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American University Union in Europe



Proceedings of the Re-organized Board.
New London and Paris Offices.
The Maison des Etudiants.
Director's Report 1918-19.
Treasurer's Report 1918-19.
Basis of Co-operation with the Council and the Institute.
American Army Students in France.

January, 1920

(Peace Series No. 1)

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(Dec. 31, 1919)

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OBJECT OF THE UNION

Although the immediate purpose of the founders of the Union was to meet the needs of American college and university men on war service in France, Great Britain, and Italy, they looked forward from the beginning to the development of a permanent institution to attract American college men to these countries for graduate study and to serve as an agency for cultivating a better understanding of the United States in Europe. This double purpose, so stated in the first pamphlet of the Union issued in October, 1917, was more definitely set forth by the Trustees, after consultation with the subscribing institutions, in June, 1918, as follows:—

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, in such ways as the Trustees may see fit, the attendance and advancing the welfare of American students at the representative universities of France, Great Britain and Italy.

The Administrative Board of the Trustees now in office, at a meeting held on October 18, 1919, decided to omit the first half of the sentence, referring to war service, and to adopt the second, with one or two slight verbal alterations, as the permanent statement of the purpose and policy of the Union, which now reads as follows:—

The general object of the Union shall be to serve as a bond between the Universities of the United States and those of European nations, especially by encouraging the attendance and advancing the welfare of American students at the Universities of France, Great Britain and Italy, in such ways as the Trustees may see fit.

MEETING OF THE RE-ORGANIZED BOARD

The transition of the Union from a war activity to a basis of permanent work in international education, which it had always had in view, was deemed by the Trustees a suitable opportunity to re-organize the governing Board on a more representative basis. The plan, formally adopted by the Trustees on May 31, 1919, and duly submitted to the subscribing institutions for their approval, came into effect at a meeting of the re-organized Board of Trustees held at the University Club, New York City, on September 20, 1919. In accordance with this plan, the Board is made up of the following four groups of Trustees, all, except the last, chosen for three-year periods and eligible for re-election:—

1. *Institutional Trustees*

One trustee elected by each of the recognized American institutions of higher learning having 10,000 or more graduates, and continuing its membership in the Union.

2. *Association Trustees*

Three trustees elected by each of the following associations:

Association of American Colleges

American Association of University Professors

3. *Elective Trustees*

At least three and not exceeding six trustees elected by the Board of Trustees, of which elective trustees a majority shall not at any time be connected by graduation or appointment with the same university or college.

4. *Ex-Officio Trustees*

Director of the American Council on Education

Director of the Institute of International Education

At the meeting of the re-organized Board there were present, in group 1:—

California—Howard Fletcher, Alumnus

Chicago—President Judson

Columbia—Professor Cunliffe

Harvard—President Lowell

Michigan—President Hutchins

New York University—Chancellor Brown
Northwestern University—Dean Holgate
Princeton—President Hibben
Yale—Dr. Stokes, Secretary

President Schurman (Cornell) and Mr. Houston (Pennsylvania), duly nominated by their respective universities, were unable to be present at the meeting. In the second group the Association of American Colleges was represented by President Shanklin (Wesleyan), Chairman, and Dr. Kelly, Secretary, and the American Association of University Professors by its Secretary, Professor H. W. Tyler (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). In the fourth group Dr. Samuel P. Capen attended as Director designate of the American Council on Education, and Professor Paul Monroe as the representative of Dr. S. P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, who had not yet returned from Europe. There were also present Mr. H. B. Thompson, the retiring Treasurer, Professor G. H. Nettleton, the retiring Director, Mr. W. R. Castle, Jr., retiring trustee, and Dr. G. E. MacLean, newly appointed Director of the London Branch.

The meeting organized by appointing Dr. Stokes as temporary Chairman and Professor Cunliffe as temporary Secretary.

Mr. Castle (Harvard), President Goodnow (Johns Hopkins), Professor Nettleton (Yale), and Mr. Thompson (Princeton), were elected Trustees under section 3 of the plan given above, and (with the exception of President Goodnow) took their seats at the Board forthwith.

It was agreed to appoint an Administrative Board, consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and three other Trustees.

Dr. Stokes declined nomination as Chairman, but consented to serve as Acting Chairman until the appointment of his successor, which was referred to the Administrative Board.

President Hutchins was elected Vice-Chairman, Professor Cunliffe Secretary, and Mr. Thompson Treasurer. President Judson and President Shanklin were elected members of the Administrative Board, the remaining member to be co-opted. (At a meeting of the Administrative Board held subsequently President Hutchins was elected Chairman, and President Schurman Vice-Chairman; Dr. Stokes was appointed to the remaining vacancy on the Administrative Board and Professor Nettleton was invited to take his place during Dr. Stokes's absence from the United States on leave from his university.)

The Trustees instructed the Administrative Board to appoint a Finance Committee to raise funds (1) for current expenses; (2) for an endowment for the general work of the Union; (3) to erect and endow the Maison des Etudiants at Paris. This Committee was subsequently appointed as follows:—Professor Nettleton (Chairman), Mr. Castle, Mr. Houston, President Judson, and Mr. Thompson.

The Trustees resolved to admit women's colleges to the Union on the same terms as men's, and instructed the Secretary to convey to them an invitation in accordance with this decision.

The Budget for the year was adopted, and leases of premises in London and Paris approved.

Votes of thanks were passed to Dr. Stokes for "his assiduous, enthusiastic and efficient work as Chairman of the Trustees"; to Dean Yeomans, whose resignation of the Paris Directorship was regretfully accepted; to Mr. Crenshaw, of the University of Virginia, for his services on the Executive Committee at Paris; to the Sorbonne for its award of a silver medal to the Union; and to the American Library Association, for its gift of libraries of 400 volumes each to the London and Paris headquarters.

THE NEW LONDON OFFICE

During the war the Union was indebted for its London offices to the generosity of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 16 Pall Mall East, whose Manager, Mr. King Smith, was unfailing in his efforts to provide suitable accommodation for the staff and the visiting members of the Union. With the close of the war it became necessary to find permanent quarters, and through the exertions of Professor Carl Russell Fish, then Director of the London Branch, and Dr. G. E. MacLean (at that time Secretary and since appointed Director) eminently suitable accommodation was secured in the building at 50 Russell Square, about half way between the British Museum and University College. The premises were formerly occupied by the American Y. M. C. A. for war work, and the office now taken by the Union is that used by Dr. MacLean during his term of service in connection with the placing of 2,000 members of the A. E. F. at the British universities. The ground floor of the building is occupied by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. The drawing-room on the first floor fronting Russell Square is a Common Room, with Library, and arranged for meetings. The Union has the large back drawing-room, which is the more desirable, as it has south windows looking over very attractive gardens. It has also a small room opening out of this which is large enough for the Director and his private conferences. The Union, of course, has also joint use of the Common Room. Visitors will have access to descriptive university literature relating to the United States, the British Empire, and probably France and Greece. In addition, the Union has a library of four or five hundred volumes presented by the American Library Association, covering American history and government.

London as a railway centre is the most convenient meeting place for all the universities in the British Isles, and the

Union is to serve all of them. Dr. Johnson said:—"London is nothing to some people, but to a man whose pleasure is intellectual, London is the place." Russell Square is the largest excepting Lincoln's Inn Fields of all the residential squares so characteristic of London. It is situated on ground which was alluded to by Strype in the 17th century "as a curious garden behind Southampton House, which lieth open to the fields, enjoying a wholesome and pleasant air." The Square was laid out in 1801 in what proved to be an historical quarter of the City as a place of residences especially for gentlemen of the Law. It was surrounded by houses in the Georgian style. These residences have many literary associations. Readers of "Vanity Fair" will remember that in one of them Rebecca Sharpe was first introduced to the Sedleys, and in another Miss Mitford, among her literary visitors, received Wordsworth. An inscription on the front of No. 50 reads:—Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice of England lived in this house 1816-1834, and his son, Right Hon. George Denman, a judge of the High Court 1872-1892, was born here 1819.

The Square is now at one of the academic centres of London. There are some 20 learned societies in Russell Square and the adjacent Bedford and Bloomsbury Squares. This neighborhood has long been called the "refuge of Americans"; it is a centre of residential hotels and boarding houses, where students may find accommodation at reasonable rates. The locality is most favorable for speedy communication with all parts of London on account of the proximity of numerous electric railway stations and 'bus lines, as will be seen on the accompanying plan.

The Union office hours are 9.30 to 5.30, Saturdays 9.30 to 1. Daily at four o'clock, tea is served for conference "over the tea-cups." Professors, graduates and students of both sexes from American universities, colleges and technical schools (as well as from British colleges, seeking advice concerning American institutions) are registered,

and a card index kept by institutions as well as by persons. Members of the Union may have their mail addressed and forwarded through the office and make appointments to meet their friends here. The office has made arrangements to introduce to British universities, learned societies, and libraries those seeking introductions for purposes of study or research. Information is given concerning lodgings and places of residence. The office is unofficially related to the American Embassy and the Consulate-General, and through its Advisory Council of prominent American college men resident in London, to the business world. A committee of American and British ladies is being formed to aid in social affairs and hospitality.

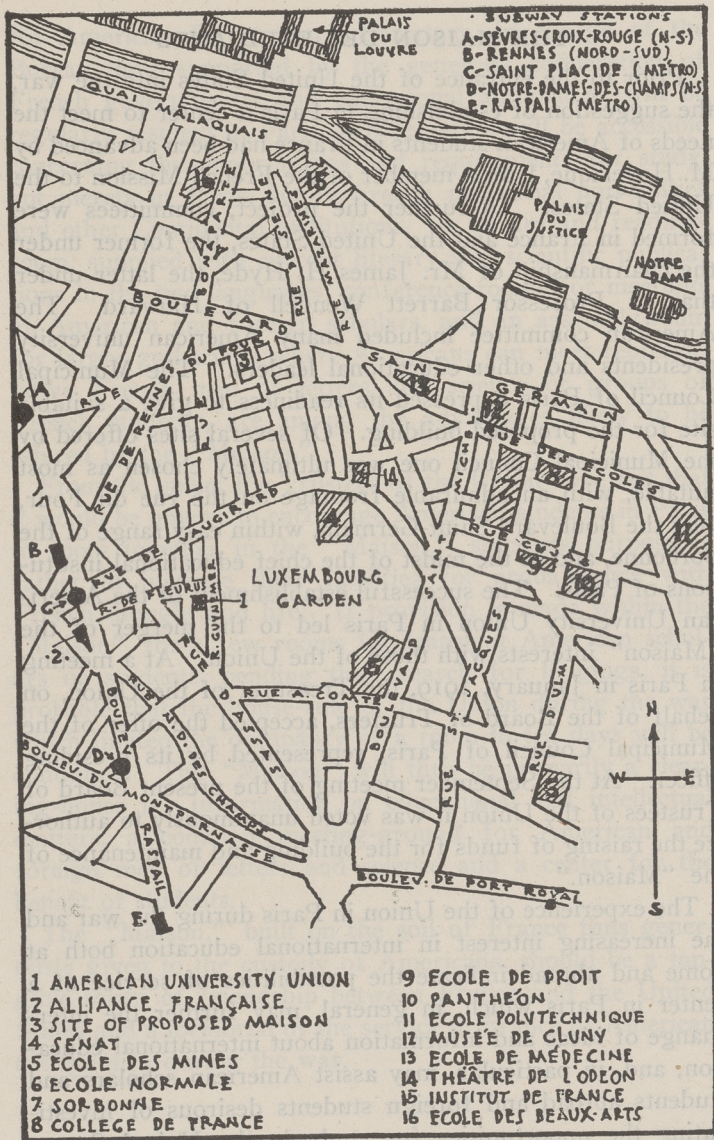
The Universities' Bureau of the British Empire has set up an Interchange Committee of 13 members representing the universities in the United Kingdom, the Union and the American Council on Education; the Director of the British Division is a member of the Committee. This Committee is to serve in promoting the exchange of teachers and interchange of students, especially graduate students. Beside the organizations mentioned, 50 Russell Square houses the Office National des Universités et Écoles Françaises, which is under the auspices of the French Government, and it is expected that other rooms will be occupied by other foreign universities. Thus is established a university headquarters and clearing house of information with advisers from the respective nations for institutions of higher education on both sides of the Atlantic. In short, at this University Bureau House, there is a beginning of the realization of the vision of a university international clearing-house of information and advice, and a headquarters for visiting scholars and conferences.

THE NEW PARIS OFFICE

The new office of the Continental Division is at the corner of the rue de Fleurus and the rue Guynemer (formerly the rue du Luxembourg)—one of the most attractive sites in Paris. These quarters have a frontage of about 75 feet on the Jardin du Luxembourg and of 45 feet on the rue de Fleurus. From the practical point of view the new location is ideal for the Union's purposes. It is but a few minutes' walk from the Sorbonne, the Beaux-Arts, and other Paris institutions of higher learning. In the new quarters there will be found a library, reading-room and writing room, and offices for the staff.

The object of the Paris office will be to serve in every way in its power the interests of American students, professors, and their friends in France and at home. Its library and other rooms, its resources of information, etc., will be at their disposal. It will act, also, as an international educational clearing-house for gathering and transmitting ideas and information. It will endeavor, in particular, to facilitate arrangements for American students who wish to attend French institutions of higher learning, and to render a corresponding service to French students who wish to go to America.

The Municipality of Paris, recognizing the value of the work of the Union, has offered it a plot of land, valued at over 500,000 francs, admirably situated between the Sorbonne and the Beaux-Arts. On this plot it is proposed to erect a building for the permanent home of the Union, which for the present will occupy the temporary quarters above described.



THE MAISON DES ETUDIANTS

Prior to the entrance of the United States into the war, the suggestion of establishing in Paris a center to meet the needs of American students in France had been advanced by M. Hovelaque, later a member of the French Mission to the United States. To further the project, committees were formed in France and the United States, the former under the chairmanship of Mr. James H. Hyde, the latter under that of Professor Barrett Wendell of Harvard. The American committee included many American university presidents and other educational leaders. The Municipal Council of Paris expressed its readiness to give a suitable site for the proposed building. Of several sites offered by the Municipal Council one was ultimately chosen as most suitable, with an admirable frontage on the rue du Four, near the Boulevard Saint-Germain, within easy range of the Sorbonne, and in the midst of the chief educational institutions of Paris. The successful establishment of the American University Union in Paris led to the merger of the "Maison" interests with those of the Union. At a meeting in Paris in January, 1919, the Treasurer of the Union, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, accepted the offer of the Municipal Council of Paris, represented by its presiding officer. At the September meeting of the present Board of Trustees of the Union it was voted unanimously to authorize the raising of funds for the building and maintenance of the "Maison."

The experience of the Union in Paris during the war and the increasing interest in international education both at home and abroad indicate the possibilities of service of a center in Paris which, in general, may further the interchange of ideas and information about international education; and, in particular, may assist American scholars and students abroad and foreign students desirous of investigating the opportunities for study in the United States.

An American Director and Secretary, in charge of the Bureau, and supported by the generous coöperation of French governmental and educational authorities, will be regularly resident in Paris. Information will be accessible concerning the opportunities and requirements for study, not merely in Paris, but in French provincial universities and other Continental institutions. A library and reading-room, supplied with current literary and scientific publications in the two languages, conference-rooms for meetings of American and foreign scholars, and an assembly-room for larger gatherings where Americans can meet representative French men of letters and science or groups of French students, are among the advantages likely to be offered by the "Maison."

From the outset the Trustees of the Union have felt that it would be unwise to encourage American students in Paris to room together in the "Maison," since its purpose is rather to increase their facilities for acquaintance with French thought and life. If provision is made within the "Maison" for a few rooms for transient American scholars or students, pending their search for lodgings, it is probable that the house-rule of the Union during the war which limited the occupancy of a room to ten days will be continued. The "Maison" will thus be primarily a clearing-house for information on educational and intellectual matters, a common meeting-ground for American and foreign men of letters and science and a center for the benefit of students.

The "Maison," built on the soil of France thus generously given to the custody of Americans, should be a tangible token of friendship between France and the United States and a memorial of the service in France of American college men during the war.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR (1918-1919)

To the Board of Trustees.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to submit herewith the second annual report of the work of the American University Union in Europe. In view of the numerous reports submitted to the Board of Trustees and those sent at least quarterly to the Presidents of all institutions in the membership of the Union, it seems unnecessary to present here detailed accounts of the work since the extensive report of October, 1918. The conclusion of the active war-service of the Union suggests, however, a review of some of its chief general features.

Conclusion of war-work of Union.

(a) *In France.* The formal conclusion of the war-work of the Union coincides closely with the signature of the Treaty in Paris. On July 1, 1919, the Union in Paris relinquished exclusive control of the Royal Palace Hotel, and, with one temporary exception, the special college bureaus maintained within the Union were merged in its general offices. On July 1, also, the management of the Union passed into the hands of new officers, Dean Yeomans, of Harvard University, becoming Director, Professor Vibbert, of the University of Michigan, Associate Director, and Dr. Krans, of Columbia University, Secretary. All three had been intimately associated with the Union previously. The successful continuity of its work and policies was thus assured during the period of transition from a war to a peace basis. Results have already justified the high confidence felt in the ability, energy, and devotion of the new officers of the Union in Paris.

(b) *In Great Britain and Italy.* In May, 1919, the general offices and club-rooms of the Union in the Royal Hotel at Rome were closed, and the interests of the Union were placed in the hands of the Director of the American Academy in Rome. The success of the Italian Branch of the Union under the direction of Professor McKenzie of the University of Illinois, generously and most effectively aided by Mrs. McKenzie, is shown by the fact that the enrolment at Rome during the six months following the declaration of the Armistice reached almost a thousand. In London the work of war-registration ceased on July 1, with a final enrolment of about 2,000. The continuance in office of Professor Fish of the University of Wisconsin, and of Dr. MacLean, formerly President of the University of Iowa, assured the continued success of the

British Branch of the Union during the period of transition to a peace basis. The work of the Union after July 1 does not fall within the limits of this report. It is a satisfaction, however, to note that the final report on the war-activities of the Union marks not the close of the service rendered by the Union but the end of the initial chapter in its history.

GENERAL SUMMARY

(I) THE UNION AS A WAR-RELIEF ORGANIZATION

(a) *Extent of service.* Organized primarily to meet the needs of American college men and their friends in service in the cause of the Allies, the Union through its various offices enrolled up to July 1, 1919, about 35,000 American college men, representing over 530 American institutions of learning. During the course of the war over eighty men and women shared in the regular work of its various staffs and bureaus. Many of them were American college professors given special leave for this overseas service. About thirty different American institutions were represented on the various staffs, Advisory Councils, and committees of the Union in Paris, London, and Rome. The Union was thus, both in the personnel of its overseas organization and in the constituency which it served, broadly representative of American colleges.

(b) *Character of service.* The service of the Union was essentially democratic. Its doors were open at all times to all American college men and their friends. It recognized no distinctions of rank, offering to officers and men alike the same general advantages, the same personal service, and giving to both opportunities, almost unique during the war, of meeting on common ground. The Union in Paris developed special war facilities, such as those of purchasing, canteen, and banking departments, for the common benefit. Its rooms and restaurant, its entertainments and its annual holiday dinners at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's, were open equally to men of all colleges and of all ranks. At the offices and social headquarters of the Union in London and Rome the same spirit prevailed. The largest Union gathering was its "Peace Dinner" in London, which brought together upwards of 400 American officers and men in all branches of service.

(c) *College bureaus in Paris.* The ultimate merger with the central Union office of all bureaus maintained within the Union by individual colleges during the war is a fitting occasion to recognize their important service to the Union itself. With no other reward

than the satisfaction of contributing freely to the common cause, the Directors and other members of the bureau staffs gave generously of their time and energy, acting on the various committees of the Union, and extending their personal hospitality and service to many men of other colleges. Without the assurance of their financial support the Union could not at the outset have ventured to assume the guarantees required to secure its Paris headquarters. Without the personal assistance given freely to the general work of the Union by representatives supported by individual colleges, and without the aid given by their special bureaus in caring for many thousands of the men enrolled at the Union, its general budget would have been greatly increased and the efficiency of its service seriously impaired. That, from a nucleus of a few separate college bureaus, with no background of previous association or common experience, there was developed rapidly, despite difficult war conditions, a strong centralized Union, which promptly took a recognized position among American war-relief organizations abroad, was due to the loyal and unselfish coöperation of many towards a common object.

(d) *Alumni Advisory Councils.* With the conclusion of the war-work of the Union it is fitting to emphasize again the generous services rendered to the Union by its Advisory Councils of American college men resident in Paris, London, and Rome. Their familiarity with local and with general war conditions, their unfailing interest, and their substantial support were important factors in the rapid progress of the Union. It is a satisfaction to know that this support so cordially given to the Union during the war will be continued after its establishment on a permanent peace basis.

(II) THE UNION AS AN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(a) *General aspects of educational service.* With the cessation of hostilities, the second general object of the Union, "to serve as a bond between the universities of the United States and those of European nations" and thereby to promote closer international educational and cultural relations, assumed larger significance. Early in the war the possibilities of international educational service had become evident. Within the opening months of its history the officers of the Union in Paris received the offer through responsible French governmental and educational authorities of the educational facilities of France for the benefit of Americans in military service. In November, 1917, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge appointed committees to coöperate with the British

Branch of the Union. Through organizations like the Office National des Universités et Ecoles françaises in France and the Universities Bureau of the British Empire in Great Britain, through more informal circles such as the "Rapprochement Universitaire" and the "Cercle Artistique et Littéraire" in Paris, and through the personal contact of representative university professors and men of letters and science, there was developed rapidly in Paris and London, and later in Rome, a community of interests between foreign and American university men more direct and definite, and at the same time more sympathetic and personal, than had previously existed. The Union offices and organization focussed interests that had hitherto been diffuse and unrelated. The Union became more and more a common meeting-ground for university men, a clearing-house for information and ideas on educational matters.

(b) *Special developments.*

(1) *In France.* An invitation from Belgian governmental authorities for the Union to consider the establishment of a bureau at Brussels, an exchange of visits arranged by professors of the University of Geneva with officers of the Union, and an increasing number of individual visitors from various Continental universities pointed to the growing recognition of the Union in Paris as a useful medium for the service of various Continental interests. Its most definite service in Paris to international relations was, however, naturally in strengthening the bonds between French and American university men. It was this, doubtless, which led M. Tardieu to say, "The Union has been not only the intellectual home of the American Army in France, it has been an admirable center of Franco-American friendship." His further declaration that the work "done during the war with a far-sighted enthusiasm must endure after the war" is borne out by the merger with the Union of the "Maison des Etudiants" and the formal acceptance by the Union of the generous offer of the Municipal Council of Paris of an admirable site, valued at \$100,000, near the University of Paris.

(2) *In Great Britain.* Professor Cunliffe laid permanent foundations for the closer and more definite association of British and American universities. The services of Dr. MacLean, then Secretary and now Director of the British Division of the Union, were temporarily released to the American Army Overseas Educational Commission, that he might direct the work of distributing through Great Britain about 2,000 American army students who had been given four months' leave to study in British universities and schools. Professor Fish continued the development of the work of the

Union, and, with Dr. MacLean, effected that close connection with the Universities Bureau of the British Empire which has led it to share with the Union its new quarters at 50 Russell Square. The appointment of the Director of the British Division of the Union to the Interchange Committee of the British organization is a further link between the two bodies.

(3) *In Italy.* Professor McKenzie lectured on American universities at various Italian universities, published, with the aid of Italian educational leaders, a pamphlet on the opportunities for foreign students at Italian universities, and in many other ways contributed to the better mutual understanding between Italian and American university men.

(4) *The American Army Students in France.* On the initiative of American army students at the Sorbonne, duly accredited representatives of the various American student detachments at fourteen French universities met for a three days' conference at the Union in Paris, in May, 1919. They formed a permanent organization, with the immediate object of providing scholarships to enable one well qualified French student from each of these fourteen French universities to study at an American university, and with the ultimate object of furthering friendly relations between French and American universities and students. The prompt raising of a fund of 75,000 francs and the coöperation of French educational authorities and the Union have already brought about the success of the first part of the program. The American Army Students in France has entrusted its interests to the Union, which after consultation with the proper university and college authorities is to appoint representatives of the "Army Students" organization at numerous American colleges. The whole movement is a significant expression of a general desire to increase friendly international educational relations and good will.

(III) FUTURE OF THE UNION

The report of October, 1918, drew attention definitely to the service of the Union in strengthening the educational and intellectual bonds between the United States and the Allies, and to the prospects of the continuance of this service after the war. How far the hopes and prophecies then ventured have already been justified may best be gathered not from the personal opinion of those directly concerned in the work of the Union but from the definite testimony of responsible governmental and educational leaders abroad. Since the most immediate future plans of the Union are

concerned with Paris and London there are appended to this report statements from recognized authorities in France and Great Britain as to the work of the Union throughout the war and the need for its continued service in times of peace.

General conclusion.

This final report of the Director to the Trustees cannot adequately recognize the individual services rendered to the Union by upwards of a hundred men and women who served on its various staffs, Advisory Councils, and committees abroad in the course of the war. The conclusion of the period of active war-service, however, invites especial mention of those officers and members of the central Executive Committee in Paris who were identified with the Union throughout practically the whole course of its history, and to whose undivided loyalty and constant service the success of the work was largely due. Dr. Paul van Dyke, Secretary of the Union, brought to its general work the spirit of unfaltering courage, sympathy, and personal devotion which characterized his special service to Princeton men. Professor Vibbert of the University of Michigan and Mr. Hyde of Harvard University served as chairmen of important committees and, with Dr. van Dyke, helped especially to establish the friendly relations with French governmental and municipal authorities and educational leaders which directly aided the actual war work of the Union and the development of its educational interests. Their coöperation in the general work of the Union was generous and unflinching. Mr. Crenshaw, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Union, made the University of Virginia Bureau a center not merely of southern but of universal hospitality, and put his sound judgment, business ability, and tireless energy at the command of the Union. The two remaining members of the Executive Committee, at the conclusion in June, 1919, of the war-work of the Union were Mr. A. Blakeley Smith, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who within the six months of his term as Business Manager of the Union solved unusual difficulties of financial and business administration, brought the canteen, baggage, and other departments of service to their highest efficiency, and made possible the successful conclusion of the war business of the Union, and Dr. Krans, Director of the Columbia Bureau, whose subsequent marked success as General Secretary of the Union has amply shown his administrative ability, resourcefulness, and devoted interest. The members of the retiring Executive Committee nominated to the Board of Trustees as the new Director of the Union

Dean Yeomans of Harvard University, previously associated with the Union in the direction of the New England Bureau. It is enough to say that their implicit faith in his leadership has been fully justified. The final thought of the work of the Union during the war-period must rest, however, not on individual achievement, but on the loyalty, self-sacrifice, and devotion with which many coöperated in a common service. It was this which gave reality to the name of the Union.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE HENRY NETTLETON,

Director of the Union,

December 1, 1919.

1917-July 1, 1919.

APPENDIX

MESSAGES CONCERNING THE UNION

I. *From France*

From M. Tardieu, French High Commissioner :

"Franco-American friendship finds one of its most solid foundations in the realm of Ideals and Learning, in the persistent progress of moral and intellectual exchanges between our two countries. One of the most important and valuable results of the contest in which we have fought and triumphed together for Right and Freedom is that the relations between American Universities and French Universities have developed on a larger and newer scale, thus multiplying the bonds that unite them. The American and French Universities will contribute materially in establishing the friendship of France and the United States on an indestructible basis for the greatest good of our two countries and in the interest of the World's Peace. This the American University Union has understood perfectly. It has been not only the intellectual home of the American Army in France, it has been an admirable center of Franco-American friendship. The work it has done during the war with a farsighted enthusiasm must endure after the war. The American University Union wishes to have in Paris a permanent home. In the name of the French Government, I am glad to extend to the Union my most cordial wishes for the success of its undertaking."

From M. Petit Dutaillis, Director of the "Office National des Universités":

"M. Petit-Dutaillis, Director of the Office des Universités, begs Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University, to declare that the Office des Universités appreciates highly the very important services rendered by the American University Union of Paris in strengthening Franco-American intellectual relations.

"M. Petit-Dutaillis hopes that this organization will become permanent and serve as a link between Universities of both countries. The fusion with the American Students Home appears to him as a good means of realizing this hope."

From M. Lucien Poincaré, Vice-Rector of the University of Paris:

"At this moment when peace is about to be signed which will permit resumption of normal courses of studies in our universities, we eagerly desire that the excellent relations established between American and French students continue and strengthen, and that the 'Maison Américaine' be built promptly on the site which the City of Paris, realizing the importance of the matter and anxious to show its attachment to your country, has gladly given."

From Henri Bergson, Professor of Philosophy at the Sorbonne:

"I want to say how much I am in favor of the plan to give a greater extension to the University Union and to make it last.

"This Union has acted with such efficacy during the war that one may be certain it will reach the greatest results during the peace."

From M. Lafferre, French Minister of Public Instruction:

"The Minister of Public Education is glad to praise the work done in Paris by the American University Union whose collaboration has proved so helpful to him in establishing close, firm, and lasting bonds between American and French Universities.

"The Minister hopes that this work will endure after the war, and that the American University Union will found in Paris the permanent House it desires to establish in connection with the American Students Home."

II. *From Great Britain.*

From Sir Donald MacAlister, Vice Chancellor of Glasgow:

"Trust that the Union will become a permanent institution adequately housed and staffed for coöperation with a corresponding British organization. Future of interuniversity relations is dependent upon prompt action."

From Sir Gregory Foster, Provost of University College, London:

"The American University Union has done invaluable work in the war. It can be equally invaluable in peace. The maintenance of the British Branch in the interest of learning and of our two peoples is important."

From Lord Bryce:

"I am glad to learn of the proposal to make permanent and to extend the scope of the Union which has done excellent work. Its usefulness will be greater with the increasing interchange of students."

From Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford University:

"It is most important that the Union should have a home in London and that the work of the Medical Graduate Association be included."

From Hon. Herbert A. L. Fisher, British Minister of Education:

"I wish to see the British Branch of the American University Union in Europe established permanently and prosperously in London."

From Dr. Arthur Everett Shipley, former Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University:

"Earnestly hope to see the Union on a permanent basis. It has done much to bring our countries together."

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1918-1919

To the Board of Trustees:—

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to submit herewith an abstract of my report for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1919.

Balance September 1, 1918	\$11,877.19
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Receipts

Dues per list	\$22,050.00
13 Colleges @ \$500	
27 Colleges @ 250	
89 Colleges @ 100	
Subscriptions per list	19,015.10
1 Subscription @ \$3,000	
3 Subscriptions @ 2,000	
1 Subscription @ 1,000	
5 Subscriptions @ 500-900	
38 Subscriptions @ 100-375	
7 Subscriptions under 100	
Interest	23.51
Dues 1919-1920 paid ahead	500.00
	41,588.61
	\$53,465.80

Disbursements

To Paris	\$43,299.45
To London	1,400.00
New York per schedule attached	7,514.21*
	52,213.66
Balance New York, August 31, 1919 ...	\$1,252.14

* This amount includes traveling expenses of members of the staff going to Europe, home allowances paid to them, etc. The only home administrative expenses are as follows:

Secretarial Assistance	\$1,047.37
Printing, Postage and Stationery	618.23
Telephone, Telegraph and Cable	208.64
Miscellaneous	309.08
	\$2,183.32

CASH STATEMENT

LONDON, PARIS AND ROME

Balance September 1, 1918Frs. 56,147.72

Receipts

From Henry B. Thompson, Treasurer...Frs. 268,295.00

Interest and Exchange " 1,542.20

—————Frs. 325,984.92

Disbursements

Paris Expenses and SalariesFrs. 224,230.16

London and Rome Expenses and Salaries " 51,571.00

————— " 275,801.16

Paris and London Balance, August 31,
1919

Frs. 50,183.76

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY B. THOMPSON,

Treasurer.

BASIS OF CO-OPERATION

Agreed upon by the Director of the American Council on Education, the Director of the Institute of International Education, and the Secretary of the American University Union in Europe:—

It is the desire and intention of the three organizations to work together in friendliness and mutual helpfulness, each giving prompt information of its policies and plans to the others so as to avoid overlapping, and the appearance of competition.

To facilitate this coöperation, the organizations agree to adopt the following definitions of their respective fields of work:—

OBJECTS

1. The general object of the Union is to serve as a bond between the universities of the United States and those of European nations, especially by encouraging the attendance and advancing the welfare of American students at the universities of France, Great Britain, and Italy through the maintenance of bureaus of information, suitably staffed and equipped, at Paris, London and Rome.

2. The major activities of the Council lie in the field of American education. It is primarily concerned with the interrelations of American institutions and organizations, and with their relations to governmental agencies. In the field of international educational relations, however, it undertakes to perform the following functions:—

(a) In view of the recognition of the Council by the State Department and the Bureau of Education as officially representing American higher education, it will receive communications bearing on international educational relations sent by foreign governments to the Government of the United States and involving action on the part of American colleges and universities. The Director of the Council will keep the Director of the Institute and the Secretary of the Union informed of the nature and objects of these communications and of the action thereon proposed by the Council. He will seek the assistance of the Institute or the Union, or both, in carrying out such projects wherever practicable. This arrangement will not preclude the Institute or the Union from receiving communications from, or making communications to, foreign governments directly if the occasion seems to call for it.

(b) The Council will endeavor to bring about a greater uniformity of procedure among the bodies now defining standards

of American higher institutions. It undertakes to interpret to educational officials of foreign countries prevailing standards and existing lists of accredited or approved institutions. It will keep the Institute and the Union currently informed of its action in these matters.

(c) The Council proposes to take up with the institutions and organizations included in its membership the question of the appropriate academic rating at American institutions of graduates of French lycées, Spanish or Latin-American liceos, and other foreign degree-granting institutions, to the end that American colleges and universities may adopt a consistent and uniform policy toward holders of foreign degrees and certificates. It undertakes to communicate to the Institute and Union whatever policy may be adopted by its constituent institutions and organizations. The Institute and the Union will in turn circulate this information abroad through their respective foreign offices and correspondents.

3. The general object of the Institute is to develop international good-will by means of educational agencies. It seeks, therefore, to be a bureau of information and advice for Americans concerning things cultural and educational in all foreign countries and for foreigners concerning things cultural and educational in the United States. To that end it has representatives in the capitals of many foreign countries and is in process of securing representatives in all of them. It will not duplicate anywhere, however, work done by the Council or the Union, and will accept the Union officers in France and Great Britain as its representatives in these countries.

EUROPEAN FACILITIES FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS

4. The Union undertakes to obtain and disseminate information as to opportunities for graduate study, regulations for degrees, and scholarships and fellowships open to Americans in the Universities and other institutions of higher education of France, Great Britain and Italy.

AMERICAN FACILITIES FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

5. The Institute undertakes to perform a similar function for other European countries, for Latin-America, and for the Far East, and to collect and afford information as to like opportunities for foreigners in the United States.

6. It will be of advantage if American colleges or universities offering special facilities or help to foreign students will send particulars to the Director of the Institute, who undertakes to com-

municate digests of the information received, and particulars on request, to the Director of the Council and the Secretary of the Union. They on their part undertake to assist him in obtaining such information from the institutions affiliated with the Council or the Union.

7. In the judgment of the representatives of all three organizations, it is not necessary for American colleges and universities to adopt a uniform policy with reference to the remission of fees for foreign students, but it would be helpful if the President of each college or university to whom inquiry may be addressed would inform the Director of the Institute in confidence:

- (a) whether no remission of fees is granted to foreign students;
- (b) whether a certain number of such remissions are granted, and if so, how many and under what conditions;
- (c) whether each such application is dealt with on its merits.

ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK

8. The Institute undertakes to act as a bureau of information for students and professors landing at the port of New York, who are brought out by institutions or organizations affiliated with the Council or the Union, on condition that the Director of the Institute is fully informed in advance of the probable date of their arrival, their destination, and the name and address in New York of some representative of the institution or organization to whom they may apply for help in case of need.

OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS

9. The Council, the Institute, and the Union will coöperate in welcoming and entertaining official delegations of foreign scholars and in directing their travels so that they may secure the maximum benefit from their visit to the United States.

EXCHANGE PROFESSORSHIPS

10. None of the three organizations has any desire to interfere with the arrangements already made or to be made in the future by any American college or university for exchange professorships, but in the judgment of the representatives of all three it will be advantageous if every American university or college making such arrangements or appointments will communicate them when made to the Director of the Institute, who undertakes, in conjunction with the Director of the Council and the Secretary of the Union, to assist in making such arrangements in response to requests from the administrative head of any American college or university.

11. It is hoped that American colleges and universities granting

leave of absence to members of their teaching staffs will communicate particulars of such leave, when granted, to the Director of the Institute, who undertakes to keep the information on file for the use of the three organizations.

12. The Director of the Institute agrees to issue a questionnaire asking professors willing to take service abroad to inform him as to the character of the service they are willing to undertake and the foreign country or countries in which they would be willing to serve, with such other particulars as they may be willing to give. The Director of the Institute agrees to classify and file this information and to give access to it in confidence to the Director of the Council and to the Secretary of the Union.

13. The Union undertakes to obtain similar information with regard to British, French and Italian professors willing to accept temporary teaching posts, or to give lectures in the colleges and universities of the United States, and the Secretary agrees to give access to the information, in confidence, to the Directors of the Council and of the Institute.

14. The representatives of the three organizations here present agree to accept the above as a working basis pending its formal adoption by the Administrative Boards of the Institute and the Union, and the Executive Committee of the Council.

15. After its adoption by these bodies, a printed copy of the agreement shall be sent by the Director of the Institute to the President of each college, university, or academic organization affiliated with the Council, the Institute or the Union.

Signed:

On behalf of the American Council on Education

S. P. CAPEN,

Director

On behalf of the American University Union in Europe

J. W. CUNLIFFE,

Secretary

On behalf of the Institute of International Education

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN,

Director

Nov. 20, 1919.

This agreement was approved at a meeting of the Administrative Board of the American University Union held in New York, on Dec. 5, 1919, and by the Executive Committee of the American Council on Education at a meeting held in Washington the following day.

AMERICAN ARMY STUDENTS IN FRANCE

"The American Army Students in France" is a body formally organized in May, 1919, at a three days' conference at the Paris headquarters of the American University Union in Europe, which was attended by representatives of all the detachments of the A. E. F. enrolled at the French Universities. The object of the organization is to assist "in the educational and intellectual rapprochement between France and the United States, especially by encouraging and aiding the interchange of properly qualified students between the two countries and by the promotion of their welfare." As an immediate practical contribution towards this end these American soldier students gave a sum of more than 75,000 francs, which was divided into fourteen scholarships to enable one French student from each French university where Americans were studying to spend a year at an American college. These scholarships were awarded through the French Minister of Public Education, and the scholars are now widely distributed at different American institutions of higher learning.

As a means of continuing the interest thus generously shown, it is proposed to appoint, at each of the American colleges represented in the organization, one member whose duty it will be to advance its objects. Among the suggested possibilities of service are (1) to help French students in residence to participate in the intellectual and social life of the student-body and of the community; (2) to encourage American students to become more familiar with French thought and culture, through French courses and lectures regularly offered, through occasional visits of distinguished Frenchmen, or through such local organizations as branches of the Alliance Française and the Cercles Français of many colleges; (3) to give information to American students who may desire to study in France; and (4) to serve generally as "liaison agents" on behalf of the American University Union in Europe, to which the "Army Students" organization has committed its interests. A list of 506 names, representing 194 American colleges, has been given by the officers of the "Army Students" to the Union, with the request that the Union make the appointments, after consultation with the Presidents of the colleges concerned.

These appointments are now being made, and as soon as the list is complete, a copy of it will be forwarded to each member of the organization.

J. W. CUNLIFFE,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees

December, 1919.

