

Copy.

LEON VANDERESSEN Doctor in Philosophy and Letters.

Laureate of the Institut of France(Courcelle Prize).

Professor of the Faculté of Philosophy and Letters of The University of Louvain.

Vice-President of the Historical Seminary.

Assistant-Redacteur of the "Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique".

Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium.

Course given at Louvain:History of the Mediaval Age.
Institutions of the Mediaval Age.
The Historical Method.

Principal Publications:"Etude critique et littéraire sur les Vies des Saints Mérovingiens de l'ancienne Belgique"Louvain-Paris, 1897.(crowned by the Institut).
"Les Archives fornesiennes de Naples".Bruxelles, 1910
" " " " " Parme". " 1913
"Les débuts du calvinisme et du luthéranisme dans le monde commercial d'Anvers au XVIe.siecle".Leipzig 1913.
"Der gegenwartige Stand der Ragiographischen Forshun 1913.
""De bevefening der geschiedenis in de Vereenigde Staten van America".1912.
"Documents sur le XVIe.siecle, tirés des archives de Naples, Parme, Rome, Florence(dans plusieurs revues)
"Geschiedenis der Middeneeuwen"Louvain, 1913.

Propositions to be submitted to Chicago.

- 1).Payment of travel expenses from Europe to Chicago and return.
- 2).Advance payment of travel expenses from Europe to Chicago.
- 3).Ready to give in French, any course stated by the University;proposes:
History of Belgium-with lectures on the History of the University of Louvain.
- 4).Salary:4.000 dollars with lodging and board.5.000 doll.without lodging and board.

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is on the ground, but before doing so wait to hear from
you as of course you may be able to advise me to whom to
write directly in the matter.

Chicago, October 29, 1914

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

His Excellency the Minister of Belgium to the United States,
Washington, D. C.

H. P. J. - L.
My dear Sir:-

It is my understanding that the faculty
of the University of Louvain are at present in England,
the sessions of the institution being necessarily suspended.
I am authorized by the Board of Trustees of the University
of Chicago to extend an offer to one member of that
faculty to be in residence at the University of Chicago
and give lectures for six months, from January 1st next.
We can provide such salary as the professor in question
would have received at his own institution, and travelling
expenses to and from the United States. It occurred to
me that perhaps Your Excellency might have some material
that would facilitate the arrangement in question. If
so I should be gratified to receive it. Of course I can
write directly to our Ambassador in London, Mr. Page, who

Belgian
Affairs

7 Belgian
Sept.

Chicago, October 29, 1914

His Excellency the Minister of Belgium to the United States,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

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Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

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you, as of course you may be able to advise me to whom to

write directly in the matter.
Chicago, October 22, 1914

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

His Excellency the Minister of Belgium to the United States,
Washington, D. C.

H.P.J. - J.
My dear Sir:-

It is my understanding that the Faculty
of the University of Louvain are at present in England,
the sessions of the Institution being necessarily suspended.
I am authorized by the Board of Trustees of the University
of Chicago to extend an offer to one member of that
Faculty to be in residence at the University of Chicago
and give lectures for six months, from January 1st next.
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that would facilitate the arrangement in question. If
so I should be gratified to receive it. Of course I can
write directly to my Ambassador in London, Mr. Lago, who

LÉGATION DE BELGIQUE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington, D.C. Nov. 3d. 1914

No. 2070

*Belgian
Lectures* 7

Dear Mr. President,

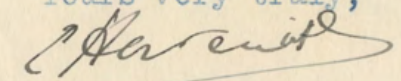
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter of the 29th. of October, by which you inform me that the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago extends an offer to one member of the Faculty of the University of Louvain, to be a resident at the University of Chicago for a period of six months, from January first next, and that said University should provide such salary as the professor in question would have received in his own institution, including travelling expenses to and from the United States.

I have transmitted your generous proposition to the Belgian Government as well as to the Belgian Minister in London.

I shall not fail to inform you as to the instructions I will receive in regard to this matter.

With the assurance of my sincere gratitude and of my distinguished consideration, I remain,

Yours very truly,



Minister of Belgium

Mr. Hary Praet Judson,

President of the University of Chicago

LEGATION DE BELGIQUE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

No. 2070

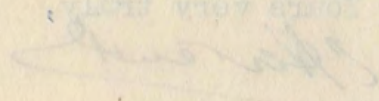
Dear Mr. President,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th of October, by which you inform me that the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago extends an offer to one member of the Faculty of the University of Louvain, to be a resident at the University of Chicago for a period of six months, from January first next, and that said University should provide such salary as the professor in question would have received in his own institution, including travelling expenses to and from the United States.

I have transmitted your generous proposition to the Belgian Government as well as to the Belgian Minister in London.

I shall not fail to inform you as to the instructions I will receive in regard to this matter.

With the assurance of my sincere regards and of my distinguished consideration, I remain,

Very truly,

Minister of Belgium

Very truly yours,
President of the University of Chicago

Washington, D.C., Nov. 10, 1911

The University of Chicago

Perkes Observatory
WILLIAMS BAY, WIS.

7 Belgian
Lectures

CABLE ADDRESS
ARCTURUS CHICAGO

30 October 1914

Dr. H. P. Judson, President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Mr. Judson:

In the course of a call at the house today, Mr. Ryerson mentioned to me that some inquiries had been authorized by the University authorities as to the possibility of offering academic hospitality to some Belgian professors. I take the liberty of enclosing a clipping from "Science" containing a short note which I recently wrote on that subject.

I very informally wrote to an eminent Belgian astronomer, who is a specialist in micrometric work, inquiring whether he would like to consider a temporary position in America if ways and means could be found. I have not heard from him, and it may be that it will be difficult to reach him; but in case funds outside of the budget could be provided for such men, and he should be available for part of a year, I should like to make a formal recommendation. The man is Professor G. Van Biesbroeck, and he is a member of the staff of the Royal Observatory at Uccle, a suburb of Brussels.

Very truly yours,

EBF
Enc.

Edwin B. Frost

I am sure that people of this country with the proposition

proached, and it will remain unique for many generations to come.

I am sure that the great body of scientific people of this country will be in full sympathy with the proposition here made, and it should not be a difficult matter to select and appoint a committee to carry it out successfully. The sanction of Congress can doubtless be readily secured, and the necessary means for the purpose easily obtained through subscriptions from American scientists and scientific institutions.

R. W. SHUFELDT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BELGIAN PROFESSORS AND SCHOLARS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: It would seem to me that the present time is a particularly appropriate one for our university administrators and other organizations having to do with educational exchanges with Europe to give a special consideration to professors in Belgium. It is well known that in the universities of that country there are many men eminent in the different departments of learning, and in the present necessarily deranged conditions in their own country, an opportunity to teach, or work in laboratories, in America might be particularly welcome. There could naturally be no thought of a completion of the exchange by sending Americans to Belgium at this time.

It might also be a useful thing if some of the generous benefactors of American institutions could establish at least temporary fellowships or scholarships in appropriate American institutions, carrying with them a stipend fully sufficient for academic, traveling and living expenses, for the benefit of young Belgians whose studies are interrupted by the war and who are not called to take arms in behalf of their country. EDWIN B. FROST

YERKES OBSERVATORY,
September 30

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

The Middle Triassic Marine Invertebrate Faunas of North America. By JAMES PERRIN SMITH. U. S. Geological Survey,

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Chicago, November 3, 1914

favor of the 30th of October

Asd. I am expecting every day

Minister in Washington.

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in connection with the whole

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le faculty of the University

Very truly yours,

Wisconsin.

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On the Smithsonian grounds there is one to Professor Joseph Henry, and Doctor Samuel D. Gross has been similarly honored in a fine statue which appears on the grounds of the Army Medical Museum. A very few others are to be seen about the city or in the public buildings, not half a dozen altogether thus commemorating the works of any of our great astronomers, chemists, biologists, surgeons, artists, inventors and others who have long ago passed away, while their works and discoveries still redound to this nation's credit, advantage and welfare, and that with ever-increasing force and volume.

In line with the city's improvements, there has recently been formed a small, park-like, subtriangular square, at a point where, in the near future, there will be a grand entrance to the National Zoological Gardens. This is situated at the intersections of Sixteenth Street, Columbia Road and Mount Pleasant Street, in a section which promises some day to be one of the most attractive parts of the northwest part of the city.

There could be no better locality than this one, anywhere in the nation's capital, upon which to erect a statue to Professor Baird, nor could any one be selected, from among those who have gone before in science, to more appropriately occupy this spot than he.

Not only was Professor Baird largely responsible for the establishment of the National Zoological Gardens and Park; but, as every scientist is fully aware, from one end of the world to the other, he, of all others, did more during his lifetime to augment and build up American zoological science, to start and encourage the younger members of the profession, and withal to very materially add to the literature of biology as a whole, as he was the author and co-author of several formal volumes on natural history and of over a thousand papers on allied subjects. The establishment of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries is almost wholly due to his energy and foresight; while as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution he has left a record which, for scientific achievement, enterprise and actual accomplishment, has never been in any way ap-

Chicago, November 3, 1914

My dear Mr. Frost:-

Your favor of the 30th of October with enclosures is at hand. I am expecting every day to hear from the Belgian Minister in Washington. Meanwhile I am glad to receive your recommendation, and will keep it in mind in connection with the whole question. Of course the plan adopted by the Board of Trustees related to the faculty of the University of Louvain.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Director E. B. Frost,
Yerkes Observatory,
Williams Bay, Wisconsin.

Not only was Professor Baird largely responsible for the establishment of the National Zoological Gardens and Park; but, as every scientist is fully aware, from the end of the world to the other, he, of all others, did more during his lifetime to augment and build up American zoological science, to start and encourage the younger members of the profession, and withal to very materially add to the literature of biology as a whole, as he was the author and co-author of several valuable works on natural history and of over a thousand papers on allied subjects. The establishment of the U. S. Bureau of Fishes is almost wholly due to his energy and insight, while as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution he has left a record which, for similar achievement, enterprise and actual service, has never been surpassed by any work in

The University of Chicago

The Botanical Gazette

November 3, 1914.

President H. P. Judson,
Office of the President,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Judson:

I read in this morning's paper of the action of the Trustees in reference to the University of Louvain. Perhaps you have in mind the professor that is to be invited, but if the report in the paper is to be relied upon, this is an open question as yet.

If it really is an open question, I would like to have you consider, among other possibilities, the name of Professor V. Grégoire, who is probably the most distinguished botanist in Europe, since the death of Strasburger at Bonn. I have visited Grégoire, and several of our graduate students have studied with him in completing their work for our doctor's degree. Some of them have gone to him after taking our doctor's degree, so as to get his methods and point of view. He is a man who speaks English as well as any of us, is exceedingly good company, and would be a genial colleague in the university. He can certainly talk to us about a good many things besides botany.

The Carnoy Institute in which he works, is perhaps the best known research establishment connected with the University of Louvain; certainly in scientific work.

This is only a suggestion that occurred to me when I read the newspaper notice.

Yours sincerely,

John M. Coulter

42

Belgian

The University of Chicago

The Botanical Gazette

November 3, 1914

President H. P. Johnson,
Office of the President,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Johnson:

I read in this morning's paper of the action of the
Trustees in reference to the University of Louvain. Perhaps
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If it really is an open question, I would like to have
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Grégoire, and several of our graduate students have studied with
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English as well as any of us, is exceedingly good company, and
would be a genial colleague in the university. He can certainly
talk to us about a good many things besides botany.

The Garney Institute in which he works, is perhaps the
best known research establishment connected with the University
of Louvain; certainly in scientific work.

This is only a suggestion that occurred to me when I
read the newspaper notice.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur H. Allen

26 Broadway
New York

7
Louvain (Pres)
36
November 6, 1914.

Belgium
Dear Doctor Judson:

The cable which was sent to Doctor Osler was as follows:

"Sir William Osler,

Oxford University, England.

"University Chicago Trustees offer lectureship for one Louvain professor for six months from January first next, possibly longer, salary same as at Louvain, plus travelling expenses to and from Chicago. Subject immaterial. Please convey offer and advise.

Harry Pratt Judson."

I trust that this cable follows out your instructions.

The cost of the message was \$1⁵⁰/₁₀₀

Very truly,

Charles D. Keyfitz

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

50 Broadway
New York

November 6, 1914.

Dear Doctor Johnson:

The cable which was sent to Doctor Oster was as follows:

"Sir William Oster,
Oxford University, England.
University Chicago Trustees offer lectureship for one Levein professor
for six months from January first next, possibly longer, salary same
as at Levein, plus traveling expenses to and from Chicago. Subject
immaterial. Please convey offer and advise."

Harry Pratt Johnson."

I trust that this cable follows out your instructions.

The cost of the message was \$1.50

Very truly,

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

Mrs. K. L. Wolfe, President
Mrs. P. Williams, Sec'y.
1225 E. 65th St.

PHONE MIDWAY 858
Woman's Anti-Vice Crusade
6253 MADISON AVE.

37
Mrs. Brackett Bishop, Treas. & Chairman Com.
Chicago Beach Hotel, CHICAGO

Monticello 2nd,

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 1914

President Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Dear Sir.

Belgian Relief

I understand that you are a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation now interested in alleviating ^{the} sorrows of Belgians. I am at present interesting the people of this town and county in the same cause. On the twentieth of this month will give a recital for the same cause. Many articles are published in many papers. Not all of them are official. We would deem it a great favor, and a great help to the "Belgian Relief Fund" if we can have a word of encouragement, for helping the cause, from you; for we feel sure it would then be official. Would the many dollars we may gather in this County, be of substantial help? I am a matriculated student of The Chicago University and feel free to write for this favor very respectfully.

Mrs Katherine L Wolfe

1000 Madison Ave.

Woman's Anti-Slavery Crusade
1000 Madison Ave.
New York City

Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago
Mrs. Brackett Bishop, Treasurer, Chicago Com.

CHICAGO, Nov 9, 1897

Respected George Root Johnson
University of Chicago
Dear Sir,

I understand that you are a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation now interested in obtaining the people of this town and country in the same cause. On the twentieth of this month will give a receipt for the same cause. When called on for help in many papers, not all of them are official. The world demands a great favor, and a great help to the Belgians. If we can have a word of cheer and encouragement from helping the cause, from your side, we feel sure it would mean the official, should the many dollars we may gather in this country be of substantial help. I am a member of the Chicago Association and feel free to write for this cause very respectfully.

Mrs. Katherine Hoff

Chicago, November 10, 1914

Dear Mrs. Wolfe:-

Your favor of the
9th inst. is received. I am glad to
know that you are engaged in this
very excellent cause. The suffering
of the Belgian people is something
that transcends words, and that calls
on everybody for some service of
relief.

Wishing you all success, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mrs. K. L. Wolfe,
Monticello, Indiana.

37
Mrs. Brackett Bishop, Treasurer, Chicago Beach Hotel, CHICAGO

Chicago, November 10, 1914

Dear Mrs. Wolfe:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. is received. I am glad to know that you are engaged in this very excellent cause. The suffering of the Belgian people is something that transcends words, and that calls on everybody for some service of relief.

Wishing you all success, I am,
Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Mrs. R. L. Wolfe,
Monticello, Indiana.

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.



166

13, November, 1914.

Dear President Judson,

On receipt of your kind offer I at once communicated with Professor Van Gehuchten, at present at Cambridge, to ask if he would accept, as I knew he would be most acceptable to your colleagues on the biological side. Unfortunately, he cannot leave his family, nor does he know of any of the Belgian professors in Cambridge who could accept. Last night the offer was discussed at the club room. ^{by the Belgian Professors here} All the men here have families, and none of them are in a position to accept your kind offer. Professor Denys, who is here, will make enquiries among the professors still in Belgium. It is not at all improbable that an unmarried man of the right stamp may turn up. I will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

M Osler

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Dear Pres
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17 November 1914

Dear President Jackson,
I received your kind letter of 1st June commencing
with your letter and answered, at present of Cambridge, to
ask if he would accept, and I knew he would be most accept-
able to your colleagues on the biological side. Unfor-
tunately, we cannot leave his family, nor does he know
of any of the biological professors in Cambridge who could
accept. Last night the letter was discussed at the club
and all the men have families, and none of them
are in a position to accept your kind offer. Professor
Dewar, who is here, will take enquiries about the pro-
fessors still in Belgium. It is not at all impossible
that an unmarried man of the right stamp may turn up.

I will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

H. Bates

Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

166



7, November, 1914.

Dear President Judson,

I had your cable last evening, and have written at once to Professor van Gehuchten, who is perhaps the most distinguished of the Louvain professors at present in England. He is in Cambridge. I will let you know his reply.

Failing him, there are several others to whom I will convey the offer on your behalf.

Sincerely yours,

M. Osler



2, November, 1914.

Dear President Johnson,
I had your cable last evening, and have written
at once to Professor van Dijkshoorn, who is perhaps the
most distinguished of the foreign professors at present
in England. He is in Cambridge. I will let you know
his reply.

Trusting this letter will reach you in time to enable you to
convey the offer on your behalf.
Sincerely yours,
H. O. G. -

Chicago, November 28, 1914

Dear Dr. Osler:-

Your two favors of the 7th and 13th of November are at hand. I am much indebted for your courtesy in handling the matter. It would have been very gratifying to have Professor van Gehuchten, but of course I realize the difficulty of his leaving under all the circumstances. Aside from those who may be with you in England the names of Professor V. Grégoire and of Professor G. van Biesbroeck have been suggested. We shall be gratified if any suitable arrangement can be made.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. William Osler,
University of Oxford,
Oxford, England.

Chicago, November 28, 1914

Dear Dr. Osier:-

Your two favors of the 7th and 15th of November are at hand. I am much indebted for your courtesy in handling the matter. It would have been very gratifying to have Professor van Gehuchten, but of course I realize the difficulty of his leaving under all the circumstances. Aside from those who may be with you in England the names of Professor V. Grégoire and of Professor G. van Bleeker have been suggested. We shall be gratified if any suitable arrangement can be made.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. William Osier,
University of Oxford,
Oxford, England.

+ 25

LÉGATION DE BELGIQUE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington, D.C. Dec. 1st. 1914

No. 2903

Dear Mr. President,

As I had the honor to inform you November 3d. last, regarding your letter of the 29th. of October ult. I had not failed to notify the Belgian Government and also the Minister of Belgium in London, of the generous offer of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, in extending to one member of the University of Louvain an invitation to be a resident at your University, for a period of six months, from January first 1915. I also called the attention to the fact that the Belgian professor would receive such a salary as he would have received in his own institution, including travelling expenses to and from the United States.

I just receive a cable from the Belgian Minister in London, saying that Prof. Vanderessen of the University of Louvain will gratefully accept your offer and that he will teach the History of Belgium, under the conditions stipulated in your communication of October 29th. ult.

Mr. Henru Praet Judson,
President of the University
of Chicago.

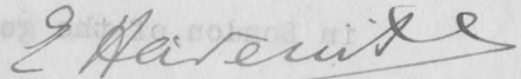
Washington, D.C. Dec. 1st. 1911

LEGATION DE BELGIQUE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

I would greatly appreciate an early response from you,
in order that I can, eventually, notify Prof. Vanderessens of your accep-
tation and he may get ready to join his post and assume his duties
in your institution.

With the renewed assurance of my most distinguished con-
sideration, believe me, dear Mr. President,

Yours very truly,



Minister of Belgium

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I would greatly appreciate an early response from you,
in order that I can eventually notify the appropriate
authorities and he may get leave to go on his duties
in your institution.

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desirable I should be glad to send you a draft which you might remit to the Professor, to cover his travelling expenses to Chicago. If you will kindly indicate the amount which in your judgment would be desirable I shall be glad to send it immediately.

Chicago, December 3, 1914

I have telegraphed you in advance of writing in order

to save time.
My dear Mr. Havenith:-

With cordial regards and thanks for your kindness
Your esteemed favor of the
1st inst. is at hand. I am gratified to know that
that the University is greatly interested. I am
Professor Vanderessen of the University of Louvain
will accept, and that he will be with us at the

opening of our winter quarter. I understand that
he will teach the history of Belgium on the conditions
in my communication to you of October 29th last. I
have made arrangements here with the Department of
History, and due notice will be given to students
and others of courses in the history of Belgium.

We shall be gratified to receive Professor Vanderessen,
and hope that he will find his residence interesting.
The lectures of the winter quarter begin on

January 4th. Of course it would be advisable for
Professor Vanderessen to be here a few days before
that, so as to make preliminary arrangements. If

Chicago, December 3, 1914

My dear Mr. Havenith:-

Your esteemed favor of the 1st inst. is at hand. I am gratified to know that Professor Vandereisen of the University of Louvain will accept, and that he will be with us at the opening of our winter quarter. I understand that he will teach the history of Belgium on the conditions in my communication to you of October 29th last. I have made arrangements here with the Department of History, and due notice will be given to students and others of courses in the history of Belgium. We shall be gratified to receive Professor Vandereisen, and hope that he will find his residence interesting. The lectures of the winter quarter begin on January 4th. Of course it would be advisable for Professor Vandereisen to be here a few days before that, so as to make preliminary arrangements. It

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With cordial regards and thanks for your kindness in making these arrangements, in which I assure you that the University is greatly interested, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Hon. E. Havenith,
Légation de Belgique,
Washington, D. C.

desirable I should be glad to send you a draft which
you might remit to the Professor, to cover his
travelling expenses to Chicago. If you will kindly
indicate the amount which in your judgment would be
desirable I shall be glad to send it immediately.
I have telegraphed you in advance of writing in order

to save time.
My dear Mr. Havens:

With cordial regards and thanks for your kindness
in making these arrangements, in which I assure you
that the University is greatly interested, I am,
Very truly yours,
and that he will be with us at the

opening of our winter quarter. I understand that
R.P.L. - L.
He will teach the history of Belgium on the condition

in my communication to you of October 29th last. I
have made arrangements here with the Department of
History, and the notice will be given to students
and others at once in the history of Belgium.

We shall be gratified to receive Professor Vandeweyer.
Hon. E. Havens,
Legation de Belgique,
Washington, D. C.
The lecture of the winter quarter begins on

January 28th. Of course it would be advisable for
Professor Vandeweyer to be here a few days before
that, so as to make preliminary arrangements. If

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.



2, December, 1914.

Dear President,

I had a visit last evening from Professor Van der Essen, who said he would be glad to accept the kind offer of the University of Chicago. I am sure you will all like him. He has been here for the past three months; he talks English and with a little practice could lecture in English. He has a wife and three children, so that if you could arrange to give him a bedroom somewhere, it would help to diminish his expenses. We will, of course, take care of his family.

Between the generous help of our American friends and the Rockefeller Foundation we have settled here some 16 Belgian Professors with their families.

Sincerely yours,

Wm Osler

115
The Faculty of Medicine, Oxford.



3, December, 1915.

Dear President,

I have just received from Professor Van der
Linden, who said he would be glad to accept the kind offer
of the University of Chicago, that he would you will all
like him. He has been here for the past three months.
He speaks English and with a little practice could lecture

in English. He has a wife and three children, so that
if you could arrange to give him a position somewhere, it
would help to diminish his expenses. He will, of course,
take care of his family.

Between the German year of our American friends
and the Rockefeller Foundation we have received here some
10 English Professors with their families.

Sincerely yours,

H. Allen

Chicago, December 19, 1914

Dear Dr. Osler:-

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. I had heard from the Belgian Minister at Washington of the acceptance of Professor Van der Essen. We have made arrangements which I think will be satisfactory, and will be glad to do anything in our power to make the stay of Professor Van der Essen in Chicago interesting to him and satisfactory. I am glad to learn that you have been able to provide for so many of the Belgian professors and their families.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. William Osler,
Oxford, England.

Chicago, December 12, 1914

Dear Dr. Geyer:-

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. I had heard from the Belgian Minister at Washington of the acceptance of Professor Van der Haegen. We have made arrangements which I think will be satisfactory, and will be glad to do anything in our power to make the stay of Professor Van der Haegen in Chicago interesting to him and satisfactory. I am glad to learn that you have been able to provide for so many of the Belgian professors and their families.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. William Geyer,
Oxford, England.



No. 3308

Washington, D.C. December 19th. 1914

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Dec. 17th. inst. containing a check for 127.14 doll. representing the travelling expenses for Prof. L. Vanderessen.

With my sincere thanks for same, accept, dear Sir, the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration.

For the Belgian Minister,

The Secretary of the Legation.

P.S. I will keep this check at the disposal of Prof. Vanderessen, as I think that he has already left London for Chicago.

Mr. Henry Preat Judson,
President of the University
of Chicago.



Washington, D.C., October 12, 1914.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours very truly,
The Secretary of the Interior.

Very truly yours,
The Secretary of the Interior.

Very truly yours,
The Secretary of the Interior.
Chicago.

Kitchcock Hall, 57 ✓

Vander Esson

Dear President,

I think it to be my duty to thank you most heartily for your kind reception at your great University, for handing me over the sum of \$100 for my immediate necessity, for the arrangements you have taken for my lodging and my lectures.

I went this morning to the library in order to see what books were available for the history of Belgium. I was not little surprised to find all the standard works on Belgian history and I am very glad to have now in my hands all the materials which will make me able to give the lecture as well as I can.

I am very comfortably lodged in Kitchcock Hall.

Thanking you again, I am, with

the highest regards,

Yours very respectfully

León Bander Esquer

A.

To Mr. Harry Pratt Judson
President of the University of Chicago

✓
Blacklock Hall, 27

Dear President,

I think it to be my duty to
submit you most heartily for your kind
reception at your great University, for
me and for all the rest of the
university, for the arrangements for
me taken for my lodging and my
travelling to the University in
the future. I am sure that
the University of Chicago is
the best place for me to study
and I am very glad to
be here. I am sure that
the University of Chicago is
the best place for me to study
and I am very glad to
be here. I am sure that
the University of Chicago is
the best place for me to study
and I am very glad to
be here.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

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GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

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HARRY PRATT JUDSON

PRES. U OF C

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EIGHT AMOUNT VOYAGE TWENTY SIX POUNDS STERLING

BELGIAN MINISTER

.1251PM

31 CHAM 14 NB

WASHINGTON D C DEC 11

HARRY R TT JUL 11

PRE. D. DE C

PROFESSOR VANDERBILT WILL ARRIVE CHICAGO DECEMBER TWENTY

EIGHT MOUNT VOYAGE TWENTY SIX BORDS STERLING

DECEMBER TWENTY

1911

LÉGATION DE BELGIQUE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington, Dec. 24th. 1914

No. 3407.

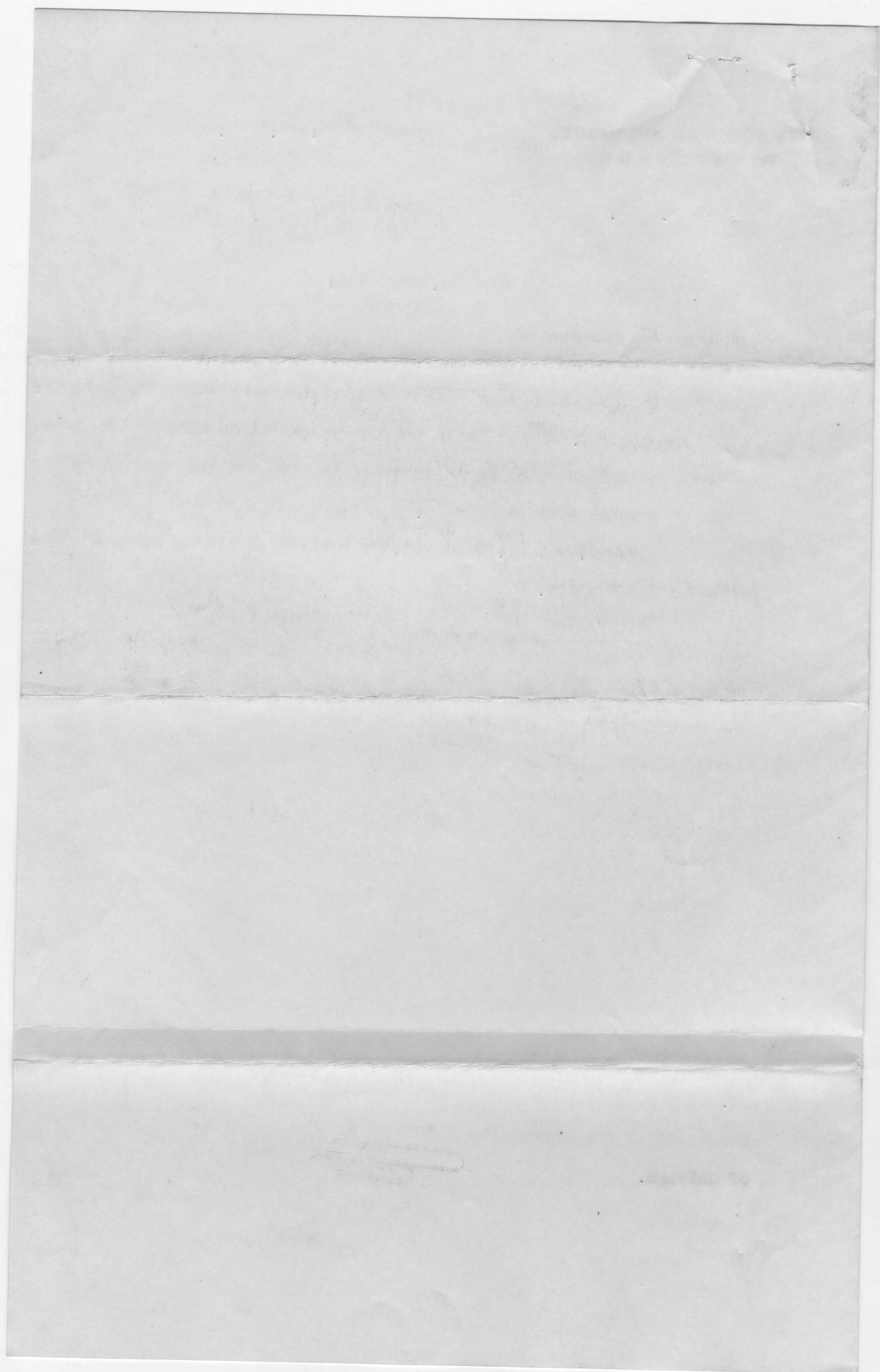
Dear Mr. Président,

I have just received from the Belgian Minister in London, the enclosed translated copy of a communication mentioning the scientific titles of Prof. Van der Essen and the propositions made by him concerning the courses which he is intended to give and the conditions of his voyage and stay in Chicago.

Accept, dear Mr. President, the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration.

J. Hareux

Mr. Henry Preat Judson
President of the University
of Chicago.



Chicago, December 26, 1914

My dear Mr. Minister:-

Your esteemed favor of the 24th inst. with enclosure is at hand. Thank you very much for the data furnished me with regard to Dr. van der Essen. I note the four propositions with regard to practical arrangements.

1. Travelling expenses from Europe to Chicago and return are arranged.
2. Advance payment of travelling expenses from Europe to Chicago has been already made, the money I believe being in your hands. If that is not sufficient any difference will be reimbursed on Dr. Van der Essen's arrival here.
3. The proposal of the history of Belgium with lectures on the history of the University of Louvain is entirely acceptable. Of course I understand it will be given in French.

Chicago, December 26, 1914

My dear Mr. Minister:-

Your esteemed favor of the 24th inst. with enclosure is at hand. Thank you very much for the data furnished me with regard to Dr. van der Haegen. I note the four propositions with regard to practical arrangements.

1. Travelling expenses from Europe to Chicago and return are arranged.
2. Advance payment of travelling expenses from Europe to Chicago has been already made, the money I believe being in your hands. It that is not sufficient any difference will be reimbursed on Dr. Van der Haegen's arrival here.

3. The proposal of the history of Belgium with lectures on the history of the University of Louvain is entirely acceptable. Of course I understand it will be given in French.

4. The proposition originally made in my letter to you and to Dr. Osler was that besides the travelling expenses we should pay the lecturer "the salary which he would have received in the University of Louvain." I assume that the subject matter, therefore, under #4 represents the salary arrangement with Louvain.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Hon. E. Havenith,
The Belgian Legation,
Washington, D. C.

4. The proposition originally made in my letter to you and to Dr. Galar was that besides the travelling expenses we should pay the lecturer "the salary which he would have received in the University of Louvain." I assume that the subject matter, therefore, under \$4 represents the salary arrangement with Louvain.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Hon. E. Ravenstein,
The Belgian Legation,
Washington, D. C.

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LOUISVILLE

ROBERT B. JONES, Manager.
GEO. SCHENCK, Asst. Manager.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan 19 1915

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
Mrs. Chicago University

Dear Sir:-

You knew my sister Carrie A. Palmer. She was a pupil of yours for a year and a half at the University of Minnesota - and she had a great big love, the kind she was capable of, for the University and for you as her favorite teacher.

If ever the seeds of culture were made to produce a hundred fold - my sister made that short college experience so produce. She became a glorious woman of wide culture and a personal character that left its imprint for good on every life she touched. To have helped, as you did to influence such a life as hers was "is no mean thing". and I think from what I

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HOTEL HENRY WATTERSON
LOUISVILLE
ROBERT B. JONES, Manager.
GEO. SCHENCK, Asst. Manager.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

191

have heard her say of you, this instance of where you helped so vitally, would mean something to you.

Carrie has been gone from among us just a year. She would have been so distressed at the terrible desolation and suffering of war-stricken Europe. She would have been figuring out ways in which she could have helped some of the victims to live out the remnant of life left them in some semblance of happiness.

I have been thinking perhaps I could help. Nothing would have pleased the dear girl so much as to have helped me work it out.

I have land enough to support a hundred families of Belgian farmers, and houses enough for ten families perhaps twenty by some crowding. It is land similar to the Belgian farm land. Susceptible of

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1000 N. 3rd St.
COR. 3rd & 4th Sts.

101

LOUISVILLE, KY.

that had the good of the nation
of which we helped so vitally, would
be our common thing to you.

Carrie has been glad from among us
first a year, she would have been so

(disheartened at the terrible devastation and
suffering of our distant Europe. She

would have been finding out more in
which she could have helped some of it

valuable to live out the remainder of life left
him in some semblance of happiness.

I am sure thinking perhaps I could help
nothing would have pleased the dear girl so

much as to have helped me work of our

I am sure to have been a number of

minutes of his own time, and have

worked for the cause for some time
of some months. It is truly wonderful
to the people from such susceptible of

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191

yielding very large crops under their
intensive culture. It is important to feed
them, to keep them from bodily starvation
but it is almost as important to give
them a chance to work and hope, to save
them from mental starvation.

I have the land to contribute and perhaps
ten houses. With another 90 houses costing
from \$150⁰⁰ to \$200⁰⁰ each 100 families would
be fixed for life.

I don't know that the building funds could be
had - and I don't know that any effort will be
made toward furnishing homes here for those
who have lost theirs there, but I thought the place
to enquire whether what I had to offer could be
made available, was from the Rockefeller Founda-
tion with which I believe you are officially con-
nected. Will you kindly refer this part of
my letter to the proper department of that

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LOUISVILLE

ROBERT B. JONES, Manager.
GEO. SCHENCK, Asst. Manager.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

191

organization for reply.

I expect to be in Chicago the last of
this week or the first of next. and wish I
might have the privilege of a few minutes
with you some day at the University.

Please pardon me for taking so much
of a busy man's time.

Yours very truly

E. H. Palmer

Address for one week Henry Watterson Hotel
Louisville Ky

Location of land referred
to shown on map on folder
enclosed (at head of the arrow)

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Louisville, Ky.
Rooms 100
Rooms 100

LOUISVILLE, KY.

of a great many things
these people are so
with you some day at the University
might have the privilege of seeing you
this week at the time of year and work
I expect to be in Chicago at last of

John W. W. W.

John W. W. W.

Association of Law
to be held on the 10th
(the 10th of the month)

The University of Chicago
Department of History

Belgian

27

Chicago, Illinois.
January 27, 1915.

President Harry Pratt Judson
Faculty Exchange

My dear Mr. Judson:

Inclosed please find your letter from Mr. Butler. I went over Mr. Van der Essen's paper with him the other day. He decided to leave some of the things out, and also to recast so as to omit the second person plural in addressing Mr. Bennett. He also plans to have this printed and distributed among his colleagues here and his personal friends in the city.

I may say that he said that he was perfectly willing not to print in case we thought it inadvisable from the University point of view. I told him that we had discussed the matter and had reached the conclusion that we can find no reason for telling him not to print. He felt inclined, however, to see you again, and to say that he didn't wish to stand on any principle of academic freedom in the matter, but to do what was best for all concerned.

Dean Angell, Dean Caldwell, Professor Terry, Professor Thompson, Doctor Harvey and myself talked over at length the other night the subject of which I spoke to you in connection with certain interruptions in the University College. We reached a unanimous opinion on the subject and were inclined to believe that the difficulty was connected with no general movement, but simply resulted from certain personal idiosyncracies on the part of one or two persons in the classes. We are inclined to think now that the difficulty can be smoothed out without very much ado.

Respectfully yours,

A. C. M. Langdon

ACM:JS
Incl.

University of Chicago
Department of History

Chicago, Illinois
January 27, 1915

President Harry Pratt Judson
Faculty Exchange

My dear Mr. Judson:

Inclosed please find your letter from Mr. Butler. I went over Mr. Van der Kamp's paper with him the other day. He decided to leave some of the things out, and also to recast so as to omit the second person plural in addressing Mr. Bennett. He also plans to have this printed and distributed among his colleagues here and his personal friends in the city.

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Dean Angell, Professor Terry, Professor Thompson, Doctor Harvey and myself talked over at length the other night the subject of which I spoke to you in connection with certain interruptions in the University College. We reached a unanimous opinion on the subject and were inclined to believe that the difficulty was connected with no general movement, but simply resulted from certain personal idiosyncrasies on the part of one or two persons in the classes. We are inclined to think now that the difficulty can be smoothed out without very much ado.

Respectfully yours,

John C. Bennett

ACM:JS
Incl.

The University Lecture Association

IN CO-OPERATION WITH

The University of Chicago

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

January 20, 1915

The President,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Judson:

Yesterday at Mrs. Starrett's school I listened to a forty-five minute talk by Professor Van der Essen on the situation in Belgium. Dr. Covert and Dr. Ferris besides myself were present. Professor Van der Essen spoke in English and gave a simply straight forward and intensely interesting story. He did not indulge in any unfavorable reflection upon the Germans except so far as the actual situation carried with it such reflection. What he told us was as impersonal as pictures projected on a screen.

You may have seen the letter of James O'Donnell Bennett occupying a whole page of last Sunday's Tribune. I understand that Professor Van der Essen has written a letter not exactly in reply to Mr. Bennett, but occasioned by it. I learned, however, from the professor himself that at the time he was speaking to me about it, he had taken no special pains to assure himself that his letter would be printed.

From the talk which I heard and from my conversation with the professor, I am quite sure his letter will not be partisan in the bad sense, nor written from the point of view of an attempt to disprove Mr. Bennett's statements. I am sure that Professor Van der Essen has no disposition to question the fact that Mr. Bennett actually saw the situation which he describes. The professor, however, has evidently seen another side of the picture, and he feels that simple justice demands that the whole picture, and not merely part, be exhibited to the American people. He particularly pointed out the fact that he appreciates the delicacy of his position as a lecturer in a neutral country, and that it would be quite unpardonable for

January 20, 1912

The President,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Johnson:

Yesterday at Mrs. Stettin's school I listened to a forty-five minute talk by Professor Van der Haas on the situation in Belgium. Dr. Haas and Dr. Kervin de Nieuwe were present. Professor Van der Haas spoke in English and gave a simply straight forward and intensely interesting report. He did not indulge in any unavailing re-lection upon the German except so far as the actual situation carried with it such reflection. What he told us was an impartial as pictures projected on a screen.

You may have seen the letter of 12th. O'Donnell Bennett conveying a whole page or two Sunday's Tribune. I understand that Professor Van der Haas has written a letter not exactly in reply to Mr. Bennett, but occasioned by it. I learned, however, from the professor himself that at the time he was speaking to me about it, he had taken no special pains to assure himself that his letter would be printed.

From the talk which I heard and from my conversation with the professor, I am quite sure his letter will not be printed in the end. I have written from the point of view of an attempt to disprove Mr. Bennett's statement. I am sure that Professor Van der Haas has no disposition to do this and that Mr. Bennett actually saw the situation which he described. The professor, however, was evidently seen another side of the picture, and he feels that simple justice demands that the whole story, and not merely part, be exhibited to the American people. He actually pointed out the fact that he appreciated the delicacy of his position as a lecturer in a neutral country, and that it would be quite imprudent for

him to make use of this fact to even seem to attempt to create anti-German sentiment.

I am sorry to trouble you with so long a letter, but it is a preface to my asking you whether you would feel at liberty to help in any way to insure the publication of the professor's letter. I suppose that a little paragraph under your signature explaining the occasion of the professor's being with us, and in some way vouching for him, printed at the head of his letter will be effective.

I am sure you will pardon me, if there seems to you an impropriety in the suggestions I have made, or in my making the suggestions at all. I am not quite clear that it is propriety myself, but I am sure your own judgment in the matter will be unerring.

Sincerely yours,

Nathaniel Byrd

NB/H

him to make use of this fact to even seem to attempt
to create anti-German sentiment.

I am sorry to trouble you with so long a letter,
but it is a pleasure to my asking you whether you would
feel at liberty to help in any way to insure the pub-
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a little suggestion under your signature explaining the
occasion of the professor's being with us, and in some
way vouching for him, printed at the head of his letter
will be effective.

I am sure you will pardon me, if there seems to
you an impropriety in the suggestions I have made, or
in my making the suggestions at all. I am not quite
clear that it is propriety myself, but I am sure your
own judgment in the matter will be unerring.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. D. Howells

Chicago, February 3, 1915

Dear Mr. McLaughlin:-

Thank you for your note of the 27th of January with regard to Mr. Van der Eessen's paper. I don't think he at all needs to see me on the subject, and there is no reason in the world why he shouldn't do as you and he may think best. I note your report as to the matter connected with University College, and hope that your opinion about it is correct.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. A. C. McLaughlin,
The University of Chicago.

Chicago, February 3, 1915

Dear Mr. McLaughlin:-

Thank you for your note of the
27th of January with regard to Mr. Van der Easen's
paper. I don't think he at all needs to see me on
the subject, and there is no reason in the world why
he shouldn't do as you and he may think best. I note
your report as to the matter connected with University
College, and hope that your opinion about it is correct.
Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. A. C. McLaughlin,
The University of Chicago.

copy

March 13, 1915

Charles Sarolea, Esq.

8 Washington Square, North,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Sarolea:-

Your very kind letter of the 9th finds me here.

The project that you have in mind makes strong appeal to me, but in order to carry it forward to practical success many difficulties must be surmounted and many problems solved. I should like to think the whole matter over for a time and then to discuss it with you and a group of my colleagues who have special knowledge and competence in the field of political science and international law.

I shall return to New York in about two weeks and it would then give me great pleasure to arrange for such a conference when every detail of the proposed undertaking could be thrashed out.

Perhaps you will keep in touch with my office and have them communicate with you as soon as I get back to New York.

I have just finished reading your "Anglo-German problem." It is quite the best and most philosophical book

copy

March 13, 1915

Charles Barlow, Esq.

8 Washington Square, North,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Barlow:

Your very kind letter of the 9th finds me

here.

The project that you have in mind makes strong appeal to me, but in order to carry it forward to practical success many difficulties must be surmounted and many problems solved. I should like to think the whole matter over for a time and then to discuss it with you and a group of my colleagues who have special knowledge and competence in the field of political science and international law.

I shall return to New York in about two weeks and it would then give me great pleasure to arrange for such a conference when every detail of the proposed undertaking could be thrashed out.

Perhaps you will keep in touch with my office and have them communicate with you as soon as I get back to New York.

I have just finished reading your "Anglo-German Problem." It is quite the best and most philosophical book

Charles Sarolea, Esq. -2-

March 13, 1915

that has been written on the present world crisis and it is astonishing how accurately and completely you forecast in 1912 what became history two years later. I hope you are arranging to have an equally cheap edition published here in America and widely advertised.

With best regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

(signed) Nicholas Murray Butler

March 13, 1918

Charles S. Sargent, Esq.

that has been written on the present world crisis and it is astonishing how accurately and completely you forecast in 1912 what became history two years later. I hope you are arranging to have an equally cheap edition published here in America and widely advertised.

With best regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

(signed) Nicholas Murray Butler

If you are having courses on the war from different standpoints at your University, I gladly commend Dr. Sarolea to your attention. He has been personally responsible, through "Everyman", the English magazine of which he is editor, and through other sources, in raising over a million dollars for Belgian relief.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

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

RMC/

Secretary's Office,
Yale University.

April 3, 1915.

My dear President Judson:-

This note will introduce to you Dr. Charles Sarolea, Professor of French at the University of Edinburgh, recently New York Times' correspondent in Belgium and the author of what has seemed to me to be in many ways the most suggestive book on the international situation, namely "The Anglo German Question". Dr. Sarolea is a native Belgian. His illustrated lecture here on Belgium and the War was most interesting. Having been trained in Philosophy, with international politics as perhaps his major interest and the learning of languages, of which he now has eighteen to his credit, as his hobby, you may well imagine that Dr. Sarolea is a most interesting and stimulating personality.

a most interesting and stimulating personality, hobby, you may well imagine that Dr. Garolus is which he now has eighteen to his credit, as his interest and the learning of languages, of with international politics as perhaps his major

Having been trained in philosophy, interesting.

lecture here on Belgium and the War was most in-

Garolus is a native Belgian. His illustrated

ation, namely "The Anglo-German Question". Dr.

most suggestive book on the international situa-

of what has seemed to me to be in many ways the

Times' correspondent in Belgium and the author

University of Edinburgh, recently New York

Charles Garolus, Professor of French at the

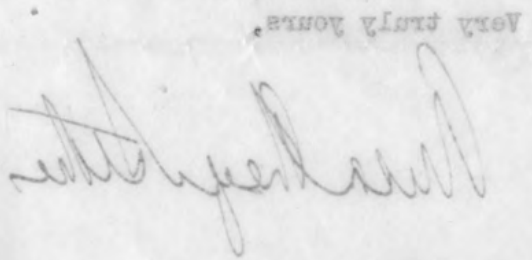
This note will introduce to you Dr.

My dear President Johnson:-

April 8, 1945.

Secretary's Office
State Department

President Harry F. Johnson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.



Very truly yours,

With kindest regards, I am,

lion dollars for Belgian relief.

and through other sources, in raising over a mil-
"man", the English magazine of which he is editor,
has been personally responsible, through "Every-

commend Dr. Garolus to your attention. He

ferent standpoints at your University. I gladly

If you are having courses on the war from dif-

REC/

I have thought it
wise to have G. M.
Morley speak on
the Balkans; I am
sure that Soralea
is a more dangerous
candidate —

Respectfully

A. M. Tappan

The University of Chicago
Department of History

My dear Mr. Judson:

Professor Soralea's
book on "Germany & England"
is able & brilliant. I am told
by Professor Van der Ecken
that his latest book "Hans
Belgium's sword Europe" is
unnecessarily — or at least
unwisely better & denunciatory.
I fear that if he talks on
the war here the talk will
be pretty sharp. He is, I
judge a scholar, certainly
writes brilliantly, & if he
were willing to talk on
something besides the
war it might be well
to have him. You seem

THE BOOK EVERY MAN IS READING

THE ANGLO-GERMAN PROBLEM

1/6 net

1/6 net

By **CHARLES SAROLEA**

D.Ph. (Brussels); D.Litt. (Liège)

Editor of "Everyman," Belgian Consul in Edinburgh

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM was so impressed with Dr Sarolea's "ANGLO-GERMAN PROBLEM" that he recommended it to Members of his Government. He sent for the Author in Antwerp last week and expressed to him this appreciation of **The Anglo-German Problem**:—"I have read your volume from beginning to end. It is a prophetic book. It reveals rare perspicacity and a remarkable sense of political realities. You are quite at liberty to make my appreciation public."

Professor HANS DELBRÜCK, *the greatest of living German publicists, and the successor of the National Historian, Treitschke, in the University of Berlin*, gives the following appreciation of Dr Sarolea's political writings in the "*Preussische Jahrbücher*," the most influential political review of Prussia.

"A cosmopolitan by origin and by the circumstances of his career, the author shows a universality of culture which will seldom meet its equal. He is acquainted and familiar with almost all the languages and literatures of the world, and he treats politics and history with the same virtuosity as literature. The Essay on Mirabeau surpasses in striking portraiture and historical judgment all that has been written in German literature and science on this hero of the great French Revolution. . . . Sarolea is, as we have just said, a cosmopolitan, and yet he has the keenest sense and appreciation for national patriotism."

Mr ISRAEL ZANGWILL writes:—"Congratulations on your brilliant book. I hear it praised everywhere."

Sir ALEXANDER SIMPSON writes to the **Very Reverend Principal Alexander Whyte**:—"Sarolea's book astonishes one with its prodigious knowledge, insight, and foresight."

Mr CHESTERTON writes:—"No better or more important book has been written for many years on a question of international policy than 'The Anglo-German Problem.'"

The "SPECTATOR" writes:—"Mr Sarolea has written a book of absorbing interest."

Extract from the BISHOP OF CARLISLE'S Speech.—He had read a good many books in the last few months about the problem which was at stake in this tremendous and most wicked war, but of all the books he had read none had thrown such clear, pure, true light upon that problem as Professor Sarolea's book, and he advised them if they desired to understand this question they should possess themselves of Professor Sarolea's book, called "The Anglo-German Problem."

Dr SANDAY, in his Oxford pamphlet entitled "The Deeper Causes of the War," says:—"Dr Sarolea's book is the one that I think will give the most dispassionate and balanced view of the whole issue from a European standpoint. He is highly intelligent and well informed; and he writes with some detachment, but as an interested and friendly observer, who understands what Britain really means and stands for, and he refutes the attacks that are made upon her, with equal lucidity and moderation."

T. C. & E. C. JACK, Publishers, London and Edinburgh

- November* 23. Falkirk Parish Church.
 „ 24. The Athenæum, Glasgow.
 „ 26. London Teachers, Kingsway Hall, London.
 „ 27. Provost's Meeting, Jedburgh.
December 1. Morningside Congregational Church, Edinburgh.
 „ 2. Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.
 „ 3. Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Glasgow.
 „ 4. Provost's Meeting, Ayr.
 „ 6. Greenock.
 „ 7. Provost's Meeting, Bathgate.
 „ 8. Airdrie.
 „ 11. University of Glasgow.
 „ 12. Citizens' Meeting, Perth.
 „ 13. Conference at York.
 „ 14. Mayor's Meeting, Blackpool.
 „ 15. Town Hall, Blackburn.
 „ 16. Mayor's Meeting, Berwick-on-Tweed.
 „ 18. North British Railway Employees, Edinburgh.
 „ 19. Loanhead.
 „ 23. Lochgelly.
 „ 23. Kirkcaldy.

Dr SAROLEA'S PUBLICATIONS

- H. Ibsen, Liège, 1891.
 La Liberté et le Déterminisme, Brussels, 1893.
 Essai de Littérature et de Politique (3 Volumes),
 1898 and 1906.
 The Russian Revolution, 1905.
 The Balkan Question, 1906.
 Newman and his Influence on Religious
 Thought, 1908.
 Edited the "Collection Nelson" (105 Volumes),
 1909-12.
 Life of Tolstoy, 1911.
 The Anglo-German Problem, 1912.
 Started "Everyman," 1912.
 Edited "Collection Gallia" (18 Volumes).
 How Belgium Saved Europe, 1915.

too heavy. A humorist has said of him that once, when asked to give an outline of his work, he mentioned the various offices he held, and then suddenly, after an interval, recalled that he was also leader in the French Department at Edinburgh University.

A Deep Impression.

Nevertheless, he has made a deep impression on many students who have enjoyed the advantage of his international outlook and knowledge. Some years ago he made a memorable pilgrimage to Yasnaya Polyana, where he met Tolstoy, of whom he has given an interesting personal impression. He learned the Russian language in order to read the works of Tolstoy, who paid him several tributes of interest and confidence. And with the enthusiasm that marks all his literary work, he tells us that the twentieth century will be the century of the Russian. The vivid psychology which impresses us in the study of Tolstoy finds a willing student in Sarolea. And in that probably lies the secret of his appeal. He has seen the world, without missing its heart. We leave the class-room with mingled feelings. This feverish thinker, author, journalist, and cosmopolitan is with us to-day; to-morrow he is in—Yasnaya Polyana.

Some of the Lectures recently delivered by Dr Sarolea

- October* 6. Usher Hall, Edinburgh.
 " 12. Cathcart, Glasgow.
 " 14. Opening Address, University of Edinburgh.
 " 16. Wesley Guild, Central Hall, Edinburgh.
 " 21. Central Hall, Edinburgh.
 " 22. Women's Freedom League, Edinburgh.
 " 23. Lord Mayor's Meeting, Free Trade Hall, Manchester.
 " 24. Edinburgh Flower Day for Belgian Relief Fund.
 " 27. Mayor's Meeting at York.
 " 28. Lord Mayor's Meeting, Hull.
 " 28. Luncheon Club, Hull.
 " 29. Sheffield University.
 " 30. Great Malvern.
 " 30. Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
- November* 3. Musselburgh Parish Hall.
 " 5. Provost's Meeting, Dunfermline.
 " 6. Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow.
 " 8. Palace Theatre, Glasgow.
 " 9. Franco-Scottish Society Meeting, Aberdeen.
 " 12. Mayor's Meeting, Northampton.
 " 13. Citizens' Meeting, Carlisle.
 " 14. Lauriston Hall, Edinburgh.
 " 17. Count Goblet d'Alviella's Meeting.
 " 18. Synod Hall, Edinburgh.
 " 19. Lord Provost's Meeting, Dundee.
 " 20. Lord Provost's Meeting, Glasgow.
 " 22. King's Theatre, Edinburgh.

Historical Society of London, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a Knight of the Royal Belgian Order, holder of the Belgian Civic Medal of the First Class, and other distinctions which might be paraded at length, he became in 1894, when only twenty-four years of age, head of the French Department in Edinburgh University, and since that time, as well as by his appointment as Belgian Consul in Edinburgh since 1901, he has been a conspicuous figure in the public life of the capital of Scotland.

An Astonishing Record.

There is something startling in this astonishing record of a man who is still young. And it is more startling when we remember that side by side with all this public activity he has been a student working almost at fever heat. A year ago it was said of him that he had collected a foreign library of 60,000 volumes. Booksellers say that they supply him by the barrow-load. He has found time to learn most of the languages of Europe. His studies have been partly in metaphysics and philosophy, largely in literature, often in the broad aspects of international affairs, occasionally in religion, as in his work on Cardinal Newman and his influence on religious thought, and always in that strange, subtle, and impressive sphere in which men achieve their best and worst.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

In this hour of international crisis his appeal is on behalf of a broken and shattered Belgium. Few men can plead with such authority. His little volume on the Anglo-German problem, published two years ago, stands out to-day as a remarkable prophecy; in the ruthless campaign of the German forces much of it has already been fulfilled to the letter. But important as was his analysis of the characteristics of the French and German people, and striking the way in which he indicated how events conspired to enthrone Prussia in Germany, probably the most significant part of his study lay in the fact that he contrasted the manner in which Germans made it their business to learn things British and French, while the latter paid singularly little heed to learning things German. Sarolea has always deplored the fact that there is not a single Chair in Modern Languages in the Universities of Scotland, and only one or two in Great Britain, although with Germany alone we were doing trade amounting to many millions a year.

Germany and Asia Minor.

As long ago as 1907 he drew attention in an interesting pamphlet to the development of German power in Asia Minor, alluded to the significant railway concessions, and concluded with a warning that the aggressive ambitions of Germany could only be restrained by the concerted action of Britain and France. And to-day this keen student of international affairs is appalled by the ruin of his country, the innocent victim in a titanic struggle; several weeks on the battlefield as a special correspondent almost breaks his spirit, and he turns to a campaign on the platform on behalf of the destitute and homeless refugees of his native land.

Enthusiasm for all Things French.

His appeal is the nervous, anxious address of the student, illumined by a wide culture, and drawing its inspiration from a heart responsive to all human need. So it is with him in the class-room. In the striking pages of Balzac he leads his hearers, by illustration, comparison, and analysis, to the central problems of human life; in the examination of Sarcey's study of the siege of Paris he will stop to glory in his enthusiasm for all things French; tracing the life-history of Jean Valjean in Victor Hugo's masterpiece he will pause to allude to that long, unequal battle of the poor. Sometimes he is hailed as a Socialist. Occasionally it is said that his attitude is that of an enlightened and generous Liberalism, shading into collectivist sympathy and outlook. The second estimate is probably nearer the truth. I prefer to think of him as cosmopolitan, with heart and head happily allied, in a way too great for the divisions of party and the sectional strife which, in our unconsciously facetious moments, we call progress.

The Burden too Heavy.

But the danger of a life like this is that it may attempt too much. In addition to all that activity Dr Sarolea is editor of a popular weekly journal, and literary adviser to a large publishing house. Over and above his more permanent work he maintains the restless activity of the journalist. And it is not surprising that there should be at times the warning of reaction. To-day, his lecture to his students is brilliant, fascinating, big with fact and theory; to-morrow, he is obviously exhausted; there is a lack of enthusiasm; the burden is just a little

LIFE OF COUNT TOLSTOY

By CHARLES SAROLEA

ONE SHILLING NET

THE present War of the Nations has once more restored Tolstoy to his proper place, which is on the highest pinnacle of world literature. As a result of this War the Slav has, at last, come into his inheritance, and Tolstoy is the most representative and glorified exemplar of his race. At no time have the ideals for which Tolstoy fought all his life received more triumphant confirmation, and all the War Literature of the present day will teach us less of the realities and significance of War than Tolstoy's masterpiece, "War and Peace."

EXTRACTS

The Athenæum.—"We have seldom come across a volume which contains so much matter packed into so small a space as the 'Life of Count Tolstoy,' by Charles Sarolea. The author tells us that 'but for Tolstoy's confidence and explicit suggestion this book would never have been written,' and, while he has to acknowledge indebtedness to many earlier writers, this personal relation, which, if not extensive, was evidently highly sympathetic, gives his work a distinct note of immediacy and individuality. The extracts from Tolstoy's own writings are lengthy and numerous.

"The significance of that gigantic figure upon the European Stage; its attitude towards politics and towards the Church; its quasi-Oriental character, Russian of the Russians, and profoundly different from the natural man of the West—all this is clearly, and, within the limits of the undertaking, adequately set forth."

Evening Standard and St James' Gazette.—"An excellent short biography. . . . Dr Sarolea has managed to give a surprisingly full account of Tolstoy's complex career, and many-sided though that is, no side appears to have been 'scamped.' In this little book is contained not only a reliable biography, but a great deal of summary and shrewd criticism."

Glasgow Herald.—"Mr Sarolea's book forms decidedly the best introduction we have yet seen to the larger lives and to the works of Russia's representative man. The later years receive particular attention, and there is an interesting account of Mr Sarolea's interview with Tolstoy at Yasnaya Polyana in 1905."

Copies may be had direct from "EVERYMAN," 21 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh. Post Free, 1/3.

DR CHARLES SAROLEA

AUTHOR, LECTURER, COSMOPOLITAN

(BY A STUDENT)

Reprinted from the EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS

THERE are men who are reduced by education to a stolid and futile respectability. There are others who are fired to great enthusiasm, whose idealism burns more brightly with every doubt and hesitation on the difficult journey to the Silent Land. To the latter class belongs Dr Charles Sarolea.

Born at Tongres, in Belgium, in 1870, he can claim to have seen a large part of the world within the short space of forty-four years. The promise of his early study at the Royal Athenee, Hasselt, was fulfilled at the University of Liège, where he graduated with first-class honours in classics and philosophy. An interesting study in metaphysics, written at the age of twenty-two, brought him the Annual Government Travelling Scholarship, and he pursued his studies in Paris, Palermo, and Naples, laying the foundations of that intimate knowledge of European affairs which to-day is his leading characteristic. A period of travel in Northern Africa, America, the Caucasus, and the Near East broadened his outlook on the human problem; he acted for a time as private secretary and literary adviser to M. Frere-Orban; in 1893, at an age when most students in this country are still mortgaging their goods to pay the landlady, he was offered and declined the editorship of *La Liberté*; while political disturbances caused him to withdraw in connection with an offer of the Chair of Philosophy in Brussels University, from which he holds an honorary degree.

How he came to Edinburgh.

The somewhat depressing exclusiveness of the academic environment never overcame Sarolea. He began with the proper assumption that the world is the real university, and acted accordingly. Apart from the place he obtained as an Honorary Fellow of the Royal



Charles Tarkenton

7
"Snug Rock", Harmony Park,
Yonkers on the Hudson, N. Y.

August 18, 1915.

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

Dear Sir:

I send you copy of a plan concerning
the future of Europe, which was drawn by Mr.
Henri la Fontaine and myself.

I talked the matter over with President
Eliot while I was in Boston, and he heartily
approves of the idea. We hope that you also
will endorse it. Your support would be greatly
appreciated.

It is hardly necessary to say that any
suggestion about our idea would be welcome.

Yours sincerely,

Gerye Sarton

From Ghent, Belgium.

77
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Yours sincerely,

For La Fontaine
From Ghent, Belgium.

THE BEST WAY TO HELP EUROPE, AND PARTICULARLY BELGIUM,
AFTER THE WAR.

"America was created to unite mankind by the
passions that lift." Woodrow Wilson.

When this terrible war is over, Belgium will need more than ever the help of America. She will not need so much financial help. Indeed the people all over the world will be ready to give her a large credit; it will be a good and safe investment. The process of material reconstruction will be very rapid (recall San Francisco!) and I am sure that Belgium will be more prosperous ten or twenty years after the war than she has ever been before.

No. What Belgium will need is a MORAL, an EDUCATIONAL help. She will not need American money, but American ideals.

And the same can be said of all Europe. The saddest thing of this war is not all the cruelties and destruction that it necessarily involves, but rather the fact of the war itself, the appalling madness that endangers the whole civilization.

Poor Old Europe! For centuries, the people who could not stand any more the burdens, the prejudices, the hatreds of the Old World, came over here. They brought with them the best of the Old civilization, and they made use of it to build this new country. America is, so to say, the daughter of Europe. In many regards she is more advanced than Europe; she is more peaceful and brotherly; the spirit of true democracy has been better unfolded here.

But the elite of the American people do not underestimate all that they owe to the mother countries from which they came. They would be only too glad to give them in return - as an homage of filial gratitude - a part of the immense experience of this New World.

That is not an easy task however, because Europe is so old. She is proud; she is not ready perhaps to listen to the teaching of young America. Old folks don't like to be taught by children, by their children.

Therefore a pretext must be found. There is no more opportune time than this. Everybody wants to help Belgium because everybody understands that she is the innocent victim of this conflict. On the other hand, the Belgians, beholding their desolated country, and having lost all their belongings cannot

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be offended, if they are helped: they find it quite natural.

When the war is over, let us help Belgium, - let us give her the moral help she will need more than all else, - and through Belgium, help Europe.

Before going further, it may be well to remember that Belgium was and IS STILL a neutral country. Technically, according to the definitions of international law, Belgium is not at war. The neutrality of a country like Belgium is nothing but an international contract. Belgium is not simply struggling for her own existence, she is accomplishing an international duty; the defense of her neutrality.

That is the true reason why the countries which are not involved in the war, are all ready to help Belgium, and consider it their duty to do so. Now as I have already said, what Belgium will be in want of after the war is not so much of money, as of the ideals, which are the bedrock of these United States. The best way to help Belgium will then be to make these ideals more accessible, to teach them generously, to bring them home to the Belgian people.

This would be very efficiently accomplished by founding in Brussels, an American Institute, which would be a living center of information, and a living center of American influence.

Of course, when suggesting this, we suppose that Belgium will be neutral after the war, as before. If it happened that she was no longer a neutral country, this Institute could not be located there; it should then be built in another neutral state, for instance, in Holland or in Switzerland.

This Institute would include a library where all the best books and documents about American affairs would be collected, and where every kind of information about these United States should be easily available. Some of the best American papers and magazines would be kept there too; also collections of photos, slides, films

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 photos, slides, films, etc.

Lectures would be delivered (most of them in French, some in Flemish and English) on American history, politics, institutions; also on American literature and art.

Exhibitions relating to definite aspects of American life (art, education, municipal problems, industry) would be organized every year. Besides, there would be a permanent museum of photos, diagrams and models of every kind.

The influence of this Institute would be more directly felt in Belgium, but of course it would spread all over Europe, at least Western and Central Europe. For instance, exhibitions organized during the summer would be visited by the millions of Europeans who cross Belgium every year.

In short, this Institute would assemble all the best of these United States, only the very best and make it known by every means - lectures, exhibitions, publications.

The American Institute of Brussels would also be used to inform the American people about European affairs. An institution like this ought to aim at mutual service - nothing increases more its moral value. There are many things indeed, which Europe and Belgium could teach the United States.

It would essentially be, as I said, a LIVING center of information about these United States. It would be also, although indirectly, a living center of American influence.

The American influence should not be too direct indeed, because in such case it would run the risk of being misunderstood and even resented. If it was aggressive, if for instance, the American conditions and aspirations were held out as being always and necessarily superior, it would do more harm than good. As a matter of fact, the work of an Institute like this should be directed not only with great diplomatic tact, but, more than that, with great generosity and modesty. Exaggerated pride and conceit are as dangerous for nations as for individuals, and whenever a nation becomes too conscious of its real or pretended superiority it lowers itself.

Besides the best American ideals are so high that it is hardly necessary to display them in an aggressive way; it is enough to make them simply known.

Therefore, the function of this Institute would be first of all to give information and to have it spread as widely as possible. It is a fact that the Europeans don't know America. It is the duty of America to give them a chance to be better informed, even if they have not yet come as far as to desire it.

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Therefore, the function of this Institute would be first of all to give information and to help to spread it widely as possible. It is a fact that the European people know America. It is the duty of America to give them a better informed view of this new world as far as to desire it.

This generous distribution of information would be so much the more useful, as most of the people are not able to get at it from themselves. Even many of the Europeans who come over here for sightseeing or business purposes know us no better than the others. They don't see the best of this country; as a matter of fact they generally see the worst. Again, the American people traveling abroad, give often a very bad and misleading idea of their countrymen.

This Institute would collect and distribute all sorts of information about these United States. But besides that, I think, it should extend its field all over America. Is not these United States the big sister of the other American republics, and is it not her duty to help them in anyway and to do for them, on a smaller scale, what she does for herself? Therefore, it would be wise to give information about the whole continent. Would it not be a splendid example to Europe of international goodwill?

From this point of view, the American Institute of Brussels could be considered to a certain degree, as the European branch of the Pan-American Union.

In his book "America and her Problems", New York, 1915, Mr. Paul H. B. d'Estournelles de Constant, suggests the creation of a Pan-European Bureau organized in the same way as the Pan-American Bureau of Washington. It may be that an institution of that kind will become possible after the war. Anyhow the American Institute of Brussels as we conceive it, would have the same aim, and its realization would be much easier. IT WOULD BE A LIVING CENTER OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND GOODWILL. It is hardly necessary to say that it would be a great mistake to oppose Pan-Europeanism and Pan-Americanism, but that is certainly not in Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant's mind.

It may be objected to this scheme, that there is already an American center of information in Europe, namely, the well known Amerika-Institut of Berlin. But this Institute is animated by a different spirit, and a great part of its activity (exchange and copyright business) is of a very different nature.

The "Amerika-Institut" is placed under the direct control of the Prussian government, and it is obvious that the propagation of American ideals cannot be effectively done by the government of another country, the ideals of which are not the same, if not indeed directly opposed.

This generous distribution of information would be as much the more useful, as most of the people are not able to get at it from themselves. Even many of the Europeans who come over here for sightseeing or business purposes know us no better than the others. They don't see the best of this country; as a matter of fact they generally see the worst. Again, the American people traveling abroad, give often a very bad and misleading idea of their countrymen.

This Institute would collect and distribute all sorts of information about these United States. But besides that, I think it should extend its field all over America. Is not these United States the big sister of the other American republics, and is it not her duty to help them in anyway and to do for them, on a smaller scale, what she does for herself? Therefore, it would be wise to give information about the whole continent. Would it not be a splendid example to Europe of international goodwill?

From this point of view, the American Institute of Brussels could be considered as a certain degree, as the European branch of the Pan-American Union.

In his book "America and her Problems", New York, 1915, Mr. Paul H. B. 'Bourne' suggests the creation of a Pan-European Bureau organized in the same way as the Pan-American Bureau of Washington. It may be that an institution of that kind will become possible after the war. Anyhow the American Institute of Brussels as we conceive it, would have the same aim, and its realization would be much easier. IT WOULD BE A LIVING CENTER OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND GOODWILL. It is hardly necessary to say that it would be a great mistake to oppose Pan-Europeanism and Pan-Americanism, but it is a mistake to let them remain as Constant's mind.

It may be objected to this scheme, that there is already an American center of information in Europe, namely, the well known American Institute of Berlin. But this Institute is animated by a different spirit, and a great part of its activity (exchange and copyright business) is of a very different nature.

The "American Institute" is placed under the direct control of the Prussian government, and it is obvious that the propagation of American ideals cannot be effectively done by the government of another country, the ideals of which are not the same, it not indeed directly opposed.

Moreover, the "Amerika-Institut" has been founded to promote the relations of every kind between America and - Germany. Germany alone. In this way, the very best of the American influence has been lost.

What we want is not to improve the relations between the United States and one or the other section of Europe, but to improve the relations between America and Europe, the whole of Europe. Only so can this Institute make for peace in Europe, and reconcile the European nations, just as well as the Americans so splendidly succeeded in reconciling them in their own country. That is the reason why this Institute should be erected in a neutral and powerless state.

The choice is limited to Holland, Switzerland or Belgium. We suggest to locate the Institute in Belgium because it would be a splendid way to alleviate the sufferings this country has sustained. Besides, Belgium is not only the country where the greatest number of International Institutions have their headquarters, but it is there that was founded and established this unique International organization, called the World Center, which includes the Union of International Associations, the World Museum, the International Bibliographical Office, etc. The American Institute would be indeed the complete realization of a part of that world-wide undertaking, and its intimate connection with it, and the many International Bureaus located there, would greatly increase its efficiency and its significance.

Briefly, the foundation of an American Institute established in Brussels along the suggested lines, would be the best way.

1. To help Belgium after the war, and to show the appreciation of the United States for its valor and devotion to international duty and to give her a public and everlasting homage of sympathy.

2. To help Europe after the war, and to offer her - from a sense of gratitude and social duty - the best that a country can give to another - its ideals.

3. To spread American influence all over the world and so to make for peace in the future.

What would be the cost of this undertaking? According to a rough estimate, when the Institute would be located in its own

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tion of the United States for her valor and sacrifice in inter-
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To help Europe after the war, and to offer help from a
sense of gratitude and social duty - the best that a country can
give to another - its ideals.

To spread American influence all over the world and so to
make for peace in the future.

That would be the end of this undertaking. According to a
rough estimate, then the Institute would be located in its own

building and in full operation (which could not be done before let us say, five or six years after the war is over), the total cost would amount to some \$2,000,000.

Of these \$2,000,000., \$750,000. would be needed for the building and the first expenses of installation, the library ... and the remaining \$1,250,000. for the running expenses amounting to \$50,000. a year. Of course, it would be very easy to spend more and it would not be impossible to spend less.

During the first years however, the expenses would be considerably smaller. In the beginning, the period of study, they would not exceed what is necessary to keep a small office. Later, soon after the war is over, the Institute being temporarily located in a rented house in Brussels, the expenses would not be very great either. In the meanwhile, the staff would be trained and all the details of organization perfected through experience.

It is necessary to lay stress upon the fact that anyhow, this Institute should be ready to begin its activity AS SOON AS THE WAR IS OVER. That will be the psychological moment to start it. It is then indeed that the Europeans, and especially the Belgians, would be the most willing to listen to and to accept American counsel. And it is then also - during this time of reconstruction and revival - that this counsel would be the most useful.

Just realize that the only rays of happiness that are now reaching Belgium come from America. The Belgians are thankful people. When the war is over they will be eager to grasp the ideals which actuated this splendid generosity.

In order to begin this work on the spot as soon as the war is over, preliminary studies should be started at once. They would include: 1. The study of other institutions of a similar kind, for instance, the Pan-American Bureau of Washington; 2. The selection of the books and documents, and the establishment of the principles of research and documentation to be followed; 3. The organization of the propaganda and the raising of the money; 4. Interviews with the men who are best qualified to give advice on the whole business; 5. The opening of relations with the principal institutions of this country from which a great deal of information would be expected to come.

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Of these \$2,000,000, \$750,000 would be needed for the building and the first expenses of installation, the library, and the remaining \$1,250,000 for the running expenses amounting to \$20,000 a year. Of course, it would be very easy to spend more and it would not be impossible to spend less.

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How to realize the idea?

1. A provisional committee - Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer - to be constituted to organize the propaganda and raise the money.
2. A small booklet elaborating the idea, signed by represented American people, to be published and distributed.
3. A Secretary to be appointed to devote all his time to the preliminary studies.
4. As soon as enough money would have been raised and the scheme sufficiently exploited, the institute to be formally founded and a board of trustees to be constituted.

Henri La Fontaine, Senator of Belgium, Professor of International Law, Editor of "La Vie Internationale."

George Sarton, D. Sc., Editor of "Isis", Lecturer at the George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

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Henri La Fontaine, Senator of Belgium, Professor of International Law, Editor of "La Vie Internationale."

George Barton, D. Sc., Editor of "Lais", Lecturer at the George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Chicago, August 20, 1915

Dear Sir:-

Your communication of August 18th addressed to President Judson is received in his absence from the city. Upon his return early in September it will be brought to his attention.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. George Sarton,
"Snug Rock", Harmony Park,
Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, New York.

Chicago, August 20, 1912

Dear Sir:-

Your communication of August 18th addressed
to President Johnson is received in his absence from the
city. Upon his return early in September it will be
brought to his attention.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. George Barton,
"Sung Rock", Harmony Park,
Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, New York.



THE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

34TH STREET BELOW SPRUCE STREET

PHILADELPHIA September 27, 1915.

The Secretary,

The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you two statements which give topics of lectures offered by two Louvain professors, both, of course, compelled to leave their native country. Several universities in England and this country have arranged to give them temporary positions for the present. Dr. A. L. Carnoy is connected with the University of Pennsylvania for this year, and Dr. Paul Van den Ven has recently been appointed to a lectureship in Princeton.

Both of these gentlemen are anxious, some time during the year, to conduct a tour of lectures, either single or in courses, both in the East and the West. They are able men. Could one or more lectures be arranged in your University which would be somewhat helpful financially to these gentlemen in making their tour through the country?

Correspondence either direct or through me would receive immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Belgian Professors

7 + 31



THE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

1300 STREET AND SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA September 12, 1913.

The Secretary,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you two statements which give topics of lectures offered by two European professors, both of course, compelled to leave their native country. Several universities in England and this country have arranged to give them temporary positions for the present. Dr. A. L. Carnoy is connected with the University of Pennsylvania for this year, and Dr. Paul Van den Ven has recently been appointed to a lectureship in Princeton.

Both of these gentlemen are experts, some time during the year, to conduct a sort of lectures, either night or in courses, both in the East and the West. They are able men. Could one or more lectures be arranged in your University which would be somewhat helpful financially to these gentlemen in making their tour through the country? Correspondence either direct or through me would receive immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Director.

Dr. Albert J. Carnoy

Professor in Louvain University

Lectured in Columbia University from April till August, 1915

Is to lecture in the University of Pennsylvania during next academic year.

Proposes to deliver lectures on

Races and Languages in Belgium

Belgium and Freedom in History

The Origins of the French Language

Four lectures on Folk-Latin

Four lectures on French Literature in the Middle Ages:

1. Heroism: The Epic
2. Chivalry: The Brittonic Romances
3. Religion: The Dreamer
4. Gayety: The Fabliaux

Belgian Literature in the last twenty years

The Origins of Language

Children's Language

Feeling in Language

The Idea of God in old Persian Religion

The Religion of Zoroaster

The University of Louvain in past ages and modern times.

Mr. Albert J. Garney

Professor in Louvain University
Lectured in Columbia University from April till August, 1919
is to lecture in the University of Pennsylvania during next academic year.

Proposed to deliver lectures on

French and Flemish in Belgium

Belgium and French in history

The origin of the French language

Four lectures on folk-lore

Four lectures on French literature in the Middle Ages:

1. Heroism: The Epic
2. Chivalry: The Breton Romances
3. Religion: The Dreamer
4. Gayety: The Fabliaux

Belgian literature in the last twenty years

The origin of language

Children's language

Feeling in language

The idea of God in the Christian Religion

The Religion of tomorrow

The University of Louvain in past ages and modern times.

Dr. Paul Van den Ven

Professor in the University of Louvain.

Recently appointed Spencer Trask Lecturer in the University of Princeton.

Proposes to deliver lectures on

1. The Two Falls of Constantinople (1204 and 1453)
2. The Churches of Constantinople
3. The Origins of Byzantine Art.
4. Byzance and the Persians at the Time of Justinian
5. The Belgian Corporation of the Bollandists and the Acta Sanctorum
6. The Byzantine Legends
7. The University of Louvain in Past Ages and Modern Times.

Dr. Paul Van den Broek

Professor in the University of Louvain.

Recently appointed Spencer Trust Lecturer in the University of Princeton.

Proposed to deliver lectures on

1. The Fall of Constantinople (1204 and 1453)
2. The Churches of Constantinople
3. The Origins of Byzantine Art.
4. Byzance and the Persians at the time of Justinian
5. The Belgian Corporation of the Hollandists and the Acta Sanctorum
6. The Byzantine Legends
7. The University of Louvain in Past Ages and Present Times.

Chicago, October 4, 1915

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 27th of September was duly received. During the last year we had on our staff Professor Van der Essen, of the University of Louvain, and during the present year we have also Professor Van Biesbroeck in the Department of Astronomy. Under these circumstances I think it hardly likely that we would find it practicable to arrange for further lectures by gentlemen from Belgium, although we of course are greatly interested in their cases.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Director W. P. Wilson,
The Commercial Museum,
34th St. below Spruce St.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Chicago, October 4, 1912

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 27th of September was
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staff Professor Van der Haeghe, of the University of
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Professor Van Biesbroeck in the Department of
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Very truly yours,

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Mr. Asgall
H.P.
Belgian Scholarship Committee

309 WILKINS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

96
OSCAR T. CROSBY
GEORGE W. BAIRD
CHARLES DANA GIBSON
RICHARD WAINWRIGHT
REGINALD HUIDEKOPER
FREDERICK BUGHER
RALPH JENKINS
THOMAS M. CHATARD
NATHAN C. WYETH
ROWLAND G. HAZARD
HARVEY W. WILEY
WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD
FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE
DAVID JAYNE HILL

November 3, 1915.

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

Dear Sir:

All scientific and intellectual work is stopped in Belgium. Libraries, universities and other educational institutions have been devastated or transformed into barracks. The scholars, research workers, also literary men and artists have been obliged to interrupt their work. In many cases this means more than a private loss, but a serious delay in the advancement of knowledge. The Belgian Scholarship Committee is raising a fund to give to these worthy scholars and writers a chance to continue their studies, and also to have some of them, professors or students, come over and work here.

This Committee has already received assurances from the George Washington University for the free instruction of ten students. It is highly probable that it will receive similar engagements from other institutions. The Committee also undertakes to centralize all information of this kind and to act as a clearing bureau between the American educational institutions and the Belgian victims of the war.

Money is needed at once to defray travelling expenses to and from Europe, and the cost of residence in this country. In the case of professors it is hoped that the subscriptions will be sufficiently liberal to provide for honorariums as well, altho' in most of the cases we expect these honorariums to be paid by the universities themselves.

By giving the free enjoyment of the privileges of American institutions to some of heriocl Belgium's best

2--

men, another result of paramount importance would be obtained at one and the same time. Most Europeans, and particularly Belgians, do not know the United States well. To live here would be an education in itself: their horizon would be broadened and after the war, they would take back to Belgium some of the American ideals. That would be indeed an excellent way to develop greater international understanding and friendship.

Besides, this special help would be a splendid way to show our appreciation of Belgium's valor and devotion to international duty and to give her a public homage of sympathy.

This Committee is a sub-committee of the Central Belgium Relief Fund, and is organized with the approval of His Excellency, the Minister from Belgium to the United States. We cannot expect to be helped by the general public as is the case for the general relief fund, but we earnestly appeal to those men who are especially interested in the development and diffusion of knowledge and art. Our fund is a separate gift from the American scholars and artists to their unfortunate Belgian brothers.

Please draw cheques payable to Belgian Scholarship Committee, John Joy Edson, treasurer, and mail to above address. Cheques for any amount are earnestly asked for. Help quick, you will help twice.

Yours sincerely,

George Sartou

Secretary.

GS-m

Chicago, November 6, 1915

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 3d inst. is received.

The University of Chicago carried on its faculty lists of last year a member of the faculty of the University of Louvain, and during the current year has a Belgian Professor on its astronomical staff. We are also individually contributing to the Belgian relief fund, and I think that just now we can hardly see our way to do more in the cause.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. George Sarton,
309 Wilkins Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, November 6, 1918

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 24 inst. is received.

The University of Chicago carried on its faculty lists of last year a member of the faculty of the University of Louvain, and during the current year has a Belgian Professor on its astronomical staff. We are also individually contributing to the Belgian relief fund, and I think that just now we can hardly see our way to do more in the cause.

Very truly yours,

R.P.J. - L.

Mr. George Barton,
309 Wilkins Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

NEVIL MONROE HOPKINS
CHAIRMAN
CHARLES E. MUNROE
VICE-CHAIRMAN
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F. D. ROOSEVELT
EDWARD MCLEAN
GILBERT H. GROSVENOR
CHARLES C. GLOVER
ARNOLD HAGUE

*Please return
to my office
JMS*

Belgian Scholarship Committee

309 WILKINS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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GEORGE W. BAIRD
CHARLES DANA GIBSON
RICHARD WAINWRIGHT
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NATHAN C. WYETH
ROWLAND G. HAZARD
HARVEY W. WILEY
WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD
FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE
DAVID JAYNE HILL

November 8, 1915.

Dr. James Rowland Angell,
1314 E. 58th St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

All scientific and intellectual work is stopped in Belgium. Libraries, universities and other educational institutions have been devastated or transformed into barracks. The scholars, research workers, also literary men and artists have been obliged to interrupt their work. In many cases this means more than a private loss, but a serious delay in the advancement of knowledge. The Belgian Scholarship Committee is raising a fund to give to these worthy scholars and writers a chance to continue their studies, and also to have some of them, professors or students, come over and work here.

This Committee has already received assurances from the George Washington University for the free instruction of ten students. It is highly probable that it will receive similar engagements from other institutions. The Committee also undertakes to centralize all information of this kind and to act as a clearing bureau between the American educational institutions and the Belgian victims of the war.

Money is needed at once to defray travelling expenses to and from Europe, and the cost of residence in this country. In the case of professors it is hoped that the subscriptions will be sufficiently liberal to provide for honorariums as well, altho' in most of the cases we expect these honorariums to be paid by the universities themselves.

By giving the free enjoyment of the privileges of American institutions to some of heroic Belgium's best

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RICHARD H. HICKS
FREDERICK BUSHNER
RALPH JENKINS
THOMAS M. CHATARD
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HARVEY W. WILEY
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FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARK
DAVID JAYNE HILL

Belgian Scholarship Committee

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CHAIRMAN
CHARLES E. MUNROE
VICE-CHAIRMAN
GEORGE EASTON
SECRETARY
JOHN JOY EDSON
TREASURER
BRANDON MATTHEWS
F. D. ROOSEVELT
EDWARD McLEAN
GILBERT H. GROSVENOR
CHARLES C. OLIVER
ARNOLD HAGUE

November 8, 1915.

Dr. James Rowland Angell,
1514 S. 53rd St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

All scientific and intellectual work is stopped in Belgium. Libraries, universities and other educational institutions have been devastated or transformed into barracks. The scholars, research workers, also literary men and artists have been obliged to interrupt their work. In many cases this means more than a private loss, but a serious delay in the advancement of knowledge. The Belgian Scholarship Committee is raising a fund to give these worthy scholars and writers a chance to continue their studies, and also to have some of their professors on students, come over and work here.

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This Committee is a sub-committee of the Central Belgium Relief Fund, and is organized with the approval of His Excellency, the Minister from Belgium to the United States. We cannot expect to be helped by the general public as is the case for the general relief fund, but we earnestly appeal to those men who are especially interested in the development and diffusion of knowledge and art. Our fund is a separate gift from the American scholars and artists to their unfortunate Belgian brothers.

Please draw cheques payable to Belgian Scholarship Committee, John Joy Edson, treasurer, and mail to above address. Cheques for any amount are earnestly asked for. Help quick, you will help twice.

Yours sincerely,

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Secretary.

GS-m

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Please draw cheques payable to Belgian Scholarship Committee, John Jay Mason, Treasurer, and mail to above address. Cheques for any amount are earnestly asked for. Help quick, you will help twice.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary

Mr. Angell
H. P. L.
Z

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

"THE GENERAL OBJECT OF THE UNION SHALL BE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE MEN AND THEIR FRIENDS WHO ARE IN EUROPE FOR MILITARY OR OTHER SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF THE ALLIES, AND TO SERVE AS A BOND BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITIES OF AMERICA AND THOSE OF EUROPEAN NATIONS, ESPECIALLY BY ENCOURAGING THE ATTENDANCE AND ADVANCING THE WELFARE OF AMERICAN STUDENTS AT THE REPRESENTATIVE UNIVERSITIES OF FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY, IN SUCH WAYS AS THE TRUSTEES MAY SEE FIT."

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ITALIAN BRANCH, Royal Hotel, Rome

PROF. KENNETH MCKENZIE (Illinois), *Director*

New Haven, Conn., March 10, 1919

Dear Sir:

As your institution is a member of the American University Union in Europe, I am forwarding to you herewith a statement which I have given to the Press regarding the remarkable educational opportunities now being afforded members of the American Expeditionary Force. I have thought that this might interest your Faculty, graduates and students. Although the educational work is being conducted by the Army with the assistance of the Y.M.C.A. Army Educational Commission, it has been greatly aided by the Union. Officers of the Union originally developed the plans which are now being carried out, members of the Commission and the heads of most of its departments have lived at the Union for shorter or longer periods during the war, and the Union has been very helpful in making the arrangements with the French and British universities for American college men.

Stokes
200
Jm

A statement regarding the permanent work of the Union abroad will be sent to all subscribing members in about two weeks.

Very truly yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Chairman

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

"THE GENERAL OBJECT OF THE UNION SHALL BE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE MEN AND THEIR FRIENDS WHO ARE IN EUROPE FOR MILITARY OR OTHER SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF THE ALLIES, AND TO SERVE AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITIES OF AMERICA AND THOSE OF EUROPEAN NATIONS, ESPECIALLY BY ENCOURAGING THE ATTENDANCE AND ADVANCING THE WELFARE OF AMERICAN STUDENTS AT THE REPRESENTATIVE UNIVERSITIES OF FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY, IN SUCH WAYS AS THE TRUSTEES MAY SEE FIT."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN PARIS

FROM WILLIAM T. BROWDER (Columbia), President
LEWIS D. CARRS (Vanderbilt)
JAMES HARRIS (Harvard)
FROM GEORGE H. WATKINSON (Yale), Director
FROM KENNETH G. TUCKER (Washington), Business Manager
FROM PAUL VAN DYKE (Princeton), Secretary
FROM CHARLES B. VERNER (Michigan)

HEADQUARTERS: Royal Palace Hotel, 8 Rue de Richelieu, Paris

BRITISH BRANCH: 10 Port Maitland, S. W. 1, London
FROM JOHN W. COULSON (Columbia), Director
ITALIAN BRANCH: Hotel Hotel, Rome
FROM KENNETH MCKENZIE (Illinois), Director

New Haven, Conn., March 10, 1919

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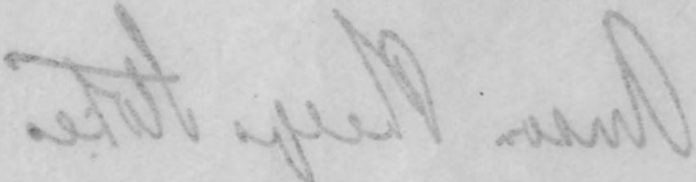
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220 Broadway, New York City

HOME OFFICE: Woodbridge Hall, New Haven, Conn.

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Chairman

RELEASED MARCH 10.

NO. 2880

The largest university in the English speaking world has been opened last week in Beaune in the Department of Cote d'Or, southeast of ~~Paris~~ ^{Paris}. It is attended exclusively by officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and is known as the American Army University. It will accommodate 15,000 soldier students who come for three month courses, and is under the military command of Colonel Ira. I. Reeves, U.S.A., formerly President of Norwich University in Vermont. There are 500 members of the faculty mostly drawn from the Army.

The buildings used at Beaune were formerly an American hospital, while a farm of 600 acres nearby is used as the main Agricultural School of the A. E. F., and the former workshops of the hospital supply quarters for engineering and technical instruction. A branch of the University for students of art and architecture has been established at Bellevue, near Versailles, with about 1,000 ^{in attendance.} students. This A. E. F. University is one of the four educational features referred to in the following cable dated February 23rd from General Pershing:

"The following educational system has been established in the A.E.F.: 1st, Post Schools in all organizations for elementary work: 2nd, Division educational headquarters in all Armies, Corps, Divisions and Sections S.O.S. for vocational training and general education of high school grade: 3rd, A.E.F. University located at Beaune with courses of college grade and for higher technical training; 4th, the detail of officers and soldiers as students at French and British Universities for post-graduate work.

The largest university in the English speaking world has been opened last week in Bonn in the Department of Cote d'Ivoire, northeast of Paris. It is attended exclusively by officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and is known as the American Army University.

It will accommodate 15,000 soldier students who come for three month courses, and is under the military command of Colonel Mrs. I. R. Hoover, U.S.A., formerly President of Howard University in Washington. There are 500 members of the faculty mostly drawn from the Army.

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7th, the detail of officers and soldiers as students at French and

British Universities for post-graduate work.

NO. 2880

"All educational work is voluntary, even with illiterates and non-English speaking soldiers. This educational system is under control of G 5 General Headquarters and is administered by school officers and instructors appointed by commanders.

"Army Educational Commission Y.M.C.A. functions as advisory board to G 5 General Headquarters, and is charged with the development of instruction, preparation of syllabi and course material. It provides from its organization expert educational advisers who are assigned to Army, Corps, Divisions, and post school officers to the extent practicable, as teachers of methods of instruction to detailed military instructors, as advisers to school officers, as supervisors and inspectors of instruction, and as teachers of classes so far as their other duties permit. Other members of this commission will be heads of departments in A.E.F. University and faculty members."

Post Schools have been established in units of 500 or more men. There are generally 40 of such schools in each division, which will make over 1,000 in the A.E.F. The military authorities allow three hours of study to be substituted for the same amount of drill. These schools give instruction in the regular common school subjects. Those most in demand are English, French, History, Geography, Citizenship and Mathematics. The geographical instruction has been especially emphasized under the leadership of Prof. Daly of Harvard.

NO. 2880

In each Army division there is also a high school giving both regular and vocational courses. Around it is built up the educational organization of the Division. Special facilities are provided for learning trades, carpentry, brick-laying, tailoring, etc. When troops are in devastated regions, it is hoped that the training in certain trades, such as masonry, can be made of direct benefit to the localities.

Qualified officers and soldiers are on application and when military conditions permit, put on "detached leave" to carry on graduate work at British and French Universities. In each case an American military officer is in command of such a detachment and a representative of the Army Educational Commission Y.M.C.A. acts as a sort of American Dean. As an example, the Registrar of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, has charge of about a thousand students at the University of Bordeaux, and a Professor from the University of Minnesota has charge of 500 students at the University of Grenoble. Former President Mac Lean of the State University of Iowa represents the Commission in England, where 2,000 A. E. F. students are in attendance at the Universities.

This entire educational system is in charge of General Rees, who was Chairman of the War Department's Committee on Education and Special Training and organized the S. A. T. C. throughout the American colleges. He is attached to the Training Commission at General Headquarters in France, of which Commission General Fiske is chairman and Colonel Shockley one of the most active members. The Y.M.C.A. Educational Commission, which is aiding the Army in carrying out this educational progress, is composed of Professor John Erskine, of Columbia University, Chairman; Dr. Frank Spaulding, Superintendent of Schools of Cleveland, and President Kenyon Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This Commission was appointed by the War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. in consultation with the Trustees of the American University in Europe - an organization which has rendered important service in developing the educational plans for the Army.

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Two hundred and fifty American school superintendents, college professors and other educators who have been specially sent over in the last few months, with about two hundred Educational Secretaries previously with the "Y" abroad, make up the administrative staff while most of the teachers are taken from the Army. The latter retain their full military status, while the former wear the Y.M.C.A. uniform with special insignia to show that they are connected with the Educational Department. Among the prominent men acting in supervisory positions are the Superintendents of Schools of New Orleans, Savannah, Montclair, Portland (Oregon), Louisville, Topeka, etc., the Superintendent of Schools of Kansas and many College Presidents and Deans.

Each Department has its specialists, such as, in agriculture, Dean Coulter of the College of Agriculture of West Virginia; President Riggs of Clemson College, South Carolina; Dean Hayward of the Delaware Agricultural Experimental Station, etc. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has rendered invaluable help, especially in supplying exhibits, with competent demonstrators.

A representative of the War Department went over last fall and catalogued 40,000 men in the A.E.F. with teaching or educational experience, and from these lists the great majority of the teachers for the post schools have been taken. In addition, there are several hundred French teachers supplied by the French Ministry of Public Information. These taught French by the Direct Method during the past year to over 250,000 American soldiers.

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Each Department has its specialists, such as, in agriculture, Dean Bouler of the College of Agriculture of West Virginia; President Rigg of Clemson College, South Carolina; Dean Hayward of the Delaware Agricultural Experimental Station, etc. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has rendered invaluable help, especially in supplying exhibits, with competent demonstrators.

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Among the heads of the Departments of the Army Educational Commission are Professor Rever, Dean of the Extension Division and of the School of Engineering, University of Wisconsin, who has charge of Technical Education; Professor William Lough, of New York University and President of the Business Training Corporation, in charge of Business and Commercial Courses; Professor Foster of Dartmouth, in charge of History; Mr. Hellman, the New York art critic, and Mr. Lloyd Warren, the well-known architect, in charge of Art and Architectural Education; and Mr. John A. Kingsbury, formerly Commissioner of Charities of New York City and Deputy Commissioner of the Red Cross in France, in charge of the Department of Citizenship.

The last named Department is not only supplying regular instruction but is arranging through its home representative, Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University, for lectures, traveling exhibits and motion picture films on such subjects as municipal budgets, anti-tuberculosis campaign, public housing, charities and corrections, etc. All of the most representative National philanthropic and public welfare organizations are aiding this movement.

Mr. Franklin S. Hoyt, of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin and Company, is in charge of text books, with Mr. James H. Mason, formerly of the Dodge Publishing Company as the home representative. The American Library Association has appropriated \$1,000,000 for reference books that are placed in the various mess halls, huts of the Y.M.C.A., Red Cross, K. of C., and other welfare organizations, used for school-room purposes, while 1,400,000 text books purchased by the Y.M.C.A. have already been delivered in France for the use of various classes, representing an expenditure of nearly a million and a half dollars.

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NO. 2880

Some indication of the number of text books in various fields may be seen from the following list covering only a few of the branches represented: Agriculture, 195,900: Automobiles, 23,000: Chemistry, 9,800; Citizenship, 42,100: Economics, 128,800: Education, 106,900: Engineering, 169,822: English, 69,000: Geography, 35,505: Government, 103,600: History, 93,700: Journalism, 3,600: Literature, 114,000: Mathematics, 71,200: Physics, 2,500: Spanish, 2,000: Textiles, 1,000: Vocational, 8,800. In general, from 500 to 10,000 basal text books are ordered of each type, the lists having been prepared by experts all over the country.

In addition, hundreds of thousands of pamphlets have been sent over. For instance, this week, 402,000 Health pamphlets for free distribution have been shipped by the Y.M.C.A. These have been provided by the United States Public Health Service. Hundreds of pamphlets have also been prepared and printed especially for this educational work. For instance, one million copies of a booklet entitled "France-Our Ally" have been distributed to our soldiers. It was written by Mme. Hugues Le Roux of Paris, Gilbert Chesterton prepared a similar pamphlet on England.

In commenting on the plan, Anson Phelps Stokes, Chairman of the Committee which represents the Y.M.C.A. Army Educational Commission in this country, said: "This educational plan being developed by General Rees with the help of the Y.M.C.A. Army Educational Commission is the largest and most important thing of its type ever undertaken. It means nothing less than giving the entire American army abroad adequate educational opportunities during the period of demobilization. Enrollment in educational work is all optional, although when a man has once enrolled for a given course regular attendance is required."

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NO. 2880

"The men are allowed to take a certain number of hours of study in place of an equivalent amount of drill, and thus far about 200,000 have enrolled; 18,000 of them being in the Army of Occupation in Germany where President Benton of the University of Vermont represents the Commission. General Pershing has been most cooperative from the first. He recently cabled that the work of the Commission was in every way creditable. Without his help and that of the Training Commission at Headquarters, the preliminary plans could not have been laid which make the carrying out of this large work now possible.

"It is just a year ago this week I received a formal letter from the acting chief of staff in France, Colonel Logan, referring to the two memoranda that I had presented to General Pershing on how education could help the Army win the war and on how education could prevent the period of demobilization from becoming a period of demoralization. In this letter he said: 'The Commander-in-Chief approves the project in principle and has directed that proper facilities be given for this work throughout this command.'"

"The foundations were laid quietly but thoroughly and now thanks to the splendid work of General Rees, Professor Erskine of the Army Educational Commission of the Y.M.C.A., the member of the Commission who has charge, under General Rees, of the College Courses, Dr. Spaulding, the member who has charge of post-schools, and President Butterfield, the member who has charge of vocational, agricultural and technical training, the entire Army is to have a chance to go to school.

"The educational work has a two-fold object: first, to maintain morale during the trying period of demobilization, and second, to give soldiers who are soon to return to the United States, educational advantages which will improve their usefulness as workers and as citizens. The effect of the experiment on the future of American citizenship should be very important."

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#2880

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The Home office of the Commission is at 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, with Dr. James Sullivan of the New York State Department of Education as Director, Mr. Samuel Bailey as Associate Director, and Professor Rowland of Amherst College in charge of recruitment personnel. The "Y" has appropriated \$4,500,000 for the cost this year of the educational work in the A.R.P. The main expenses have been for personnel, travel, text books and supplies.

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ELECTRICIAN
CHAIRMAN

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AND EXPLORER

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ARNOLD HAGUE
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, SUPREME COURT OF
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT
REAR ADMIRAL U. S. N.

HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY
CHEMIST

NATHAN C. WYETH
ARCHITECT

Belgian Scholarship Committee

309 WILKINS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dec. 31, 1915

to H. Pr. Judson, Esq.
President of The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir,

Excuse me for coming back again to the work of our committee. We have given up the idea of bringing Belgian students over here: it is too expensive and excellent educational ^{opportunities} ~~activities~~ are opened to them in France, England & Holland. Our most important aim is now the one marked 2 on the note enclosed.

I have been directed by the B.S.C. to invite you to become one of its members. Of course, we do not contemplate any encroachment upon your time.

Our work being essentially a work of assistance and brotherhood in the educational field, it is extremely desirable that all the big educational institutions of this country be represented in our committee: therefore the B.S.C. earnestly hopes that you may lend your name

Yours sincerely
George Sarton

You will find also enclosed a list of Belgian professors who are now in this country: any correction to it will be appreciated.

The aims of the Belgian Scholarship Committee are the following:

1. To act as a clearing bureau between the American Universities and other educational institutions and the Belgian scholars and artists, victims of the war.

2. To raise a fund for the reconstruction of Belgian Universities, Museums and Libraries after the war.

For example, the Belgian Scholarship Committee is now studying and preparing plans for the reconstruction of the University of Louvain, and more particularly of its Library. As soon as a provision will have been made for the storage and keeping of books, an appeal will be sent to all the American public and private Libraries to ask for their duplicate copies, and also to the American educational institutions and learned societies to obtain free sets of their publications. It is our ambition to be able to offer after the war a collection of American books to the Library of the University of Louvain, and also to other Belgian Libraries, in proportion to their losses. We shall try to collect at least one set of the most important books published in and about America: No gift would be more appreciated and would do more to bring about a better understanding of American conditions and ideals, and greater international friendship.

It may be well to add that the realization of our design is independent of the fate of war. It is obvious for instance that the University of Louvain will in any case resume its activities, and that it will need and deserve our assistance wherever its location may be.

George Sarton,

Secretary.

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For example, the Belgian Scholarship Committee is now studying and planning plans for the reconstruction of the University of Louvain, and more particularly of the library. As soon as a provision will have been made for the purchase and copying of books, an appeal will be sent to all the American public and private libraries to let their duplicate copies, and also to the American educational institutions and learned societies to spare three sets of their publications. It is our intention to be able to offer after the war a collection of American books to the library of the University of Louvain, and also to other Belgian libraries, in proportion to their losses. We shall try to collect at least one set of the most important books published in and about Belgium. It will be more suggested and would be more to bring about a better understanding of American conditions and ideas, and greater international friendship.

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George Barton

Secretary

1. Prof. A. Carnoy (Louvain); University of Pennsylvania.
2. Prof. Jules Duesburg (Louvain); Carnegie Institute (Baltimore Branch); Anatomy.
3. Prof. Léon Dupriez (Louvain) Harvard University;
Droit public at droit Romain
4. Dr. V. Grégoire (Louvain) Yale University (coming)
Botany.
5. Prof. Henri La Fontaine (Brussels); Now in California;
International law and peace; (The
Noble Prize for Peace was awarded to
him in 1913)
6. Dr. George Sarton (Ghent) University of Illinois (Summer
school); George Washington University
Washington D.C.
Editor of Isis, International review
devoted to the history and philosophy
of science. (Lectures in English)
7. Dr. Paul Van den Ven (Louvain) University of Princeton
Grec byzantin; art et civilisation
de l'Orient au Moyen-Age.
8. Prof. Maurice de Wulf (Louvain); Harvard University;
Mediaeval Philosophy.
9. ?
University of Chicago
Astronomy.

1. Prof. A. Cerny (Dorval); University of Pennsylvania.

2. Prof. Jules Dreesburg (Dorval); Carnegie Institute (Baltimore Branch); Anatomy.

3. Prof. Leon Duerler (Dorval); Harvard University; Prof. public at Dorval.

4. Dr. V. Groppe (Dorval); Yale University (Dorval); Botany.

5. Prof. Henry A. Henshaw (Dorval); Now in California; International law and peace; (The Nobel Prize for Peace was awarded to him in 1913).

6. Dr. George Barton (Dorval); University of Illinois (Summer School); George Washington University (Washington D.C.); Editor of *Isis*, International review devoted to the history and philosophy of science. (Lectures in English).

7. Dr. Paul Van den (Dorval); University of Princeton; Greek literature; art of civilization; the Orient in the Middle Ages.

8. Prof. Harold de Wit (Dorval); Harvard University; Medieval philosophy.

9. University of Chicago; Astronomy.

Chicago, January 11, 1916

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 31st of December was received while I was out of the city. I sympathize entirely with your work, but hardly feel like taking on anything more. There are so many matters to which I have committed myself now that I have had to draw the line at additions. I shall be glad to be of any service unofficially in connection with any of your undertakings.

With cordial best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. George Sarton,
309 Wilkins Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, January 11, 1916

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 8th of December was received while I was out of the city. I sympathize entirely with your work, but hardly feel like taking on anything more. There are so many matters to which I have committed myself now that I have had to draw the line at additions. I shall be glad to be of any service unofficially in connection with any of your undertakings.

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Mr. George Barton,
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HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY
CHEMIST

NATHAN C. WYETH
ARCHITECT

Belgian Scholarship Committee

309 WILKINS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January
thirteen
1916.

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

My dear Dr. Judson:

Your kind favor of January 11th has just been received, and I note that where-as you sympathize fully with our work, you do not feel, at this time, like taking on any additional duties. It is a great pleasure, however, to count you as one of our friends, and we appreciate your kind willingness to be of service unofficially in connection with any of our undertakings. We shall most certainly bear this in mind, and possibly at the conclusion of the war in Belgium, when we are sending to the King what funds and books and other gifts we have accumulated, it may be that you would be willing to organize a little movement within the precincts of your own University, as a gift from the University of Chicago to Belgium.

With high appreciation of
your very courteous favor, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Nevil Monroe Hopkins
Chairman

NMH-S

Belgian Scholarship Committee

303 WILKINS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January
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1918.

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be that you would be willing to organize a
little movement within the precincts of your
own University, as a gift from the University
of Chicago to Belgium.

With high appreciation of
your very cordials favor, I am,
Sincerely yours,
Wm. Brewster

WM-3

- NATHAN C. WYETH
ARCHITECT
- HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY
CHEMIST
- DEAN ADRIAL D. N.
- RICHARD WAINWRIGHT
- PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
- CHARLES H. STOCKTON
- THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT OF
- WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD
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- PROFESSOR OF LITERATURE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
- BRANDER MATTHEWS
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- THEODORE MABSON
- TECHNOLOGY
- PRESIDENT MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF
- RICHARD C. MACLAURIN
- CHANCELLOR LEONARD STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY
- DAVID STARR JORDAN
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- ALBERT ROSS HILL
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- ROWLAND C. HAZARD
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- ARNOLD MAGUE
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- SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
- GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
- CHARLES F. MURROE
- ARMAN
- ENGINEER
- HOPKINS

Chicago, January 15, 1916

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 13th inst. is received.
When the final arrangements are made for sending on
matters to Belgium you will kindly inform me, and I am
sure that something could be done here.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins,
309 Wilkins Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, January 15, 1916

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 12th inst. is received.
When the final arrangements are made for sending on
matters to Belgium you will kindly inform me, and I am
sure that something could be done here.
With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. L. - L.

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CHEMIST

NATHAN C. WYETH
ARCHITECT

Belgian Scholarship Committee

309 WILKINS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 27, 1916.

President of the University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

From the articles recently published in the Scientific Reviews of this country (see for instance Science, November 26) and also from many private conversations, I conclude, that the American Universities are growing more and more interested in the History of Science.

It was indeed an amazing thing that this history had been thus far almost entirely neglected. One studied general history, the history of religion, of literatures, or arts, - in short the history of everything except of that which is the bedrock of modern civilization: Science.

I feel confident that before long regular courses on the History of Science will be considered as an essential part of every university curriculum. According to me these lectures should be understood in a very catholic way, so as to constitute a history of human civilization considered from its highest point of view; the center of interest being the development of science, but general history remaining always in the background and frequent references being made to the development of social conditions, religion, literatures, and arts.

There should be a general course accessible to a large category of students. The professor in charge of this work should offer each year to the graduate students two special courses: the one on the history of science and civilization at a special period or of a certain race (ex.gr: History of science and civilization during the XIII Century. Prehellenic Science and civilization. Chinese science and civilization); the other, on the development and diffusion of some special scientific ideas. (ex.gr: Development and diffusion of our calendar, of our alphabet, of our numerals. Development of our knowledge of the atomic weights. Development of mapping. Development of electrostatics. History of the discovery of the circulation of the blood, or of the determination of longitudes, etc.) - Lastly to crown the whole system, seminary work would be organized where advanced students could be taught how to study

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NATHAN C. WYETH

the history of science and how to make original investigations.

Since four or five years, after having completed very elaborate scientific studies I have entirely devoted myself to the History of and Philosophy of Science. I was the editor of the International Review of "Isis," that you very likely know, and that has done more than any other paper to raise the scientific standard of these studies. I was supported in these endeavors by such men as: Henri Poincaré, Wilhelm Ostwald, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Thomas Heath, Svante Arrhenius, Karl Lamprecht, etc. Last December my work in this field has received the highest recognition: the Academy of Sciences of Paris, has awarded to me the "Prix Binoux".

I am a Belgian refugee in this country and I have thus far been lecturing in different universities and colleges, but I am now anxious to secure a more settled position and to be able to earn my living, while devoting myself to these studies which are the "raison d'être" of my life. I know that a great work is still waiting accomplishment in this field and I believe myself to be unusually well prepared to accomplish it; this is of course the greatest incentive, and all I need to pursue my work is to have the necessities of life assured to me and my family.

The aim of my letter is to inquire whether I could not be appointed at the University of Chicago for the next academic year. I feel confident that I would be of true service and I would be extremely grateful to you, if you would give me a chance to prove it. If you found it impossible to give me a position for the next year, I wonder if I could not be appointed at the Summer School; it would at least relieve me for some time from the anxieties of a very unsettled existence.

You will find enclosed a list of my qualifications and references. Each of the men referred to, will be glad to give any information as to my character and abilities.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

George Sarton

GS-C.

P. S. An essay in which I explain my views on the History of Science is now in the press. I first postponed sending this request to you, as I should have liked to send my essay at the same time. But the publication being delayed, I now write, as otherwise it might be too late.

GILBERT H. GROSVENOR
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ROWLAND G. HAZARD
DAVID JAYNE HILL
REYNOLD HUIKOPPER
HARRY DUNN HUTTON
RALPH JENNINS
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Yours sincerely,

Georg Latta

65-6.

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George Sarton, born in Ghent (Belgium), 1884.

Married, one child.

Candidat en Sciences Naturelles, 1906.

Gold Medallist of the four Belgian Universities in Chemistry, 1907.

Doctor of Science, (mathematics) Ghent, 1911.

Editor of "Isis," International Review devoted to the History and Philosophy of Science and published in French, English, German and Italian, since 1913.

Awarded "Prix Binoux," by the "Academie des Sciences" of Paris, December, 1915 for his work on the History of Science.

Lecturer on the History of Science at the University of Illinois (summer school, 1915), the George Washington University, Washington D. C. (1915-1916), and Clark University, (April, 1916).

Secretary to the Belgian Scholarship Committee, Washington, D. C. 1915.

Languages: French, English, Netherlandish, German, Italian, Latin, and Greek.

References.

Dr. L. Baekeland, Member Naval Consulting Board, Yonkers, New York.

Dr. S. P. Capen, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Edmund J. James, President University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

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Secretary to the Belgian Scientific Committee, Washington, D. C. 1918.

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References.

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Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of the College of the City of New York.

Dr. David Eugene Smith, Professor Columbia University, New York.

Admiral Ch. E. Stockton, President George Washington University,

Washington, D. C.

Chicago, April 10, 1916

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 27th of March I find on my return from an absence of two weeks. I regret that it will not be practicable to make an appointment for you at the University of Chicago for the coming year. The work of the summer quarter also has been arranged.

Wishing you all success, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. George Sarton,
309 Wilkins Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, April 10, 1916

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 27th of March I find on my
return from an absence of two weeks. I regret that it
will not be practicable to make an appointment for you at
the University of Chicago for the coming year. The work
of the summer quarter also has been arranged.
Wishing you all success, I am,
Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. George Barton,
309 Wilson Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

NEVIL MONROE HOPKINS
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
CHAIRMAN

CHARLES E. MUNROE
DEAN SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
VICE-CHAIRMAN

GEORGE SARTON
UNIVERSITY OF GHENT, BELGIUM
SECRETARY

JOHN JOY EDSON
PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
TREASURER

EDWIN HATFIELD ANDERSON
DIRECTOR THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

SAMUEL AVERY
CHANCELLOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

LEO HENDRIK BAEKELAND
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CHARLES J. BONAPARTE
FORMERLY U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

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PRESIDENT SMITH COLLEGE

THOMAS M. CHATARD
MINING ENGINEER

FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE
CHIEF CHEMIST U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OSCAR T. CROSSBY
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AND EXPLORER

JOHN H. FINLEY
PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY STATE OF NEW YORK

CHARLES DANA GIBSON
ARTIST

CHARLES C. GLOVER
PRESIDENT RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

FRANK J. GOODNOW
PRESIDENT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

AD. WASHINGTON GREELY
MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. A.

GILBERT H. GROSVENOR
DIRECTOR NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

ARNOLD HAGUE
GEOLOGIST

ROWLAND G. HAZARD
MANUFACTURER

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN
PRESIDENT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

ALBERT ROSS HILL
PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

DAVID JAYNE HILL
FORMERLY U. S. AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

REGINALD S. HUIDEKOPER
LAWYER

HARRY BURNS HUTCHINS
PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DAVID STARR JORDAN
CHANCELLOR LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY

EDGAR ODELL LOVETT
PRESIDENT RICE INSTITUTE

RICHARD C. MACLAURIN
PRESIDENT MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

THEODORE MARBURG
FORMERLY U. S. MINISTER TO BELGIUM

BRANDER MATTHEWS
PROFESSOR OF LITERATURE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

EDGAR F. SMITH
PROVOST UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CHARLES H. STOCKTON
PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

CHARLES F. THWING
PRESIDENT WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT
REAR ADMIRAL U. S. N.

HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY
CHEMIST

NATHAN C. WYETH
ARCHITECT

Belgian Scholarship Committee

309 WILKINS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 29, 1916.

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

My dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your kind letter of April 10th, and beg to withdraw my application dated March 27th.

I have been appointed as Lecturer on the History and Philosophy of Science at Harvard. During the summer I shall deliver a series of lectures at the Summer School of the University of Illinois.

I am convinced that before long such courses as I have outlined in my letter of March 27th will be organized in every big university. A history of civilization that does not take into full account the development of science is not only incomplete, it is also wrong.

Believe me dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

GS-C.

George Sarton

Belgian Scholarship Committee

309 WILKINS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 29, 1916.

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Chicago, Ill.

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only incomplete, it is also wrong.

Believe me dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

Paul Jordan

65-0.

NATHAN C. WYETH
ARCHITECT
HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY
CHEMIST
RICHARD WAINWRIGHT
REAR ADMIRAL U. S. N.
PRESIDENT WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
CHARLES F. THWING
PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
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J. OF GRADUATE STUDIES
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
LEO E. MUNROE
HUMAN
J. HOPKINS
ENGINEER

Chicago, June 7, 1916

Dear Sir:-

President Judson asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 29th with regard to the withdrawal of the application of March 27th.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. George Sarton,
309 Wilkins Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Belgian Technical Committee

309 WILKINS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chicago, June 7, 1916

Dear Sir:-

President Johnson asks me to acknowledge the

receipt of your letter of May 29th with regard to the

withdrawal of the application of March 27th.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary to President Johnson

Mr. George Barton,
309 Wilkins Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT
REAR ADMIRAL U. S. N.
HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY
CHIEF
NATHAN C. WYETH
ARCHITECT

THE CHICAGO EVENING POST

36

July 14, 1916

Belgium
Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
1146, East 59th St.,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Henri Davignon, a Belgian publicist and author, now a refugee in London, England, is anxious to obtain representative opinion from the middle west of the influence Belgium, as a factor in the war, has exercised upon neutral thought. He has drafted the enclosed questionnaire which I have been asked to submit to a number of people prominent in the intellectual life of this section. I shall be glad to transmit to Mr. Davignon such comment as you may be kind enough to make, with the assurance that it will not be used for publication unless you specifically permit such use. This condition Mr. Davignon himself imposes. Will you be so good as to say, when writing, whether such consent is given?

Reference to the Belgian general consulate in Chicago will satisfy you as to Mr. Davignon's standing and responsibility. My own position as an editorial writer on the Chicago Evening Post, will, I trust, be sufficient assurance that I make this request in good faith.

Yours faithfully,

J. J. Duncan-Clark

THE CHICAGO EVENING POST

July 14, 1918

Mr. Henry Press Jackson

1116 East 25th St.

Chicago

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Henry Press Jackson, a Belgian publisher and author

now a refugee in London, England, is anxious to obtain

representative opinion from the middle west of the influence

Belgium, as a factor in the war, has exerted upon neutral

thought. He has drafted the enclosed questionnaire which I

have been asked to submit to a number of people prominent in

the intellectual life of this section. I shall be glad to

transmit to Mr. Davidson such comment as you may be kind

enough to make, with the assurance that it will not be used

for publication unless you specifically permit such use.

This condition Mr. Davidson himself imposes. Will you be so

good as to say, when writing, whether such comment is relevant

Reference to the Belgian General consulate in

Chicago will satisfy you as to Mr. Davidson's standing and

responsibility. My own position as an editorial writer on

the Chicago Evening Post, will, I trust, be sufficient

assurance that I make this request in good faith.

Yours faithfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

Question
and
It would be

Questionnaire from M. Henri Davignon, Belgian publicist
and author, now a refugee in London, England.

It would be extremely useful to me for my documentary and propagandist work to have a general survey of the different effects produced on public opinion abroad by the case of Belgium. Our country has been from the beginning the moral element that has acted most strongly on the formation of international public opinion. It has been the initial cause, or, at least, the occasion of an evolution in the course of which Germany has seen her isolation increase. Even today it is still inseparable from a full appreciation of the happenings of the war.

Our enemies have so well understood this that three-fourths of their propaganda consists in defaming or slandering Belgium.

History will not be able to offer a faithful picture of the war without noticing Belgian influence on the opinion of belligerents and neutrals.

May I beg you to read and weigh the following questions and to be kind enough to answer them, not necessarily categorically, but by writing such observations as you can give concerning sentiment in the Middle West?

Your reply will not be published unless permission is specifically given, but it would help me to make a better and closer study of the influence of Belgium abroad, and of that moral victory which we can, I think, pride ourselves on having won.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was known, and what was thought of Belgium before the war?
2. How was the news of the German ultimatum to Belgium, and of Belgium's resistance, received?
3. What do the American people today think of Belgium's attitude toward Germany?
4. What have been the results on American thought of the German propaganda against Belgium; especially in the charge that Belgium has not been neutral, and in the effort to hold the civil population of Belgium responsible for German atrocities?
5. What do the American people know and think of the occupation of Belgium by the Germans; of Belgian behavior under the yoke, and of the severity of the yoke?
6. What place is given the Belgian question as a factor in the eventual peace negotiations among the belligerent nations?
7. What is public opinion as to the future of Belgium after the war?
8. Finally, can one say that Belgium has been an essential moral element in shaping sentiment as to the happenings of the war, and a decisive element in discrediting Germany abroad?

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Chicago, August 10, 1916

Mr. S. J. Duncan-Clark
The Evening Post
Chicago

Dear Mr. Duncan-Clark:-

Your favor of July 14
with enclosure came when I was in Canada from
which country I have just returned. I think
it will be difficult for me to make a detailed
answer to the questionnaire. Belgium is well
known in this country and I think a great many
of our people disapproved of the German action
in taking Belgium. I doubt whether that
sentiment has been changed. I cannot learn of
any special effect due to any attempts to
incriminate the Belgium people. What public
opinion may be on the subject I am not in
position to know. I can only say that in my
opinion the independence of Belgium ought to
be restored.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - V.

Chicago, August 10, 1918

Mr. S. J. Dunsen-Clerk
The Evening Post
Chicago

Dear Mr. Dunsen-Clerk:-

Your favor of July 15

with enclosure came when I was in Canada from
which country I have just returned. I think
it will be difficult for me to make a detailed
answer to the questionnaire. Belgium is well
known in this country and I think a great many
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Dad

CONSULAT
DE
BELGIQUE.

Van Hecke

CHICAGO, ILL., ETATS-UNIS, LE 10 October, 16 191
ROOM 2029 MARSHALL FIELD ANNEX BLDG.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4148

NO. D'ORDRE _____

ANNEXES: _____

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. President,

In reply to your letter of the 6th. inst. I beg to say that Prof. Van Hecke will willingly comply with the University regulations and accordingly that the lecture will be given free of charge and no collection taken, nor contributions asked from the chair.

The reason is that we feel that the lectures at the different Universities will help to create a sympathetic atmosphere during Prof. Van Hecke's stay in Chicago; they will also help the Belgian Relief work generally as they will show first how the money and the goods contributed are carefully spent and secondly that the Belgians by their willingness to work and to learn trades are worthy of support.

Prof. Van Hecke will arrive in Chicago on November the 8th. to stay about a fortnight. Lectures have already been arranged at the University of Illinois (Thursday 9th.), at the Northwestern University (Friday 10th. ~~or 17th.~~), at the Evanston University Club (Saturday 11th.), at the French Methodist Church (Thursday 14th.) and at the Chicago University Club (Saturday 18th.). The first three to be held at 8 p.m. and the other two at 3 p.m.

Would Saturday the 18th. be a good date (at 8 p.m.) ? or any other free date you might suggest. ?

As Prof. Van Hecke does not take along his own moving picture machine, I suppose that the University would make all necessary arrangements

Yours respectfully,

Alfred Moulart

Consul General for Belgium

*Is Harper free
need 13th?
Phone Fairweather*

CONSULAT
DE
BELGIQUE

CHICAGO, ILL., ETATS-UNIS, LE 10 OCTOBRE, 1911
FROM 222 MARSHALL FIELD ANNEK BLDG
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4142

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. President,

In reply to your letter of the 6th inst. I beg
to say that Prof. Van Haecke will willingly comply with the
University regulations and accordingly that the lecture will
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The reason is that we feel that the lectures
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11th), at the French Methodist Church (Thursday 12th),
and at the Chicago University Club (Saturday 13th). The
first three to be held at 8 p.m. and the other two at 8 p.m.

Kindly Saturday the 14th be a good date (at
8 p.m.) for the other free date you might suggest.

As Prof. Van Haecke does not take along his
own moving picture machine, I suppose that the University
would make all necessary arrangements.

Yours respectfully,

Edmond Genard
Edmond Genard, for Belgium

CONSULAT
DE
BELGIQUE.

NO. D'ORDRE _____

ANNEXES: _____

CHICAGO, ILL., ETATS-UNIS, LE October 5th. 16 191
ROOM 2029 MARSHALL FIELD ANNEX BLDG.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4148

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
The University of Chicago
1146, East 59th. Street
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. President,

Referring to the conversations Mr. Wallace Heckman had with you about Prof. Van Hecke's lectures in Chicago on the Belgian Refugee Workshop Fund, may I ask you to kindly let me know if a lecture could be arranged at the University of Chicago.

The lecture would be given free of charge but I suppose that a collection could be taken and contributions asked for from the chair?

I have great pleasure to add that Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson has consented to act as treasurer for the moneys collected in Chicago and has allowed his name to be used in connection with the work.

I beg to enclose a memo on the Belgian Refugee Workshop Fund.

Yours respectfully,

Alber Moutaert.
Consul General for Belgium.

CONSULAT

BELGIQUE

CHICAGO, ILL., ETATS-UNIS LE 10 Octobre 1914
ROOM 303 MARSHALL FIELD ANHEIM BLDG.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4143

Mr. Harry Pratt Johnson, President
The University of Chicago
1140 East 58th Street
Chicago, Ill.

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I beg to enclose a memo on the Belgian Refugee
Workshop Fund.

Yours respectfully,

Charles J. Hutchinson, for Belgium.

Mr. Albert G. Van Hecke, Professor of the Louvain University Technical Department, Civil Engineering, after being with his wife, the witness and nearly a victim of the German cruelties at Louvain, left Belgium at the end of 1914 for England. Two months later he became a delegate of the Belgian Government in order to take care of the professional training of his countrymen living in Holland as refugees or as prisoners-the Belgian interned soldiers.

Dr. Van Hecke was charged at the request of the Dutch Government to organize, under the auspices of the Dutch Central Relief Committee, professional schools and workshops for the purpose of building movable houses which after the war will be sent into Belgium and placed in those parts of the country which suffered most. As it is known, many thousands of houses have been burnt and destroyed.

Thanks to a Danish gift and another made by the Society of Friends, three hundred and fifty houses have been built and furnished, and more than a thousand refugees who before the war were common laborers have been given the opportunity to learn a trade. These are now helping during their exile in the rebuilding of their country, and they do it generously as patriots, because they receive only nominal wages. They are paid eighty cents a week, the half of which is deposited in a savings bank; after the war they will become the owners of the tools they are using. Movable houses are also built by the interned soldiers.

Mr. Van Hecke paid weekly visits to the camps in which the refugees are living. These camps, built by the Dutch Government, which provides also the material needs, are real villages, with a church, City Hall, post-office, hospital, schools, etc. He had the opportunity to see how an original and novel popular community life had developed

Mr. Albert G. Van Hecke, Professor of the Louvain University Technical Department, Civil Engineering, after being with his wife, the witness and nearly a victim of the German cruelties at Louvain, left Belgium at the end of 1914 for England. Two months later he became a delegate of the Belgian Government in order to take care of the professional training of his countrymen living in Holland as refugees or as prisoners-the Belgian interned soldiers.

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amongst a people brought together by their misfortune, and generously provided for by their Dutch neighbors.

Professor Van Hecke was permitted by the Dutch Government to take moving pictures of the camps, in order to bring with him to this country a complete representation of the life there, and to show how the money and clothes sent so generously have been used. These views-about 3,000 feet of film, present many very striking contrasts: funerals of refugees, children-there are in one of these camps 1,200 children-going to school, the interiors of the Kindergartens, primary classes, workshops, created by the Rockefeller Foundation, for sewing, dressmaking, etc., workshops organized by the Society of Friends: needlework, embroidery, mattresses, toys, brushes. Our Flemish lace-makers with their cushions. Interiors of sleeping-halls, dining-halls: each dining-hall with a capacity for a thousand people, the Soup-Servers, kitchen, etc. Interior of the hospital, the clothing store, where the clothes so generously contributed by America are classified and distributed. Interesting views show the workshops for carpenters, cabinet-makers, and smithies working on the construction of portable houses. Then appears a view of one of those little cottages completely furnished, where the exiled families can find their home again. These cottages are grouped together in a part of the camp, forming a small suburb, symbol of a new Belgium. The proceeds of these conferences will go to the support of these workshops until the end of the war. The names of those who have contributed whether cities or individuals will be inscribed on the wooden constructions: houses, churches, schools, hospitals, etc.

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7-137
Henry J. Hatten
WESTERN UNION BUILDING
CHICAGO

December 6, 1916

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

My dear Dr. Judson:-

Professor Van Hecke^{and wife} has asked me if I could not give him some letters of introduction to people in the west who would be interested in the work he is doing. You know him, of course, and about the lectures he is giving, especially about his work among the Belgian refugees in Holland. The itinerary of Professor and Mme. Van Hecke going will be as follows: Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Pasadena, Reno, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego - returning through the south, Louisiana, Florida. I thought perhaps you would be willing to give Professor Van Hecke letters to some of the colleges and universities of the west, like Leland-Stanford, the University of California, etc.

Very cordially yours,

HJP-L.

Henry J. Hatten

Henry J. Nathan
WESTERN UNION BUILDING
CHICAGO

December 6, 1918

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

My dear Dr. Judson:-

Professor Van Hecke has asked me if I could not give him some letters of introduction to people in the west who would be interested in the work he is doing. You know him, of course, and about the lectures he is giving, especially about his work among the Belgian refugees in Holland. The itinerary of Professor and Mrs. Van Hecke going will be as follows: Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Pasadena, Reno, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego - returning through the south, Louisiana, Florida. I thought perhaps you would be willing to give Professor Van Hecke letters to some of the colleges and universities of the west, like Leland-Stanford, the University of California, etc.

Very cordially yours,

Henry J. Nathan

HJP-L

Chicago, December 7, 1916

Dear Mr. Patten:

Yours of the 6th inst. is received.

I will see if I can plan a few letters such as you indicate. Incidentally I may say that the President of the University of California is distinctly pro-German in his sympathies.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Henry J. Patten
Western Union Bldg., Chicago

Chicago, December 7, 1916

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Mr. Henry J. Patten
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CONSULAT
DE
BELGIQUE.

No. 3634 d'ordre.

annexes

Ac 2.

Chicago, Ill., Etats-Unis, le Nov. 24, 1917.
Room 431—108 North State Street
Telephone Majestic 7670

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson, Pres.
University of Chicago.
Chicago.

Dear Sir,

I had the advantage to meet at the University Club last Monday several members of the Belgian Relief Committee of Chicago and to discuss with them certain topics relating to the political welfare of Belgium.

I would have liked very much to have a bigger gathering of all the people interested in my country and to tell them of Belgium's cooperation in the war since the battle of the Yser, of the reorganization of her army, the establishment of national war industries although on French and British soil, and the victorious campaign in German East Africa.

With the object of availing myself of your experience in political affairs, I beg to enclose the minutes of that meeting and to ask your help towards counterattacking the wave of indifference which threatens to engulf America's earlier interest in Belgium's political situation.

I beg to add that your opinion on the suggestions made will be greatly appreciated and that new suggestions will be gratefully received.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Moulart

Belgian Consul General.

Chicago, Ill. State-Link, Inc.
Room 221 - 105 North State Street
Telephone ME 4000 1931

Mr. Harry Pratt Johnson, Pres.
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I had the advantage to meet at the University Club
last night several members of the Belgian Relief Committee of
Chicago and to discuss with them certain factors relating to the
political affairs of Belgium.
I would have liked very much to have a bigger gathering
of all the people interested in my country and to tell them of
Belgium's contribution in the war since the battle of the Yser.
The rearmament of her army, the development of national
industries although on French and British soil, and the vic-
torious campaign in German East Africa.
With the object of widening your knowledge of our experience
in political affairs I have enclosed the minutes of that meeting
and I am sure you will find them of interest and value in
connection with the problems to which you have a closer interest in
Belgium's political situation.
I beg to add that your opinion on the questions raised
will be greatly appreciated and that new suggestions will be
gratefully received.
Yours sincerely,

Belgian Relief Committee

on this whole matter.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chicago, November 27, 1917

H.P.J. - L.

My dear Mr. Consul:

Your favor of the 24th inst. with enclosure is received. I am very much interested in the matter you bring to my attention, and am sure that if Belgium is not sufficiently in the public consciousness it is not at all owing to indifference on the part of our people, but to the circumstances which were sufficiently discussed at your meeting. I think it would be quite desirable to have proper steps taken to keep our public informed as to what Belgium is doing and has done. The campaign in Africa is very inadequately reported in any of our papers. I have looked in vain oftentimes for some information on the subject. I am going out of town for about ten days, and on my return the second week in December perhaps I can have the privilege of a chat with

Chicago, November 27, 1917

My dear Mr. Connally:

Your favor of the 24th inst. with

enclosure is received. I am very much interested in the matter you bring to my attention, and am sure that Belgium is not sufficiently in the public consciousness it is not at all owing to indifference on the part of our people, but to the circumstances which were sufficiently discussed at your meeting. I think it would be quite desirable to have proper steps taken to keep our public informed as to what Belgium is doing and has done. The campaign in Africa is very inadequately reported in any of our papers. I have looked in vain oftentimes for some information on the subject. I am going out of town for about ten days, and on my return the second week in December perhaps I can have the privilege of a chat with

With best regards
on this whole

H. L. L.

-2-

on this whole matter.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Albert Moulaert
The Belgian Consulate
Room 431, 108 N. State St., Chicago

you on this whole matter.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chicago, November 27, 1917

M.P.L. - L.

Mr. Albert Honin

Your letter of the 24th inst. with

reference to the 24th inst. is

very much appreciated, and as you have

been so kind to call attention to the

fact that the 24th inst. is

not the 24th inst. which was

mentioned in your letter. I think it

best to have proper steps taken to

inform of the fact that the 24th

inst. is not the 24th inst. as

Mr. Albert Honin has been in

The Belgian Consulate

Room 431, 108 N. State St., Chicago

on the 24th inst. and in my return

letter of the 24th inst. I have

Belgian Consul General

C O P Y

Kingdom of Belgium

Ministry of Industry and Labor.

323 Windermere Avenue
Toronto, Canada.
February 14th, 1920.

Dr. S. P. Duggan, Director.
Institute of International Education
New York City.

Dear Dr. Duggan:

I thank you for your kind answer to my letter of the 9th. I shall be obliged to you for taking up this matter, as you suggest; and I will await the result of your investigations without taking, in the meantime, any steps with regard to the universities where I have personal connections, unless you should expressly advise me to do so.

It occurs to me that I have not explicitly mentioned in my previous letter "the psychology of labor" as a subject of which I have for several years made a special study, both by practical and theoretical investigation. This covers: the analysis of the instinct of workmanship - the psychology of the industrial worker at different stages of economic evolution - the psychological aspect of industrial management - the critical study of "scientific management" from that particular viewpoint - the ethics of the workshop - the psychology of trades - the "jus" of trade unionism and collective bargaining. I think I was the first in Belgium, and as far as I know in Europe, to teach and lecture about this last subject as a distinct discipline, under the heading "les Institutions Ouvrieres" on the American aspect of these problems I have published a little book "Au Pays du Taylorism" (Brussels, Librairie du Peuple, 1919) My training as a psychologist I got under Hector Denis (Brussels) and Wundt (Leipzig); as an economist, under Böhm - Bawerk and Philippovitch (Vienna), and predominantly under Karl Bücher (Leipzig)

If you want any other data, please let me know, so that I can let you have them.

I shall be grateful to you for letting me know the approximate time which it may take before your negotiations are completed, so as to make it easier for me to dispose of my time until then. I presume it will be difficult for you to make any statement about this for the present, but I would like you to keep this in mind in case later developments should allow any estimation of the sort.

Yours faithfully

H. deMan

C O P Y

323 Windermere Avenue
Toronto, Canada
February 9, 1920.

Stephan P. Duggan, Director
Institute of International Education
New York City.

Sir:

My friend Dr. L. H. Baekeland spoke to me last year about your Institute as I wanted to get in touch with you, about a week ago, I wrote to ask him for introduction to you. I learned this morning that he is in South America and that therefore I am not likely to get an answer from him for a month or two. So I will write to you directly, and assuming that you do not know me, do the introducing myself.

I am just now completing my report on a mission of industrial investigation with which the Belgian government entrusted me last year. I do not intend, however, to return to Belgium now; I would like to extend my stay on this side for some considerable length of time, primarily for my own benefit as a student of social conditions. There is no position that would give me better facilities than that of an academic lecturer. Now it would be comparatively easy for me to go about lecturing at one university after another; as a matter of fact, this is what I am going to do for the next few weeks at the main universities in Eastern Canada. But there are many reasons why I should prefer a more stable appointment, although this would probably be less remunerative: the greater satisfaction one derives from getting into a more intimate contact with one's audience; the greater facilities for research work; and (as my wife and children are with me) home life. This is why I made up my mind to try and get an appointment at some definite university. As my case seems to be in the line of your Institute's activity, I thought I would get in touch with you rather than writing to the few university Presidents whose acquaintance I made in 1918 and 1919 whilst travelling through the States.

I do not intend to give you a full curriculum here, but I will give you a few data that may give you an idea of my qualifications, and therefore allow you to form an opinion as to what could be done, if you think you can do anything at all along the lines I just suggested.

I have studied (from 1902 till 1910) at the universities in Brussels, Ghent, Leipzig and Vienna, taking various degrees (candidatura or Doctorate) in a wide range of learning, including philosophy, history, political economy, mathematics, natural science, and psychology - my final degree was that of a Doctor of philosophy, history and literature (philosophie et lettres, groupe histoire) at Ghent University. Before the war, I was director of the "Solvay Institute of Workers' Education" in Brussels; but my academic activities proper were confined to occasional lecturing at the Universities in Ghent, Brussels, and Leipzig. I specialized in economic and social history and am the author of a book on Flemish textile industry in the Middle Ages which is shortly to be published by the Ghent Faculty of Philosophy.

As I have been closely associated, for fifteen years, with the labor movement in Belgium and in several other European countries, I have devoted most of my time to the study of contemporary social history and industrial conditions. I lectured for several years, at the Solvay Institute on the history of the European trade union movement and similar subjects. My practical knowledge of the labor movement in Europe may

COPY

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Toronto, Canada
February 9, 1930.

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THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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