

George Washington's Vision of a Great University at the Capital of the Nation

"An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man."—Emerson

George Washington, in his Last Will and Testament, written in his own hand and executed on the 9th of July, 1799, said :

"It has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised, on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away with local attachments and State prejudices (as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought to admit) from our national councils.

"Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is (in my estimation), my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than the establishment of a university in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent, for the completion of their education in all the branches of polite literature, in the arts and sciences, in acquiring *knowledge in the principles of Politics and Good Government*; and, as a matter of infinite importance, in my judgment, by associating with each other, and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies, which have just been mentioned, and which, when carried to excess, are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant with mischievous consequences to this country."

In a speech to both houses of Congress, December 7, 1796, President Washington said :

"Amongst the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions, and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves attention. The

more homogeneous our citizens can be made in these particulars the greater will be our prospect of permanent union; and a *primary object of such a national institution should be the education of our youth in the Science of Government.*

"In a Republic what species of knowledge can be equally important, and what duty more pressing on its legislature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country?"

Again, writing from Philadelphia to the Commissioners of the Federal District, January 28, 1795, Washington said:

"The Federal City, from its centrality and the advantages which in other respects it must have over any other place in the United States, ought to be preferred as a proper site for such a University."

"One great State in the Union and towns and counties innumerable throughout the land have been named in honor of Washington. 'A colossal shaft of white marble, fit symbol of the purity and dignity of his character,' is his special memorial, dominating the beautiful city bearing his name. But the great university at the Capital of the Nation—the one monument of himself that he most desired, and for which he may be said to have provided in his own Last Will—still remains unbuilt. Has not the Nation reached that stage in the development of its national consciousness and its sense of unity when what has been aptly called 'Washington's University' should at last be created?"

—Richard D. Harlan.

Such an enterprise is more than local. Just as the City of Washington belongs to the whole Nation, so a University which is to be the *new* Monument to George Washington should be erected by gifts from all parts of the Republic which he founded.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BECOME ONE OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON?

THEN JOIN IN THE
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT.

necessary to have some center where these men may be properly trained. At present no such center exists in this country. In such a School of Politics and Diplomacy, located in Washington, would be found the ideal place to acquire this particular training.

In the City of Washington there already exists an institution, The George Washington University, with a charter board enough to cover the entire scope of university work, and into the scheme of which such a Department of Politics and Diplomacy, as is herein suggested, would fit most easily.

The remarkable recent development in the work and plans of The George Washington University show that it is well adapted to develop into a university that will do a work of national importance, provided, only, that it now receives adequate financial support from the people of this Republic.

It has taken a long time for a really national consciousness to develop in this country. It is upon the basis of such a national consciousness that our higher civilization in every department must ultimately be built. We have already attained unto it in certain fields. It is coming with marvelous rapidity in the field of Education.

Toward the development of this national consciousness in Education—which will mean untold benefits to the people of the United States—no one thing could contribute so powerfully, so directly, so immediately, as a great University at the Federal Capital, crowning, supplementing, complementing, leading, supporting and sustaining, in countless directions, that great system of Higher Education which, thanks to private effort and public activity, is becoming one of the glories of the American people.

EDMUND J. JAMES.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
University of Illinois.

APRIL, 1907.

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The George Washington University Movement

WHAT THE PRESIDENT OF A LEADING STATE UNIVERSITY
THINKS OF THE PLAN OF ESTABLISHING A
GREAT UNIVERSITY FOR GRADUATE WORK
AT THE CAPITAL OF THE NATION

WHAT THE PRESIDENT OF A STATE UNIVERSITY THINKS ABOUT
A GREAT UNIVERSITY FOR GRADUATE WORK
AT THE CAPITAL OF THE NATION

The greatest unused educational opportunity in the field of Higher Education in the United States is the equipment and endowment, in an adequate manner, of a great University for Graduate Work in the City of Washington.

Such a University, located in the Federal Capital, could do many things for American higher education which no institution at any other location could possibly accomplish.

Washington is a city that is destined more and more to attract the attention of all parts of the country alike. From Washington as a center, it will be easier, through the channels of the press and in other ways, to reach the attention of every part of the country with any contribution of Science, however slight, which promises to be of value. The great scientific departments of the national government have already cut deep channels in every direction from Washington as a center, along which scientific information may flow most easily to every part of this great country, and through which scientific influence may be most easily exerted to one and all points.

It is, of course, a matter of importance that the great scientific collections growing up in the city of Washington, supported by the national government, would form a resource for such an institution which cannot be duplicated for millions upon millions of dollars in any other locality of the country.

But more important than this, for the development of such a center of learning as is here in mind, is the concentration of a large number of scientific men of the best caliber in this capital city of the Republic.

Owing to these circumstances a given effort will accomplish far more in the City of Washington than in any other city in the United States. A given amount of money will accomplish far larger results for the nation as a whole, in the field of Applied Sciences, especially for the advancement of American Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

While this is true of each and every department that might properly fall within the scope of a great University at the Capital of the Nation, it is especially true of a great *School of Politics and Diplomacy*. Washington is the natural place for such a center of scientific investigation. There is the place where men interested in this department of our racial life most congregate. There is the only center of diplomatic influence and power in the country. There are the ablest statesmen. There are the greatest courts.

There also is the center from which the most important influences may be most immediately exerted upon politicians and statesmen alike and raise the level of their thinking and their action.

A great school of this kind would prepare men for the public service as at present no men are prepared in the United States. The existence of such a school and the preparation which its graduates would have, would call the attention of the Federal Administration to the fact that it could obtain competent men for any administrative position within its gift, and the supply of men with such training would create a demand for their services.

As it is now, men have oftentimes been selected for most important posts from purely political considerations, simply because there were no men with the special and scientific training which would qualify them for broad activity for such work; and *where all alike are equally untrained, political affiliation offers a convenient basis of choice*. But if it were possible to obtain trained men, the tendency—already developing—would grow with increased rapidity to select such men in preference to those who have no such training.

Another great advantage of such a school as this, located in the Capital, would be its powerful influence on Congress as a whole in the direction of *scientific treatment of all political and economic questions*. Such a school, with a Faculty consisting of able experts in all the different lines of governmental policy and administration, would inevitably exert an immediate and helpful influence upon the country and upon the attitude of our Congressmen and our government as a whole.

This is just now the strategic moment, owing to the fact that a law has been passed reorganizing, re-forming and, in many respects, putting upon a sounder basis, the consular service of the United States. *The present law will inevitably work in the direction of providing a trained consular service; but to carry this idea out to an adequate and desirable extent it will be*

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A STATEMENT
AS TO CERTAIN FUNCTIONS
OF THE ENLARGED
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

In addition to the usual courses which every great university would be expected to offer in the way of general culture and professional education, the enlarged George Washington University would serve certain important practical functions, for which the city of Washington presents remarkable advantages:

(1) It would put at the disposal of advanced students in *The Political Sciences, Diplomacy and International Law*, the unique facilities to be found at the capital of the nation, and so to train men for the public service.

(2) In the departments of Applied Science, it would offer to graduates of the various universities and colleges of the United States the opportunities of utilizing the libraries, scientific collections, laboratories and special apparatus under the control of the General Government at Washington.

(3) In all its departments, the enlarged George Washington University would also afford unusual opportunities for the training of teachers for the various institutions of Higher Education throughout the land.

In the field of Applied Sciences, the enlarged George Washington University would supplement and complement the great work being done by *The Carnegie Institution of Washington* and the scientific and technical bureaus of the Government.

The Carnegie Institution finds and subsidizes "the exceptional man," the special investigator, here and there throughout the country, making it possible for him to add to the sum of human knowledge.

On the other hand, a great post-graduate University at the Capital—by means of its various departments in the Applied

Sciences—would bring together at Washington a goodly number of picked students who could learn to utilize the discoveries and investigations of other men. Under the direction of able professors, such students could use to their full advantage the wonderful libraries, collections and laboratories belonging to the Federal Government.

In this way the enlarged George Washington University could, each year, furnish to various institutions of Higher Education and to American Manufactures, Commerce and Agriculture a body of highly trained specialists, who could immediately apply the vast wealth of scientific information which the Government is accumulating at an expenditure of from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year.

One hundred men sent out each year by such a University would do more for Higher Education in the United States and for American Manufactures, Commerce and Agriculture than a million Government Bulletions and Reports, invaluable as the latter are.

As bearing upon the special functions of the enlarged George Washington University, attention is called to the impressive letters from Secretary Root, Justices Brewer and Day, ex-Secretary Foster, Secretary Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution, and ex-President Andrew D. White of Cornell, and to the editorial from *The Nation* (see "Notable Testimonies"), and also to the comprehensive statement from President James of the University of Illinois, which is issued in a separate circular.

The revised charter of The George Washington University is very broad, comprehensive and elastic:

(1) It guarantees to the institution an absolutely unsectarian character.

(2) It makes possible a close affiliation with universities and colleges throughout the country, by which a student may take graduate work in The George Washington University, the courses to be approved by a Board of Visitors composed, as hereinafter stated, of representatives of the affiliated universities.

(3) It provides for the appointment of a Board of Visitors, which may be made up of the Presidents, or designated repre-

sentatives, of the affiliated universities throughout the country. This Board of Visitors would standardize the graduate work and, in a true sense, become an Educational Board of The George Washington University, as distinguished from the Financial Board.

Hence, "The George Washington University Movement" offers a feasible opportunity for a union of all the forces that have been attempting—in one form or another—to carry out all that is essential in the plan, so near to George Washington's heart and so earnestly advocated by Madison and Pinckney in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, for a great University at the National Capital. *And this can easily be accomplished without waiting for any further legislation from Congress.*

An institution that so nobly aspires to realize the splendid vision set forth in the last Will and Testament of the Father of his Country ought to have an ample, commanding site and impressive buildings, increasing in number with the extension of its work.

The campus and the buildings of the new George Washington University must be as "a city set upon a hill," the pride and glory of the whole American people and, in one sense, the crown of the educational life of the Nation.

Such an enterprise is more than local. Just as the City of Washington belongs to the whole Nation, so a University which is to be the *new* Monument to George Washington should be erected by gifts from all parts of the Republic which he founded.

Therefore, the country at large is to be appealed to for the immense sum needed for new buildings and a munificent endowment. It is believed that not a few patriotic people in different parts of the Republic will count it a privilege to become, in that way, the Executors of that remarkable and long-neglected paragraph in Washington's last Will and Testament, in which he expressed his cherished desire for a great University at the Capital of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1907.

The Purpose of the
George Washington University
Movement

It is proposed to carry out the essential features of the plan outlined in George Washington's last Will and Testament by developing at Washington a great University for Graduate Work, along the special lines for which the Capital affords unique opportunities.

Dr. Harlan has been appointed to take special charge of the effort to present this movement to the country at large.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

CHARLES WILLIS NEEDHAM, LL.D., PRESIDENT

RICHARD DAVENPORT HARLAN, D.D., LL.D.,

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF

"THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT"

FIFTEENTH AND H STREETS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26th, 1907.

Dear Dr. Harlan:

Your favor of the 26th of April

My dear friend with enclosures is at hand. I am of course interested

I am in your plans. At the same time I must confess that our programme strikes you as a wise and feasible one, and if you can see your way clear, without embarrassment, I have certain opinions on the subject which may not and Secretary Root, emphasizing any points which specially strike you, a word from you would be of immense value to your enterprise. There ought to be in Wash-

The George Washington University ought to confine itself to post-graduate work, emphasizing those lines for which proper that this institution should bear the name of George Washington. My opinion is that this ought to be a national university, controlled and supported by the

So for federal government. It should seem best that the thought that a great University for graduate work, located at the Capital of the Nation, and standing, institution should not be supported by the federal government. A great many students from the South who would not or could not go much further North. Wouldn't it be at least it ought to be under the auspices of the country?

You that government in such a way as to combine all under a "National University" in the statutory sense, controlled and supported by the Government. It is to depend on national interests which might center in the national university and be unsectarian.

If you have any suggestions to make as to the special functions which, in your judgment, the enlarged George Washington University ought to attempt to discharge in the general educational scheme. Very truly yours, should be very grateful to you if you would give us the benefit of your advice.

H. P. Judson

We feel assured that this movement is going forward and will ultimately succeed, but in order that we may be of the largest service to the cause of education in this country we want very much to have the advice and guidance of such men as yourself. Dr. Richard D. Harlan, please let us know what would be specially desired of the enlarged George Washington University by the older institutions of the country.

Fifteenth and H Streets,

Washington, D.C.,

Richard D. Harlan

President Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

The George Washington University

May 3, 1907

Dear Dr. Harlan:

Your favor of the 26th of April

with enclosures is at hand. I am of course interested in your plans. At the same time I must confess that I have certain opinions on the subject which may not agree with your enterprise. There ought to be in Washington a great research institution. It would be very proper that this institution should bear the name of George Washington. My opinion is that this ought to be a national university, controlled and supported by the Federal Government. If it should seem best that the institution should not be supported by the Federal Government, at least it ought to be under the auspices of a government in such a way as to combine all educational interests which might center in the national capital.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Dr. Richard D. Harlan,

Fifteenth and H Streets,

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FIFTEENTH AND H STREETS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26th, 1907.

My dear President Judson:

I am sure that the enclosed documents will interest you. If our programme strikes you as a wise and feasible one, and if you can see your way clear, without embarrassment, to write a letter similar to those from Andrew White and Secretary Root, emphasizing any points which specially strike you, a word from you would be of immense service in the great work I have undertaken.

The promoters of this movement are persuaded that the enlarged George Washington University ought to confine itself to post-graduate work, emphasizing those lines for which the Capital of the Nation affords unique advantages. Personally, I do not believe that such an institution, even if it were magnificently endowed and equipped, would interfere in the least with the work of the older universities. I believe it would be specially useful to the South. (See the marked passages in Andrew White's letter and the editorial from The Nation.)

So far as the South is concerned, I am strongly impressed with the thought that a great University for graduate work, located at the Capital of the Nation, and standing, as it were, on the northern frontier of the South, would attract a great many students from the South who would not or could not go much further North. Wouldn't that be a good thing for the South and a good thing for the country?

You know, of course, that this movement does NOT contemplate a "National University" in the statutory sense, controlled and supported by the Government. It is to depend upon private benefactions, and is absolutely and entirely unsectarian.

If you have any suggestions to make as to the special functions which, in your judgment, the enlarged George Washington University ought to attempt to discharge in the general educational scheme of the Republic, we should be very grateful to you if you would give us the benefit of your advice.

We feel assured that this movement is going forward and will ultimately succeed, but in order that we may be of the largest service to the cause of education in this country we want very much to have the advice and guidance of such men as yourself. It will be very helpful to us if we could know what would be specially desired of the enlarged George Washington University by the older institutions of the country.

Faithfully yours,

Richard Davenport Harlan

President Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

CHARLES WILLIS NEEDHAM, LL.D., PRESIDENT

RICHARD DAVENPORT HARLAN, D.D., LL.D.,
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF

"THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT"

FIFTEENTH AND W STREETS

WASHINGTON, D.C. April 25th, 1907.

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to present this movement to the
country at large.

My dear President Judson: It is an honor to receive your letter of the 14th inst.

I am sure that the enclosed documents will interest you. It is our purpose to strike you as a wise and feasible one, and if you can see your way clear to endorsement, to write a letter similar to those from Andrew White and Se-
Root, emphasizing any points which specially strike you, a word from you will be of immense service in the great work I have undertaken.

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Respectfully yours,

R. C. Harlan

President Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

a most important way. But for the United States to enter the field as a competitor in work of instruction done in graduate schools hardly seems necessary or becoming.

2. The University Council is put substantially in the hands of the state universities. No doubt the state universities should have a large and important representation. It is well to note, Thomas C. Platt, with few exceptions the state universities are not large. United States Senate, Washington, D. C. a question. For instance, in "Science" published in New York August 30th, 1907,

My dear Sir:-
will be found a table showing the number of Doctorates of Philosophy conferred by American universities in the ten years ending before the Senate for the organization of a National University with June of that year. The total number is 2715. Of this number 2415 were given by institutions on private foundation and 300 by state universities. Yet the University of the United States established. Some facts in the pending bill, however, I beg to bring to your attention.
this important fact.

1. The bill provides for a graduate school leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This parallels the work now done well as others which might be brought to your attention, this bill in many existing institutions both on state and private foundation, will be considered very carefully before it is enacted into a law. and this makes the United States a competitor with them in work

Very truly yours,
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March 16, 1908

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1. The bill provides for a graduate school leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This provides the work now done by state universities. It seems to me that in the light of these considerations as well as others which might be brought to your attention, this bill will be considered very carefully before it is enacted into a law. and this makes the United States a competitor with them in work

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My dear Sir:-
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March 14, 1908

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My dear Sir:-

will be found a table showing the number of institutions of higher learning in the United States. My attention is called to a bill now pending before the Senate for the organization of a National University with June of that year. The total number is 112. Of this number at Washington. I am much interested in the plan of a National University and hope that in time one on a suitable basis may be established. Some facts in the pending bill, however, I beg to bring to your attention.

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will be found a table showing the number of Doctorates of Philosophy conferred by American universities in the ten years ending before the Senate for the organization of a National University with June of that year. The total number is 2712. Of this number I am much interested in the plan of a National University and hope that in time one on a suitable basis may be established. Some facts in the pending bill, however, I beg to bring to your attention.

1. The bill provides for a graduate school leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This parallels the work now done well as others which might be brought to your attention, this bill in many existing institutions both on state and private foundations, will be considered very carefully before it is enacted into a law. and this makes the United States a competitor with them in work

Very truly yours,
of this character. If the University of the United States should provide simply for research work it will fill a great need. There

cannot be too much work of this character, and all the work done

H. P. Johnson

7 f²

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON.

March 24, 1908.

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

My dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 17th instant regarding Senate Bill 23, To establish the University of the United States, is received. I note with much interest all that you say regarding it, and if the bill should be reported to the Senate by the Committee having it in charge I will give it very earnest consideration, keeping your views in mind. I thank you for writing me concerning it.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Brancy

United States Senate

March 21, 1908.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judon.

Dear Sir; -

I have received your letter and will gladly look into
the matter you write me about.

Very truly yours

Isidor Rayner
Sen. L.

National
University

59

United States Senate

March 21, 1908.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson.

Dear Sir: -

I have received your letter and will gladly look into
the matter you write me about.

Very truly yours

Charles D. Johnson

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON.

March 20, 1908.

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

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of March 16th, in which you invite my attention to the bill now before the Senate to provide for the establishment of a National University at Washington, and present some features of the proposed legislation. I am not a member of the Committee on the University of the United States, by which this measure is now being considered, but I will take much pleasure in presenting your communication to that Committee for its careful consideration in determining its action upon the bill.

Yours truly,

J. P. Hatch

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON

Speaker's Room,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

March 21, 1908.

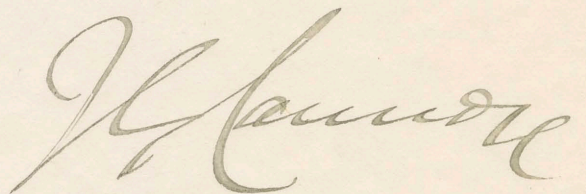
Prof. H. P. Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

I have your favor of 18th inst., relative to the bill now pending in Congress to establish a National University. I have referred your letter to the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives for its consideration.

I am, with respect, etc.,

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. H. Lawrence".

March 21, 1908.

Spokane, Idaho.
House of Representatives.
Washington, D. C.

Prof. H. P. Johnson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

I have your favor of 18th inst., relative to the bill now
pending in Congress to establish a National University. I have
referred your letter to the Committee on Education of the House
of Representatives for its consideration.

I am, with respect, etc.,

Yours truly,

H. P. Johnson

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1908.

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Judson:-

Yours of the 16th instant, calling
my attention to the Senate Bill providing
for the organization of a National University
here in Washington, is at hand.

This bill is in the hands of the
Committee on the University of the United States,
of which Committee I do not happen to be a mem-
ber. I will, however, refer your letter to
Senator Hemenway, Chairman, for the considera-
tion of the Committee.

Yours truly,

Wm. Nelson

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1903.

Pres. Henry Pratt Hudson,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Hudson:

Yours of the 14th instant, calling

my attention to the Senate Bill providing

for the organization of a National University

here in Washington, is at hand.

This bill is in the name of the

Commission on the University of the United States,

of which Committee I do not happen to be a mem-

ber. I will, however, refer your letter to

Senator Hemmway, Chairman, for the considera-

tion of the Committee.

Yours truly,

Wm. Brewster

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

OFFICERS

SAMUEL B. CAPEN
CHAIRMAN
MORNAY WILLIAMS
VICE-CHAIRMAN
EBEN E. OLCOTT
TREASURER
J. CAMPBELL WHITE
GENERAL SECRETARY

PHONE "256 GRAMERCY"

CABLE ADDRESS "LAYMEN, NEW YORK"

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SAMUEL B. CAPEN
HARRY WADE HICKS
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT
ALFRED E. MARLING
SILAS MCBEE
JOHN R. MOTT
S. J. MOORE
EBEN E. OLCOTT
N. W. ROWELL
WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN
JOHN B. SLEMAN, JR.
ROBERT E. SPEER
J. CAMPBELL WHITE
MORNAY WILLIAMS
S. W. WOODWARD

March 26, 1908

Dear Sir:

In behalf of the Laymen's Missionary
Movement I have the honor to ask you to serve as
Vice-President of the meeting to be held in
Carnegie Hall April twentieth.

Yours very truly,

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Wm Jay Schieffelin

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

1 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 SAMUEL H. CARPIS
 HARRY WADE HARRIS
 A. EDGAR LEITCH
 ALFRED E. MARRING
 WILLIAM NICHOLS
 JOHN E. MOTT
 E. J. MOORE
 MORRIS WILLIAMS
 R. W. WOODWARD

TRUSTEES AND GRANTORS
 CARPIS ADDRESS "LAYMEN NEW YORK"

OFFICERS
 SAMUEL H. CARPIS
 CHAIRMAN
 MORRIS WILLIAMS
 VICE-CHAIRMAN
 HARRY E. GREGG
 TREASURER
 J. CAMPBELL WHITE
 GENERAL SECRETARY

March 26, 1908

Dear Sir:

In behalf of the Laymen's Missionary Movement I have the honor to ask you to serve as Vice-President of the meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall April twelfth.

Yours very truly,

Wm. H. Pratt

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
 Chicago, Ill.

7 for 45

26 Broadway,
New York.

April 1, 1908.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Thank you for the enclosures in your letter of the 30th ultimo, which I return herewith. Mr. J. D. R., Jr. and Mr. Murphy have read them with me with pleasure.

Your points seem to us extremely well taken.

Very truly yours,

D. S. Galt

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

Enclosures.

April 1, 1908.

26 Broadway
New York

Dear Dr. Judson:

Thank you for the enclosures in your letter of the 30th ultimo, which
I return herewith. Mr. J. D. R., Jr. and Mr. Murphy have read them with me with
pleasure.

Your points seem to me extremely well taken.

Very truly yours,

E. J. Judson

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

Enclosures.

MR. HOPKINS, CHAIRMAN.
MR. STEPHENSON,
MR. FOSTER.

O. A. CARLSON, CLERK.
W. R. ERSFELD, ASST. CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

March 20, 1908.

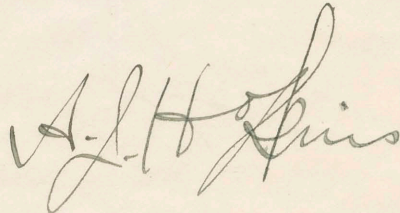
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I am just in receipt of your letter relating to the bill which provides for the establishment of a National University. I note the suggestions you make, and I think they are eminently proper to be considered in connection with whatever bill is passed by Congress on this subject.

I am not sure that the bill will receive favorable consideration at this session of Congress. I shall go before the Committee that has the bill in charge however, with the suggestions which you make, and, if the bill is reported, endeavor to have it along the lines suggested in your letter. I think your ideas are such as should control on the different provisions of the bill.

Truly yours,



a most important way. But for the United States to enter the field as a competitor in work of instruction done in graduate schools hardly seems necessary or becoming.

2. The University Council is put substantially in the hands of the state universities. No doubt the state universities should have a large and important representation. It is well to notice, however, that with few exceptions the state universities are not largely engaged in work of the character in question. For instance, in "Science" published in New York August 30th, 1907,

March 18, 1908

Hon. F. O. Lowden,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-
will be found a table showing the number of Doctorates of Philo-

sophy conferred by American universities in the ten years ending before the Senate for the Organization of a National University with June of that year. The total number is 2415. Of this number 2415 were given by institutions on private foundation and 500 by state universities. I am much interested in the plan of a National University and hope that in time one on a suitable basis may be established. Some facts in the pending bill, however, I beg to bring to your attention. recognition of this important fact.

1. The bill provides for a graduate school leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This parallels the work now done well as others which might be brought to your attention, this bill in many existing institutions both on state and private foundation, will be considered very carefully before it is enacted into a law, and this makes the United States a competitor with them in work of this character. If the University of the United States should provide simply for research work it would fill a great need. There cannot be too much work of this character, and all the work done by state and private institutions would thus be supplemented in

But for the United States to enter the
work of instruction done in graduate
schools seems necessary or becoming.

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March 18, 1908
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should have a large and important representation. It is well to
have a few exceptions the state universities
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
are not in the hands of the state universities.

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My dear Sir:-

will be found a table showing the number of graduates of Philo-
sophy conferred by American universities in the ten years ending
before the Senate for the Organization of a National University
with time of last year. The total number is 212. Of this num-
ber 241 were given by institutions on private foundation and 300
University and hope that in time one on a suitable basis may be
established. Some facts in the pending bill, however, I beg to
bring to your attention.

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1. The bill provides for a graduate school leading to the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This parallels the work now done
well as others which might be brought to your attention, this bill
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will be considered very carefully before it is enacted into a law.
and this makes the United States a competitor with them in work

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provide simply for research work it would fill a great need. There
cannot be too much work of this character, and all the work done
by state and private institutions would thus be supplemented in

a most important way. But for the United States to enter the field as a competitor in work of instruction done in graduate schools hardly seems necessary or becoming.

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2. The University Council is not substantially in the hands of the state universities. No doubt the state universities should have a large and important representation. It is well to notice, however, that with few exceptions the state universities are not largely engaged in work of the character in question. For instance, in "Science" published in New York August 30th, 1907, will be found a table showing the number of Doctorates of Philosophy conferred by American universities in the ten years ending with June of that year. The total number is 2,719. Of this number 2415 were given by institutions on private foundation and 300 by state universities. Yet the bill for the University of the United States in providing for a graduate instruction makes no recognition of this important fact.

It seems to me that in the light of these considerations as well as others which might be brought to your attention, this bill will be considered very carefully before it is enacted into law, and this makes the United States' position with them in work of this character. If the University of the United States should provide simply for research work it would fill a great need. There cannot be too much work of this character, and all the work done by state and private institutions would thus be supplemented in

Personal.

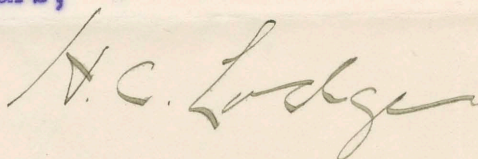
UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES

March 23, 1908.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of the 17th in regard to ^{the} bill for a National University and have read what you say with a great deal of interest. I agree with what you say as to the aims of such an institution and also with what you say as to its virtual control by the State Universities as provided by the bill. I hardly think that any definite action will be taken for the present but I fully appreciate the importance of the measure and if it does come up I shall certainly give it careful attention. I am very much obliged to you for taking the trouble to write me so fully in regard to it.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H.C. Lodge". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

President H.P. Judson,
Chicago University.

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES

Personal.

March 23, 1908.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of the 17th in regard to bill for the
National University and have read what you say with a great deal of
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State Universities as provided by the bill. I hardly think that any
definite action will be taken for the present but I fully appreciate
the importance of the measure and if it does come up I shall certainly
give it careful attention. I am very much obliged to you for taking
the trouble to write me so fully in regard to it.

Very truly yours,

President H. B. Johnson,
Chicago University.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1908.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

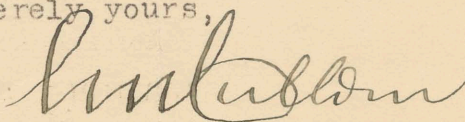
My dear Doctor,-

Your favor of the 16th instant, in reference to a bill pending in the Senate providing for the organization of a National University, has been received.

I really do not know what the provisions of the bill are, but it would seem to me that if such a university is established it ought to adopt a course that would not compete with the universities of the country, but instead provide for research work that would supplement the courses of the private and state institutions of the country.

When the bill referred to comes before the Senate I shall be very glad indeed to give it careful consideration, and I will also call the attention of the chairman of the committee having it in charge to the statements made in your letter.

Wishing you good health and success, I am,
Sincerely yours,



FRANK O. LOWDEN, M. C.,

13TH DIST. OF ILLINOIS.

Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives, United States

Washington, D. C.

March 23, 1908.

My dear Doctor Judson:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant. I thank you for calling my attention to the objections in the bill pending before the Senate for the organization of a national university at Washington. These objections seem to me to possess great force, and I will give this matter my best consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

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

Frank O. Lowden

P.S. Since writing the above, I have made some inquiry, and don't think that there is much danger of this bill, at least in its present form, becoming a law.

FRANK O. LOWDEN, M. C.

10th Dist. of Illinois

Committee on Foreign Affairs
House of Representatives, Fifty-Sixth

Washington, D. C.
March 23, 1908.

My dear Doctor Judson:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant. I thank you for calling my attention to the objections in the bill pending before the Senate for the organization of a national university at Washington. These objections seem to me to possess great force, and I will give this matter my best consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank O. Lowden

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

P.S. Since writing the above, I have made some inquiry, and don't think that there is much danger of this bill, at least in its present form, becoming a law.

United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

March 20th, 1908.

Henry Pratt Judson, Esq.,

President of the University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. President:-

I have read with much interest your letter in regard to the bill for the organization of a National University at Washington. I have taken great interest in this subject since I have been in the Senate. I have wanted to see a National institution on a foundation something like that suggested by General Washington, and which he endeavored to promote by his will. The difficulty has always been the rivalry among the universities of the several church denominations which are endeavoring to secure each for itself the National designation. I doubt if any progress will be made during the present session on the bill.

Yours very truly,

Orancey H. Aldrich

United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

March 20th, 1908.

Henry Pratt Judson, Esq.,
President of the University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. President:-

I have read with much interest your letter in regard to the bill for the organization of a National University at Washington. I have taken great interest in this subject since I have been in the Senate. I have wanted to see a National institution on a foundation something like that suggested by General Washington, and which he endeavored to promote by his will. The difficulty has always been the rivalry among the universities of the several church denominations which are endeavoring to secure each for itself the National designation. I doubt if any progress will be made during the present session on the bill.

Yours very truly,

Samuel H. Johnson

MR. HEMENWAY, CHAIRMAN.
MR. FRYE, MR. CLAY,
MR. WETMORE, MR. FOSTER,
MR. DILLINGHAM, MR. OVERMAN,
MR. ALLISON, MR. TAYLOR,
MR. CURTIS,
MR. GUGGENHEIM,
THOS. P. LITTLEPAGE,
CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, March 21, 1908.

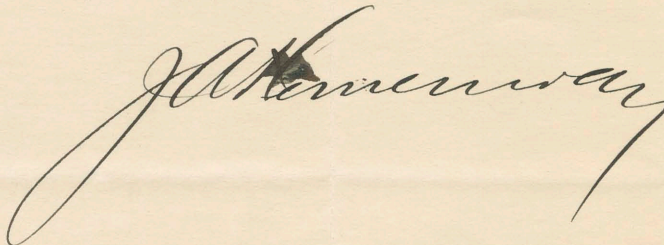
Hon. Knute Nelson,

U. S. Senate.

My dear Senator:

I am in receipt of your letter enclosing for my consideration a letter from Hon. Harry Pratt Johnson, President of the University of Chicago, relative to the bill to organize a National University in Washington. I desire to thank you for this communication, and shall ^{give} it consideration in connection with the bill.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Hemenway". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

MR. BENTLEY, CHAIRMAN
MR. CLAY
MR. DODD
MR. ELLISON
MR. GORDON
MR. HANCOCK
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS
MR. ROSEN
MR. TOLSON
MR. WINTERROWD
MR. WOODWARD
MR. YERGEN
MR. ZIEGLER
MR. BENTLEY, CHAIRMAN

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, March 11, 1955

Hon. Frank Johnson

U. S. Senate

My dear Senator:

I am in receipt of your letter of-
March 10, 1955, regarding a letter from
Mr. Henry West Johnson, President of the
University of Chicago, relative to the bill
to organize a National University in Wash-
ington. I desire to thank you for this in-
formation, and shall, if convenient, in
connection with the bill.

Very truly yours,

John F. Kennedy

11

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON.

March 25, 1908.

My dear Professor Judson:-

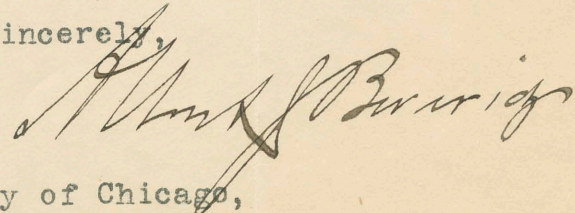
I thank you for your pleasant letter of March 16th on the bill now pending before the Senate for the organization of a National University at Washington.

Because of the Tariff Commission Bill, the Aldrich Currency Bill, and other measures which are now demanding the immediate attention of Congress, I have not had an opportunity to give an exhaustive search into the merits of the legislation for a National University.

I note the comments you make upon certain provisions of the bill, and shall give them careful attention when the bill comes before the Senate for action.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,



Professor H. P. Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1908.

My dear Professor Johnson:-

I thank you for your pleasant letter of March 18th on the bill now pending before the Senate for the organization of a National University at Washington.

Because of the Tariff Commission Bill, the Aldrich Currency Bill, and other measures which are now demanding the immediate attention of Congress, I have not had an opportunity to give an exhaustive search into the merits of the legislation for a National University.

I note the comments you make upon certain provisions of the bill, and shall give them careful attention when the bill comes before the Senate for action.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,



Professor E. P. Johnson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Private
and
strictly
confidential

Crockford's Clerical Directory,

WINDSOR HOUSE,

BREAM'S BUILDINGS.

LONDON, E.C.

HORACE COX,
PUBLISHER.

October 31 1910

D. A. Robertson Esq

12, 1910.

Dear Sir

I wrote to you in

1907

respecting the degree of M.A. claimed

by the Reverend Ernest David Bush

from the National University of Chicago

in 1907, and as Mr. Bush still persists

in his claim, I reluctantly write to you

again upon the point.

Will you kindly inform me

whether there has been a revision of

rules, since 1907, ^{at the University of Chicago and} also whether "Francis

W. Harkins, Ph.D. LL.D. Praeses" and would

article on the in-

I think for your

that the National

ave, and never will

ago. It consists of

ident signs diplomas

upwards. It is dis-

the state of Illinois.

er this "diploma will."

diploma will reveal to

document. Anyone claim-

Chicago as a degree from

W. Harkins, Ph. D.,

LL. D. has never had any association with the University of Chicago.

Yours very truly,

D. A. R.

Secretary to the President.

be empowered to sign a
for the University of Chicago
time. Possibly by asking the
two questions you may be enabled
to define the institution from which
McKush obtained his degree, and
to tell me in the strictest confidence
whether the institution is of a genuine
order.

Thanking you in anticipation

Yours very faithfully
W. L. D. W.

November 12, 1910.

Private and strictly confidential
The Editor, HERACE COX,
Crockford's Clerical Directory,
Windsor House, Bream's Bldg.,
London, E. C.

Dear Sir:

I am sorry I cannot find a newspaper article on the institution you name in your letter of October 31. I think for your purpose, however, it is enough for me to repeat that the National University of Chicago never has had, does not have, and never will have any connection with the University of Chicago. It consists of a small office downtown where a so-called president signs diplomas and sells them at prices varying, \$5, \$10 and upwards. It is disgraceful that such a situation should exist in the state of Illinois. As yet, however, we have no legislation to cover this "diploma mill." A cursory examination of the Latinity of the diploma will reveal to you the character of the perpetration of the document. Anyone claiming a degree from the National University of Chicago as a degree from the University of Chicago is a fraud. Francis W. Harkins, Ph. D., LL. D. has never had any association with the University of Chicago.

Yours very truly,

Francis W. Harkins
Secretary to the President.

be empowered to sign any parchment
for the University of Chicago at any
time. Possibly by asking those
two questions you may be enabled
November 12, 1910.

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The Editor,
Cleveland's Clerical Directory
to tell me if I can find confidence
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I am sorry I cannot find a newspaper article on the in-
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University of Chicago never has had, does not have, and never will
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the University of Chicago is a fraud. Francis W. Harkins, Ph. D.,
Ph. D. has never had any association with the University of Chicago.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to the President.

Published in the Washington Post of June 27, 1904.]

PROTEST OF JOHN W. HOYT, LL. D.,

Chairman of the National University Committee
of Four Hundred,

vs.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY'S CHANGE OF NAME TO "GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY."

PRESENTED ON JUNE 25, 1904, TO HON. WAYNE MACVEAGH, PRESIDENT OF
COLUMBIAN BOARD.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1904.

"THE HON. WAYNE MACVEAGH, President of the Board of Trustees of the Colum-
bian University, Washington, D. C.

"SIR: But for a serious illness and the absence of my secretary, I should have promptly made this formal and earnest appeal to the Columbian University Board of Trustees for a reconsideration of their recent action in the partial reshaping of the institution of which they have control, and especially in giving to it the title of 'George Washington University.' The reasons for my appeal are many. I urge the most important:

"1. Washington's desire was for a national university. It was this he recommended to Congress, this for which he reserved a site in his platting of the Capital City, this for which he left such an endowment as he could, with provision for a compounding of the interest; and there is reason enough, both in the character of the man and in his many discussions of the subject, to satisfy any one who will read that he wanted and projected an institution greater in scope, character, and influence than could properly bear the name of any individual.

"2. Washington's thought, more fully expressed, was that of a graduate university, with helpful relations to other educational agencies in the several States, as well as to the people and the country at large—one that would surely attain to such rank at home and gain for itself such prestige abroad as no local, denominational, or other institution less than national could ever achieve; one, moreover, that would render important service to the Government in many ways, and throughout the Union by the intermingling of students from all sections, and in time create such an atmosphere at the National Capital as would be otherwise impossible."

EFFECT OF COLUMBIAN'S ACTION.

"3. Such being the facts in the case, I feel constrained to say that to attempt to palm upon the country in his name an institution of a very different type, and more or less tinctured with a denominational spirit, even while Congress

158
COMMITTEE

MENT OF

United States

Members, including
ed States Senators,
Ambassadors, heads
Superintendents of
College and Univer-
portant national or-

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D. C.

June 20, 1911.

Experience with lumber, and
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Expressing a
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the N. E. A., in July, if
that the inevitable President
the Association, and most
scheme for the establishment

What has become of your predecessor in office? Would he not prove an
important helper in the present crisis? Please send me his address.
Most truly & cordially yours. John W. Hoyt.

has under consideration the university he wanted, would clearly amount to a flagrant wrong; the natural effect being:

"(1) To delude the indiscriminating public by making the Columbian, revamped and newly named, appear to be the final realization of Washington's long-cherished desires, whereas such false banner is confessedly designed for the winning of students from every section by the great name inscribed thereon.

"(2) To mislead, as far as possible, the always hurried lawmakers of the Nation, and thus yet further delay the action that should have been taken by Congress a century ago.

"4. The Columbian's adoption of a name to which it is entitled neither by what it is nor means to be is thus also a gross injustice to the many patriots, past and present, who have striven, and are still striving, for a full and faithful realization of Washington's great ideal.

"5. The course of the Columbian Board is also open to review because it was taken in utter disregard of an understanding among the chief officers and many leading friends of the several institutions and university enterprises at Washington, that earnest efforts should be made for a union among them to the common end of one great and true university, instead of several competing and insufficient institutions—because it was taken, moreover, without warning, and while the subject already in favor with the existing organization known as the National University, and with the head of the "American University" was on the point of being considered, and, it was hoped, favorably settled on its part by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at that very time convening at Los Angeles.

"6. It must be remembered that this precipitate action of the Columbian Board was also taken in disregard of the fact that the Senate committee to establish the University of the United States and the National University Committee of Four Hundred had, by agreement with each other, and with the knowledge and approval of said Columbian Board, or its officers, allowed the university measure in Congress to rest until the possibility of the proposed union of forces should have been determined, as a result of which there was a total loss of one whole session of Congress."

ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN MONEY.

"7. Nor should it be forgotten that the only excuse rendered for this sudden action was and is the rather curious one that the offer of a handful of money (raised for another use) and promises of further help from uncertain sources was anxious for immediate acceptance; for had the promises been ten-fold greater, the transaction would still have involved the sacrifice of things not to be compared with gold and silver.

"8. But there remain at least two other counts in this review of the course pursued by the Columbian officials and of the pretense they make to reverence for the name of Washington:

"(1) The fact that when the real lovers of Washington, including not only those who have labored long for a realization of his university plans, but citizens many, who saw how wisely he had also kept in mind the welfare and attractiveness of the future city, were trying to prevent the building of a great naval hospital on those most prominent and beautiful grounds on the very front of Washington, which, under authority of the original owners and of Congress, had been selected and reserved by him for the proposed National University, the authors of the Columbian scheme stood aloof and would not so much as sign a petition asking Congress to keep his reservation good.

"It mattered not that the petition had been already signed by authorized representatives of the Washington Board of Trade, the Committee on Parks and Reservations, the Business Men's Association, and the National University Committee (all of which bodies had beforehand adopted strong opposing resolutions), as also by the Government Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and by prominent individual citizens.

"(2) The fact that when, in the absence of the reasonably expected Senate committee's report in favor of another and more suitable location for the hospital, they who insisted that it should not be built on the reservation made by Washington, at last resorted to a joint resolution requiring delay in the construction of the building until Congress should have had time to consider the question of their location—a resolution which a single objector could defeat—that objector was found in the person of a representative of the Columbian Board."

WASHINGTON'S WISHES IGNORED.

"The conclusion thus appears unavoidable that the Columbian planners cared neither for Washington's wishes and act of consecration, nor for the best good of the city; that they have been without serious thought of such a union as had been considered and conceded to be desirable, and were quite willing that the coming National University should fail of its inheritance. Indeed, there seems warrant, I regret to say, for the opinion of some that the former opposition of the Columbian to any such university as Washington wanted and the country needs is far from dying out, as President Welling had hoped and as I had been led to believe, and that, as now constituted, the chief desire is to gain free course for its perverted use of Washington's name, and to prevent the establishment of any university with a name of national import, or, indeed, of any university in the true sense at all—that the Columbian has joined hands with those old-time enemies of any institution that promises things greater than Harvard, Yale, and Columbia, the great body of whose students are mere boys, seeking the bachelor's degree. Stranger still, the trustees seem to have taken those mediaeval institutions, now of secondary rank, Oxford and Cambridge, for their models!

"It is possible that some of these conclusions are less than correct, in which case I shall be most happy to have them rectified, for it is ever my aim to be just. Indeed, I am pleased to say now that the chief responsibility for the wrongs recited rests very certainly with but a few, while the majority have been as much sinned against as sinning. Not having found time to learn all the facts and duly weigh all the considerations involved, they have trustingly followed the lead of the schemers, and so have historic part in decisions which, if put in execution, must mislead the public, while dishonoring the great name they have trifled with, and in some measure delayed the fulfillment of the exalted aims of the Father of his Country.

"But the facts stated are beyond question, and, in view of them, I offer this most earnest protest against the use of Washington's name in the manner proposed, and this renewal of my appeal to the Columbian for the adoption, even yet, of a university plan in which all the interests concerned may be happily united.

THESE ARE THE PROTESTANTS.

"And not for myself alone do I speak. I also protest in the name of the National Committee of Four Hundred to promote the establishment of the University of the United States, a committee whose membership includes, besides

many statesmen of the highest order, the foremost of American jurists, scholars and scientists, no less than two hundred and fifty college and university presidents, the State superintendents of schools of the several States, several bishops and other clergy of first rank, and other distinguished citizens—a committee whose purpose is fixed, despite the machinations of a half dozen institutions selfishly bent on preventing the establishment of any greater institution in America than they have themselves been able to produce during the last one hundred to two hundred and fifty years.

"I protest, moreover, in the name of that great body of educators, the National Educational Association, with its nearly forty thousand members, which body has repeatedly, unanimously, and emphatically declared for a National University at Washington—a university so related to other institutions of the country as to be helpful to all, while at the same time so high and comprehensive as to crown and complete the American system of education, and in time lead the world.

"Further, and finally, I protest in the names of the long line of the most eminent of Americans, whose voices were oftentimes heard in support of Washington's great idea before the systematic effort of more recent times, but who have passed on and are no longer here to speak for themselves—Congressional Representatives, Senators, Cabinet officers, military chieftains, Presidents, nine in number, and the most illustrious members of the constitutional convention.

"In the history of efforts for a central and true university, with the national and universal welfare, as well as the advancement of knowledge in view, we find new proof that great thoughts never die. Personal selfishness, local ambitions, and a Christless sectarianism, coupled with ignorance of what such an institution would do for the American people, the country, and mankind, have long delayed its coming; but an American university of the highest possible type, and under some name of national import, is a thing of destiny.

"Respectfully,

"JOHN W. HOYT,

"Chairman National University Committee."

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CONCERNING A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

OUTLINE OF SENATE MEMORIAL OF 1892.

The memorial of ex-Gov. John W. Hoyt, LL. D., author of Government Reports on Education in all Countries, "University Progress," etc., Chairman of National Committees on National University.

I.—*A great and true University the leading want of American Education.*

II.—*The offices of a true University are these:*

1. To supplement existing institutions by supplying full courses of post-graduate instruction in every department of learning.
2. By its central faculties and cluster of professional schools of highest grade, to represent at all times the sum of human knowledge.
3. To lead in the upbuilding of new professions by its applications of science.
4. To lead the world in the work of research and investigation.

[For present intent as to "offices" see "Depew Bill."]

III.—*Reasons why the Government should establish such a University:*

1. Neither existing institutions nor the great denominational universities in prospect can meet the demand. The nation only is equal to the founding of such a university as the nation needs.
2. The nation needs its influence upon the Government service.
3. The American system of education can only be made complete by the crowning university it lacks, as a means of co-ordination and inspiration.
4. A National University would powerfully strengthen the patriotic sentiment of the country.
5. A National University would more strongly than any other attract men of genius from every quarter of the world to its professorships and fellowships, thus increasing the cultured intellectual forces of both institution and country.
6. A National University would especially attract students of high character from many lands, whose return after years of contact with free institutions would promote the cause of liberal government everywhere.
7. The founding of a National University would be, therefore, a most fitting thing for a great nation ambitious to lead the world in civilization.

IV.—*Reasons for founding such University at Washington:*

1. Washington was designated by the Father of His Country in his bequest of property in aid of its endowment and by his selection of land for a site.
2. Washington is the only sufficient and convenient spot where the Government has both exclusive and perpetual jurisdiction.
3. There are in the Government departments and connected therewith vast amounts of material that could be made auxiliary, and which, being now but partially utilized, are in some part an enormous capital running to waste.
4. There are hundreds of experts in the departments whose services could be more or less utilized with mutual advantage.
5. Such a university in Washington would exert a great influence upon the National Government itself in every branch and department.

V.—*Summary of the notable efforts hitherto made in this behalf:*

1. By Washington, Franklin, and others in the Constitutional Convention.
2. By Presidents Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Grant, and Hayes.
3. By other distinguished statesmen in all periods of our national history.
4. By leading educators, including the presidents of all the leading colleges and universities of the country but a half dozen.
5. By the most eminent of American scholars and scientists in every department, and from the very foundation of the Government.
6. By the National Educational Association, which at three annual meetings unanimously indorsed the proposition and created a permanent committee of its members to promote the enterprise.

VI.—*Reasons for a renewal of the effort for a National University at this time.*

1. The need not only remains, but increases with the years, as shown by the fact that some 3,000 American graduates are now seeking opportunities abroad.
2. Since this need can only be met by the nation, why not *begin now*?
3. No other important educational measure is now likely to interfere.
4. A beginning now on the part of the National Government would be certain to attract large donations from private sources for the endowment of fellowships, professorships, faculties, and departments.
5. The growing power of the United States among the nations suggests the corresponding present need of such forces and influences at the seat of Government as shall be worthy to impress and lead the world.

VII.—*The proposition of today is this:*

To urge upon Congress the early establishment of a National University of the highest type and to be known as The University of the United States—
Whose form of constitution shall secure it against partisan control—a thing not difficult, as shown by the success of leading State universities and of scientific institutions controlled by the General Government;
Whose internal management shall be with its educational members;
Whose conditions of admission shall be character and competency;
Whose applicants for degrees already have the bachelor's degree;
Whose fellowships shall be duly endowed and open to the best qualified;
Whose professoriate shall be so constituted as to secure to it the highest possible character and efficiency;
Whose departments of letters, science, and philosophy shall be centers for the grouping of post-graduate professional schools of every class;
Whose beginnings shall be with such means as befit the great undertaking and shall encourage liberal endowments from other than governmental sources; thus early making it the leading university of the world.

VIII.—*The conditions of success are these:*

1. A thorough awakening of once active friends of the proposition.
2. Readiness of all to co-operate, without regard to minor differences.
3. Systematic organization, with a view to the most effective service.
4. Full unity of plan and purpose, with concentration of forces under a common leadership.

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH CONSTITUTE REASONS FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

BY JOHN W. HOYT, LL. D.,

Author of Government Reports on Education in all Countries represented at the Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia
Universal Expositions; University Progress; Outline Histories of the Bologna, Paris, Oxford and Cambridge
Universities during the Middle Ages; Outline History of University Education, Ancient, Mediæval and Modern;
Various Writings Concerning a National University; also Writings Scientific, Industrial and Political;

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE OF FOUR HUNDRED.

1. The University of the United States, when duly established, will crown and complete the American system of public education—an office of very great importance, since, without such completion, they who have passed through its several grades from the primary school upward, and have won the college degrees, must suffer the incalculable loss of that still needed constraining influence which leads to further attainments, and which can only be furnished in full measure by a concluding public institution whose high field is the whole vast realm of what lies beyond in every department of learning and of what is yet possible to the genius of man through systematic inquiry. In a word, the proposed National University by furnishing the requisite climax to the existing series of our public educational agencies will increase the interest of the youth of the country in the highest learning, lead greater numbers into all our colleges and universities, and in time relieve our boastful Republic of the dishonor of holding a place but second in things which are vital, as compared with some of the other powers.

2. While maintaining all possible co-operative relations with other institutions, e. g., by exchange of student-privileges and of favors among professors, investigators, curators and other officials, in a word, such relations of whatever sort as may be found both feasible and advantageous, it will in general terms supplement others by supplying graduate instruction only, in every department of study, notably in matters which concern the national welfare.

3. While access to the instruction will be accorded to all persons competent to receive it, full membership and its degrees, strictly limited to the doctorate, will be accorded to such only as shall have already received a college or university title from some institution recognized for this purpose by the university authorities—a condition at present imposed by no institution in America, and yet one that will stimulate all others to do their best work.

4. By this exercise of the right to determine what institutions are deserving of recognition, it will insure, as no other institution can, the needed adoption of high and uniform standards in all the collegiate institutions of the country, establish a common measure for degrees, and afford the most healthful stimulation to every class of educational agencies.

5. By the dignity of its high rank and the facilities offered by its great schools of letters, science, philosophy, the practical arts, the fine arts, medicine, law, diplomacy, statesmanship, and yet others, it will become, as no other institution can, a means of educating at home the thousands of our graduates who at some risk now seek in other lands the facilities we fail to furnish.

[Over.]

different type,
spirit, even while Congress

6. For the same reason, it will become to all the other institutions a very important source of increasing numbers and superior teachers.

7. Because of its national character, it will draw to a common center, as none other can, great numbers of the graduate students of all sections, promote unity of feeling among them, and thus become in a high degree a nationalizing force and influence upon the country at large.

8. Because national and of highest rank, it will bring to this world-center many thousands of foreign graduates for a completion of their studies under the influence of American ideas and institutions—students whose return, after years of contact with free institutions (should they not remain to our own advantage) would promote the cause of liberal government everywhere.

9. For like reasons and because of the high place this country holds among the nations, the University of the United States would very strongly attract men of genius from every quarter of the globe to its professorships, fellowships, and laboratories, thus increasing the intellectual forces of both university and country.

10. By its graduate standards of admission in all its departments, thus insuring to the professional as well as non-professional pursuits that general information and that mental discipline which are requisite to the highest success, it will greatly advance the various professions in rank and real value.

11. With the collections, laboratories and workers here present, it will greatly encourage all other institutions engaged in the work of original research and investigation, and thus become a very great force in the up-building of new arts and professions by the applications of science.

12. By its central faculties and grand cluster of technical and professional schools it will early represent the sum of what is known and become to the whole world a great new fountain of knowledge and inspiration.

13. In turn, its scientific workers will be ever ready to meet the demands of the Government in whatsoever field of inquiry, and will feel in duty bound to qualify gifted students for any and every branch of the public service.

14. Being not in name only, but in fact, free from the narrowing influence of sectarianism in religion and of partisanship in politics, it will be an elevating power within its own domain and in the nation.

15. It will, in the nature of the case, exert, as no private or sectarian institution can, a most salutary influence upon the several branches and departments of the Government and upon civil affairs generally, elevating their standards and increasing their efficiency.

16. It will dignify the National Capital and make it yet more attractive to all Americans and to the foreign world.

17. Because of its comprehensiveness, highest possible standards, exalted aims and distinguished service to the cause of human learning, it will command the admiration of the people and greatly strengthen the patriotic sentiment of the country.

18. Because national, it will be to the whole American people a potent means of intellectual advancement, give new dignity and honor to the Republic, and contribute in a high degree to its supremacy among the nations.

19. Because, when once rightly established and duly recognized everywhere, it will have become a mighty means of promoting the world's progress in civilization.

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 Ex-Ambassador ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D., N. Y.
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OFFICE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE

TO PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

The University of the United States

(A Committee of some Four Hundred Members, including
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 Public Instruction, two hundred and fifty College and Univer-
 sity Presidents and heads of the most important national or-
 ganizations, scientific and patriotic.)

JOHN W. HOYT, Chairman

Cherry Chase, D. C. June 20, 1911.
 The Victoria, Washington, D. C.

President Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D.,
 University of Chicago.

My dear Sir:

Even yet barely convalescent, after a protracted experience with lambrago,
 and now painfully certain that I shall not be able to meet the members of
 the National University enterprise ^{to face} at the San Francisco Meeting of the N. E. A.,
 in July, I have my bed long enough to revise the paper written for use at that
 time, if there should be occasion, and to make up a little parcel of leaflets
 making mention of my leading public services; making also a copy of the pamphlet
 ordered by the Wisconsin Delegation in Congress when planning for my appointment
 as ambassador to Austria-Hungary (already promised to Mr. Kason; as later appeared).

While my pen is in hand, I may as well say that of the strange course
 of the State University presidents in abandoning the National U. Committee without a word of
 criticism or warning, and offering a bill of their own for something other ^{than} a National University, that
 it would be quite unaccountable, if not clearly traceable to a ^{sinister} animosity against of some
 hostility to our cause, declaring more than twenty years ago there should never be such a
 university in this country, if he could help it, and who has ever since lost no opportunity to
 make his opposition influential — in recent years made more telling by the death of
 the noble and loyal Dr. Harris, and the substitution of a man in full sympathy with
 his own evil designs — one whose false flourish of a national title seems to have been more
 influential with a body of university presidents than the demonstrable and ^{undeniable} fully
 and formally acknowledged needs of American Education.

Recalling with much pleasure your letter of ^{expressing a}
 warm interest in our cause, I am hoping to enlist you, practically and
 prominently, with a beginning at the San Francisco meeting of the N. E. A., in July, if
 occasion should arise — a thing I do not ^{unduly} ^{now} think that the ^{inconstant} President
 of Columbia has found a place in the Executive Committee of the Association, and most
 likely the winning of that body to a support of his scheme for the establishment
 of an institution that shall be academic in form and yet ^{not} ^{be} ^{an} ^{academic} ^{degree}.
 What has become of your predecessor in office? Would he not prove an
 important helper in the present crisis? Please send me his address.
 Most truly and cordially yours. John W. Hoyt.

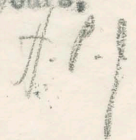
Chicago, June 26, 1911

Dear Mr. Hoyt:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. received. I have not kept track of the status of National University affairs for some time past. My predecessor, President Harper, died five years ago. I have always favored a national university on what I regarded as the proper basis; namely, that of research. I have seen no particular object in establishing a national university on the same basis as that of existing institutions. It would be quite impossible for me to go to San Francisco this year.

With best regards, and trusting that your health is being steadily improved. I am,

Very truly yours,



H. P. Johnson

Hon. John W. Hoyt,
Chevy Chase, D. C.

Chicago, June 26, 1911

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 sity Presidents and heads of the most important national or-
 ganizations, scientific and patriotic.)

JOHN W. HOYT, Chairman

Cherry Chase The Victoria, Washington, D. C. *June 27, 1911.*

My dear President:

Having dictated to my secretary, as he was
 about leaving, a few lines giving reasons why the right of the
 National University to confer academic degrees should not
 be denied, I leave my bid to sign my name and
 am moved to add this expression of the hope that they will
 have due weight with the presidents of State universities
 and general education.

Very truly yours.

John W. Hoyt.

President H. P. Jackson, LL. D.,
 University of Chicago, Ills.

1. It is evident without argument that no function of a university so important as that of conferring academic degrees could be denied to the proposed National University without lessening the dignity and usefulness of the institution.

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Reasons why the proposed National University should be authorized
to confer academic degrees.

1. The accepted authority for the meaning of words in the English language --- Noah Webster --- according to whom a university is a universal school where degrees all degrees are conferred.
2. Constituting honors, to the attractive influence of which all minds are more or less open, the hope of getting them would make the college and university students of the country and the world more ready to take up the higher studies, and would hold great ~~great~~ numbers to the completion of full courses whose attendance would otherwise have been but transient.
3. That used, as proposed, by an institution receiving for regular courses only those already in possession of a master's degree, they would, as Washington clearly foresaw, be certain to increase the patronage of the colleges and universities of the country for the fulfilment of the conditions requisite, and to draw great numbers of their graduates to the National Capital, where, by friendly association on the high planes of science, letters and philosophy, as well as in the great fields of the practical arts and sciences, all in the midst of facilities unequalled, and taught by the foremost of the world's great teachers, friendships regardless of geographic boundaries would be formed, love of a common country strengthened, and the endurance of a prosperous and glorious Republic made more sure.
4. Yet further, if once established on the high ground proposed, with honors for graduates from any land who might covet them, many would come to it from every civilized country on the globe, in due time carrying back to their homes not only pleasant recollections and a high regard for the United States, but also just views on many subjects, with appreciation of free institutions, and withal positive evidence of such attainments and distinctions as would enable them, if otherwise qualified for leadership, to spread democratic ideas, and the more easily to become influential promoters of the national welfare, of international amity, and of the universal peace which should and will at last prevail.

John W. Hoyt

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1. The accepted authority for the meaning of words in the English language -- Noah Webster -- according to show a university is a universal school ... where degrees are conferred.

2. Confronting honors, to the attractive influence of which all minds are of some degree, the hope of setting up a university in the United States and University students of the country, and the world have ready to take up the higher studies, and would hold great numbers to the completion of full courses whose attendance would otherwise have been but transient.

3. That need, as proposed, by an institution receiving for regular courses only those already in possession of a master's degree, they would, as Washington clearly foresaw, be certain to increase the prestige of the colleges and universities of the country for the fulfillment of the conditions requisite, and to draw great numbers of their graduates to the National Capital, where, by friendly association on the high planes of science, letters and philosophy, as well as in the great fields of the practical arts and sciences, all in the midst of facilities unqualified, and taught by the foremost of the world's great teachers, friendships regardless of geographic boundaries would be formed, love of a common country strengthened, and the endurance of a prosperous and glorious Republic made more sure.

4. Yet further, if once established on the high ground proposed, with honors for graduates from any land who might covet them, many would come to it from every civilized country on the globe, in due time carrying back to their homes not only pleasant recollections and a high regard for the United States, but also that vision of new subjects, with suggestions of new institutions, and withal positive evidence of such attainments and distinctions as would enable them, if otherwise qualified for leadership, to spread democratic ideas, and the more easily to become influential promoters of the national welfare, of international amity, and of the universal peace which should and will at last prevail.

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OFFICE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE
TO PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

The University of the United States

(A Committee of some Four Hundred Members, including
Ex-Presidents of the United States, ex-United States Senators,
ex-Cabinet Officers, Ambassadors, and ex-Ambassadors, heads
of United States Scientific Bureaus, State Superintendents of
Public Instruction, two hundred and fifty College and Univer-
sity Presidents and heads of the most important national or-
ganizations, scientific and patriotic.)

JOHN W. HOYT, Chairman

Cherry Chase The Victoria, Washington, D. C. *June 27, 1911.*

My dear President:

Chicago, June 30, 1911

Having dictated to my secretary, as he was
about leaving, a few lines giving reasons why the right of the
National University to confer academic degrees should not
be denied, I leave my bid to sign my name and

My dear Governor Hoyt:-

Your favor of the 27th of June is at hand.

I shall file away and preserve with interest your recommendations.
It seems to me that the whole university situation is totally

different from what it was in Washington's time, and that it in-
volves therefore very careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

*Pres. John W. Hoyt, L. L. D.,
Cherry Chase, D. C.
University of Chicago, Ill.*

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Hon. John W. Hoyt,
Chevy Chase, D. C.

Noce

*File under
National University*

President Charles Louis Loos, LL.D., Kentucky University.
President Wilbur R. Smith, Ph.D., Col. of Ky. University.
President Charles W. Dabney, LL.D., University of Tennessee.
Chancellor R. B. Fulton, LL.D., University of Mississippi.
President William LeRoy Brown, Ph.D., Alabama Polytechnic Institute.
Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States.
Ex-United States Senators George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; Eppa
Hunton, of Va.; John J. Ingalls, of Kansas; A. H. Garland, of Ark.;
Carl Schurz, N. Y.; W. D. Washburn, Minn.; Joseph N. Dolph, Or.
Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D., Late U. S. Minister to Russia.
Hon. John A. Kasson, Late U. S. Minister to Austria & Germany.
Marshall Field, Esq., of Chicago; President Samuel R. Shipley and
Messrs. Thomas Dolan and Justice C. Strawbridge, of Philadelphia.
President Daniel C. Gilman, LL.D., Johns Hopkins University.
Dr. William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Ex-Provost University of Penn.
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Dr. S. P. Langley, LL.D., Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.
Dr. G. Brown Goode, LL.D., Ass't. Sec., in charge of Nat'l. Museum.

Partial list of distinguished citizens who endorse the National University Measure and are to have membership in the National University Committee of One Hundred, or more.

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