wish a more suitable place than temporary lodgings to receive and confer with their French colleagues, and to work tranquilly. We should have also a series of shower baths, with hot and cold water, the former a luxury not always easily obtainable in the Latin Quarter in quantities sufficient for serious ablutions.

We do not favor making of the Union a social club where Americans will flock together, and talk English, instead of plunging into a French milieu where French or nothing is spoken. We do not regard organized athletics or American facilities for all kinds of sport as indispensable for students who come here to pass a year or two in serious study. Walking and bicycling are good in Paris or its environs, which are sufficiently tempting in what they offer of historic memories and beautiful artistic records.

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for local needs, some of the students seeking advice on the future
of introduction or assistance in order to be introduced into
visiting attendance at the French and American schools in the
their vacation with a minimum of needless waiting and waiting
seeking advice about schools for their children, young artists
seeking for their time either on study and French teachers
seeking work, and American students seeking French teachers.
And, too, requests for French students will all over France
French professors and educational authorities seeking all kinds
of data regarding American individuals or institutions; demands
for first aid in translating brochures or literature of learned
societies or books by individual institutions of various
kinds to send out, particularly and especially in the
emergency and volume of the staff are taxed to the limit and at
certain points beyond the limit. We will have to be forced to
overhaul our staff if the work is to be properly done.
We have no lecture hall or auditorium, and for all
lectures here the furniture of the library and offices has
to be removed, causing considerable temporary trouble and con-
fusion. We have had to build up a considerable part of a
building, with a little addition of our own, with a good
library richly stocked and comfortable reading room and a dining
room, and the service of small rooms where American
students can take French lessons, give English lessons, and
tutor their pupils, and which can be put at the disposal of
American professors who wish a more suitable place than temporary
lodgings for residence and confer with their French colleagues,
and to work tranquilly. We should have also a series of shower
baths, with hot and cold water, the former a luxury not always
easily obtainable in the Latin Quarter in crowded conditions
for serious scholars.
We do not favor making of the Union a social club
where Americans will flock together, and talk English, instead
of plunging into a French milieu where French is nothing but
spoken. We do not regard organized athletics or American
facilities for all kinds of sport as indispensable for students
who come here to pass a year or two in serious study. Working
and playing are good in Paris or in the environs, which are
sufficiently tempting in what they offer of historic memories
and beautiful artistic resources.

What we would have the Union Become, aside from an increasingly efficient Bureau of Information, is a thoroughly well equipped workshop, where students can work in quiet comfort to the best purpose, and with the necessary tools at hand.

A propos of the needs of our organization in the immediate future, we venture to express, with all the modesty compatible with such an idea, our conviction that duly nourished and developed in ways we cannot here stop to elaborate, and well directed, the Union may be made the most important center of American influence in France - a center that can readily lend itself to presenting and explaining American ideas and sentiments, and a center from which Americans - students and others - can move out in various directions towards a practically useful understanding of France, her ideas, feelings, and policies.

IN CONCLUSION .

American university and college men do not lean towards undue enthusiasm regarding what is offered them academically. In spite of this critical bent, our alert and eager students here are practically at one in maintaining that they have variously and richly profited by what has been offered them culturally in France, and can put their finger upon what they have gained abroad which is distinct and different from what they would have gained at home. They are keenly sensitive also, to the subtler stimulating or mellowing foreign influences which are none the less valuable because imponderable, intangible, and elusive of precise statement or definition. The general student temper we can register pretty faithfully, and it is a pleasure to state that it is what we have just described it to be.

The members of our staff would once more express the feeling expressed in its last report - that, in successfully encouraging students to come here for study, they are serving the interests of their own country, and perhaps of France as well, and that they take a solid satisfaction in their work.

What we would have the Union become, aside from an increasingly efficient Bureau of Information, is a thoroughly well equipped workshop, where students can work in the effort to the best of their ability, and with the necessary tools at hand.

A review of the needs of our organization in the immediate future, we venture to express, with all the modesty compatible with such an idea, our conviction that truly nourished developed in ways we cannot here attempt to elaborate, and well directed, the Union may be made the most important center of American influence in France - a center that can readily lead itself to presenting and sustaining its own ideas and needs - mental, and a center from which a variety of useful and interesting information can move out in the form of lectures, exhibitions, and policies.

IN CONCLUSION

American University and College students not least towards making an impression regarding what is offered them - locally. In spite of this critical point, our alert and eager students have been practically at one in maintaining that they have variously and richly profited by what has been offered them culturally in France, and can put forth their own ideas that have gained abroad which is distinct and different from what they would have gained at home. They are keenly sensitive also to the higher stimulation of following foreign influences which are now the fact of the day in the American mind. The study and choice of precise statements of definition, and general student temper to be maintained precisely, and it is a pleasure to state that we have not been so acted in the past.

The members of our staff would once more express the feeling expressed in our last report - that, in essence, fully encouraging students to continue for study, and serving the interests of their own country, and perhaps France as well, and that they have a solid satisfaction in their work.

Finally, we glance back at the statistics given above : 1348 students in France, coming from 174 American institutions and 46 states of the Union and attending 49 French institutions.

In view of these figures and of efforts made here to increase the number and further the purposes of students in France, the Union believes its work will strongly and promptly commend itself to scholars who value the influence of Latin culture, and to Americans who believe that America now needs badly, and will increasingly need, horizons wider than national ones.

Respectfully submitted

Paul van DYKE

Director

Horatio S. KRANS

Assistant Director

N.B.- Please note the requests on the next page.

Finally, reference back at the statistics given above. This number in French, being 175 American institutions and 45 states of the Union and attending 49 French institutions.

In view of these figures and of efforts made to increase the number and further the progress of attendance in France, the French believe it is worth while to attempt to extend itself to scholars who value the influence of French literature and to Americans who believe that America has need of it, and will accordingly need, that America has need of it.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul van DYK

Director

Director

Assistant Director

U.S. - Please note the requests on the next page.

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A REQUEST TO MEMBER INSTITUTIONS.

May we ask that the following requests be entrusted to some one who will have the kindness to see that they are put into effect at an early moment :

1°- We are making a collection of photographs and post-cards presenting the buildings, inside and out, the grounds, and the student-life of our member institutions. Our special object is to give prospective French students in America - those who may be going on fellowships or on their own account - an idea of American universities and colleges. In general the object is to enable our French friends to form a notion of the aspect and equipment of American institutions of higher learning. We shall welcome such photographs, cards, or illustrated matter as you may be able to send.

2°- We wish to have each member institution represented by a penant in our library, and we beg the institutions who have not responded to a preceding request to respond to this one.

The penant to be preferably of silk. In form a triangle, 12 inches wide at the base; 21 inches from the middle point of the base to the tip.

3°- We beg also that such institutions as have not already published articles concerning the Union and its work in their periodicals will arrange for the appearance of such articles. The accompanying Report and illustrated circular should furnish material.

It would be a service to students going abroad, if your college papers would carry in each issue the address of the Union in Paris and London, with a word indicating the services it renders as an information bureau, etc.

The addresses of the Continental and British Divisions of the Union are respectively ;

I, rue de Fleurus, Paris (VIe)

50, Russel Square; London, W.C.I.

Kindly send photographs and pennants to

The Director,
American University Union,
I, rue de Fleurus,
Paris, (VIe)

A REQUEST TO MEMBER INSTITUTIONS.

May we ask that the following requests be submitted to some one who will have the kindness to see that they are put into effect at an early moment:

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2.- We wish to have each member institution represented by a portrait in our library, and we beg the institutions who have not responded to a preceding request to respond to this one.

The portrait to be preferably of silk. In form a rectangle, 12 inches wide at the base; 8 1/2 inches from the middle point of the base to the top.

3.- We beg also that each institution be made not already published articles concerning the Union and its work in their periodicals will arrange for the appearance of such articles. The accompanying Report and illustrated circular should furnish material.

It would be a service to students going abroad, if your college papers would carry in each issue the address of the Union in Paris and London, with a word indicating the services it renders as an information bureau, etc.

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1, rue de Valenciennes, Paris (VII).

80, Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

Kindly send photographs and portraits to

The Director,
American University Union,
1, rue de Valenciennes,
Paris (VII).

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE
BRITISH DIVISION

Telephone MUSEUM 5077
Telegram UNIBURB WESTCENT

50 RUSSELL SQUARE
LONDON W.C.1

9th. May, 1922.

Dear President Judson,

Just a line to acknowledge your note of April 25th. with the conclusion that there is a pretty clear case "against the individual in question". I did not mean ~~in~~ my letter of the 11th. to make against the man but to give a clear statement of the facts as I then knew them. The enclosures bring the case up-to-date.

As I took no Easter holiday after the British fashion and I found that I was in great need of it I have had a week off in Cornwall and return in excellent health.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Mac Lean

President H.P. Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Ill.,
U.S.A.

GEM.MEM.
enc.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

British Division

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION
BRITISH DIVISION

50 Russell Square

London W.C.1

Gen. Secy, 1923.

Dear President Johnson,

Just a line to acknowledge your note of April 25th. When the commission met there is a pretty clear case "against the individual in question". It did not mean in my opinion of the fact, to make against the man but to give a statement of the facts as I think them to be. The commission, I think, is to be set.

I have no answer to your letter after the British Commission and I found that I was in great need of it. I have had a week off in Cornwall and return in excellent health.

Sincerely yours,

President E. F. Johnson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Ill.,
U.S.A.

Gen. Secy.
enc.

Judson

25th. April, 1922.

My dear Cunliffe,

I hasten to acknowledge your letter of April 4th. and your later letter of April 4th. In order to catch the American mail for to-night this letter goes before I can send you definite information. Professor Henry is to take luncheon with me to-day and is to meet the Advisory Council at 5 o'clock to-night. I hope then to have something very definite to propose to you and to-morrow will indicate by cable. I have delayed cabling you until things could be brought to a satisfactory head. As you know Professor Henry was on a vacation and was not able to come here until the 11th. On the 13th. he wrote making certain propositions. Since then we have been in correspondence and I have been in conference with Mr. Tweedy. As you have not cabled in the meantime as you indicated you might I infer that you have been able to keep Simpson on the string.

Olney I am sorry to say has cabled that the six dates we had scheduled cannot be kept on account of lack of funds.

I enclose letters to Dr. Duggan of April 12th. and 20th.

Yesterday I attended a meeting of the University of London Committee on the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of English. I enclose a copy of the Agenda and a letter from Sir Sidney Lee. Professor Reed, the Secretary of the Committee left over by the 1920 Conference, reported that he also had had letters from Professor Thorndike. There will be an early presentation of a list of British who might accept invitations from Columbia to the Conference. As the result of the Committee Meeting Professor Reed will give Professor Thorndike a list of all

25th. April, 1922.

My dear Camille,

I hasten to acknowledge your letter of April 4th. and your letter of April 4th. In order to catch the American mail for to-night this letter goes before I can send you definite information. Professor Henry is to take luncheon with me to-day and is to meet the Advisory Council at 5 o'clock to-night. I hope then to have something very definite to propose to you and to-morrow will indicate by cable. I have delayed writing you until things could be brought to a satisfactory head. As you know Professor Henry was on a vacation and was not able to come here until the 13th. he wrote making certain propositions. Since then we have been in correspondence and I have been in conference with Mr. Tweedy. As you have not replied in the meantime as you indicated you might I infer that you have been able to keep Simpson on the string. Only I am sorry to say has replied that the six dates we had scheduled cannot be kept on account of lack of funds.

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Professor J.W. Cunliffe, Page 2, 25th. April, 1922.

full professors in Great Britain and Ireland. Dr. Hill will be asked to present a list from the Dominions. The Committee itself has the power to co-opt. Every precaution is being taken to have the Committee representative of all the Universities in the Islands. Professor Reed as Secretary will at once send letters to the heads of the Departments of English in the Islands and copies simultaneously to the Vice-Chancellors making reference to the former letters to the Conference of 1920. The heads of departments it is expected will later intimate the members of their staff who would be invited later. A distinction was made between the Conference where Columbia is the host and the securing of opportunities to teach in Summer Sessions. I was asked the approximate number of Summer Sessions that might be available and as to the two kinds of teachers, 1, the distinguished professors who might give one or two lectures at different Summer Sessions and the teachers who might take a post in one Summer Session giving a series of lectures. It is not clear to me whether Columbia intends to attend to the Summer Session invitations and appointments or whether Dr. Duggan's office and you will handle the matter or the American Committee of the old Conference wherein Professor Thorndike seems to be the working Secretary though nominally Professor Donnelley of Bryn Mawr is the Secretary. In order that we may make no mistakes please enlighten me. A Sub-Committee was appointed to sit from time to time and to bring things to a head at a meeting of the full Committee when it is hoped to put things into more or less final shape on Tuesday, May 30th. The Sub-Committee consists of Sir Sidney Lee, Miss Tuke, Professor Reed, Dr. Hill, Sir Israel Gollancz and myself. The enclosed clipping from the "Times" sent by Sir Sidney Lee will doubtless be gratifying to President Butler. I believe the Conference can be made a great success and in some sense an international event.

H.P. Talbot Acting Dean at the M.I.T. writes that through his College paper he is bringing the attention of the students to the Union when they visit London and Paris. Henry Pennypacker, Chairman of the Committee on Admission at Harvard, also says that he has asked the Dean of Harvard College to take means to spread through the University body the advantages offered by registration.

Professor J.W. Cunliffe,
School of Journalism,
Columbia University,
New York City, U.S.A.

Sincerely yours,

GEM.MEM. enc.

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Professor J. W. Cunliffe,
School of Journalism,
Columbia University,
New York City, U.S.A.

Sincerely yours,

GEN. MEM. enc.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE
BRITISH DIVISION.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Advisory Council held at the
Office of the Union, 50, Russell Square, on Tuesday, April 25th,
at 5 p.m.

1. Regrets were received from Mr. Grant and Mr. Post Wheeler on account of imperative previous engagements, and notices from Secretaries of absence from the Island of J. Grant Forbes, L.P. Sheldon, and J. Butler Wright.
2. Present:- Mr. L.L. Tweedy, Chairman.
Mr. George A. Mower.
Mr. G. MacLean, Director.
Mr. Leslie E. Reed.
Consul General Skinner.
Mr. King Smith.
and by invitation,
Prof. Robert L. Henry.
3. The reading of the Minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.
4. The Director made a statement to the following effect - that Prof. Henry, and he had had correspondence and conference, and that they were in cordial agreement upon the following points:-
 1. That the Director continue for another year as Director and not Director emeritus at 3000 £ per annum.
 2. That Prof. Henry be recommended for appointment as Executive Secretary from July 1st, at a salary of 3000 £ per annum.
 3. That the Director have leave of absence to return to the States from August 1st to November 1st.
 4. That the Director be permitted to have time to decide whether he would return to the Office on Novr.1.
 5. That the Director draw up no salary for the months of September and October while he is on leave.
 6. If the Director returns he resumes his functions as Director giving not less than 2/5ths of his time and more if necessary to the service.

See amended
Form I
in letter May 9

UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE SECRETARY DIVISION

Minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Council held at the
Office of the Union, 50, Russell Square, on Tuesday, April 22nd,
at 3 p.m.

1. Reports were received from Mr. Grant and Mr. Lord Wheeler
on account of imperative previous engagements, and notices
from Secretaries of absence from the Island of J. Grant Forbes,
J. P. Shelton, and J. Butler Wright.

2. Present:- Mr. L. L. Twiss, Chairman.
Mr. George A. Mowbray.
Mr. G. W. Jackson, Director.
Mr. Leslie E. Reed.
General General Skinner.
Mr. King B. Allen.
and by invitation,
Prof. Robert L. Henry.

3. The reading of the Minutes of the last meeting was
dispensed with.

4. The Director made a statement to the following effect:-
that Prof. Henry, and he had had correspondence and conference,
and that they were in cordial agreement upon the following
points:-

1. That the Director continue for another year as
Director and not Director emeritus at 5000 £ per annum.
2. That Prof. Henry be recommended for appointment as
Executive Secretary from July 1st, at a salary of
5000 £ per annum.
3. That the Director have leave of absence to return
to the States from August 1st to November 1st.
4. That the Director be permitted to have time to
decide whether he would return to the Office on Nov. 1st.
5. That the Director draw up no salary for the months
of September and October while he is on leave.
6. If the Director return he resumes his functions as
Director giving not less than 2/3rds of his time and
more if necessary to the service.

See amended
Form I
in letter to Prof.

Prof. Henry
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That the Executive Secretary be Acting Director from August 1st to November 1st, and if the Director does not return, he is to succeed to the Directorship.

8. If the Director returns, the Executive Secretary to give 3/5ths of his time to the Office, and his compensation to be at the rate of 100 % a month.

*See amended
from II
letter May 9*

5. Prof. Henry having signified his agreement with the statement made by the Director and saying he would accept the office, subject to a conference with his wife, if it were offered to him, the Board unanimously voted that the chairman should cable to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees their recommendation as follows:-

" The Advisory Council highly approve Henry who willing be Executive Secretary from July 1st at 3000 MacLean leaving August 1st willing return November 1st as Director not emeritus and from that date he and Henry will divide between them funds available at rate 4000 per annum If MacLean does not return Secretary willing take on Directorship and willing plan stay several years. This arrangement has Board's O.K. Tweedie Chairman".

The Council adjourned at 6.15.

- 7. That the Executive Secretary be Acting Director from August 1st to November 1st, and if the Director does not return, he is to succeed to the Directorship.
- 8. If the Director returns, the Executive Secretary to give 30 days of his time to the Office, and his compensation to be at the rate of 100 \$ a month.

See enclosed
J. H. H. H.
J. H. H. H.

5. Prof. Henry having signified his agreement with the statement made by the Director and saying he would accept the office, subject to a conference with his wife, it was offered to him, the Board unanimously voted that the chairman should order to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees their recommendation as follows:-

"The Advisory Council highly approve Henry who willing to Executive Secretary from July 1st at 5000 Maclean leaving August 1st willing return November 1st as Director not American and from that date he and Henry will divide between them funds available at rate 4000 per annum. If Maclean does not return Secretary willing take on Directorship and willing plan stay several years. This arrangement has Board's O.K. Tweedie Chairman."

The Council at 8.15.

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- 2. If the Director returns, the Executive Secretary to give 30 days of his time to the Office, and his compensation to be at the rate of 100 \$ a month.
- 3. Prof. Henry having signified his agreement with the statement made by the Director and saying he would accept the office, subject to a conference with his wife, it was offered to him, the Board unanimously voted that the chairman should order to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees their recommendation as follows:-
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- 5. The Council at 8.15.

See enclosed
J. H. H. H.
J. H. H. H.

Professor J. E. Cunliffe, Page 2, 27th. April, 1922.

I am talking about a possibility which would not likely happen even if the contingency were not provided for in advance, but even though the chances are small I want the contingency to be covered by an understanding.

Second. I think you will appreciate that it would materially alter the probabilities of my returning to full time compensation the second year, i.e. the one beginning 27th. April, 1922.

My dear Cunliffe,

The enclosed copy of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Advisory Council on April 25th. will explain the cable sent you on Wednesday by Tweedy. All of us are well pleased with Professor Henry and as I wrote you I was also pleased with Mrs. Henry. I feel relieved about the future of the office whether I leave it or return to it. I have just received a letter from Professor Henry written after a very full conference with his wife. I think you ought to have the gist of it. He writes:-

"1. First, we want to emphasize that we most thoroughly and sincerely mean what we say, when we say we are most anxious that you should return for the work. It will be a great pleasure I feel to be associated with you. But closely connected with that idea is the one that I would not want anyone else put over me. The personal element is most important and I would not want to take this important step of undertaking the work without knowing who my chief would be. It is a very big step for us with our large family to move to London. We should have to establish a home there. I understand furnished houses are scarce. We might have to lease one and furnish it. We have three boys to place in school which is a very difficult problem. The situation for us would be most complex. I feel sure that you will appreciate it and will realize that we could not afford to make the move with a possibility of its lasting only four months, or a probability of its lasting only a year; and that we could not contemplate taking a leap in the dark, if there was any possibility of someone other than yourself being placed above me as Director. I might say that I now feel quite confident that you will return, and that

8th April, 1932.

My dear Gwylife,

The enclosed copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Council on April 28th. will explain the cable sent you on Wednesday by Tuesday. All of us are well pleased with Professor Henry and as I wrote you I was also pleased with Mrs. Henry. I feel relieved about the future of the office whether I leave it or return to it. I have just received a letter from Professor Henry written after a very full conference with his wife. I think you ought to have the gist of it. His witness:-

"I think, we want to emphasize that we must thoroughly and sincerely mean what we say, when we say we are most anxious that you should return for the work. It will be a great pleasure I feel to be associated with you. But closely connected with that idea is the one that I would not want anyone else but over me. The personal element is most important and I would not want to take this important step of undertaking the work without knowing who my chief would be. It is a very big step for us with our large family to move to London. We should have to establish a home there. I understand and furnished houses are scarce. We might have to lease one and furnish it. We have three boys to place in school which is a very difficult problem. The situation for us would be most complex. I feel sure that you will appreciate it and will realize that we could not afford to make the move with a possibility of its lasting only four months, or a probability of its lasting only a year; and that we could not contemplate taking a leap in the dark, if there was any possibility of someone other than yourself being placed above me as Director. I might say that I now feel quite confident that you will return, and that

Professor J.W. Cunliffe, Page 3, 27th. April, 1922.

Professor J.W. Cunliffe, Page 2, 27th. April, 1922.

it is a title that I shall covet when I retire, but it hardly seems to me that it is the ordinary use of the title. I am talking about a possibility which would not likely happen even if the contingency were not provided for in advance, but even though the chances are small I want the contingency to be covered by an understanding.

2.Second, I think you will appreciate that it would materially alter the probabilities of my returning to full time compensation the second year, i.e. the one beginning after the fourteen months appointment under consideration, if some new Director from America were put in November 1st. As I understand it you contemplate only one year more of service. I fully understand that appointments are for one year only, and that there can be nothing definite beyond that, but as I said before we could not contemplate moving to London except upon the probability of the work for me continuing two or three years."

Another sentence in his letter is:-

"I am making this point (that he succeed to the Directorship) a condition of my acceptance."

Further he writes:-

"I feel certain that it was the understanding and desire of the Advisory Council yesterday that I should become the Director in case you did not return. And I am hoping that when you write to Cunliffe you will add your recommendation to theirs, and that the plan for our collaboration with that condition incorporated will be approved by the Regents (Trustees) in America.

I think the Cablegram as worded by the Council is reasonably clear on the point, but of course it should be confirmed at greater length by letter."

I cordially agree with Professor Henry's point of view and it was, I am certain, the point of view of the Advisory Council.

I hope you and the Trustees understand that I greatly appreciate their offer of the title of Director Emeritus and to be frank if they act unanimously and ex animo

I am talking about a possibility which would not likely happen even if the contingency were not provided for in advance, but even though the chances are small I want the contingency to be covered by an understanding.

2. Second, I think you will appreciate that it would necessarily alter the probabilities of my returning to full time compensation the second year. I.e. the one beginning after the fourteen months appointment under consideration, if some new Director from America were put in November last. As I understand it you contemplate only one year more of service. I fully understand that appointments are for one year only, and that there can be nothing definite beyond that, but as I said before we could not contemplate moving to London except upon the probability of the work for us continuing two or three years."

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Prof
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hardly
use of

Professor J.W. Cunliffe, Page 3, 27th. April, 1922.

it is a title that I shall covet when I retire, but it hardly seemed to the Council or to me that it was the ordinary use of the title "Emeritus" when one was performing services and drawing a stipend for them. It also seemed to me that it would somewhat confuse the public and require care that it should not bring up embarrassing questions in administration. On the point of my returning I am ashamed to say that I am still uncertain. I wish first to counsel with you and the Trustees and naturally with my friends in the States before I positively decide to return for the year. As the arrangement was worked out by the Advisory Council it seems to me that the delay in my decision, if the Trustees grant me the delay, will not embarrass the work of the office. If I return it will be with a desire to aid Professor Henry to come fully to his own or to bring back the fruits of a fresh touch with America and to develop a number of things in the office which have had to be hung up for lack of time and means. I am sure that Professor Henry is in sympathy with the ideals and he and I together could bring the office much nearer to the realizations of them.

I am not forgetful of your request for a Budget for the meeting of the Trustees on May 26th. I am assuming that it will be essentially the same as for this year with the addition of the thousand dollars the Trustees have already voted and some slight increases in the office salaries.

I enclose a copy of a letter of April 27th. to Dr. Duggan.

Sincerely yours,

Professor J.W. Cunliffe,
School of Journalism,
Columbia University,
New York City.

GEM.MEM.

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Sincerely yours,

Professor J. A. Cunliffe,
School of Journalism,
Columbia University,
New York City.

GEN. M.M.

9th. May, 1922.

My dear Cunliffe,

I am just in receipt of yours of April 28th. concerning a Committee of Arrangements for the Meeting of the Professors of English and saying that Professor Thorndike is Chairman. A letter of mine of April 25th. has crossed yours of the 28th. and I take it that the questions I have put in that letter you will hand on to Professor Thorndike. Certainly Professor Thorndike is just the man to be in charge. I shall hope to hear from him soon with answers to my questions in mine of the 25th.

I
II

Before this you will have received my letter of April 27th. with a copy of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Advisory Council on April 25th. Please make the following amendments in the copy of the Minutes. Paragraph 4 section 6 has an obvious error in stating that the Director is to give not less than 2/5ths of his time. , Cancel "not less than 2/5ths. of his time and more of his time if necessary" and add "whatever is necessary". That is it would read "If the Director returns he would resume his functions as Director giving of his time whatever is necessary to the service in connection with the Executive Secretary". Paragraph 4 section 8 change 3/5ths. to 2/5ths. that is "the Executive Secretary to give 2/5ths. of his time to the office. The error occurred in a hasty copying from some figures which Professor Henry left in the office. Professor Henry, with his legal education, has a way of entering into details and having them written out to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding. He, with his desire to do part time work, really evolved the whole scheme of our co-operation which I readily assented to for two reasons, first, to accommodate him with reference to his desire to have part of his time for his book and second because if I continued for another year

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I
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Professor J.W. Cunliffe, Page 2, 9th. May, 1922.

it seemed to me that it would enable me to ensure the transition for the future and thoroughly to initiate Mr. Henry. The conclusions of the letter of April 21st. it may be that you and Dr. Duggan, upon the receipt of our later letters, will modify. As you will see upon further acquaintance with Mr. Henry I became more positive in my conviction that he would do. I did not intend my first letter to be adverse to him, but to be a simple statement of facts as I then knew them. Mr. Tweedy, Mr. King Smith, Mr. Mower, the Consul General and Mr. Reed who were with Henry at the meeting of the Advisory Council were very favourably impressed.

As regards myself I shall be entirely content with whatever disposition you and the Trustees make of the matter. As I have said before I feel strongly that I ought to make a visit home and if I return I shall be more useful on counselling with you face to face and if I do not that I may be of some slight use on your side of the water to the cause of the Union.

The budget is under way.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Cunliffe's points against Professor Henry in his letter of April 21st. were.

1. He wants a part time job.
2. You speak of him without enthusiasm.
3. Your reports from Oxford are discouraging.

Professor J.W. Cunliffe,
School of Journalism,
Columbia University,
New York City,
U.S.A.

GEM.MEM.

Professor J. W. Cunliffe, Page 2, 5th May, 1922.

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Professor J. W. Cunliffe,
School of Journalism,
Columbia University,
New York City,
U.S.A.

GEM:MM.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

Sec. of the Board of
Trustees U.S.A.
Prof. J.W. Cunliffe
(Columbia Univ.)
Continental Division
1 Rue de Fleurus Paris
Representative in Italy
at American Academy
Porta San Pancrazio
Rome 29

British Division
in co-operation with
American Council on Education
and
Institute of International
Education

Director
George E. MacLean

Telephone
Museum 5077
Telegrams
Uniburb Westcent
Cables
Amunion London

50, Russell Square,
London, W.C.1.

May, 1922.

To the Heads or Full Professors of the Departments of Economics, English, History and Political and Social Science.

Dear Sir,

Since your Department is well aware of the peculiar advantages for advanced or research work in Great Britain for the scholars in your Department may I draw your attention to the help which this office will be able to give to you or to your students visiting here. The office is so linked up with the Universities, the Learned Institutions and Societies that it can give advice and introductions to the visiting American scholar by which he may save time. He will find a headquarters in this office in connection with the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, the Office National des Universités et Écoles Françaises and the Danish Students' Bureau. We have a common library with the other nations containing the latest Calendars and prospectuses with a common reading room.

Among the functions of the office are the receipt and forwarding of mail, keeping a list of boarding places and posting the latest notices of public lectures, concerts and amusements. During the season Round Table Conferences are held led by distinguished British scholars N.B. and public men. The residential Universities have waiting lists but have reserved places for suitable students introduced through this office. Applications and credentials should be filed in the Spring, or at the latest by the end of June. Several Universities have appointed officers to receive American students who also act as honorary correspondents of this office.

May I therefore beg you to give this information to your students and to send them direct to this office with introductions. The British, as never before, are welcoming American students and are increasing the facilities for advanced and research work.

Faithfully yours,

GEORGE E. MacLEAN.

Director.

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR IN BUREAU

Telephone
Room 547
Fifteenth
United States
Customs
Building London

Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington

Sec. of the Board of
Investigation
Prof. J. W. Campbell
Columbia Univ.
Continental Division
1 and 25th Street
Washington D.C.
American Academy
P.O. Box 1000
Room 50

Mr. J. W. Campbell
Columbia Univ.
Washington, D.C.

Director
Bureau of Investigation

To the Heads of the Divisions of the Department of Justice, and
to the Heads of the Divisions of the Department of Education.

Dear Sirs:

Since your department is well aware of the peculiar advantages
for advanced or research work in Great Britain for the scholars in your
Department may I draw your attention to the fact which office will
be able to give you as to your research visit to the office is

that in our office and in the office of the Director of the
Department of Education, we have a common room containing
the latest calendar and telephone book, and a common reading room.

Among the functions of the office are the receipt and forward-
ing of mail, keeping a list of incoming letters and passing the letters
on to the proper authorities, and the receipt of the letters from the
Round Table Conference and the receipt of the letters from the
W. E. and the receipt of the letters from the Round Table Conference.
The receipt of the letters from the Round Table Conference is
received in the office of the Director of the Department of Education.
Applications and correspondence should be sent to the office of the
Director of the Department of Education, and the receipt of the letters
from the Round Table Conference is received in the office of the
Director of the Department of Education.

Very I therefore
and to the
The British
interesting and

Yours Sincerely

Director

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

Acting in co-operation with the American Council on
Education and the Institute of International Education

"The general object of the Union shall be to serve as a bond between the Universities of the United States and those of European nations."

INSTITUTIONAL TRUSTEES: DR. JOHN C. MERRIAM, *University of California*: PRESIDENT JUDSON, *University of Chicago*: PROFESSOR CUNLIFFE, *Columbia University*: PRESIDENT FARRAND, *Cornell University*: PRESIDENT LOWELL, *Harvard University*: PRESIDENT KINLEY, *University of Illinois*: PROFESSOR VIBBERT, *University of Michigan*: PRESIDENT COFFMAN, *University of Minnesota*: CHANCELLOR BROWN, *New York University*: MR. SAMUEL HOUSTON, *University of Pennsylvania*: PRESIDENT HIBBEN, *Princeton University*: DR. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, *Yale University*.

ASSOCIATION TRUSTEES: *From Association of American Colleges*: PRESIDENT SHANKLIN, *Wesleyan*: PRESIDENT MAIN, *Grinnell*: SECRETARY ROBERT KELLY, *From American Association of University Professors*: PROFESSOR H. W. TYLER, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*: PROFESSOR A. O. LOVEJOY, *Johns Hopkins*: PROFESSOR E. C. ARMSTRONG, *Princeton*.

ELECTIVE TRUSTEES: MR. W. R. CASTLE, JR. (*Harvard*), PRESIDENT GOODNOW (*Johns Hopkins*), MR. E. F. GREENE (Trustee, *Wellesley*), PROFESSOR G. H. NETTLETON (*Yale*), MR. H. B. THOMPSON (*Princeton*), PRESIDENT WOOLLEY (*Mt. Holyoke*).

EX-OFFICIO TRUSTEES: DR. CAPEN, *Director of the American Council on Education*: DR. DUGGAN, *Director of the Institute of International Education*.

CHAIRMAN: PRESIDENT H. P. JUDSON, *University of Chicago*. VICE-CHAIRMAN: PRESIDENT J. G. HIBBEN, *Princeton University*.

SECRETARY: PROFESSOR JOHN W. CUNLIFFE, *Columbia University*. TREASURER: MR. HENRY B. THOMPSON, 320 Broadway, *New York City*.

LONDON OFFICE: 50 Russell Square. PARIS OFFICE: 1 Rue de Fleurus (opposite Luxembourg Garden). ROME: Office of the American Academy in Rome, Porta San Pancrazio.

NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS
"AMUNION"

JOURNALISM BUILDING
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY

April 27, 1922

Dear President Judson

Many thanks for yours of the 25th. Dr. MacLean's letter made the same impression upon Dr. Duggan and me as upon you, and I wrote him on April 21st, that we had decided against Henry on the following grounds.:-

- (1) "He wants a part time job."
- (2) "You speak of him without enthusiasm."
- (3) "Your reports from Oxford are discouraging."

After consultation with Dr. Duggan I continued negotiations with the other candidate recommended by President Aydelotte, Mr. R. H. Simpson, of the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana. He has an invitation to stay at Culver for next year and I am waiting to hear whether he has definitely accepted it. If he has not, I may suggest to him that

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ASSOCIATION TRUSTEES: From Association of American Colleges: President Shanklin, Wisconsin; President Main, Grinnell; Secretary Robert Kelly, From American Association of University Professors: Professor H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor A. O. Lovejoy, Johns Hopkins; Professor E. C. Kirkham, Princeton.
EXECUTIVE TRUSTEES: Mr. W. R. Castle, Jr. (Harvard), President Goodnow (Johns Hopkins), Mr. E. F. Greene (Trinity), Professor G. H. Newton (Yale), Mr. H. B. Thompson (Princeton), President Woolley (Mt. Holyoke).
EX-GRATIS TRUSTEES: Dr. C. C. Case, Director of the American Council on Education; Dr. Deegan, Director of the Institute of International Education.
CHAIRMAN: President H. P. Johnson, University of Chicago. VICE-CHAIRMAN: President J. G. Harnett, Princeton University.
SECRETARY: Professor John W. Conant, Columbia University. TREASURER: Mr. Henry B. Thompson, 320 Broadway, New York City.
LONDON OFFICE: 10 RAILWAY SQUARE, PARIS OFFICE: 1 rue de Valenciennes (opposite Luxembourg Gardens). ROMAN OFFICE: 1 rue de Valenciennes (opposite Luxembourg Gardens).
NEW YORK OFFICE: 10 RAILWAY SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN HALLAM BUILDING
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK OFFICE ADDRESS
"AMUNION"

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J.W.C. to H.P.J.
April 27, 1922

2

should come to see you at Chicago, writing you first to ask for an appointment. He is unable to come as far as New York. He is younger than Henry, and in President Aydelotte's opinion of superior ability. Dr. Duggan and I are very well pleased with the letters we have had from him and the enquiries we have made and we are prepared to recommend his appointment. I enclose particulars of the two men's careers as communicated to me by President Aydelotte.

I sent you yesterday copy of a long letter from Mr. Henry urging the claims of Dr. MacLean to be continued in active service as Director, and I have this morning received the following cablegram from Mr. L.L. Tweedy, Chairman of the London Advisory Council:-

"Advisory Board highly approve Henry who willing be executive secretary from July first at three thousand. MacLean leaving August first willing return November first as Director not Emeritus, and from that date he and Henry will divide between them funds available at rate four thousand per annum. If MacLean does not return Henry willing plan stay several years this arrangement has Board's O.K."

Obviously there are financial considerations involved, and the budget sent in by the Paris office calls for an increased expenditure of \$5550 for next year as compared with this. I am accordingly calling a meeting of the Administrative Board at the University Club, N.Y. for 4 o'clock on ^{May} Thursday, 11th, and am inviting Professor Nettleton, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to meet with us at that time. I hope that you will be able to be present, or at any rate let me know your views on the situation.

Yours faithfully

J.W. Cunliffe

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April 27, 1932

2

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Yours faithfully

Handwritten signature

*Mr. Cuyler
From Stephen P. Huggan*

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION. EXECUTIVE SECRETARYSHIP (LONDON).

Letters from President Aydelotte.



March 6th - R.H. Simpson of Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, would be a splendid man for the secretaryship of the Union in London if you could get him. He is a Rhodes Scholar, about thirty years old, has a brilliant administrative record in the Hoover Relief organization, is a thorough gentleman, and has as a wife an extremely attractive French girl. He might be willing to take the job for a year or two, but you could not expect to keep him there permanently.

Another man who might just possibly consider it is R.L. Henry, who is this year at 4 Bradmore Road, Oxford, England. He was the 1904 Rhodes Scholar from Illinois. He has had a number of years' experience teaching and practising law, and is at present writing a book at Oxford and giving some lectures over there. He likes living abroad, and, I think, has some money of his own which might enable him to live a pleasant life in London doing this work and keeping up his Oxford connections.

March 22nd - R.L. Henry, who is at present at 4 Bradmore Road, Oxford, England, whose name I mentioned to you for the Union position in London, cables that he would be interested. Henry is an older man than Simpson with perhaps a little less ability. However, he is an excellent man, has a good record as a teacher of law in this country, and is at present writing a book on law at Oxford and lecturing at All Souls.

March 25th - I enclose outline records for both Simpson and Henry. I think either would make a perfectly satisfactory man.

R.L. HENRY, 1904 Rhodes Scholar from Illinois, member of Worcester College, Oxford, 1904-1907. He was born November 4, 1882; a graduate of the University of Chicago, 1902, University of Chicago Law School 1904; member of University of Chicago track team. He took B.C.L. degree at Oxford in 1907 with Second Class Honours (a very creditable degree). Since leaving Oxford Henry has acted as Professor of Law at the Louisiana State University 1907-11; Assistant Professor of Law, University of Illinois 1911-12; Dean of College of Law, University of North Dakota, 1912-14; Professor of Law, University of California Summer School 1914; Professor of Law, Iowa State University, 1914-16; did research in Harvard Law School 1916-17. He entered the army in 1917, had a fine record ending up as a Major on the General Staff, and later was a member of the Board of Contract Adjustment of the War Department. Since leaving the army he has come to Oxford where he is writing a law book and lecturing at All Souls. He has published one book on law and several legal articles.



Letters from President Aydelotte.

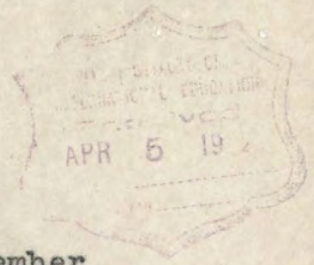
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Simpson was born May 4, 1889, was an undergraduate at the University of Virginia and at the Indiana University where he took his B.A. in 1911; A.M. Harvard, 1912, specializing in English Literature.

He took only a war degree at Oxford because of service in the Commission for Relief of Belgium and afterwards in the Hoover Relief Administration. After we entered the war he enlisted in the American Army, became a Second Lieutenant, saw service abroad, and after the war went back to the Hoover Relief Administration.

He came home with his wife (a charming French girl) in the fall of 1920 and is now teaching for his second year at the Culver Military Academy. He ought to be in university work or in some very responsible business position for which he has unquestioned ability.



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May 3, 1922.

My dear Professor Cunliffe:-

Your favor of the 27th of April I find on my return from an absence of nearly a week.

I entirely concur with you in not accepting Henry. The record of Simpson seems very encouraging. Of course I should be glad to see him if he will come up from Culver.

I regret that I cannot be in New York on the 11th inst~~ant~~ as I have imperative engagements, and indeed, am just back from another absence.

I am not surprised that Dr. MacLean feels that the emeritus position is rather ambiguous, and is not willing to accept it. It is my understanding, however, that in any event some of our friends thought there ought to be a change, and so long as there is that feeling anywhere I am sure that Dr. MacLean would not wish to stay. If I am wrong about this previous matter of course I shall be personally gratified, as Dr. MacLean was, as you know, one of my student friends in whom I am personally interested. Still the fundamental question is the welfare of

May 5, 1933.

My dear Professor Gamble:-

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I shall concur with whatever conclusion the administrative Board may reach. I am sorry not to be with you.

Cordially yours,

Professor J. W. Cunliffe,
Journalism Building,
Columbia University,
New York City.

HPJ:CB

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Cordially yours,

Professor J. W. Gannett,
Journalism Building,
Columbia University,
New York City.

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NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS

"AMUNION"

JOURNALISM BUILDING

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK CITY

April 26, 1922

President Judson
Chicago University
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson

I enclose copy of a letter received from Mr. R.L. Henry, one of the candidates suggested by President Aydelotte for the executive secretaryship in London. Dr. MacLean's report on Mr. Henry did not seem to Dr. Duggan and me sufficiently favorable, and we are now in communication with Mr. R.H. Simpson, the other candidate recommended by President Aydelotte, with a view to his appointment.

Yours faithfully

J. W. Cunliffe

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by President Hydeotte, with a view to his appointment.

Yours faithfully

John W. Dunlap

Copy

4 Bradmore Road
Oxford
April 12, 1922

Professor J. W. Cunliffe
Secretary, Board of Trustees
American University Union in Europe
Columbia University, New York.

Dear Professor Cunliffe

I had a talk with Dr. MacLean in London on Monday. The purpose of this letter to you is to suggest that for the sake of the best interests of the Union, regardless of who is to be the Executive Secretary, you do all that can be done to induce Dr. MacLean to continue as the active Director. As I understand it you have suggested that he continue as "Director Emeritus", at a nominal salary of \$1000. Perhaps it would be easier for me to tell you how he feels about it than for him to do it himself. He is in a somewhat embarrassing position.

Before the death of his wife he had sent in his resignation. No doubt he contemplated taking up some new work in America. Since her death, I think, he feels less courage about a new undertaking, and is more willing to remain in London. In one way to be sure he feels more reluctant, because it is very lonely for him without his wife. His thoughts turn towards his friends in America, and under any circumstances he plans to go to America, (he has his wife's estate to settle up etc.). But after all when a man has lost his life's companion he can find his chief consolation in his work. And the work of the Union is very close to his heart. I am sure he would be happier in it than in any new work he might undertake in America. In addition to his office contacts, he has made many friends in London, and much of his work is of a social nature, which is an excellent antidote for loneliness. So I think he would be willing to return to London after a trip of a couple of months in America, provide conditions were favorable.

During the past year the work has been too heavy for one man. I understand the tentative plan for the coming year is to provide for a man and a third, at least that is my guess from the suggested salaries. Dr. MacLean tells me that what Director Emeritus on a salary means has not yet been defined. But I presume the idea for the coming year is to relieve Dr. MacLean of the bulk of the work, and to have him continue in an advisory capacity with very limited duties of a social nature, committee meetings etc.

You are quite right in realizing that the work is too much for the strength of Dr. MacLean alone. But I think it would be unfortunate both for Dr. MacLean and the Union for him not to continue to keep the office as his, and to go to the office more or less regularly. He would be happier a considerable portion of the day in the office rather than in his home. It seems to me highly desirable that he should feel himself at least a half time man.

And there is the financial side, I have good reason to infer that Dr. MacLean is in somewhat strained financial circumstances

Copy

4 Bradmore Road
Oxford
April 12, 1932

Professor J. L. Canfield
Secretary, Board of Trustees
American University Union in Europe
Columbia University, New York.

Dear Professor Canfield

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J.W.C. from R.L.H.
April 13, 1922

2.

He naturally hesitates to mention it to you. He has an income independent of his salary. It is quite obvious that without such income he could not have upheld his position socially and otherwise. And there are many calls upon the Director which must come out of his own pocket. But he evidently hasn't enough to live on comfortably without something extra.

The point is this, \$1000 extra isn't enough to enable him to live in London this coming year, and at the same time to take his trip to America. The latter may take as much as \$1000. If the Union could see its way clear to giving Dr. MacLean \$2000 as active half time director, or \$1000 extra for the special purpose of the trip, I feel morally certain that Dr. MacLean would serve this coming year. Dr. MacLean himself mentioned to me the great desirability of a campaign of education about the Union among American Universities. Also it is not unimportant for the Director to maintain a fresh touch with the Universities. Perhaps while he is in America he could be induced to visit a number of them, and that the extra \$1000 could be given partly for the expenses of that trip, and partly for the ocean trip.

I should like further to suggest that in the event that I should become the Executive Secretary, that your Council sanction in principle an arrangement the details of which could be worked out by Dr. MacLean and myself, namely that the Executive Secretary be permitted to turn over a certain part of his salary of \$3000 (perhaps \$500), to the Director on the understanding that one or two mornings each week the Director should do the routine work of the Executive Secretary, thereby permitting the latter to have a little freedom for research and writing, the arrangement of course to depend on its being agreeable to both parties. I have reason to believe the Director would welcome it.

I most thoroughly realize that if I should become the Executive Secretary with almost no assistance in the work of the office ~~in the office~~ from the "Director Emeritus", that every minute of my time would be absorbed by the work. As long as there was anything to do, I would most certainly be "on the job". I have considerable reluctance in accepting such a prospect, for the reason that I am now engaged in writing a book, and I do not wish it to be brought to an abrupt end. I might say that I have an independent income, so could get along without salary indefinitely, and thus complete my book within a comparatively short time, though the income is not so large that with my rather large family I should not welcome something extra. My last salary in America as a member of the War Department Board of Contract Adjustment was \$7500.00. But this coming

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April 13, 1922

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I feel quite certain that if the Union could see its way clear to give Dr. MacLean in addition to the \$1000, the expenses of his trip, (thereby avoiding the establishment of the precedent of allowing more than \$4000 for the executive salaries of the London office); and at the same time sanction in principle an arrangement between Dr. MacLean and myself, should I become the Executive Secretary, by which Dr. MacLean, if he so desired, could have a small amount of additional salary, and I could have a modicum of freedom; that Dr. MacLean could be induced to return next year, and that the arrangement would prove a happy one. It would perhaps result in the Director being a half to two-thirds time man and the Executive Secretary a five-sixths man.

You, of course, realize what an asset Dr. MacLean is. His services are invaluable. Certain functions he performs superlatively well. He greatly covets the title of Director Emeritus when he retires, but for this coming year active participation on at least half time would seem highly desirable. Also for the sake of the principle of continuity he should be induced to remain, and I am quite certain something in the nature of the above suggestions will be necessary to bring it about.

Very sincerely yours

Robert L. Henry.

J.W.C. from R.I.H.
April 12, 1922

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Very sincerely yours

Robert L. Henry.

May 3, 1922.

My dear Professor Cunliffe:-

Your favor of the 26th of April
enclosing copy of the letter from Mr. R.L.
Henry is received. I have just written you
on this matter so far as Henry is concerned.

Very truly yours,

Professor J. W. Cunliffe,
Journalism Building,
Columbia University,
New York City.

HPJ:CB

May 3, 1933.

My dear Professor Gamble:-

Your favor of the 28th of April
enclosing copy of the letter from Mr. R.L.
Henry is received. I have just written you
on this matter so far as Henry is concerned.
Very truly yours,

Professor J. W. Gamble,
Journalism Building,
Columbia University,
New York City.

HPJ:CB

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JOURNALISM BUILDING
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY

Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.
May 3, 1922

Dear Cunliffe

In reply to your letter of May 1st I wish to say that I have not heard anything about the story you mention of Henry's being "booed" at the American Club. I should not take such a story too seriously since the meetings at the American Club are well known for their liveliness, and the whole thing is likely to be considered in a spirit of riotous fun.

On the other hand, I must frankly emphasize to you what I said before; namely, that Simpson is undoubtedly a man of greater ability than Henry. Henry is older, but he has not made the success that I feel sure Simpson will make.

Yours sincerely

Frank Aydelotte

American Secretary

Professor J. W. Cunliffe
Journalism Building
Columbia University
New York City.

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Journalism Building
Columbia University
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New York Cable Address
"Amunon"

Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.
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May 12, 1922

President Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson

I enclose copy of the minutes of the Administrative Board meeting held yesterday, and formal notice ^{that of} of the Board of Trustees to be held on May 26th. As Professor Nettleton is not legally a member of the Administrative Board, I shall be obliged if you will return one of the copies of the minutes to me with your signed approval. Will you return to me also Mr. Thompson's statement of the financial position, as it is the only one I have, and I want it for my file.

Yours faithfully

J. W. Cunliffe

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