

# Chapter One

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## A History of Model League of Nations in the United States

The origin of intercollegiate simulations of international organizations in the United States can be traced back more than 90 years ago when Australian-born Professor Hessel Duncan Hall of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University organized a two-day Model Assembly of the League of Nations on April 29-30, 1927.<sup>1</sup> According to Professor Hall, the simulation of the Assembly of the League of Nations was “the first time that a Model League Assembly, participated in by a number of universities, has been held in the United States.”<sup>2</sup> The *New York Times* reported that the precedents of the 1927 Model Assembly of the League of Nations at Syracuse University were similar conferences held previously in Great Britain and Japan.<sup>3</sup> According to one report, the Oxford University branch of the *League of Nations Union* (LNU) organized a “model assembly” of the League of Nations in 1921. Foreign students studying at Oxford University participated in the “model assembly” as representatives of some 34 countries, including Australia and India.<sup>4</sup> Another report indicated that thirteen student branches of the Japanese League of Nations Association “conceived the idea of holding in Tokyo a public session of a Model League of Nations” in 1925.<sup>5</sup> The purposes of the Model Assembly of the League of Nations held at Syracuse University in 1927 were to “enable American and foreign students in New York State to meet for a frank discussion of urgent problems of international relations” and to “give them an opportunity of seeing in action the most important organization for world cooperation ever established.”<sup>6</sup>

The League of Nations organization, the predecessor of the modern United Nations (U.N.) organization, was established by the allied powers at the end of the First World War. Representatives of 44 countries, including President Woodrow Wilson for the United States, signed the *Covenant of the League of Nations* at the end of the Paris Peace Conference on June 28, 1919. Despite the leading effort of President Wilson, the United States Senate rejected ratification of the *Treaty of Versailles* (which contained the *Covenant of the League of Nations*) on November 19, 1919. As a result, the United States never joined the League of Nations. The only League of Nations-affiliated organization that the United States formally joined was the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1934. Although the United States also refused to formally join the League of Nations’ Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ), four Americans served as judges on the court – John Bassett Moore (1922-1928), Charles Evans Hughes (1928-1930), Frank B. Kellogg (1930-1935), and Manley O. Hudson (1931-1945). Several other American citizens served in official capacities with the League of Nations system between 1920 and 1939. Despite the unwillingness of the United States to join the international organization, proponents of the League of Nations sought ways to educate American citizens about the importance of United States involvement in the international political system. One of the means of educating Americans, particularly young citizens, was the Model League of Nations.

The Model Assembly of the League of Nations held at Syracuse University in 1927 included the participation of some 150 delegates from eleven colleges and universities in the state of New York, including Alfred College (Australia), Colgate University (France), Cornell University (Republic of China, Germany, and Japan), Elmira College (Czechoslovakia), Hamilton College (Belgium), Hobart College (El Salvador and Persia), St. Lawrence University (Sweden), Syracuse University (Argentina, India, Irish Free State, and Poland), University of Buffalo (Great Britain), University of Rochester (Italy), and Wells College (Chile and Peru). The colleges and universities were notified of the planned Model Assembly of the League of Nations by organizers at Syracuse University some two months prior to the start of the conference. Several dozen students at Syracuse University, including members of the International Relations Club, were involved in the planning and organization of the conference.<sup>7</sup> Among the topics of discussion during the conference were the Chinese civil war, disarmament, the World Court, and the International Economic Conference. Several international students were among the college and university students participating in the Model Assembly of the League of Nations, including students from the Republic of China, India, Korea, Philippines, and Persia.<sup>8</sup>

The opening session took place during the afternoon of Friday, April 29<sup>th</sup> in Slocum Hall on the campus of Syracuse University. Chancellor C. W. Flint of Syracuse University formally opened the Model Assembly of the League of Nations. Jervis Langdon, Jr. of Cornell University, a native of Elmira, New York and a great nephew of Mark Twain, was nominated and elected President of the Assembly.<sup>9</sup> Following his election, Mr. Langdon gave the presidential address to the Assembly (which was translated into French). According to Professor H. Duncan Hall, the “great majority of the delegates managed to express themselves with freedom and sincerity, without violating the realism required of them as representing States in the League.” He also noted that a “marked feature of the discussions was the ability which the delegates showed to project themselves into the characters of the countries which they represented, and to speak from the point of view of those countries with sympathy and understanding.”<sup>10</sup> Ninety years later, this is still a defining feature of many Model United Nations conferences throughout the world. Dr. George H. Blakeslee,<sup>11</sup> a Professor of History and International Relations at Clark University, spoke about “The United States and the League”, and Sir George E. Foster from Canada spoke about “Why Canada Adheres to the League” on Friday evening.<sup>12</sup>

Within months of the first Model Assembly of the League of Nations at Syracuse University, the idea spread quickly around the country. Shortly after the 1927 conference at Syracuse University, Professor H. Duncan Hall noted that the “great enthusiasm with which the idea of a Model Assembly was taken up by students from eleven universities and the careful preparation made by them for the Assembly indicate the growing interest which they are taking in international affairs and in the relation of their country to the League of Nations.”<sup>13</sup> In his recent book on the contributors to the Australian School of International Relations, James Cotton noted that Professor H. Duncan Hall’s Model League of Nations in 1927 proved so successful that “it was taken up by the Carnegie Corporation with some enthusiasm and soon became a national movement in the United States.” Cotton added that the “movement survives to the present as the Model United Nations.”<sup>14</sup> In April 1928, Mrs. Harrison Thomas, Educational Secretary for the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association (LNNPA), wrote that a “new form of intercollegiate cooperation on intellectual matters, put into practice first at Syracuse, New York, last April by the New York state universities and colleges, has caught the interest of student bodies throughout the country and is being developed this year in nearly fifty institutions.”<sup>15</sup> According to another source, some 5,300

students in 35 states participated in model assemblies during the 1929-1930 academic year.<sup>16</sup> Arguably, the two most successful Model League of Nations conferences during this period were the Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations (1927-1944) and the New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations (1928-1938).



**Slocum Hall, the location of the first “Model Assembly of the League of Nations” in the United States in 1927, on the campus of Syracuse University.**

## **Middle Atlantic Model League of Nations before the Second World War (1927-1939)**

Several of the colleges and universities that participated in the first Model Assembly of the League of Nations at Syracuse University established the intercollegiate Middle Atlantic Model League of Nations organization, which was funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for more than a decade. The Middle Atlantic Model League of Nations organization was also one of a handful of intercollegiate programs sponsored by the League of Nations Association (LNA) in the 1930s. Of all the Model League of Nations programs developed in the United States during this period, the Middle Atlantic Model League of Nations was clearly the most successful and enduring. Colleges and universities in the region hosted eighteen annual “Model Assembly of the League of Nations” conferences during the period from 1927 to 1944.

Cornell University graduate and Rhodes Scholar, Alexander Buel Trowbridge, Jr.,<sup>17</sup> agreed to organize a Model Assembly of the League of Nations at Cornell University following the successful 1927 conference at Syracuse University. After Mr. Trowbridge departed for a teaching job at Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1927, Reverend Hugh Anderson Moran and a committee of 23 faculty members and students took on the task of organizing the second Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations, which was held in Ithaca, New York on May 4-5, 1928.<sup>18</sup> Rev. Moran served as Secretary-General of the conference,<sup>19</sup> and Darragh Delancey, Jr. of Princeton University was elected President of the Assembly.<sup>20</sup> Cornell University President Livingston Farrand addressed the delegates during the opening session held in the Memorial Room in Willard Straight Hall on Friday, May 4<sup>th</sup>. Sir Herbert B. Ames of Canada, the former Financial Director in the League of Nations Secretariat, also addressed the delegates during the opening session.<sup>21</sup> The delegates discussed a proposal by the Peruvian delegation (Lafayette College) for the League of Nations to endow and establish an international university. Dr. Sherwood Eddy, National Secretary of the national Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA), addressed the delegates on “Some Practical Achievements of the League of Nations” on Saturday evening, May 5<sup>th</sup>. Some 250 delegates from 16 colleges and universities representing 44 countries participated in the 1928 conference, including Alfred University (Panama), Colgate University (Bulgaria and Hungary), Cornell University, Elmira College (Greece and Persia), Hobart College (Poland), Lafayette College (Peru and Yugoslavia), New York State College for Teachers (Albania), New York University (Spain), Pennsylvania State University (Great Britain), Princeton University (France), St. Lawrence University (Czechoslovakia and United States), Syracuse University (Australia, Colombia, and New Zealand), University of Buffalo (Guatemala and Nicaragua), University of Rochester (Brazil and Sweden), Union College (Canada), Vassar College (Germany and Siam), and Wells College (Austria).<sup>22</sup>

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly League of Nations was hosted by Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York on February 22-23, 1929. Louisa Dresser of Vassar College served as Secretary-General of the conference,<sup>23</sup> and Ralph T. Seward of New York University was elected President of the Assembly.<sup>24</sup> Among the participating delegates from Princeton University was John D. Rockefeller III, son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who endowed the League of Nations Library in Geneva, Switzerland in 1927 and donated \$8.5 million for the purchase of land along the East River in Manhattan for the permanent headquarters of the United Nations (UN) on March 25, 1947.<sup>25</sup> At the start of the conference, John D. Rockefeller III introduced a resolution stating “that the international character of the

Secretariat should be strictly preserved and high offices more evenly distributed among the powers.” Guest speakers during the conference included Royal Meeker, Yale University economist and former Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and James G. McDonald, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foreign Policy Association (FPA).<sup>26</sup> The Assembly approved a resolution, introduced by the Barnard College delegation, which called for the following: “That President-elect Hoover upon taking office be petitioned to do all in his power to bring about the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.” Delegates from some 20 colleges and universities participated in the 1929 conference, including Barnard College, Cornell University (Argentina, Canada, and Germany), New York University (Denmark), Princeton University (Netherlands), and Vassar College.<sup>27</sup>

Lafayette College hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Easton, Pennsylvania on April 24-26, 1930. Thomas W. Pomeroy, Jr. of Lafayette College served as Secretary-General of the conference.<sup>28</sup> During the opening session of the Assembly held in Pardee Hall auditorium, L. D. Taggart from Columbia University was unanimously elected President of the Assembly. Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister to the United States from Panama, addressed the delegates on the topic of the “Pan American Union and the League of Nations.”<sup>29</sup> The participating delegates were divided into three different committees of the Assembly, including the First Committee (Constitutional and Legal Issues), Second Committee (Technical Organizations), and Third Committee (Disarmament). Some 189 delegates from 30 colleges and universities representing 55 countries participated in the 1930 conference, including Bryn Mawr College (Panama and Yugoslavia), Colgate University (Bolivia and Germany), College of the City of New York (Republic of China), Columbia University (Belgium), Columbia Teachers College (Albania and Peru), Cornell University (Hungary, Latvia, and Paraguay), Elmira College (South Africa), Haverford College (Estonia and Sweden), Hobart College (Austria and El Salvador), Hood College (Uruguay), Lafayette College (Brazil, Bulgaria, Guatemala, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, and Persia), Lehigh University (Haiti), Moravian College (Nicaragua), New Jersey College for Woman (India), New York State Teachers College (Czechoslovakia), New York University (Colombia, Cuba, and Denmark), Princeton University (France and Honduras), Rutgers University (Costa Rica, Liberia, and Romania), Skidmore College (Lithuania, Spain, and Venezuela), Swarthmore College (Switzerland), Temple University (Portugal), Syracuse University (Chile, Finland, and Siam), Union College (Japan), University of Pennsylvania (Dominican Republic and Poland), University of Rochester (Australia and Italy), Ursinus College (Argentina), Vassar College (Great Britain and Luxembourg), Wells College (Canada), William Smith College (Greece), and Wilson College (Irish Free State).<sup>30</sup>



**John D. Rockefeller III (right), a delegate to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations at Vassar College in 1929, presented a check for \$80.5 million to UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie (center) for the purchase of land for the UN headquarters in New York City in 1947.**  
*(United Nations Photo #36622)*



**Ambassador James G. McDonald (left) participated in several Model League of Nations conferences as Chairman of the Board of the Foreign Policy Association from 1919 to 1933. He later served as the first U.S. Ambassador to the State of Israel from 1949 to 1951.**  
*(Yad Vashem Photo Archive)*

The 5<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly League of Nations was hosted by Princeton University in Princeton, New Jersey on March 27-28, 1931. Howard B. Morris of Princeton University served as Secretary-General of the conference, and Rene W. De Visme of Rutgers University was elected President of the Assembly. The three committees of the Model League of Nations included the Economics Committee (Briand Plan for a European Union), the Disarmament Committee (report of the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament), and the Political Committee (Polish Corridor situation). Charlotte Tuttle, head delegate for Vassar College's Italian delegation, was selected as chairperson of the Political Committee. A delegate dance was held on Friday evening, March 27<sup>th</sup>. James G. McDonald, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foreign Policy Association (FPA), addressed the delegates at lunch on Friday and during the banquet held on Saturday evening, March 28<sup>th</sup>. Colonel Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, also addressed the delegates during the banquet on Saturday evening.<sup>31</sup> Speaking in support of United States membership in the League of Nations, Colonel Breckinridge stated that the U.S. "entry into the League will come. A decade of hesitation and delay counts little in historical time. We may dawdle a little longer, send more conferees to observe and cooperate in an unofficial capacity, but eventually we shall take the plunge."<sup>32</sup> Some 200 delegates from 28 colleges and universities participated in the 1931 conference, including Barnard College, Bryn Mawr College (Germany), Columbia University (Great Britain), Cornell University (Republic of China and Nicaragua), Lehigh University, Lafayette College, New Jersey College for Women, New York State Teachers College, New York University (Belgium), Pennsylvania State University, Princeton University (France), Rutgers University (Poland), Swarthmore College, Syracuse University (Austria), Temple University, Union College, University of Rochester, and Vassar College (Italy).<sup>33</sup>

Syracuse University hosted the 6<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations on April 21-23, 1932. Henry P. Krusen of Lehigh University was elected President of the Assembly. Dr. Oscar Jászi of Hungary, a Professor in the Department of International Relations at Oberlin College, gave an address to the delegates on Thursday evening, April 21<sup>st</sup>.<sup>34</sup> In his speech, Professor Jászi argued that a "United States of Europe, along the lines outlined by the late Aristide Briand, is the only hope for Europeans to develop the mental attitude necessary to lasting peace." The delegates debated the topics of the proposed Danubian Economic Union, the settlement of the Iraq mandate, and the Kellogg-Briand pact during the conference's plenary sessions. On Friday evening, the delegates enjoyed a dinner and dance at a local country club. Speaking during the Saturday luncheon on April 23<sup>rd</sup>, James G. McDonald, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foreign Policy Association (FPA), criticized the Model Assembly as "one of the poorest in the matter of students' preparation and diplomatic procedure that he had ever seen," and recommended that the following year's Model Assembly include topics "of more interest" to the participating students. More than 200 delegates from 29 colleges and universities participated in the 1932 conference, including Albright College, Barnard College, Bucknell University, Colgate University, Columbia University (Italy), Cornell University (Great Britain and Nicaragua), Dickinson College, Elmira College, Hamilton College, Keuka College, Lafayette College, Lehigh University (Peru), New Jersey College for Women, New York University, Pennsylvania College for Women, Pennsylvania State College, Princeton University, Rutgers University, Skidmore College, Syracuse University, Temple University, Union College, University of Pittsburgh, University of Rochester, Ursinus College, Vassar College (France and Lithuania), and Wells College.<sup>35</sup>



**Dr. Oszkár Jászi, Professor of International Relations at Oberlin College, spoke during the 6<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations at Syracuse University in 1932. (Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio)**

Beginning in 1933, simulations of the Council of the League of Nations were held in upstate New York. The 1<sup>st</sup> Model Council of the League of Nations was held at Syracuse University on March 25, 1933. Union College represented China at the conference. The agenda for the conference included slavery, Danzig-Polish Corridor problem, Leticia dispute, Assyrian Christians in Iraq, and Japanese mandate territories in the Pacific.<sup>36</sup> The 2<sup>nd</sup> Model Council of the League of Nations was held at Wells College in Aurora, New York on December 7-8, 1934. Mary De Groat of Wells College was elected President of the Council. Each participating institution represented two countries on the 14-member Council. The members of the Council discussed the Hungary-Yugoslavia dispute, Germany's return to the League of Nations, tensions in the Saar region, League of Nations mandates, minorities rights, and opium trafficking. Delegates from seven colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Colgate University (Hungary), Elmira College (Argentina), Syracuse University, Union College, University of Wesleyan University, University of Rochester (France and Yugoslavia), and Wells College (Germany).<sup>37</sup>



The 7<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations was hosted by Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania on April 6-8, 1933. James E. Anderson of Lehigh University served as Secretary-General of the conference, and Jerome Adler of New York University<sup>38</sup> was elected President of the Assembly. Dr. William Linglebach of the University of Pennsylvania addressed the delegates on Thursday evening, April 6<sup>th</sup>. A delegate dance was held at Bethlehem Hotel on Friday evening, April 7<sup>th</sup>. During the conference, a joint committee of faculty advisers and heads of delegations approved a constitution for the Middle Atlantic Model League of Nations, which provided for a close relationship with the League of Nations Association (LNA). The delegates discussed the Sino-Japanese conflict, world unemployment, and arms control. Some 175 delegates from 27 colleges and universities participated in the 1933 conference, including Barnard College (Canada), Bucknell University (Poland), Columbia University (Australia), Cornell University (India), Elmira College (Irish Free State), Gettysburg College (Argentina), Haverford College (Spain), Johns Hopkins University (China), Lafayette College (Turkey), Lehigh University (Denmark), Moravian College and Theological Seminary (Nicaragua), Moravian College for Women (Paraguay), Muhlenberg College (Netherlands), New Jersey College for Women (Bolivia), New York University-Heights Campus (Great Britain), NYU-Washington Square Campus (France), Princeton University (Germany), Rutgers University (Italy), Sarah Lawrence College (Belgium), Skidmore College (Columbia), Syracuse University (Czechoslovakia), Temple University (South Africa), Union College (Japan), University of Rochester (Chile and Romania), Vassar College (Sweden and Uruguay), Villanova University (Austria), and Wells College (Mexico). At the end of the conference, Union College (Japan) was selected as the Outstanding Delegation by a committee headed by Professor Carlin Capper-Johnson of Syracuse University.<sup>39</sup>

Bucknell University hosted the 8<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania on April 12-14, 1934. Mary Wilma-Massey of Bucknell University served as Secretary-General of the conference,<sup>40</sup> and Bruce B. Smith of Haverford College was elected President of the Assembly. Dr. Josef L. Kunz, Professor of International Law at the University of Vienna, addressed the delegates on the "Crisis in the League of Nations" during the opening session of the Assembly. Thomas K. Forbes of Columbia University was elected President of the Council of the Model League of Nations. The delegates discussed the Manchuria issue and the proposal for a Permanent Minorities Commission. Some 160 delegates from 24 colleges and universities participated in the 1934 conference, including Bryn Mawr College (Republic of China), Bucknell University (Denmark and Russia), College of St. Elizabeth (Irish Free State), Columbia University (Estonia, Finland, and Latvia), Elmira College (Czechoslovakia), Haverford College (Italy), Lafayette College (Bulgaria), Lehigh University (Austria), New York University (Norway, Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden), New Jersey College for Women (Greece), Rutgers University (Poland), Syracuse University (France), Temple University (Lithuania), Union College (Hungary), Vassar College (Great Britain), Villanova University (Canada), and Wells College (Australia).<sup>41</sup>

The 9<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations was hosted by New York University-Washington Square in New York City on April 11-13, 1935. The delegates discussed disarmament (United States proposal to the World Disarmament Conference to license munitions production, maintain records of arms trade, and establish a permanent disarmament commission), a proposed amendment to Article XVI of the League of Nations Covenant (trade and financial sanctions against countries that violate their obligations under the Covenant), and a proposal to establish an international police force. Clark M. Eichelberger, Executive Director of the League of Nations

Association (LNA), addressed the delegates during the opening session on Friday, April 12<sup>th</sup>.<sup>42</sup> Francis Bryn of Syracuse University was elected President of the Assembly. Some 140 delegates from 23 colleges and universities participated in the 1935 conference, including Bryn Mawr College (Uruguay), New York University, Swarthmore College (Switzerland), Syracuse University (Czechoslovakia), and Vassar College (Hungary). At the end of the conference, Professor Phillips Bradley of Amherst College presented the Outstanding Delegate award to a delegate from Swarthmore College representing Switzerland.<sup>43</sup> Colgate University hosted the first (and perhaps only) Model World Court in Hamilton, New York in 1935. Professor Norman J. Padelford of Colgate University and Professor Earle Ketcham of Syracuse University sponsored the event.<sup>44</sup> Students of international law at Colgate University and Syracuse University represented the United States and Britain in a case before the Model World Court. The presiding judge was the Honorable Henry S. Fraser, a member of the League of Nations Committee on Codification of International Law.<sup>45</sup>

Elmira College hosted the 3<sup>rd</sup> Model Council of the League of Nations in Elmira, New York on December 6-7, 1935. Helen J. Nolan from Elmira College was elected President of the Council. The agenda included the Italian-Ethiopian dispute, intellectual cooperation, Albanian minority question, League of Nations mandates, election of judges to the World Court, and redistribution of raw materials. During the conference, the Model Council recommended an oil embargo against Italy. Fifty-five delegates from eight colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Colgate University (Turkey), Elmira College (Argentina and Poland), Hamilton College (Soviet Union), Syracuse University (Chile, Ecuador, and Italy), University of Buffalo (Denmark and Free City of Danzig), University of Rochester (Albania, Australia, and Great Britain), Union College (France and Romania), and Wells College (Ethiopia, Portugal, and Spain).<sup>46</sup>

Vassar College hosted the 10<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Poughkeepsie, New York on March 5-7, 1936. Mary O. Clabaugh of Vassar College served as Secretary-General of the conference,<sup>47</sup> and Bailey K. Young of Columbia University was elected President of the Assembly. Professor Charles G. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr College, who spoke to the delegates on Thursday evening, March 5<sup>th</sup>, urged the delegates “not to be discouraged by the paradox of a world seeking peace and nations apparently unable to achieve it.”<sup>48</sup> Dean C. Mildred Thompson of Vassar College and Carnzu Clark, President of the Political Association at Vassar College, addressed the delegates assembled for the opening session in the Students’ Building on Friday morning, March 6<sup>th</sup>.<sup>49</sup> Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig,<sup>50</sup> Director of the League of Nations High Commission for Refugees Coming from Germany, spoke about “Fascism – Threat to Internationalism?” on Friday evening. Bailey K. Young presided over the plenary session on Saturday afternoon, March 7<sup>th</sup>. Three committees submitted recommendations to the plenary session, including the Committee on Raw Materials, the Committee on Technical Assistance, and the Committee on Sanctions. Following a report from the Committee on Sanctions recommending oil and steel sanctions against Italy, the Italian delegate accused the League of Nations of being a “pawn in the hands of Great Britain” and angrily withdrew from the plenary session. Professor Howard B. Calderwood of the University of Michigan provided the “critique” for the conference.<sup>51</sup>

More than 200 delegates from 29 colleges and universities participated in the 1936 conference, including Barnard College (Czechoslovakia), Beaver College (Belgium), Brooklyn College (Union of South Africa), Bryn Mawr College, Bucknell University (Poland), College of St. Elizabeth (Canada), City College of New York (Bulgaria), Columbia University (Greece), Cornell University (Republic of China), Elmira College (Great Britain), Hamilton College (Denmark), Haverford College (Austria and Switzerland), Hunter College (Mexico), Lafayette College (Norway), Lehigh University (Colombia), New Jersey College for Women (France), New York University (Afghanistan and Spain), Rutgers University (Liberia), Sarah Lawrence College (Turkey), Skidmore College (Ethiopia), St. Elizabeth College (Canada), St. Lawrence University (Cuba), Swarthmore College (Sweden), Syracuse University (Italy), Temple University (Hungary), Union College (Romania), University of Rochester (Irish Free State), Vassar College (India and Yugoslavia), Wells College (Australia), and Wilson College (Soviet Russia). The delegates from Lafayette College (Norway), including William Duvall, Robert Arnold, Seymour Bean, Russell Butcher, Harvey Mechanik, and Walter Peters, were selected as the Outstanding Delegation at the end of the conference. Outstanding Delegation-Honorable Mention awards were presented to Elmira College (Great Britain), Syracuse University (Italy), and Haverford College (Austria). At the end of the conference, George B. Bookman of Haverford College (Austria) was selected as Outstanding Delegate. Outstanding Delegate-Honorable Mention awards were presented to Robert Bone of Haverford College (Austria), Alice Dooley of Syracuse University (Italy), Helen Nolan of Elmira College (Great Britain), and Holley Redington of Syracuse University (Italy).<sup>52</sup>

Syracuse University hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> Model Council of the League of Nations on December 11-12, 1936. Charles Reeves of Union College was elected President of the Council. Eight colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Colgate University (Ecuador), Elmira State Teachers College, Hamilton College, St. Lawrence University, Syracuse University, University of Rochester, Union College (Chile), and Wells College (Spain).<sup>53</sup> Four months later, the 11<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations was hosted by Cornell University in Ithaca, New York on April 22-24, 1937. Harvey R. Wellman of Cornell University served as Secretary-General of the conference,<sup>54</sup> and Mary Clabaugh, President of the Political Association at Vassar College, was elected President of the Assembly. James G. McDonald, Associate Editor of *The New York Times*, addressed the delegates in Myron Taylor Hall on Thursday, April 22<sup>nd</sup>. Mr. McDonald formerly served as Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association from 1919 to 1933 and served as High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Refugees from Germany from 1933 to 1935. Dr. Hans Simons, Professor in International Relations at the New School for Social Research, addressed the delegates at the banquet in Willard Straight Hall at Cornell University on the topic "Europe of Today and the League of Tomorrow" on Friday evening, April 23<sup>rd</sup>.<sup>55</sup> A delegate dance followed the banquet. The topics of discussion during the plenary session in Myron Taylor Hall included the Spanish civil war, collective security, and trade agreements. During the closing session in Myron Taylor Hall on Saturday, April 24<sup>th</sup>, a delegate representing the Republic of China, T. C. (Teh-chang) Koo of Cornell University, spoke in favor of a resolution authorizing League of Nations sanctions against countries that had intervened in the Spanish civil war. T. C. Koo was the son of Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador to France (1936-1940) and former Chinese Foreign Minister (1926-1927).<sup>56</sup>

Some 265 delegates from 39 colleges and universities participated in the 1937 conference, including Barnard College (Great Britain), Beaver College (Austria), Brooklyn College (Romania), Bryn Mawr College (Denmark), Bucknell University (Bulgaria), University of Buffalo (Haiti), City College of New York (Czechoslovakia), College of Sacred Heart (Panama), College of St. Elizabeth (Irish Free State), Columbia University (Turkey), Cornell University (Albania, Republic of China, and Italy), D'Youville College (Hungary), Elmira College (Argentina), Haverford College (Sweden), Hobart College (Canada), Hunter College (Lithuania), Lafayette College (Poland), Lehigh University (France), Long Island University (India), New Jersey College for Women (Bolivia), New York University (Ethiopia and Mexico), Princeton University (Yugoslavia), Rosemont College (Switzerland), Russell Sage College (Australia), Rutgers University (Belgium), Skidmore College (Netherlands), Swarthmore College (New Zealand), Syracuse University (Chile and Portugal), Temple University (Spain), Union College (Greece), Vassar College (Soviet Union), Wells College (Union of South Africa), William Smith College (Finland), and Wilson College (Norway). At the end of the conference, the Outstanding Delegation awards were presented to Barnard College (Great Britain) and the City College of New York (Czechoslovakia).<sup>57</sup>

Union College hosted the 5<sup>th</sup> Model Council of the League of Nations in Schenectady, New York on April 30-May 1, 1937. Some 60 delegates from eight colleges and universities participated in the conference, including St. Lawrence University (Argentina), Syracuse University (Soviet Union), and Union College (Turkey). The agenda included the Spanish situation, League of Nations mandates, disarmament, international monetary stabilization, revisions to the League of Nations Covenant, the Syria-Turkey dispute, and Egypt's entrance into the League of Nations. One of the delegates from St. Lawrence University, Richard Young argued that "the press and radio of many nations are being used not for the conversion of dissenters within the confines of the nations themselves, but to incite revolution and excite the energies of political groups beyond the national boundaries."<sup>58</sup> Richard Young was the son of Owen D. Young, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of General Electric (GE).<sup>59</sup>

Rutgers University hosted the 12<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations in New Brunswick, New Jersey on April 7-9, 1938. Richard P. McCormick of Rutgers University served as Secretary-General of the conference,<sup>60</sup> and Paul Kahn of New York University was elected President of the Assembly. At the start of the conference, the Italians demanded that Ethiopia and Spain be barred from the League of Nations, but the motion was rule out of order. The Italian delegation subsequently walked out of Kirkpatrick Chapel, where the plenary session was taking place. The delegates debated the League of Nations mandate system, Spanish civil war, and Sino-Japanese war. During the closing session, the Outstanding Delegation award was presented to Haverford College (Finland) and the Outstanding Delegation-Runner-up award was presented to New York University (France). Some 200 delegates from 31 colleges and universities participated in the 1938 conference, including Barnard College (New Zealand), Beaver College (Egypt), Brooklyn College (Australia), Bryn Mawr College (Soviet Union), Bucknell University (Czechoslovakia), City College of New York (Republic of China), College of St. Elizabeth (Ecuador), Columbia University (Portugal), Cornell University (Great Britain), D'Youville College (Turkey), Franklin and Marshall College (Hungary), Haverford College (Finland), Hobart College (Sweden), Hunter College (Japan), Lafayette College (Canada), Lehigh University (Norway), Long Island University (Irish Free State), Moravian College (Estonia), Muhlenberg College (Ethiopia), New Jersey College for Women (Poland), New York University (France and Spain), Princeton University (Germany), Russell Sage College (Haiti and United States), Rosemont College (Bulgaria), Rutgers University (Yugoslavia), Skidmore College (Austria), Swarthmore College (Italy), Temple

University (Belgium), University of Buffalo (Netherlands), Vassar College (Union of South Africa), Wells College (Romania), Wilson College (Denmark), and William Smith College (Switzerland).<sup>61</sup> One month later, the University of Rochester hosted the 6<sup>th</sup> Model Council of the League of Nations in Rochester, New York on May 6-7, 1938. The delegates discussed the world economic recovery, international radio propaganda, the Czechoslovakia situation, and the Italian annexation of Ethiopia. Some 40 delegates from seven colleges and universities participated in the conference, including St. Lawrence University (Latvia and New Zealand), Union College (Great Britain), and Wells College (Ecuador).<sup>62</sup>

The 13th Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations was hosted by Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania on April 13-15, 1939. Lewis Coren of Bucknell University served as Secretary-General of the conference, and John Landis of Lafayette College was elected President of the Assembly. Cornell University student, Dallas Morse Coors, the cousin of classmates Adolph Coors III and Joseph “Joe” Coors, Sr. (who was President of Coors Brewing Company from 1977 to 1985), was elected President of the Council. The plenary session of the Assembly took place in the auditorium of the Charles P. Vaughan Literature Building on the campus of Bucknell University. Harry H. Pierson of the U.S. Department of State, who graduated from Bucknell University in 1928, addressed the delegates on the topic of “The Cooperation between the U.S. Department of State and the League” on Friday evening, April 14<sup>th</sup>. That same evening, Sir Herbert B. Ames of Canada addressed the delegates on the topic of “British Policy at the League.” During the plenary session of the Assembly on Saturday, April 15<sup>th</sup>, the delegates debated several proposals regarding Articles 10 and 16 of the *Covenant of the League of Nations*, which guarantees the territorial integrity of League of Nations member-states and provides for economic sanctions against aggressors. In the end, the delegates unanimously agreed to a compromise proposal offered by Ireland that temporarily deleted Articles 10 and 16 of the *Covenant of the League of Nations* until universal membership was restored in the organization.

Some 200 delegates from 27 colleges and universities participated in the 1939 conference, including Brooklyn College (Italy), Bryn Mawr College (Romania), Bucknell University (Ireland), Columbia University (Hungary), Cornell University (Denmark), Haverford College (France), Hofstra College (Poland), Lafayette College (Soviet Union), Lehigh University, Queens College (Chile), Rutgers University, Smith College, Temple University (Great Britain), University of Pennsylvania (Turkey), and Vassar College. At the end of the conference, the Outstanding Delegation award was presented to Haverford College (France), and the Outstanding Delegation-Runner-up award was presented to Temple University (Great Britain). In addition, Outstanding Delegation-Honorable Mention awards were presented to Lafayette College (Soviet Union) and New York University (Sweden).<sup>63</sup>

## **Middle Atlantic Model League of Nations during the Second World War (1939-1944)**

Even before Germany launched its invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, the popularity of Model League of Nations had waned considerably throughout the United States. Of the nine regional Model Assembly of the League of Nations conferences, mostly sponsored by the League of Nations Association (LNA), only the Middle Atlantic Model League of Nations continued to hold annual conferences after 1938. With the outbreak of the Second World War, the League of Nations organization in Geneva, Switzerland largely ceased to function. Both the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations held their final meetings on December 14, 1939, when they voted to condemn Soviet aggression against Finland and to expel the Soviet Union from the League of Nations. Just a couple weeks earlier, Syracuse University hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> Model Council of the League of Nations in Syracuse, New York on December 1-2, 1939. Cornell University represented Belgium, Russia, and Yugoslavia in the Council of the League of Nations during the conference.<sup>64</sup> During the Second World War, the Middle Atlantic Model League of Nations convened conferences for exploring alternatives for post-war global peace and security.

Hobart and William Smith College hosted the 14<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, New York on March 28-30, 1940. During the opening session held in Coxe Hall, Dallas Morse Coors of Cornell University addressed the delegates on the topic “Position of Neutral Powers as Represented by the United States.”<sup>65</sup> Louise Morley of Bryn Mawr College, the daughter of well-known American journalist, novelist, essayist, and poet Christopher Morley, was elected President of the Assembly.<sup>66</sup> Professor H. Duncan Hall, Visiting Professor at Harvard University and former official in the League of Nations Secretariat (and founder of the Model Assembly of the League of Nations at Syracuse University in 1927), addressed the delegates on the topic “Is a Lasting Peace Possible?” Professor Hall argued that the “first condition of any lasting peace must remain the decisive defeat of Hitlerism and all it stands for...peace schemes and blueprints for a new world order have no meaning unless the first condition is satisfied.” After speeches during the opening session, the Assembly agreed to convert itself into a “World Peace Conference with the aim of drawing up plans for some form of international organization leading to a durable peace.” During the final plenary session, the delegates decided to maintain the present structure of international organization, including the League of Nations, the World Court, and the International Labour Organization.

Some 150 delegates from approximately 25 colleges and universities participated in the 1940 conference, including Alfred University (Ireland), Brooklyn College (Czechoslovakia), Bryn Mawr College (Brazil), Bucknell University (Great Britain), City College of New York (Sweden), Columbia University (Chile), Cornell University (United States), Franklin and Marshall College (Italy), Hamilton College (Soviet Union), Haverford College (Netherlands), Hobart and William Smith College (Turkey), Hofstra College (Romania), Lafayette College (Argentina), Lehigh University (Denmark), Long Island University (Canada), Moravian College (New Zealand), Nazareth College (Spain), New York University-Heights Campus (Estonia), New York University-Washington Square Campus (Germany), Queens College (Switzerland), Rutgers University (China), Sarah Lawrence College (India), Temple University (Finland), University of Buffalo (Poland), University of Pennsylvania (France), and Wilson College (Japan).<sup>67</sup>

Wells College hosted the 8<sup>th</sup> Model Council of the League of Nations in Aurora, New York on April 26-27, 1940. The theme of the Model Council, which included delegates from Elmira College representing New Zealand, was the “Basis for a Desirable Peace.”<sup>68</sup> The following year, the 15<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations was held at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania on March 28-29, 1941. Richard Anderson Ware of Lehigh University served as Secretary-General of the conference.<sup>69</sup> The conference was divided into four commissions – the Inter-American Commission, the European (Africa and Near East) Commission, the Far Eastern Commission, and the Global Commission. Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, gave the keynote speech at the banquet held on Saturday evening, March 29<sup>th</sup>.<sup>70</sup> A delegate dance followed the banquet. Approximately 200 delegates from 26 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Bryn Mawr College (United States), Lehigh University, and the University of Buffalo (Great Britain).<sup>71</sup> Just days prior to the Japanese attack against United States military forces at Pearl Harbor, the 9<sup>th</sup> Model Council of the League of Nations was held at Syracuse University on December 5-6, 1941. Among the colleges and universities participating in the conference was Cornell University.<sup>72</sup>

Bryn Mawr College hosted the 16<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania on March 29-31, 1942. Jane Ann Maier of Bryn Mawr College served as Secretary-General of the conference. Dr. Manley O. Hudson, a judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ), gave the keynote speech during the opening session. The conference was divided into seven commissions to plan for the post-war period: (1) re-establishment and maintenance of order; (2) economic reconstruction; (3) re-opening of world trade and communications; (4) famine and disease; (5) colonial problems; (6) refugees and displaced persons; and (7) intellectual reconstruction. The commission on the re-establishment and maintenance of order recommended that the “United Nations High Command” and an “International Police Force” be responsible for post-war security. In addition, the commission on economic reconstruction recommended the establishment of a “World Investment Bank,” while the commission on famine and disease suggested that the General Advisory Health Council of the League of Nations be established as a coordinating agency, called the “General Health Council” dealing with global health problems following the war. The delegations from Ireland and Turkey withdrew from the League of Nations following disagreements over Northern Ireland and the Dardanelles, respectively. Some 160 delegates from 23 colleges and universities participated in the 1942 conference, including Barnard College (Chile), Beaver College (Norway), Bryn Mawr College (Australia), Bucknell University (Austria), City College of New York (Poland), Cornell University (India), Hamilton College (Great Britain), Haverford College (Soviet Union), Hobart and William Smith Colleges (Sweden), Hunter College (Japan), Lafayette College (Turkey), Lehigh University (United States), Long Island University (Brazil), Muhlenberg College (Netherlands), New York University (Argentina and Canada), Princeton University (France), Rosemont College (Switzerland), Rutgers University (Finland), Temple University (Germany), University of Buffalo (Ireland), University of Pennsylvania (Italy), Ursinus College (China), and Wilson College (Czechoslovakia).<sup>73</sup>



**Members of the International Relations Club (IRC) at Bryn Mawr College, preparing for the 16<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations conference. Jane Ann Maier (seated on the left) served as the Secretary-General of the conference. (Bryn Mawr College Yearbook, 1942)**

The outbreak of the Second World War in Europe in September 1939 eventually brought together a diverse group of countries allied the Axis Powers and led by the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, which became known during the war as the “United Nations.” On January 1-2, 1942, the United States and 25 other countries signed the “Declaration of the United Nations,” including a commitment for “the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security.”<sup>74</sup> On March 18-20, 1943, the 17<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations was held as the “Model Conference of the United Nations” at Hamilton College in Clinton, New York. Participating delegates were divided into several commissions (political organization, enforcement of peace, world economic integration, and human rights), which convened together on the last day of the conference. Rosalind Wright of Bryn Mawr College was elected President of the Assembly. The Polish Government-in-Exile Ambassador to the United States, Jan Ciechanowski, addressed the delegates during the opening session on Friday, March 19<sup>th</sup>.<sup>75</sup> In his speech, Ambassador Ciechanowski warned against “imperialism of every sort” and suggested that a “world organization must never take on the patterns of a dictatorial power combination served by satellite states.” Delegates from 28 colleges and universities participated in the conference to discuss the establishment of a new international organization, including Bryn Mawr College (Netherlands) and Hobart and William Smith Colleges (United States).<sup>76</sup>

Bryn Mawr College hosted the 18<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations as the “Model Conference of the United Nations” in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania from March 30<sup>th</sup> to April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1944. Lydia Gifford of Bryn Mawr College served as Secretary-General of the conference. The delegates divided into at least four different commissions to discuss post-war problems. Each commission, including political, economic, relief & rehabilitation, and education, reported on their recommendations during the final plenary session of the conference. Dr. Phillips Bradley, Chairman of



the Department of Political Science at Queens College, gave the keynote speech during the opening session on Thursday, March 30<sup>th</sup>. Dr. Max Habicht, a former staff member of the League of Nations Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, addressed the delegates on the topic “Quest of Peace” on Friday evening, March 31<sup>st</sup>.<sup>77</sup> Delegates from 27 colleges and universities participated in the 1944 conference, including Adelphi College (Cuba), Barnard College (Mexico), Beaver College (Australia), Brooklyn College (Iran), Bryn Mawr College (Iraq), Bucknell University (Luxembourg), City College of New York (Belgium), Colgate University (Netherlands), Cornell University (Yugoslavia), Haverford College (Brazil), Hunter College (China), Lafayette College (Great Britain), Long Island University (Soviet Union), Loyola of the East (Union of South Africa), Nazareth College (Philippines), New York University (United States), Queens College (India), Princeton University (New Zealand), Rosemont College (Poland), Sarah Lawrence College (Greece), St. Lawrence University (Canada), Syracuse University (Nicaragua), University of Buffalo (France), University of Pennsylvania (Bolivia), Ursinus College (Ethiopia), and Wilson College (Norway).<sup>78</sup>



**Jan Ciechanowski (pictured above on the left), who served as Polish government-in-exile Ambassador to the United States from 1941 to 1945, spoke during the 17<sup>th</sup> Middle Atlantic Model Assembly of the League of Nations conference at Hamilton College.  
(Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum, London)**

## **New England Model League of Nations (1928-1938)**

In 1927, college students from New England met at Harvard University to discuss the convening of a regional Model Assembly of the League of Nations conference, along the lines of the recent Model Assembly of the League of Nations held at Syracuse University. The group decided to establish an Executive Committee consisting of representatives of several New England colleges and universities to make plans for a conference. After several months of planning and assistance from the League of Nations Association (LNA), the 1<sup>st</sup> New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations was held at Amherst College in Amherst, Massachusetts on Saturday, April 7, 1928. Some 225 delegates from 20 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Amherst College, Bowdoin College, College of the Holy Cross, Harvard University, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College, Tufts College, Wellesley College, Williams College, and Yale University.<sup>79</sup> Elizabeth A. Stoffregen of Smith College was elected President of the Assembly.<sup>80</sup> Sir Herbert Brown Ames of Canada, former Financial Director of the League of Nations Secretariat, and Dr. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University were among the speakers that addressed the delegates gathered in Johnson Chapel on Saturday evening.<sup>81</sup>

Mount Holyoke College hosted the 2<sup>nd</sup> New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations in South Hadley, Massachusetts on April 13-14, 1929. Constantine P. Ladas from Massachusetts Agricultural College was elected President of the Council, and Arthur Barnhart of the University of Chicago was elected President of the Assembly. Frances Russell of Harvard University presented a report from the Assembly's disarmament committee to the Assembly. The conference included simulations of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Council of the League of Nations, and the Conference of the International Labor Organization (ILO). The delegates discussed the topics of the Bolivia-Paraguay boundary dispute, disarmament, and labor rights. Some 350 delegates from 23 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Connecticut College, Harvard University, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Mount Holyoke College, Princeton University, University of Chicago (Canada), and Yale University.<sup>82</sup>

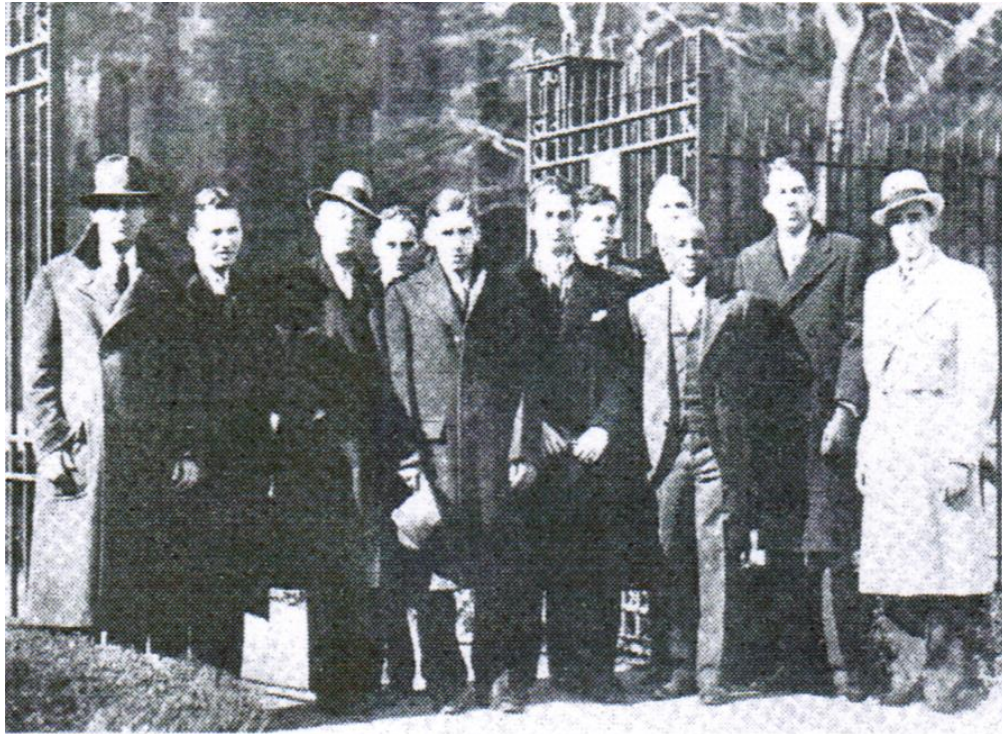
Students from nine different colleges and universities in the Boston, Massachusetts area held the first meeting of the Students' Permanent International Assembly at Harvard University on April 29, 1929. Professor William Y. Elliott of Harvard University and Sir Herbert Ames of Canada spoke to students at the meeting in the Faculty Room of the Harvard Union. The group agreed to establish a permanent secretariat maintained by the Boston League of Nations Association for the New England Model League of Nations. About three weeks later, students from 12 colleges and universities in the Boston area, including Boston College, Boston University, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe College, and Harvard University, held the first meeting of the Students' League of Nations in the Agassiz Theatre at Radcliffe College on May 25, 1929. R. L. Ruggles of Harvard University served as Secretary-General, and Professor C. J. Friedrich spoke on the topic of disarmament. The students conducted simulations of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.<sup>83</sup>

Yale University hosted the 3<sup>rd</sup> New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations in New Haven, Connecticut on April 25-26, 1930. Kaye Mackinnon, who later became known for establishing the *Ballet Peruana* (Peruvian Ballet) and the *Escuela del Ballet Peruano* (Peruvian School of Ballet) in Lima after the Second World War, was selected for the delegation from Tufts College (she attended the Jackson College for Women in Medford, Massachusetts). Carl Webster and the "Collegians", along with

the Yale University Glee Club, provided the musical entertainment during a delegate dance that took place in Woolsey Hall on Friday evening, April 25<sup>th</sup>. On Saturday morning, the plenary session of the Assembly of the League of Nations took place in Woolsey Hall. Herbert L. Elvin of Yale University was elected President of the Assembly. Professor Charles-Edward A. Winslow, Chairman of the Department of Public Health at Yale University and a member of the League of Nations Health Committee, addressed the plenary session of the Assembly on Saturday evening.<sup>84</sup> More than 350 delegates from 31 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Barnard College, Bryn Mawr College, Connecticut College, Harvard University (Costa Rica, Cuba, Sweden, and Venezuela), Massachusetts State College, Mount Holyoke College, Princeton University, Radcliffe College, Smith College, Syracuse University, Tufts College, Vassar College (Paraguay), Wellesley College, Wheaton College, and Yale University (Argentina, Australia, Czechoslovakia, and Germany) participated in the conference.<sup>85</sup>

Wellesley College hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Wellesley, Massachusetts on March 6-7, 1931. Six commissions of the Model League of Nations, which met in Founders Hall on Friday, March 6<sup>th</sup>, discussed the Briand Plan for a “United States of Europe,” League of Nations mandates, a permanent minorities commission, and opium trafficking. Alexander Duncan Langmuir of Harvard University was elected President of the Assembly. Professor William Y. Elliott, Professor of History at Harvard University, addressed the delegates during the plenary session in Alumnae Hall on Saturday morning, March 7<sup>th</sup>.<sup>86</sup> Professor Charles K. Webster of Harvard University, formerly a British representative to the League of Nations in Geneva, addressed the delegates during the closing session in Alumnae Hall on Saturday afternoon.<sup>87</sup> Delegates from more than 40 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Amherst College, Boston University, Bowdoin College, Brown University, Clark University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University (Czechoslovakia and India), Massachusetts State College, Mount Holyoke College, Pembroke College, Radcliffe College, Smith College, Tufts College, University of Connecticut, University of Maine, University of New Hampshire, University of Vermont, Wellesley College, Wesleyan College, Wheaton College, Williams College, and Yale University participated in the conference. Seven undergraduate students from Princeton University also attended the conference as official observers.<sup>88</sup>

Brown University and Pembroke College co-hosted the 5<sup>th</sup> New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Providence, Rhode Island on March 3-5, 1932. John B. Rae of Brown University served as Secretary-General of the conference, and Jeanette Clarke Dickie of Mount Holyoke College was elected President of the Assembly. President Albert D. Mead of Brown University and Dean Margaret S. Morriss of Pembroke College gave welcoming addresses during the plenary session of the Assembly of the League of Nations on Friday morning, March 4<sup>th</sup>. Delegates participated in simulations of the Assembly of the League of Nations and the Council of the League of Nations. The Council, which convened in the auditorium of Faunce House on the campus of Brown University at 9:00am on Friday morning, March 4<sup>th</sup>, discussed the Sino-Japanese conflict. The plenary session of the Assembly convened in Alumnae Hall on the campus on Brown University at 11:30am on Friday morning, March 4<sup>th</sup>. During the plenary session, President Albert D. Mead of Brown University stated, “May this gathering be not only a model of the League of Nations but a model for the League of Nation.” The committees of the League of Nations Assembly discussed the prospects for world disarmament, revisions to the Treaty of Versailles regarding the Polish Corridor, and world economic crisis.<sup>89</sup>



**Delegates from Yale University representing Germany, Latvia, and Ethiopia at the 1932 New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations at Brown University.**  
*(The Yale Daily News, March 16, 1932)*

James G. MacDonald, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, provided a critique of the sessions of the Assembly at the conclusion of the 1932 conference. He noted that the conference was “the most difficult assembly to criticize. It has been so good that it has not been easy to find tangible things to criticize. This assembly seems to me in many respects to be the most successful that I have attended.” Some 350 delegates from 28 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Amherst College (Great Britain), Boston University, Brown University (Japan), Clark University (Panama), Connecticut College (Sweden), Dartmouth University, Harvard University (Chile, France, and Siam), Mount Holyoke College (Poland), Pembroke College (Yugoslavia), Princeton University (Spain), Radcliffe College (Norway), Smith College (Canada and Guatemala), Springfield College (Irish Free State), Tufts College, University of New Hampshire (Netherlands), University of Vermont, Wellesley College (China), Wesleyan College (Peru), Wheaton College, Williams College (Italy), and Yale University (Ethiopia, Germany, and Latvia).<sup>90</sup>

Smith College hosted the 6<sup>th</sup> New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Northampton, Massachusetts on March 9-11, 1933. Sol Isaac of Yale University was elected President of the Assembly. The delegates debated the topics of the Sino-Japanese dispute, the Chaco war, armaments, tariffs, and the gold standard. The delegates approved a resolution recommending a ban on financial loans to Japan. After the Assembly refused to hear from a delegate from Japanese-occupied Manchukuo, the delegation of Japan announced its withdrawal from the League of Nations. Sir Herbert Ames of Canada provided the critique at the end of the conference. Delegates from some 27 colleges and

universities participated in the conference, including Albertus Magnus College (Cuba), Amherst College (Bolivia, France, Luxembourg, and Mexico), Bates College (Ethiopia), Boston University (Persia and Sweden), Brown University (Austria and Honduras), Clark University (Denmark), Colby College (Bulgaria), Colby Junior College (El Salvador), Connecticut College for Women (Iraq and Turkey), Harvard University (Australia, Paraguay, and Siam), Mount Holyoke College (Albania, Japan, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, and United States), Pembroke College (Belgium), Pine Manor College (Spain), Princeton University (Ethiopia), Radcliffe College (Portugal, Russia, and Uruguay), Rhode Island College of Education (Panama), Rhode Island State College (Colombia), Smith College (Chile, Germany, Latvia, and Switzerland), Springfield College (China, Hungary, and India), Tufts College (Irish Free State and Netherlands), University of New Hampshire (Greece), University of Vermont (Venezuela), Wellesley College (Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, and Romania), Williams College (Italy and Liberia), and Yale University (Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, and South Africa).<sup>91</sup>

Harvard University and Radcliffe College co-hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Cambridge, Massachusetts on March 8-10, 1934. Malcolm S. Knowles of Harvard University served as Secretary-General,<sup>92</sup> and Emily Lewis of Smith College was elected President of the Assembly. Professor Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard University, addressed the delegates in the New Lecture Hall on Thursday evening, March 8<sup>th</sup>. Professor Hudson remarked, "I salute you, men and women, born in a war period, bravely facing failure to replace anarchy with government, taking up the torch of civilization." Emily Lewis from Smith College was formally elected President of the Assembly by a vote of 34-20 on Thursday evening. Shortly thereafter, Yale University's Pierre Bori, representing France, addressed the delegates in French during the plenary session of the Assembly. During committee sessions on Friday, March 9<sup>th</sup>, the delegates debated the topics of League of Nations reorganization, economic reconstruction of Eastern Europe, administration of the League of Nations mandates, and opium trafficking. A dinner and dance were held at Continental Hotel on Friday evening. Professor George G. Wilson spoke to the delegates during the Saturday luncheon, March 10<sup>th</sup>. Dr. Harold Tobin of Dartmouth College, who provided the critique at the end of the conference, stated that the "matter of reorganization of the League is going to be an increasingly important one."<sup>93</sup>

Some 350 delegates from 31 colleges and universities participated in the 1934 New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations conference, including Albert Magnus College (Iraq), Amherst College (Greece, Hungary, and Italy), Bates College (Netherlands), Bennington College (Cuba), Boston University (Switzerland), Brown University (Australia, Germany, and Nicaragua), Clark University (Argentina), Colby College (Norway), Colby Junior College (Lithuania), Connecticut College (Czechoslovakia and Romania), Harvard University (Haiti, Panama, Peru, and United States), Mount Holyoke College (China, Luxembourg, and New Zealand), Northeastern University (Colombia and Venezuela), Pembroke College (Belgium, Honduras, and Persia), Pine Manor College (Ireland), Princeton University (Canada), Radcliffe College (Japan, Liberia, and Poland), Rhode Island College of Education (Albania and El Salvador), Rhode Island State College (Yugoslavia), Salem College (Dominican Republic), Smith College (Great Britain, Latvia, and South Africa), Springfield College (Sweden and Turkey), Tufts College (Austria, Brazil, and Portugal), University of Maine (Chile), University of New Hampshire (Bulgaria), University of Vermont (Uruguay), Wellesley College (Soviet Union), Wesleyan University (Denmark), Wheaton College (Estonia and India), Williams College (Haiti, Mexico, and Paraguay), and Yale University (Bolivia, France, and Siam).<sup>94</sup>



Mount Holyoke College hosted the 8<sup>th</sup> New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations was held in South Hadley, Massachusetts on March 8-9, 1935. Participating delegates discussed the topics of disarmament (control of munitions), propaganda, terrorism, sanctions, and non-tariff trade barriers. Some 300 delegates from 31 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Connecticut College (Colombia and Yugoslavia), Harvard University (Afghanistan, Germany, and Honduras), Mount Holyoke College, Radcliffe College (Ecuador), and Yale University (Japan).<sup>95</sup> One year later, Williams College hosted the 9<sup>th</sup> New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Williamstown, Massachusetts on March 12-14, 1936. Dr. Tyler Dennett, President of Williams College, address the delegates during the opening session of the Assembly in Chapin Hall on Thursday evening, March 12<sup>th</sup>. William G. Fletcher of Clark College served as Secretary-General, and Virginia Gott of Mount Holyoke College was elected President of the Assembly. The delegates discussed the Italian-Ethiopian conflict and the German (re)occupation of the Rhineland region. One of the delegates from Williams College was Francis Bowes Sayre, Jr., the grandson of former President Woodrow Wilson, who would later serve as dean of the National Cathedral in Washington D.C. from 1951 to 1978. Bruce Bliven, Editor-in-Chief of the *New Republic*, addressed the delegates in Lasell Memorial Gymnasium during the Friday evening dinner, March 13<sup>th</sup>. Dr. George Blakeslee, Professor of International Relations at Clark University and Secretary of the *Foreign Policy Association* (FPA), spoke on the topic, "The Problem of the Aggressor State," during the Saturday luncheon, March 14<sup>th</sup>. Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah provided a critique at the end of the conference on Saturday afternoon. A formal delegate dance was held in the Lasell Memorial Gymnasium on Saturday evening.<sup>96</sup>

Some 400 delegates from 31 colleges and universities participated in the 1936 conference, including Albert Magnus College (Belgium), Amherst College (Argentina, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Hungary, and Yugoslavia), Bennington College (Panama), Boston University (Dominican Republic and Spain), Bowdoin College (Uruguay), Brown University (France, Greece, and Norway), Clark College (Poland), Colby College (Portugal), Colby Junior College (Colombia), Connecticut College (Austria), Dartmouth University (South Africa), Harvard University (Australia and Paraguay), Keene Normal School (Peru), Massachusetts State College (Venezuela), Mount Holyoke College (Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Great Britain, India, Liberia, and New Zealand), North Adams Teachers College (El Salvador), Northeastern University (Chile and Luxembourg), Pembroke College (Bolivia and Sweden), Pine Manor College (Albania), Radcliffe College (Denmark and United States), Rhode Island College of Education (Bulgaria), Rhode Island State College (Cuba), Smith College (Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Japan, Nicaragua, and Siam), Springfield College (China, Germany and Honduras), Tufts College (Afghanistan, Romania, and Switzerland), Wellesley College (Canada, Ecuador, Iraq, Irish Free State, and Soviet Union), Wesleyan University (Netherlands), Westfield State Teachers College (Latvia), Wheaton College (Haiti and Turkey), Williams College (Iran, Italy, and Lithuania), and Yale University (Mexico).

Harvard University and Radcliffe College co-hosted the 10<sup>th</sup> New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations was held in Cambridge, Massachusetts on March 12-13, 1937. Doris R. Cohn of Smith College served as Secretary-General, and William Tucker Dean, Jr. of Harvard University was elected President of the Assembly. During the opening session, William Tucker Dean, Jr. addressed the delegates in Sanders Theatre of Memorial Hall, gravely stating that "we are met in the darkest hour of the League, in the midst of the second World War" (referring to recent German, Italian, and Japanese acts of aggression against other countries). During the opening session, six delegates representing Germany (and

wearing swastika armbands) from Clark University staged a Nazi demonstration in the hall. Later, the Italian delegation from Mount Holyoke College withdrew from the Model League of Nations after the Credentials Committee rejected the Italian protest of the seating of a delegation representing Ethiopia. The committee also dealt with the issue of which Spanish faction (government loyalists or Franco republicans) should represent Spain in the League of Nations. In the end, both factions were given the right to be seated in the simulated Assembly of the League of Nations (although the loyalists remained the officially seated delegation of Spain). During the conference, delegates simulated a conference of the ILO in Sanders Theatre on Saturday, March 13<sup>th</sup>. One of the delegates from Bowdoin College was Charles F. Brewster, son of Congressman Ralph O. Brewster (and former governor) of Maine, who spoke in favor of an international child labor treaty. Some 400 delegates from 35 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Amherst College (Great Britain), and Portugal), Bowdoin College (United States), Clark University (Germany), Harvard University (Honduras, Latvia, and Poland), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Ethiopia), Mount Holyoke College (Italy), Radcliffe College, and Wellesley College (France).<sup>97</sup>

Massachusetts State College (formerly Massachusetts Agricultural College) hosted the 11<sup>th</sup> New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Amherst, Massachusetts on March 18-19, 1938.<sup>98</sup> John Steele of Dartmouth College served as Secretary-General, and Benjamin Haller of Amherst College was elected President of the Assembly. Participating delegates convened the plenary session of the Model League of Nations Assembly in Stockbridge Hall on Friday morning, March 18<sup>th</sup>. Non-voting delegates from Williams College, representing Japan, gained the right to speak during the plenary session in a 20-18 vote. The delegates discussed the topic of political intervention in the affairs of small countries, intellectual cooperation, protection of minority rights, international trade and tariff barriers, the Palestine mandate, and the situation in the Far East. More than 300 delegates from 36 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Amherst College (China), Boston University (Portugal), Connecticut College for Women, Connecticut State College, Dartmouth College (Austria), University (Australia and Netherlands), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Italy), Massachusetts State College, Mount Holyoke College (Czechoslovakia), Providence College (Ireland and Panama), Smith College (Estonia and Soviet Union), Springfield College, Trinity College, University of New Hampshire (Germany), Wesleyan College, and Williams College (Japan).<sup>99</sup>

## **Expansion of Model League of Nations throughout the United States and Canada**

Shortly after the first Model Assembly of the League of Nations conference held at Syracuse University in 1927, the phenomenon quickly spread from the eastern United States to the midwestern, southern, and western regions of the country, as well as across the northern border into Canada. Some of the most successful “Model League of Nations” programs outside of the Middle Atlantic and New England regions could be found in the Midwestern region, including the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Some of the credit for the success of “Model League of Nations” programs in this region is owed to Clark Eichelberger, who was hired as the Director of the League of Nations Association (LNA)’s Midwest regional office located in Chicago in 1928.

The state of Michigan’s first Model Assembly of the League of Nations was hosted by Michigan State College in East Lansing on May 12, 1928. The League of Nations Non-Partisan Association (LNNPA) provided materials for the conference. The delegates discussed opium trafficking. The Honorable George W. Wickersham, President of the LNNPA and former Attorney-General of the United States, gave the keynote speech to the delegates on Saturday, May 12<sup>th</sup>. Some 15 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Hope College (Denmark, Persia, and Netherlands) and Michigan State College.<sup>100</sup> The 2<sup>nd</sup> Michigan Model Assembly of the League of Nations took place in Ann Arbor on April 19-20, 1929. The *Students Christian Association* (SCA) at the University of Michigan sponsored the conference. Rolland Egger of the University of Michigan was elected President of the Assembly. Conference speakers included Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Carnegie Institute of International Education, and Sir George Foster, a member of the Canadian parliament. Some 160 delegates from 21 colleges and universities participated in the 1929 conference, including Adrian College (Argentina, Austria, and Ethiopia), Albion College (Germany, Spain, and Uruguay), Alma College (Canada, Lithuania, and Poland), Bay City Junior College (Norway), Central State Teachers College (New Zealand), Detroit City College (Poland), Grand Rapids Junior College (Belgium and Netherlands), Highland Park Junior College (Portugal), Hillsdale College (France), Hope College (Yugoslavia), Kalamazoo College (Italy and Sweden), Michigan State College (Bolivia and Switzerland), Michigan State Normal College (Chile and Greece), Port Huron Junior College (Australia and Peru), University of Michigan (China, Great Britain, India, Japan), and Western State Normal College (Czechoslovakia and Cuba).<sup>101</sup>

Western State Teachers College hosted the 3<sup>rd</sup> Michigan Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Kalamazoo on May 2-3, 1930. Delegates from 20 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Central State Teachers College (Romania), Detroit City College (China), Flint Junior College (China), Hope College (Australia and Venezuela), Kalamazoo College, Michigan State Teachers College (Russia), University of Michigan (Russia), and Western State Teachers College.<sup>102</sup> Hillsdale College hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> Michigan Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Hillsdale on April 24-25, 1931. Among the participating colleges and universities were Central State Teachers College (Norway and Sweden), Hillsdale College, and the University of Michigan.<sup>103</sup> The 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Model Assembly of the League of Nations was held in Detroit on April 22-23, 1932. Some 200 delegates from 20 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Central State Teachers College and



Detroit City College. Professor Paul K. Walp of the University of Kentucky addressed the delegates on the topic, "The Growing Importance of the Assembly of the League of Nations," on Friday evening, April 22<sup>nd</sup>.<sup>104</sup> The 6<sup>th</sup> Michigan Model Assembly of the League of Nations was held in Ypsilanti on April 21-22, 1933. The topics discussed at the conference included the Liberian slave trade, League of Nations Secretariat reorganization, opium trafficking, and the Far Eastern question. Among the participating colleges and universities were Central State Teachers College (Netherlands, Paraguay, and Spain), Michigan State Normal College, and Western Michigan University (Canada, Guatemala, and Venezuela).<sup>105</sup>

The University of Michigan hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> Michigan Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Ann Arbor on April 20-21, 1934. Delegates from 24 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Central State Teachers College (Netherlands and Paraguay) and University of Michigan.<sup>106</sup> The 9<sup>th</sup> Michigan Model Assembly of the League of the Nations was held in East Lansing on May 8-9, 1936. Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald of Michigan gave the welcoming address to the delegates during the opening session on Friday, May 8<sup>th</sup>. Delegates from 24 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Central State Teachers College (Germany and Norway) and Michigan State Normal College.<sup>107</sup> The 10<sup>th</sup> Michigan Model Assembly of the League of Nations was held in Ann Arbor on May 7-8, 1937. Among the participating colleges and universities were Central State Teachers College (Hungary and Norway) and University of Michigan.<sup>108</sup> The 11<sup>th</sup> Michigan Model Assembly of the League of Nations was held in Ann Arbor on May 6-7, 1938. Conference speakers included Dr. David Mitrany of Princeton University and Dr. Werner Landecker of Berlin. Delegates from 15 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Central State Teachers College (United States), University of Michigan, and Wayne University.<sup>109</sup> The 1938 conference was the final Michigan Model Assembly held prior to the outbreak of the Second World War the following year.

The state of Ohio's first Model Assembly of the League of Nations was hosted by Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio on April 19-20, 1929. Some 25 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Antioch College, Bowling Green State College, Denison University, Findlay College, Hiram College, Heidelberg College, Kenyon College, Lake Erie College, Miami University (France), Oberlin College, Ohio Northern University, Ohio State University (Great Britain), Ohio Wesleyan University (Bulgaria, China, and Sweden), Otterbein College, St. John's College, University of Dayton, University of Toledo, Western College for Women (Netherlands), Wilberforce University, and Wittenberg College.<sup>110</sup> The 2<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Model Assembly of the League of Nations was held at Hughes High School Auditorium in Cincinnati on April 11-12, 1930. The delegates discussed the topics of international disarmament, the proposed United States of Europe, the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, League of Nations mandates, and possible revisions to the League of Nations Covenant. Some 200 delegates from several colleges and universities in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky participated in the conference.<sup>111</sup>

Oberlin College hosted the 5<sup>th</sup> Ohio Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Oberlin, Ohio on April 28-29, 1933. The conference was sponsored by Oberlin College's Peace Society. Joseph C. Wheeler of Oberlin College served as Secretary-General of the conference. Dr. Leyton E. Carter, Director of the Cleveland Foundation, gave the keynote speech on Friday evening, April 28<sup>th</sup>. More than 90 delegates from 13 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Antioch College (Austria), Kenyon College (Italy), Marietta College (Belgium and India), Miami University (Canada and France), Oberlin College, Ohio State University (Netherlands), Ohio Wesleyan University (South Africa),

Otterbein College (Bolivia), University of Cincinnati (Germany), University of Toledo (Irish Free State), Western College for Women (Poland), Wilmington College (Czechoslovakia), Wittenberg College (Switzerland), and Wooster College (Great Britain).<sup>112</sup>

Miami University and Western College for Women co-hosted the 6<sup>th</sup> Ohio Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Oxford, Ohio on March 2-3, 1934. Sir Herbert B. Ames of Canada, the former Financial Director in the League of Nations Secretariat, gave the keynote speech on Friday evening, March 2<sup>nd</sup>. Some 75 delegates from 15 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Capital University (Japan), Denison University (South Africa), Kenyon College (Italy and Poland), Marietta College (Germany), Miami University (Canada, Mexico, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland), Oberlin College (Hungary), Ohio Wesleyan University (Argentina and Great Britain), Otterbein College (Cuba), University of Cincinnati (Czechoslovakia), University of Toledo (Austria, China, Irish Free State, and Russia), Western College for Women (Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Netherlands, and Romania), Wittenberg College (France), and Wooster College (Norway).<sup>113</sup> The 7<sup>th</sup> Ohio Model Assembly of the League of Nations was hosted by Denison University in Granville in 1935. The 8<sup>th</sup> Ohio Model Assembly of the League of Nations was hosted by the University of Cincinnati on April 17-18, 1936. Walter Millis of the New York Herald-Tribune spoke on the topic "America and the Next War" on Friday evening, April 17<sup>th</sup>. Some 50 delegates from nine colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Kenyon College (Belgium and Ethiopia) and the University of Cincinnati.<sup>114</sup> The 9<sup>th</sup> Ohio Model Assembly of the League of Nations was planned to be held at Kenyon College in 1937, but there is no indication that the conference took place.

The University of Chicago hosted the state of Illinois' first Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Chicago on April 19-20, 1928. Some 25 colleges and universities participated in the conference, including the Northwestern University, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin, and Valparaiso University (Canada).<sup>115</sup> Washington University hosted the Missouri Valley Model Assembly of the League of Nations in St. Louis, Missouri on March 16-17, 1934. Delegates from 14 colleges and universities from the states of Illinois and Missouri participated in the conference, included Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Christian College, Fontbonne College, Lindenwood College (Great Britain, Portugal, and Romania), Principia College, Stephens College, St. Louis University, University of Missouri, Washington University, Webster College, and William Wood College.<sup>116</sup> An intercollegiate Model Council of the League of Nations was held in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union on the campus of the University of Wisconsin in Madison on December 3-4, 1937. The delegates discussed potential changes in the League of Nations Covenant, Sino-Japanese conflict, and competition for raw materials. More than 60 delegates from eight colleges and universities in Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin participated in the conference, including Beloit College, Carleton College, Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee State Teachers College, University of Chicago, University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison.<sup>117</sup>

The first Model Assembly of the League of Nations in the state of Minnesota was held at Macalester College in St. Paul on February 6-7, 1931. Edward Qualen of Macalester College was elected President of the Assembly. Participating delegates discussed the worldwide economic depression, drug trafficking, agricultural crisis, and refugees. A formal delegate dinner was held at Macalester College on Saturday evening, February 7<sup>th</sup>. Delegates from thirteen colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Carleton College (Great Britain), Concordia College of Moorhead (Belgium),

Gustavus Adolphus College (Germany), Hamline University (Japan), Macalester College (India), St. John's University (Austria and Poland), St. Benedict's College (Peru), St. Catherine's College (Greece and Spain), St. Cloud State Teachers College (France), St. Olaf College (Netherlands), St. Thomas College (Italy), University of Minnesota, and Winona State Teachers College (Republic of China).<sup>118</sup> Carlton College and St. Olaf College hosted the 2<sup>nd</sup> Minnesota Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Northfield in 1932. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Minnesota Model Assembly of the League of Nations was held at Moorhead State Teachers College (MSTC) in Moorhead on April 7-8, 1933. Clarence A. Glasrud of MSTC was elected President of the Assembly.<sup>119</sup> Conference speakers included Major C. Douglas Booth and J. William Terry, business editor of the *League of Nations Chronicle*. Among the participating colleges and universities was North Dakota State College.<sup>120</sup>

The first Model Assembly of the League of Nations in the state of South Dakota was held at Augustana College in Sioux Falls on March 27-28, 1931. The conference was sponsored by the Department of History at Augustana College, with the assistance of Clark M. Eichelberger from the Midwest Office of the League of Nations Association (LNA) in Chicago, Illinois. The delegates discussed the topics of disarmament, opium trafficking, League of Nations mandates, refugees, and minority rights. Delegates from seven colleges and universities participated in the conference, including Augustana College, Dakota Wesleyan, Huron College, Sioux Falls College, South Dakota State College, Southern State Normal School, and the University of South Dakota.<sup>121</sup>

The World Fellowship Council of Dallas sponsored the southwestern region's first Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Dallas, Texas on March 28-29, 1930.<sup>122</sup> The University of Denver hosted the western region's first Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Denver on March 1, 1930. Eight colleges and universities, including Colorado College and the University of Denver, participated in the conference.<sup>123</sup> The YMCA and YWCA co-sponsored a Model League of Nations conference in Fort Collins, Colorado on February 22, 1932. In the southern region, there were Model Assembly of the League of Nations conferences held in the states of Georgia, Kentucky, and Virginia. The League of Nations Association (LNA) sponsored a Model Assembly of the League of Nations at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia on February 16-17, 1928.<sup>124</sup> Two years later, Wesleyan College hosted a Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Macon, Georgia on February 27, 1930.<sup>125</sup> The University of Kentucky hosted a Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Lexington on April 29, 1930, including delegates from the Asbury College, Centre College, Kentucky Wesleyan College, and University of Kentucky.<sup>126</sup> The International Relations Club at Randolph-Macon Woman's College hosted a Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Ashland, Virginia on April 17, 1931. Among the participating colleges and universities were College of William and Mary (Great Britain), Farmville State Teachers College (Italy), Hollins College (Germany), Randolph-Macon Woman's College (Uruguay), Sweet Briar College (Japan), and Washington and Lee University (France).<sup>127</sup>

Meanwhile in Canada, the League of Nations Club at the University of Toronto hosted their first Model Assembly of the League of Nations in Toronto on February 21-23, 1930. Some 36 countries, including 30 members of the League of Nations and six non-members, were represented by delegates at the conference. Sir William Mulloch, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, spoke during the opening session of the Assembly held in East Hall of the University College building. Participating delegates discussed several topics, including the reorganization of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Jewish and Arab claims to Palestine, European minority rights, extra-territoriality in the Republic

of China, disarmament, Russian admission into the League of Nations, and opium trafficking. Professor Norman A. Mackenzie of the University of Toronto served as Acting President of the Assembly. Rev. Salem Bland spoke on the “Future of Canada” during the luncheon at the Royal York Hotel on Friday, February 21<sup>st</sup>. Sir Herbert Ames also spoke on the goals of the League of Nations during the luncheon that was presided over by Elizabeth Lang, President of the League of Nations Club at the University of Toronto. Delegates from 13 colleges and universities in Canada, as well three in the United States, participated in the conference, including Harvard University (United States), Princeton University (France and Switzerland), University of Toronto (Japan), Vassar College, and Western University (Poland).<sup>128</sup>

## Notes - Chapter 1

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1. Hessel Duncan Hall was born to William Hessel Hall and Jeannie Duncan in Glen Innes, New South Wales, Australia on March 8, 1891, and he married Bertha Sneath in Chatswood, New South Wales on August 1, 1914. The couple had a son and three daughters prior to their divorce. He earned degrees at the University of Sydney (B.A., 1913 and M.A., 1915) and Oxford University (B.Litt., 1920). His thesis at Oxford University was published as *The British Commonwealth of Nations* (London, 1920). He worked as a correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian* in Australia from 1921 to 1925, and led the Australian delegation to the first Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) conference in Honolulu, Hawaii from June 30 to July 14, 1925. While at the conference, he made contacts with U.S. scholars, which led to his appointment as a professor of international relations in the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University beginning in the summer of 1926. He delivered a lecture, "International Cooperation in the Pacific," at the Williamstown Institute of Politics on August 21, 1926. He was a member of Australia's delegation led by F. W. Eggleston to the second IPR conference in Honolulu, Hawaii in July 1927. During the summer of 1927, he was offered a position in the League of Nations Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland. He worked in the Social Questions and Opium Trafficking Sections from 1927 to 1935 and the Information Section beginning in September 1935. Citing "urgent personal reasons," he formally resigned from the League of Nations Secretariat on March 27, 1939. He worked as a visiting professor at Harvard University in the summer of 1940. He worked in the British raw materials mission at the British Embassy in Washington D.C. from 1941 to 1956. He gave a lecture on the topic, "The Dilemma of Democracy" at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor on August 11, 1941. He married Jenny Waelder on September 10, 1943. Among his publications were *Mandates, Dependencies and Trusteeship* (New York, 1948), *North American Supply* (London, 1955), and *Commonwealth* (London, 1971). H. Duncan Hall died at the age of 85 years in Bethesda, Maryland on July 8, 1976.

2. Hall, H. Duncan. 1927. "A League Assembly in the United States," *News Bulletin (Institute of Pacific Relations)*, pages 7-9; *A Model Assembly of the League of Nations*, The School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, 1927, page 7.

3. "Students Develop a World Outlook: Model Assemblies Like That at Geneva Held at Colleges for International Debates," *New York Times*, February 28, 1932.

4. "Australian Rhodes Scholar," *The Argus*, Melbourne, Australia, January 13, 1922, page 6.

5. "League Model Assembly," *Japan Society News Bulletin*, March 1926, page 3.

6. *A Model Assembly of the League of Nations*, The School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, 1927, page 7.

7. *Ibid*, pages 8-9.

8. Hall, H. Duncan. 1927. "A League Assembly in the United States," *News Bulletin (Institute of Pacific Relations)*, pages 7-9; "University of Buffalo to Represent British Isles at Syracuse University Assembly," *The Bee*, University of Buffalo (Buffalo, New York), March 25, 1927, pages 1 and 2; "18 Cornell Students Will Represent 3 Countries at Assembly of Imitation League at Syracuse," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), April 26, 1927, page 5; "Buffalo Delegates Primed for Model League Convention," *The Bee*, University of Buffalo (Buffalo, New York), April 29, 1927, page 1; "Cornell Delegation Prominent in Discussion of International Affairs at Syracuse Model League," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), May 2, 1927, page 5; and "League of Nations Model Assembly Held at Syracuse," *The Bee*, University of Buffalo (Buffalo, New York), May 6, 1927, page 1.

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9. Jervis Langdon, Jr. was born in Elmira, New York in January 1905. He earned his B.A. degree (1927) and J.D. degree from Cornell University (1930). In 1931, he was hired by Lehigh Valley Railroad in New York City. In 1934, he went to work as General Counsel for the New York Central Railroad. In 1941, he was hired as Assistant Vice President-Traffic of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. During the Second World War, he served as a Colonel in the U.S. Army Air Corps in China-Burma-India area. In 1956, he went to work as General Counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad, and later served as President of B&O Railroad from 1961 to 1964. He served as President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad (Rock Island Railroad) from 1964 to 1970 and as Trustee/President of Penn Central Railroad from 1970 to 1976. He donated a family home in Elmira, known as Quarry Farm, to Elmira College for use as a center for Mark Twain Studies. Jervis Langdon, Jr. died of congestive heart failure at the age of 99 years in Elmira, New York on February 19, 2004 (*Los Angeles Times*, February 19, 2004; *New York Times*, February 16, 2004).

10. *A Model Assembly of the League of Nations*, The School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, 1927, page 10.

11. George Hubbard Blakeslee was born in Genesco, New York on August 27, 1871. He earned his B.A. degree (1893) and M.A. degree (1897) from Wesleyan University. He studied at Leipzig University and Oxford University from 1901 to 1903, and earned his Ph.D. in History from Harvard University in 1903. He taught History and International Relations at Clark University from 1903 to 1944. He participated in the Washington Naval Conference in 1921-1922 and the League of Nation's Lytton Commission in 1931-1932. He advised the U.S. Department of State in several capacities from during the Second World War. George H. Blakeslee died at the age of 83 years in Worcester, Massachusetts on May 5, 1954.

12. George Eulas Foster was born in Carleton County, New Brunswick, Canada on September 3, 1847. He earned a B.A. degree from the University of New Brunswick in 1868. He also studied in Edinburgh, Scotland and Heidelberg, Germany. He taught Classic and Ancient Literature at the University of New Brunswick from 1870 to 1879. He married Adeline Davis Chisholm on July 2, 1889. He served as a member of the Conservative Party in the Canadian House of Common from 1882 to 1900 and 1904 to 1921. He served in the cabinet of several Canadian prime ministers between 1885 and 1921, including serving as Minister of Marine & Fisheries (1885-1888), Minister of Finance (1888-1896), and Minister of Trade & Commerce. He was a member of the Canadian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, and he was chairman of the Canadian delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1920-1921. He served in the Canadian Senate from 1921 to 1931. George E. Foster died at the age of 84 years on December 30, 1931.

13. *A Model Assembly of the League of Nations*, The School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, 1927, page 7.

14. Cotton, James. 2013. "Chapter 5 – H. Duncan Hall: Theorizing the Commonwealth," In *The Australian School of International Relations*, New York, NY: Palgrave MacMillan, page 111.

15. Thomas, Harrison. "Model League of Nations Assemblies to be Enacted in American Colleges," *The Pittsburgh Press*, April 15, 1928, page 5.

16. Hall, H. Duncan. 1952. "The Model International Assembly in American Colleges," *The American Political Science Review*, vol. 46 (3), pages 933-935.

17. Alexander Buel Trowbridge, Jr. was born in Ithaca, New York to Alexander Buel Trowbridge, Sr. and Gertrude Mary Sherman in 1898. He graduated from Cornell University in 1920. As a Rhodes Scholar, he studied at Oxford University in the early 1920s. He taught at Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania from 1927 to 1933. He taught at Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida from 1933 to 1943. He earned a Masters degree at Union Theological Seminary at Columbia University in 1936. He served with the American Red Cross in North Africa and Italy during the Second World War, and he served as the Director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace office in Paris, France after the war. He served as the resident officer for the U.S. Department of State in Heidenheim, Germany from 1948 to 1952. He was the head of an UNESCO education mission in Iraq from 1952 to

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1955. He was a professor of Russian history at American University in Washington DC from 1956 to 1972. Alexander B. Trowbridge, Jr. died in Washington DC on May 12, 1981 (“A. Buel Trowbridge, 82, Ex-Professor With AU,” *Washington Post*, May 14, 1981; “A. Buel Trowbridge, Professor at American University, is Dead,” *New York Times*, May 14, 1981).

18. Edwards, Richard Henry. 1939. *Cooperative Religion at Cornell University: The Story of United Religious Work at Cornell University, 1919-1939*, Binghamton, NY: Vail-Ballou Press, Inc., pp. 92-93.

19. Hugh Anderson Moran, Jr. was born to Hugh Anderson Moran, Sr. and Jane Todd Breck on July 16, 1881. He graduated from Stanford University in 1905. As a Rhodes Scholar, he studied ancient languages and art history at Oxford University. He earned a doctorate in religion from Columbia University, and he was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1908. He served as Secretary of the International Committee of the YMCA in China from 1908 to 1913. He served as a Pastor at Cornell University from 1919 to 1942. Rev. Hugh A. Moran died in Wenatchee, Washington on August 22, 1977 (“Hugh A. Moran, 96, Minister and Author, Was Civic Leader,” *New York Times*, August 24, 1977).

20. Darragh Delancey, Jr. was born to Darragh Delancey, Sr. and Harriet Gallup Delaney on June 18, 1906. He attended Taft School in Watertown, Connecticut. Darragh Delaney, Jr.’s father served as Chairman of the Bureau of Industrial Relations of the U.S. Shipping Board until July 1, 1921. Darragh Delancey, Jr. graduated with a degree in History from Princeton University in 1927. In June 1927, he won the Current Events contest sponsored by the *New York Times*, winning the \$500 prize. In 1928, he won the Zilph Hayes Palmer travelling scholarship, and used the funds to travel abroad for several months. He graduated from Yale University law school in 1932, and was employed in several law firms in New York City. During World War II, he served as an officer in the Naval Air Command. After the war, he worked for the law firm, Morris & McVeigh as a senior associate in tax law. He also worked for the Estate Planning Corporation in New York City from 1949 to 1953 and for the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York from 1953 until his retirement in 1965. In 1943, he was married to Helene Pearson, who died in 1973. In 1975, he was married to Beatrice Trainer. Darragh Delancey, Jr. died of a heart attack at the age of 87 years in Long Branch, New Jersey on December 1, 1993.

21. Sir Herbert Brown Ames was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada to Evan Fisher Ames and Caroline Matilda Brown on June 27, 1863. He received his B.A. degree from Amherst College in Massachusetts in 1885. He served as a city alderman in Montreal from 1898 to 1906, and served in the Canadian House of Commons from 1904 to 1920. He served as financial director or treasurer of the Secretariat of the League of Nations in London and Geneva from 1919 to 1926, and served as a Canadian delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1926. On behalf of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Sir Herbert B. Ames gave numerous speeches in support of the League of Nations, including at Davidson College in Davidson, North Carolina on April 8, 1930, Milwaukee, Wisconsin on November 18, 1930, Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York on March 7, 1933, and Pacific College in Newberg, Oregon on April 4, 1934. Sir Herbert B. Ames died at the age of 90 years in Montreal on March 31, 1954.

22. “League of Nations Model Assembly to be Held in Memorial Hall May 4-5; 20 Colleges Invited,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), March 7, 1928, page 1; “Irish Free State Envoy to be Guest of League,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), April 21, 1928, page 2; “State Represents Albania at Cornell,” *State College News*, Albany, New York, April 27, 1928, page 1; “Farrand Will Open Assembly of League,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), May 4, 1928, pages 1 and 5; “Election of Officers, Reports Occupy Model League Sessions,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), May 5, 1928, page 1; “Long Discussion Marks League’s Final Meeting,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), May 7, 1928; “Four Alfredians Attend Second Model Assembly of League of Nations at Cornell University,” *Fiat Lux*, Alfred University (Alfred, New York), May 8, 1928, pages 1 and 2; and “Model Assembly of League Meets,” *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), May 12, 1928, pages 1 and 2.

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23. Louisa Dresser was born to Frank Farnum and Josephine Lincoln Dresser in Worcester, Massachusetts on October 25, 1907. She graduated from Vassar College in 1929, and she studied at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University and the Courtauld Institute in London. She was hired as an Associate Curator at Worcester Art Museum in 1932. She later served as Acting Director and Curator of Collections at Worcester Art Museum from the 1940s until her retirement in 1972. Louisa Dresser married Donald W. Campbell in 1971, and she died on September 15, 1989 (Louisa Campbell, 81, American Art Expert," *New York Times*, September 20, 1989).

24. Ralph Theodore Seward was born to John Perry and Edith Hibbard Seward in New York City on March 16, 1907. He graduated from Cornell University in 1927, and he earned a MA degree in political science from New York University in 1931. He earned a law degree from Columbia University in 1935, and he worked as an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) in Washington DC from 1936 to 1937. He worked as Executive Secretary and General Counsel for the New York State Labor Relations Board from 1937 to 1939. He served as Chair of the Board of Immigration Appeals in the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington DC from 1939 to 1941, and he served as Executive Secretary of the National Defense Mediation Board from 1941 to 1942. He worked as an industrial labor arbitrator for the Metropolitan New York Milk Industry (1942-1944), the United Auto Workers (UAW) and General Motors Corporation (GMC) (1944-1947), the U.S. Steel Corporation and United Steelworkers of America (1947-1949), the International Harvester Company and United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Council (1949-1951), and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and United Steelworkers of America (1952-1986). Ralph Seward married Norma North on March 5, 1939. The couple divorced. He married Clayton Cranwell on December 26, 1954. Ralph Seward died at Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington DC on January 19, 1994 ("Ralph Seward Dies," *Washington Post*, January 25, 1994).

25. John D. Rockefeller III was born to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller in New York City on March 21, 1906. He graduated from Princeton University with a B.S. degree in 1929. He was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), Foreign Policy Association (FPA), and Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR), and served on the Board of Directors of Princeton University. He founded the Population Council in 1952, the Asia Society in 1956, and the John D. Rockefeller III (JDR III) Fund in 1963. He was married to Blanchette Ferry Hooker on November 11, 1932, and had one son and three daughters. His son, John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV, served in the U.S. Senate from West Virginia from 1985 to 2014. John D. Rockefeller III died in an automobile accident in Mount Pleasant, New York on July 10, 1978.

26. James Grover McDonald was born in Coldwater, Ohio to Kenneth and Anna Dietrich McDonald on November 29, 1886. He earned his B.A. degree (1909) and M.A. degree in History, Political Science, and International Relations (1910) at Indiana University. He married Ruth Stafford in 1915. He taught History at Indiana University from 1914 to 1918. He also taught summer sessions at the University of Georgia in 1916-1917. He served as Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association (FPA) in New York City from 1919 to 1933. He served as League of Nations High Commission for Refugees Coming from Germany from 1933 to 1935. He served on the Editorial Staff of the *New York Times* from 1936 to 1938. He served on the President's Advisory Commission on Political Refugees from 1938 to 1945. In 1946, he served on the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine. He served as U.S. Special Representative to Israel from 1948 to 1949 and U.S. Ambassador to Israel from 1949 to 1951. James G. McDonald died in New York City on September 25, 1964.

27. "Vassar Meeting Fails to Decide League Plan," *New York Times*, February 24, 1929; "Cornell Women Attend Model League Assembly," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), February 25, 1929, page 6; "R. T. Seward [Class] '27 Chosen Model League Chief," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Tuesday, February 26, 1929, page 2.

28. Thomas W. Pomeroy was born to Thomas W. Pomeroy, Sr. and Marion E. Bradbury in Crafton, Pennsylvania on November 20, 1908. He graduated from Lafayette College in 1929 and Harvard Law School in 1933. He married Maria Frances Whitten in West Newton, Massachusetts in 1935. He served in the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Navy during the Second World War. In 1946, he was one of seven attorneys who founded the law firm Kirkpatrick, Pomeroy, Lockhart and Johnson. He was appointed by Governor Raymond P.



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Shafer to the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court in December 1968, and he was elected to the State Supreme Court in November 1969. He retired as a Justice on the State Supreme Court in 1978. Thomas Pomeroy died in Cranberry Township, Pennsylvania on December 17, 2002 (*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, December 19, 2002; *New York Times*, December 22, 2002).

29. Ricardo Joaquin Alfaro was born in Panama on August 20, 1882. He was appointed as Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs in 1905, and he served as Minister Plenipotentiary to the U.S. from 1922 to 1930 and 1933 to 1936. He was elected First Vice-President of Panama in 1928. Following a Liberal revolution, he served as President of Panama from January 16, 1931 to June 5, 1932. He headed the UN Relief and Recovery Administration (UNRRA) to ten Latin American countries in 1945, and he was a member of Panama's delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California in May/June 1945. He served as Panama's Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1946 to 1947. He served as Chairman of the Legal Committee of the UN General Assembly in 1949. From 1949 to 1953, he served as a member of the UN's International Law Commission (ILC). From 1959 to 1964, he served as a Judge on the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague, Netherlands. Ricardo J. Alfaro died at the age of 89 years in Panama City, Panama on February 23, 1971.

30. "Colleges Will Meet as Model League of Nations on April 25-26," *New York Times*, March 31, 1930; "Model League Assembly to Meet at Lafayette," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), April 5, 1930, pages 1 and 3; "Model Assembly of League of Nations at Lafayette This Week," *New York Times*, April 20, 1930; "Ten Students to Attend Model League of Nations," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Tuesday, April 22, 1930, page 5; "One Hundred and Eighty-Nine Delegates Participate in Model League Assembly," *The Lafayette*, Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania), April 25, 1930, pages 1-4; "Students Debate in Model League," *New York Times*, April 26, 1930; and "Model Body Votes For Wider League," *New York Times*, April 27, 1930.

31. Henry Skillman Breckinridge was born to Joseph Cabell, Sr. and Louise Ludlow Dudley in Chicago, Illinois on May 25, 1886. He graduated from Princeton University (1907) and Harvard Law School (1910). He practiced law in Lexington, Kentucky from 1910 to 1913. He was appointed and served as Assistant U.S. Secretary of War in the administration of President Woodrow Wilson from 1913 to 1916. He served as first vice-president of the Pacific Hardware & Steel Company in San Francisco, California from 1916 to 1917. After serving as a U.S. Army battalion commander during the First World War, he successfully practiced law in Washington D.C. and New York City. He was a member of the U.S. fencing team during the 1920 and 1928 Olympics. He served as president of the Navy League of the U.S. from 1919 to 1921. He opposed President Franklin Roosevelt in the Democratic Party primaries in 1936, and he endorsed Republican Party candidate Alf Landon in the general election in 1936. Henry S. Breckinridge died in New York City on May 2, 1960.

32. "Predicts Our Entry Into World League," *New York Times*, March 29, 1931.

33. "Barnard Picks Delegates – Ten Chosen to Attend Model League of Nations Assembly," *New York Times*, February 22, 1931; "Model League of Nations to be Held March 27-28," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), March 14, 1931, pages 1 and 2; "Princeton is Host to Model League," *New York Times*, March 28, 1931; "Model Assembly Held at Princeton, March 27-28," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), April 15, 1931, page 3; and "International Politics, Economics, and Disarmament Discussed at Princeton," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), April 15, 1931, page 5.

34. Oscar Jászi was born to Ferenc Jászi and Roza Lieberman in Nagyvárad, Hungary on March 2, 1875. He earned a Doctorate in Political Science from the University of Hungary in 1896. He worked for the Ministry of Agriculture in the Department of Economics from 1896 to 1906. He taught at the University of Kolozsvár from 1910 to 1918. He served as Minister of Nationalities in 1918. Following a revolution in 1918-1919, he fled from Hungary to Vienna, Austria on May 1, 1919. He joined the faculty of the Department of International Relations at Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio in 1925. Among his published books were *Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Hungary* (London, 1924), *The Dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy* (Chicago, 1929), and *Proposed Roads to Peace* (New York, 1932). Oscar Jászi died at the age of 81 years in Oberlin, Ohio on February 13, 1957.

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35. "To Attend Assembly," *Reading (PA) Times*, Monday, April 11, 1932, page 9; "12 Will Attend Model League," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), April 20, 1932, page 6; "Five Students Will Attend Model League," *Columbia Daily Spectator*, Columbia University (New York, NY), April 19, 1932, page 1; "Sees Peace as a Mirage," *Middletown Times Herald*, Friday, April 22, 1932, page 21; and "Students Gather as Delegates to Model League at Syracuse," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), April 27, 1932, pages 1 and 3.

36. "Five Union Men at Model League," *Schenectady Gazette* (Schenectady, New York), March 25, 1933, page 7.

37. "War Threat 'Met' By Model League," *New York Times*, December 9, 1934; and "Saar Tension and Uproar in Yugoslavia Debated by Student League at Wells," *The Citizen-Advertiser*, Auburn, New York, December 10, 1934, page 6.

38. Jerome H. Adler graduated from New York University in 1933 and from Yale University Law School in 1936. He practiced law in New York City beginning in 1937. He served as Counsel to the American Federation of Musicians (AFM) from 1950 to 1970. He was named as a Trustee for the Music Performance Trust Funds of the Recording Industry in 1969. On May 2, 1970, he was killed in the crash of ALM Antillean Airlines Flight #980 near the island of St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands following several unsuccessful attempts to land the aircraft during a tropical storm at the Princess Juliana International Airport in St. Maarten, Netherlands Antilles. Along with Jerome Adler, 22 other passengers and crew were killed in the accident. His wife, Barbara Adler, and 39 other passengers and crew were rescued by U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Navy personnel. ("Memorial Tuesday for Jerome Adler," *The New York Times*, May 9, 1970; "Rescue Craft in Caribbean Seek 22 Missing From Ditched Plane," *The New York Times*, May 4, 1970; and "Board Says 57 on Airliner Got No Warning in Ditching," *The New York Times*, June 29, 1970).

39. Anderson, James E. 1933. "The World in Miniature Assembles at Lehigh," *The Lehigh Review*, Vol. VII (no. 2), pages 10-11; "Model Assembly Opens Thursday," *Brown and White*, Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania), April 4, 1933, pages 1 and 4; "Plead Cause of Argentine," *The Gettysburg Times*, April 4, 1933, page 5; "Model League Registers 175 For Assembly," *The Brown and White*, Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania), April 7, 1933, pages 1 and 4; "New Tie Adopted For Model League: Constitution Clause Links Middle Atlantic College Body with League Association," *New York Times*, April 9, 1933; "Model League Committees Submit Plans to Assembly," *The Brown and White*, Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania), April 11, 1933, page 1; "Model League of Nations Discusses World Problems," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), April 12, 1933, pages 5 and 7; and "To Relate Events of Inter-College Model Assembly," *The Gettysburgian*, Gettysburg College (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania), May 18, 1933, page 1.

40. Mary Wilma Massey was born in Erie, Pennsylvania on March 1, 1914. She graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in English, History, and Social Studies from Bucknell University in 1935. She earned a Master of Arts degree in history from Radcliffe College/Harvard University in 1936. She married Herbert Walter Hargreaves on August 24, 1940. She earned her Ph.D. in History from Harvard University in 1951. In 1952, she was hired by James E. Hopkins as Associate Editor of the Henry Clay Papers at the University of Kentucky from 1952 to 1973. Specializing in the history of American agriculture, she taught in the Department of History at the University of Kentucky from 1964 to 1984. Mary Wilma Massey Hargreaves died in Lexington, Kentucky on August 29, 2008.

41. "160 Students Open League of Nations," *New York Times*, April 13, 1934.

42. Clark Mell Eichelberger was born to Joseph Elmer Eichelberger and Olive Clark in Freeport, Illinois in 1896, and graduated from Freeport High School in Illinois in 1914. He attended Northwestern University until enlisting in the U.S. Army. In 1928, he was appointed as Director of the Mid-West Office of the League of Nations

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Association (LNA), serving as the Director of the Chicago office. In 1933, he was hired to serve as the Executive Director of the LNA in New York City. In 1942, Clark M. Eichelberger went to work in the Presidential Advisory Committee on Postwar Foreign Policy. He co-founded the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace (CSOP) in 1939. He participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization that took place in San Francisco, California in May/June 1945. After the Second World War, he served as Executive Director of the American Association of the United Nations (AAUN) from 1945 to 1964. In 1964, the AAUN merged with the U.S. Committee for the United Nations to form the United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA). He served as Vice-President of the UNA-USA from 1964 to 1968. Clark M. Eichelberger died in 1980.

43. "Model League of Nations Meets," *The New York Times*, April 12, 1935; "Model League Group Refuses to Join Strike, But Half of Students at Parley Walk Out," *New York Times*, April 13, 1935; "Munitions Licensing Urged by Students" Model League of Nations Delegates Also Suggest Boycott of Aggressor Nations," *New York Times*, April 14, 1935; "Model Assembly of League of Nations has Session at NYU," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), April 17, 1935, pages 1 and 3; and "Model League Holds New York Assembly," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), April 24, 1935, pages 1 and 5.

44. Norman Judson Padelford was born to Frank William and Grace Clementine (Ilsley) Padelford in Haverhill, Massachusetts on November 18, 1903. He earned a Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1929, and taught at Colgate University from 1929 to 1936. In 1936, he was appointed as a professor of international law at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Boston, Massachusetts. He worked for the U.S. Department of State in Washington DC from 1942 to 1949, including serving as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington DC in 1944 and the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, California in 1945. He joined the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1949, and served as chairman of the Department of Political Science at MIT from 1958 to 1968. He retired from MIT in 1974. During his career, he wrote several scholarly books and articles, including *International Law and Diplomacy in the Spanish Civil Strife* (1939), *The Panama Canal in Peace and War* (1942), *International Politics: Foundations of International Relations* (1954), *Africa and World Order* (1963), *The United Nations in the Balance: Accomplishments and Prospects* (1965), *The Dynamics of International Politics* (1967), and *Maritime Commerce and the Future of the Panama Canal* (1975). Dr. Norman J. Padelford died at the age of 78 in Claremont, California on July 13, 1982 ("Norman Padelford, Professor," *The New York Times*, August 21, 1982.)

45. "News and Notes," *American Political Science Review*, vol. 29 (no. 4), August 1935, pages 668-669.

46. "University of Rochester Will Send League Delegates," *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* (Rochester, New York), December 5, 1935, page 12; and "Oil Embargo Asked by Model Council," *New York Times*, December 7, 1935.

47. Mary Oliver Clabaugh was born to Samuel F. Clabaugh and Mary Duncan in Tuscaloosa, Alabama on September 25, 1917. She graduated with Bachelor of Arts degree from Vassar College in 1938 and a Master of Arts degree from Radcliffe College in 1939. She married Arthur F. Wright on July 6, 1940. The couple did research for their Ph.D. degrees in Kyoto, Japan and Beijing, China from 1940 to March 1943, when they were interned in a Japanese internment camp in Shandong (Weifang). They were liberated from the internment camp by U.S. soldiers in October 1945. After the war, the couple continued their research activities in China, and she worked as a representative in China for the Hoover Library at Stanford University. In 1947, the couple returned to the U.S., where Arthur joined the faculty at Stanford University. Mary was appointed as Curator of the Chinese collection at the Hoover Library at Stanford University. She earned her Ph.D. from Radcliffe College in 1951. Arthur and Mary accepted positions in the Department of History at Yale University in 1959. Mary Clabaugh Wright died of lung cancer in Guilford, Connecticut on June 18, 1970.

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48. "Fenwick Addresses Opening of League," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), March 7, 1936, pages 1 and 6; "Sanctions Plague 'League' At Vassar," *New York Times*, March 7, 1936; "Dr. Fenwick Instructor at Vassar Model League," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), March 11, 1936, pages 1 and 4; and "200 Students Assemble at Vassar to Conduct Tenth Model League of Nations," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), March 11, 1936, pages 1 and 3.

49. Carnzu Abbot Clark was born to George O. Clark and Alice Carnzu Abbot in Boston, Massachusetts on July 19, 1914. She graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Vassar College in 1936. Prior to, during, and following the Second World War, she worked for Times Magazine in New York City, the office of Senator Robert La Follette, Jr. in Washington DC, the Federal Security Agency in Washington DC, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRAA) from 1943 to 1947, and the Displaced Persons Program in the U.S. occupation zone in Germany. While working in Germany, she met her long-time companion Gertrude "Gertie" Richman. She taught sixth grade social studies for nine years in Maryland from 1957 to 1966. Carnzu and Gertrude moved to Santa Barbara, California in 1967, and spent several years in retirement travelling throughout the world. Carnzu A. Clark died in Santa Barbara, California on May 26, 2015.

50. Walter Maria Kotschnig was born to Ignaz Kotschnig and Therese Huber in Judenburg, Austria on April 9, 1901. He attended universities in Graz, Austria and Kiel, Germany from 1920 to 1924. He earned his Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Kiel in 1924. He married Elined Prys of Talgarth, Wales in 1924. He worked for the Institute of World Economics in Kiel, Germany in 1924-1925. He worked for the International Student Service, including as General Secretary, in Geneva, Switzerland from 1925 to 1934. He served as Director of the League of Nations High Commission on Refugees Coming from Germany in London and Geneva from 1934 to 1935. In 1936, he and his wife, along with three children, emigrated to the U.S. He became a naturalized citizen of the U.S. in 1942. He taught at Smith College and Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts from 1937 to 1944. He worked for the U.S. Department of State in various capacities between 1944 and 1971, retiring at the rank of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations (1965-1971). He participated in the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington DC in 1944 and the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945. He was a member of the U.S. delegation to the U.N.'s Economic & Social Council for most of the sessions between 1946 and 1971. He wrote several books, including *The University in a Changing World* (1932), *Unemployment in the Learned Professions* (1937), and *Slaves Need No Leaders* (1943). Walter M. Kotschnig died in Newtown, Pennsylvania on June 23, 1985 (*New York Times*, June 16, 1985; *Los Angeles Times*, June 29, 1985).

51. "Model Assembly to Discuss Sanctions," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), December 18, 1935, page 1; "The Rev. Hugh Moran Discusses Development of Model Assembly of the League of Nations," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), February 29, 1936, page 6; "Vassar To Be Host To Model League," *New York Times*, March 1, 1936; "Young to Preside at Model League," *The Columbia Daily Spectator*, Columbia University (New York, NY), March 2, 1936, page 1; "Student Delegates to Meet Thursday for Model League," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), March 4, 1936, pages 1 and 5; and "29 Colleges Meet as Nations League," *New York Times*, March 6, 1936.

52. "Students Propose Reforms in League," *New York Times*, March 8, 1936; "Bookman Receives Individual Honors at Model League," *Haverford News*, Haverford College (Haverford, Pennsylvania), March 10, 1936, pages 1 and 5; and "200 Students Assemble at Vassar to Conduct Tenth Model League of Nations," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), March 11, 1936, page 5.

53. "Americas Hailed by Model League," *New York Times*, December 13, 1936; and "Model League Sets City Meet," *Schenectady Gazette* (Schenectady, New York), December 15, 1936, page 3.

54. Harvey Russell Wellman was born to George Clarke Wellman and Charlotte Fisher in Perry, New York on November 16, 1916. He graduated from Cornell University in 1937, and he studied under a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University from 1937 to 1939. He earned a law degree from Cornell University in 1940, and practiced law in New York City from 1940 to 1942. He worked in the Foreign Service of the U.S. Department of

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State from 1942 to 1974, including serving as Counselor for Political Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Havana, Cuba from September 1960 to 1961 and Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal from 1965 to 1969. He served as Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control from 1974 to 1978 (“Harvey Wellman, 71, Retired U.S. Diplomat,” *New York Times*, October 6, 1988).

55. Johann (“Hans”) Ludwig Hugo Simons was born to Walter Simons and Erna Rühle in Velbert, Rhineland, Germany on July 1, 1893. His father, Walter Simons, served as foreign minister in Germany’s Weimar Republic from 1920 to 1921 and as President of the Supreme Court in Leipzig from 1922 to 1929. Walter Simons also served as Acting President of the Weimar Republic for two months in 1925. Hans Simons served in the Germany army during the First World War. He earned a Ph.D. in Law and Political Science from the University of Königsberg in 1921. He served as Director of the Hochschule für Politik in Berlin from 1924 to 1930. He joined the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science as a Professor of International Relations at the New School for Social Research in New York City in 1935. He became a U.S. citizen in 1940. He served as President of the New School from 1950 to 1960. Johann Simons died at the age of 78 years in Yonkers, New York on March 28, 1972.

56. “34 Colleges Will Represent 36 Countries For 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Model League of Nations,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), March 1, 1937, page 5; “To Elect Officers and New Pledges,” *Brown and White*, Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania), April 13, 1937, page 1; “Times Editor to Talk Here,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), April 17, 1937, page 1; “Clabaugh Presides Over Model League at Cornell; Vassar Represents Soviet Union,” *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), April 17, 1937, page 6; “Program Is Ready For Model League,” *New York Times*, April 18, 1937; “Dr. Simons Will talk for Model Assembly at Friday’s Banquet,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), April 19, 1937, page 1; “Model League to Meet Here,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), April 22, 1937, page 1; “Cornell Is Host To Model League,” *New York Times*, April 23, 1937; J. G. McDonald Speaks Before Model League,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, April 23, 1937, page 1; “League Head Asks New Peace Method,” *New York Times*, April 24, 1937; and “President Farrand Talks Before Model League,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), April 24, 1937, page 1;

57. “Sanctions Barred By Model League,” *New York Times*, April 25, 1937; “Model League Finishes 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Session,” *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), April 26, 1937, page 1; and “Model Geneva Meets at Cornell University,” *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), April 28, 1937, page 4.

58. “Students Appeal for World Peace: Model Council of the League, Meeting At Union College, Urges a Conference,” *New York Times*, May 2, 1937.

59. Owen D. Young was born to Jacob Smith and Ida Young in Van Hornesville, New York on October 27, 1874. He graduated from St. Lawrence College in Canton, New York on June 27, 1894. He graduated *cum laude* from Boston University law school in 1896. He practiced law as an attorney in Boston, Massachusetts from 1896 to 1912. He worked as Chief Counsel and Vice-President for General Electric (GE) in Schenectady, New York from 1913 to 1922, and he worked as President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of GE from 1922 to 1939. He also served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Radio Corporation of America (RCA) from 1919 to 1929. In 1929, he was appointed to serve as Chairman of the German Reparations Commission in 1929. The “Young Plan” provided Germany with a reduction in its First World War reparations. That same year, Owen D. Young was named Time Magazine’s Man of the Year. He unsuccessfully ran for the Democratic Party nomination for president in 1932. In 1946, he was appointed to serve as chairman of the state of New York commission that recommended the establishment of the State University of New York (SUNY) system. Owen D. Young died on July 11, 1962.

60. Richard P. McCormick was born in Ridgewood, New York on December 24, 1916. He earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from Rutgers University in 1938 and a Master of Arts degree in History from Rutgers University in 1940. He earned a Ph.D. in History from the University of Pennsylvania in 1948. He married Katheryne Levis in Baltimore, Maryland in August 1945. He taught in the Department of History at Rutgers University in 1945-1966, 1969-1974, and 1977-1982. He served as Chairman of the Department of History at

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Rutgers University from 1966 to 1969, and he served as Dean of Rutgers College at Rutgers University from 1974 to 1977. Richard P. McCormick died on January 16, 2006.

61. "War in East Topic for Model League," *New York Times*, December 19, 1937; "Rutgers to be Host April 7, 8, 9, to a 'Model' League of Nations," *Woodbridge Independent* (Woodbridge, New Jersey), December 23, 1937, page 5; "Model World League to Meet at Rutgers," *The Westfield Leader* (Westfield, New Jersey), December 30, 1937, page 11; "Vassar College will have English Colony League Role," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), January 19, 1938, pages 1 and 3; "Louise Morley Speaks at Peace Conference," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), February 9, 1938, page 1; "University of Buffalo Students Attend Annual Convention," *The Bee*, The University of Buffalo, March 4, 1938, page 1; "Students to Visit Rutgers," *The Columbia Daily Spectator*, Columbia University (New York, NY), March 16, 1938; "Will Speak at Rutgers, Dr. Andre Philip to Appear at Model Assembly of League," *New York Times*, March 20, 1938; "Nazis, Spain Topics for Model League: Rutgers Will Be Host This Week to 200 Delegates," *New York Times*, April 3, 1938; "Model League Meets Today at Rutgers," *The Columbia Daily Spectator*, Columbia University (New York, NY), April 7, 1938, page 4; "Bombshell Opens The Model League," *New York Times*, April 9, 1938; "'Japanese Girl's 'Fascist' Speech Puts Model League in Uproar," *New York Times*, April 10, 1938; "Fought Speech To Be Discussed," *The Columbia Daily Spectator*, Columbia University (New York, NY), April 11, 1938, page 1; and "Model League of Nations at Rutgers Has Successful, Enthusiastic Session," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), April 14, 1938, page 11.

62. "Three Issues 'Solved' By Model League," *New York Times*, May 8, 1938; and "Duryea '38 Gives report at Rochester University," *The Hill News*, St. Lawrence University (Canton, New York), May 11, 1938, pages 1 and 4.

63. "30 Schools to Join in Model League," *New York Times*, April 9, 1939; "Columbia, Representing Hungary at Model League Blocks Ouster Move," *The Columbia Daily Spectator*, Columbia University (New York, NY), April 13, 1939, page 4; "Colleges Re-Enact League of Nations," *New York Times*, April 14, 1939; "League Criticized at Model Session," *New York Times*, April 15, 1939; "Sanctions Lifted By Model League," *New York Times*, April 16, 1939; "Model League of Nations Stripped on Political Functions," *The Columbia Daily Spectator*, Columbia University (New York, NY), April 17, 1939, page 1; and "Bryn Mawr Portrays Rumania at League," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), April 19, 1939, pages 1 and 4.

64. "International Relations Club to Send Delegates to Model Council," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, November 17, 1939, page 8.

65. "Coors Will Talk at Model League," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), March 29, 1940, page 1.

66. Louise Morley was born to Christopher Morley and Helen Booth Fairchild in New York City on December 22, 1918. She attended Hunter College high school, and won the 1936 League of Nations Association prize. She graduated with a B.A. degree in Political Science from Bryn Mawr College in May 1940. She worked briefly for First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt in 1940. She married Peter Cochrane in 1943, and they lived in London. In 1948, she went to work for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) as a producer of television news and current affairs programs for schools. In 1950, she was appointed to the Fulbright Commission, which promotes educational exchanges between the United States and United Kingdom. Beginning in 1953, she produced the BBC children's television program, *Rag, Tag, and Bobtail*. She wrote and published a series of books, including *Marion Turns Teacher* (1955), *Sheila Goes Gardening* (1957), *Social Work for Jill* (1959), and *Anne in Electronics* (1960). She also wrote and published a biography of 12<sup>th</sup> century English philosopher, Adelard of Bath (*Adelard of Bath: First English Scientist*) in 1994. She died at the age of 93 on February 13, 2012.

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67. "Six to Attend Model League: Columbians Will Represent Chile at Hobart," *The Columbia Daily Spectator*, Columbia University (New York, NY), March 6, 1940, page 1; "Model League to be Held at Geneva, NY," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), March 27, 1940, page 3; "Model League of Nations in Session Here," *Geneva Daily Times* (Geneva, New York), March 29, 1940, page 7; "Defense Need is Stressed," *The Poughkeepsie Eagle-News* (Poughkeepsie, New York), March 30, 1940, page 5; "Pan-American Plan Presented: Model Leaguers Advocate Hemispheric Unity," *The Columbia Daily Spectator*, Columbia University (New York, NY), April 2, 1940, page 4; and "Model League Votes to Strengthen Ties," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), April 17, 1940, page 2.

68. "With the Collegians," *The Westfield Leader* (Westfield, New Jersey), April 25, 1940, page 16.

69. Richard Anderson Ware was born Dr. and Mrs. John S. Ware in New York City on November 7, 1919. He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Lehigh University in 1941. He served as a research assistant with the Detroit Bureau of Government Research from 1941 to 1942. He earned a Master of Public Administration degree from Wayne State University in 1943. He served as a personnel technician with the Lend-Lease Administration and in the U.S. Army air corps during the Second World War. He served as a research associate to the Assistant Director of the Citizens Research Council from 1946 to 1956. He served as secretary (1951-1970) and president (1970-1984) of the Earhart and Reim Foundations in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He also served on the City Planning Commission in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was appointed by President Richard Nixon as Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense and Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs in Washington DC from 1969 to 1970. He served as a consultant in the U.S. Department of Defense in Washington DC from 1970 to 1973. Richard A. Ware died on October 29, 2015.

70. Hu Shih was born to Hu Chuan and Feng Shundi in Shanghai, China on December 17, 1891. Starting in 1910, he studied agriculture, philosophy, and literature at Cornell University and philosophy at Columbia University. He lectured at Peking University in Beijing, China. He married Chiang Tung-hsiu in December 1917. Among his noted writings were articles in *New Youth* – "A Preliminary Discussion of Literature Reform" (1917) and "Constructive Literary Revolution – A literature of National Speech" (1918). He served as Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. from 1938 to 1942. He served as Chancellor of Peking University from 1946 to 1948. Beginning in 1957, he served as President of the Academia Sinica in Taipei, Taiwan. He died of a heart attack at the age of 70 years in Taipei, Taiwan on February 24, 1962.

71. "Bryn Mawr to Send Delegates to Lehigh for 1941 Model League," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), January 15, 1941, page 1; "Students to Attend Model Convention," *The Bee*, The University of Buffalo, February 7, 1941, page 1; "Model League Group Will Attempt to Suggest Future World Order," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), March 19, 1941, page 3; and "University of Buffalo Delegation to Attend Model League Assembly," *The Bee*, The University of Buffalo (Buffalo, New York), March 28, 1941, page 1.

72. "On the Campus and Down the Hill," *Cornell Alumni News*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), December 11, 1941, page 159.

73. "1942 Model League to Hold Session Here," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), June 4, 1941, page 4; "Cornell to Take Part in College Model Assembly," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), February 19, 1942, page 7; "Problems of Post-war Transition to be Discussed by Model League," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), March 18, 1942, pages 1 and 6; "Cornellians Go to League Assembly," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), April 7, 1942, page 7; and "Model League, Assuming Victory for Allies, Discusses Efficient Post-War Organization," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), April 15, 1942, pages 3 and 6.

74. "History of the United Nations," <http://www.un.org/en/aboutun/history/declaration.shtml>. Webpage accessed on December 20, 2013.

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75. Jan Maria Włodzimierz Ciechanowski was born in Grodźcu (Grodziec), Poland on May 15, 1877. He served as an Adviser in the Polish Embassy in London from 1919 to 1926, Extraordinary Envoy to the United States from 1926 to 1929, Secretary-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish Government-in-Exile in London from 1939 to 1941, and Polish Ambassador to the United States representing the Polish Government-in-Exile in Washington D.C. from 1941 to 1945. Ambassador Ciechanowski's book *Defeat in Victory* was published by Doubleday & Company in 1947. Jan Ciechanowski died in Washington D.C. on April 19, 1973.

76. "Bryn Mawr Student Delegates Requested," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), November 25, 1942, page 4; "VC May Take Part in Model League," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), December 12, 1942, page 5; "Five Bryn Mawr Students to Represent Dutch at Model Conference," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), March 10, 1943, page 4; "Imperialism Must Go, Envoy Tells Students," *The Binghamton Press*, March 20, 1943, page 10; and "World in Three Days," *Barnard Bulletin*, Barnard College (New York, NY), March 25, 1943, page 2.

77. Max Habicht was born in Switzerland in 1899. He studied law in Switzerland, Germany, and the United States, earning J.D. degrees from the University of Zurich and Harvard University. While attending Harvard Law School from 1925 to 1927, he served as the Representative of the International Confederation of Students to the United States. Max Habicht served in the League of Nations Secretariat (Social Questions & Opium Trafficking Section and Legal Section) in Geneva, Switzerland from 1928 to 1939. During the Second World War, he served as Legal Advisor in the Swiss Embassy in Washington D.C. In this capacity, he inspected prisoner of war (POW) camps for German and Italian soldiers in the U.S. He practiced law (international law) in Geneva and New York after the war. A critic of the United Nations, he supported the "world federalism" movement. He taught international law at the International Christian University in Tokyo in 1963. Max Habicht died in 1986. His notes and papers on world federalism were published as *The Abolition of War* in 1987.

78. "Delegates Will Attend Model League," *Barnard Bulletin*, Barnard College (New York, NY), March 2, 1944, page 4; "Model Assembly," *The College News*, Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania), March 15, 1944, page 2; "Students Hold Conference to Study Post-War Problems," *Barnard Bulletin*, Barnard College (New York, NY), March 30, 1944, page 4; "Model Assembly Notes Problems of Post-War Era," *The College News*, April 12, 1944, pages 1 and 4; and "Peace Conference of the United Nations," *Barnard Bulletin*, Barnard College (New York, NY), April 13, 1944, page 4.

79. "Model League Assembly Held at Amherst," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), April 3, 1928, page 1; "Model League at Amherst," *New York Times*, April 9, 1928; "Eastern Universities Hold Model League Assembly," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), April 12, 1928, pages 1 and 3; and "Model Assembly Adopts Disarmament Proposal," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), April 16, 1928.

80. Elizabeth Augusta Stoffregen was born to Carl Henry Stoffregen and Catherine Stumpf in St. Louis, Missouri on April 25, 1907. She earned a B.A. from Smith College in 1928. She did graduate work at the London School of Economics and earned her Ph.D. in Economics from Radcliffe College in 1931. She married Geoffrey May in September 1931. She taught at Goucher College in Baltimore, Maryland from 1931 to 1941. She worked for the U.S. government (U.S. Bureau of the Budget) from 1941 to 1947. She served as Assistant Director of the American Mission for Assistance to the Government of Greece from 1947 to 1949. She taught Economics at Wheaton College in Norton, Massachusetts from 1949 to 1964. In June 1964, she was appointed by President Lyndon Johnson as Director of the Export-Import Bank of the U.S. She resigned as Director of the Export-Import Bank of the U.S. on April 17, 1969. Elizabeth Stoffregen died at her home in Harvard, Massachusetts at the age of 103 on March 27, 2011.

81. Manley Ottmer Hudson was born in Saint Peters, Missouri on May 19, 1886. He earned his B.A. degree (1906) and M.A. degree (1907) from William Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri. He earned his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1917. He became a professor of international law at Harvard University in 1919, and served as Chairman of the Department of International Law from 1923 to 1954. He served as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) from 1933 to 1936, and served as a Judge on the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague, Netherlands from 1936 to 1946. He served as Chairman of the United Nation's International



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Law Commission in 1948-1949. Manley Hudson retired in 1954, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts on April 13, 1960.

82. "Second Model Assembly Will Be At Mount Holyoke," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), February 27, 1929, pages 1 and 2; "Second Model Assembly To Be Discussed Tonight," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), March 6, 1929, page 1; "Meeting About League Assembly To Be Held," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), March 27, 1929, pages 1 and 3; "Yale Delegates to Model League of Nations Meet," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), April 3, 1929, page 1; "Yale to be Represented at League Conference," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), April 13, 1929, pages 1 and 6; "Model Assembly Debates International Problems," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), April 15, 1929, page 2; "Intercollegiate Delegates in Session at Mount Holyoke Sit as Council," *New York Times*, April 15, 1929; and "Connecticut College Represented at Model League," *Connecticut College News*, Connecticut College (New London, Connecticut), April 20, 1929, page 1.

83. "Plan 'League of Nations': New England Colleges to Form It with Harvard Centre," *New York Times*, April 27, 1929; "Model League of Nations Organized for the Bay Region," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), April 29, 1929; "S.P.I.A. Holds First Meeting at Union," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), April 30, 1929; "Colleges to Have Model Assembly," *Wellesley College News*, Wellesley College (Wellesley, Massachusetts), May 16, 1929, page 1; and "Students' League of Nations in First Meeting to Discuss the Question of Disarmament," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), May 18, 1929.

84. Charles-Edward Amory Winslow was born to Ervin Winslow and Catherine Mary Reingolds in Boston, Massachusetts on February 4, 1877. He earned degrees in biology (B.S., 1898 and M.S., 1899) from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he also received an honorary Doctorate in Public Health (D.PH) from New York University in 1918. He was a charter member of the Society of American Bacteriologists in 1899, and he married Anne Fuller Rogers in 1907. He taught at M.I.T (1905-1908), the University of Chicago (1909), the College of the City of New York (1910-1914), and Yale University (1915-1945). In 1915, he founded the Department of Public Health within the Yale Medical School at Yale University, where he was a Professor and Chairman. During this time period, he also participated in founding the School of Nursing at Yale University. He was editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Bacteriology* from 1916 to 1944, and he was editor of the *American Journal of Public Health* from 1944 to 1954. In 1921, he took a nine-month leave of absence from Yale University to serve as Director of the public health activities of the League of Red Cross Societies and on the League of Nations Health Committee in Geneva, Switzerland. Among his published books were *The Conquest of Epidemic Disease* (1943) and *The History of American Epidemiology* (1952). Charles Winslow died in New Haven, Connecticut at the age of 79 years on January 8, 1957.

85. "Model Assembly is to be Held at Yale," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), February 14, 1930; "Model Assembly to be Held April 26," *Connecticut College News*, Connecticut College (New London, Connecticut), February 15, 1930, page 1; "Model League of Nations Group Meeting to be Held," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), February 18, 1930, pages 1 and 5; "Plans Started for Yale's Part in League Assembly," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), February 20, 1930, pages 1 and 5; "Harvard Delegates to be Chosen for Assembly," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), March 21, 1930; "Model League Assembly is Coming to New Haven," *The Yale Daily News*, April 14, 1930, pages 1 and 5; "Model League of Nations Will Meet Here Saturday," *The Yale Daily News*, April 21, 1930; "Dance for Model League to be Held in Woolsey," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), April 23, 1930, pages 1 and 3; "Model League Assembly to Give Dance in Honor of Visiting Delegates," *The Yale Daily News*, April 25, 1930, pages 1 and 5; "Model League of Nations Assembly to Hold Its Third Annual Session Here This Weekend," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), April 26, 1930, pages 1 and 5; "League at Yale Debates Big Issues," *New York Times*, April 27, 1930; "Model Assembly of the League of Nations Holds Third Annual Convocation," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), April 28, 1930, pages 1, 2, and 5; and "Colleges Hold Model Leagues," *The Vassar Miscellany News*, Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), May 3, 1930, pages 1 and 3.

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86. William Yandell Elliott was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee on May 12, 1896. During the First World War, he served as an artillery battery commander in the U.S. Army. He earned a B.A. degree (1917) and M.A. degree (1920) from Vanderbilt University. As a Rhodes Scholar, he earned his Ph.D. in History from Oxford University. He taught history at the University of California-Berkeley and Harvard University (1925-1963). He was an advisor to presidential candidate Al Smith in 1928 and President Franklin Roosevelt (1932-1945). He participated in the Yalta Conference in 1945. He served on the National Security Council during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations. Among his publications was *The Need for Constitutional Reform: A Program for National Security* (1935). William Elliott died at the age of 83 years in Haywood, Virginia on January 9, 1979.

87. Charles Kingsley Webster was born on July 25, 1886. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and King's College, Cambridge University. He was a Professor of Modern History at Liverpool University from 1914 to 1922. During the First World War, he served in the Royal Army Service Corps (1915-1917) and on the General Staff of the War Office (1917-1918). He was Secretary of the Military Section of the British delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919-1920. He was a Professor of International Politics at the University of Wales from 1922 to 1932, including visiting appointments at the University of Vienna in 1926 and the University of Calcutta in 1927. He was a Professor of History at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts from 1928 to 1932, and a Professor of International History at the London School of Economics and Political Science from 1932 to 1953. During the Second World War, he served in the Foreign Research and Press Service from 1939 to 1941 and served as Director of the British School of Information in New York City from 1941 to 1942. He also worked in the British Foreign Office from 1943 to 1946, and was a member of the British delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington D.C. in 1944 and the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945. He was a member of the Preparatory Commission and General Assembly of the United Nations in 1945-1946. Among his published books are *The Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815* (1919), *The European Alliance, 1815-1825* (1929), and *The League of Nations in Theory and Practice* (1933). Charles Webster died on August 21, 1961.

88. "Model Assembly Announces Plans for Next Meeting," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), January 19, 1931; "Wellesley Will Entertain Model League of Nations," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), February 14, 1931, pages 1 and 3; "Model League of Nations Meeting Attended by 18," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), February 14, 1931; "Model League of Nations to Assemble at Wellesley," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), February 16, 1931, page 4; "Students to Mimic League of Nations," *New York Times*, March 1, 1931; "Model League Members to Plan for Assembly," *The Cornell Daily Sun*, Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), March 3, 1931; "Model League Closes Session at Wellesley," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), March 9, 1931; and "League of Nations to Meet," *The Princeton Alumni Weekly*, March 13, 1931, page 565.

89. "Model League Assembly To Meet at Providence," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), January 23, 1932, pages 1 and 2; "Model League of Nations Assembly to be Attended by Harvard Delegations," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), February 10, 1932; "Harvard to Send Thirty Spokesmen to Model League," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), February 26, 1932; "Students Develop a World Outlook: 'Model Assemblies' Like That at Geneva Held at Colleges for International Debates," *New York Times*, February 28, 1932; "Model League of Nations Session to Meet at Brown," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), March 1, 1932, page 1; "28 Colleges Form League Assembly," *New York Times*, March 4, 1932; "Model League of Nations Opens Session at Brown," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), March 4, 1932, page 1; "Forget Diplomacy in Model League," *New York Times*, March 5, 1932; "Model League Finds Japan is Aggressor," *New York Times*, March 6, 1932; "Model League of Nations Ends at Brown," *The Yale Daily News*, March 7, 1932, page 3; "Delegates Sent to Model League," *The New Hampshire*, University of New Hampshire, March 10, 1932, pages 2 and 4; "Model League Excellent Reproduction," *Connecticut College News*, Connecticut College (New London, Connecticut), March 12, 1932, page 1; and "Report of Delegation to Model Assembly at Brown," *Connecticut College News*, Connecticut College (New London, Connecticut), March 12, 1932, pages 5 and 6.

90. "Final Report of the New England Model League of Nations Assembly," Brown University, March 3-5, 1932, pages 1-16.

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91. "Announce Delegates for Model League," *Connecticut College News*, Connecticut College (New London, Connecticut), January 21, 1933, pages 1 and 3; "Colleges Will Represent Nations in Model League," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), February 6, 1933, page 3; "Delegation of 18 Will Attend Model League," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), February 28, 1933; "Model 'League of Nations' To Hold its First Meeting," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), March 8, 1933, page 1; "Ask Military Cut at Model League," *New York Times*, March 10, 1933; "Advises Settling Own Crisis First," *New York Times*, March 11, 1933; and "League for Curb on Loans to Japan," *New York Times*, March 12, 1933.

92. Malcolm Shepherd Knowles was born to Dr. Albert Dixon Knowles and Marion Straton in Livingston, Montana on August 24, 1913. He graduated from Palm Beach (Florida) High School in 1930. He graduated with a B.A. degree in History from Harvard University in 1934, a M.A. degree in Adult Education from the University of Chicago in 1949, and a Ph.D. degree in Adult Education from the University of Chicago in 1960. He married Hulda Fornell in 1935. He was an Associate Professor of Adult Education at Boston University from 1960 to 1974. He later taught as a Professor of Adult and Community Education at North Carolina State University-Raleigh (1974-1979) and as an Adjunct Professor at the University of Arkansas-Fayetteville (1991-1997). Malcolm S. Knowles died of a stroke at the age of 84 years in Fayetteville, Arkansas on November 27, 1997. Among his 18 published books were *How to Develop Better Leaders* (1955), *Introduction to Group Dynamics* (1959), and *The Adult Education Movement in the United States* (1977).

93. "Harvard Host to Model League of Nations in March," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), October 30, 1933; "New England League of Nation's Delegates Plan Harvard Meeting," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), December 7, 1933, page 3; "Plans Announced for Model League Meeting," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), January 10, 1934; "Model League to Discuss New Problems," *New York Times*, March 4, 1934; "New England Model League of Nations To Meet Today," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), March 8, 1934, page 5; "New England Model League Opens Assemblies," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), March 9, 1934; and "Model League Closes Eighth Annual Session," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), March 12, 1934.

94. *Official Report of the Seventh Session of the New England Model League of Nations*, Harvard University, March 8-10, 1934, pages 1-28.

95. "Model League Meeting to Include Harvard," *The Harvard Crimson*, January 14, 1935; "Dennett Holds Meeting for Potential League Members," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), February 12, 1935; "Connecticut College to Participate in Model League of Nations," *Connecticut College News*, February 16, 1935, pages 1 and 3; "Delegation to Model League Will Organize," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), February 21, 1935, page 5; and "Work Week a Topic for Model League: Mount Holyoke Will Be Host Today at Opening Session of College Delegates," *New York Times*, March 8, 1935.

96. "Yale Will Send 18 to Model League," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), February 21, 1936, page 3; "Model League of Nations Allots Yale 18 Seats; Meeting at Williams," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), February 25, 1936, page 1; "Replica of League to Begin Meeting," *The Yale Daily News*, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut), March 12, 1936, page 1; and "400 Students Meet as Model League: Rhine Crisis Comes to Fore at Opening of New England's 'Assembly' at Williams," *New York Times*, March 13, 1936; and "Longtime Dean of Washington National Cathedral," *Los Angeles Times*, October 14, 2008.

97. "Powelson, Ladd Chosen for League Positions," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), June 1, 1936; "Heads Mt. Holyoke Group: Bronxville Girl Will Lead 36 at Model League Session," *New York Times*, February 14, 1937; "New England Model League Expecting Stormy Opening Session," *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), March 9, 1937; "Ethiopia Seated

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by Model League,” *New York Times*, March 13, 1937; and “League is Failure Its ‘Model’ Insists,” *New York Times*, March 14, 1937.

98. Massachusetts State College was renamed the University of Massachusetts-Amherst in 1947.

99. “International Relations Club,” *The Aegis Yearbook* (1938), Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire), page 115; “I.R.U. Members to Take Part in Panel,” *The Cowl*, Providence College (Providence, Rhode Island), January 7, 1938, page 1; “Model League Holds Lively 12<sup>th</sup> Session,” *The Harvard Crimson*, Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), March 18, 1938; “Second Day of Model League Opens With Committee Meetings,” *Massachusetts Collegian*, Massachusetts State College (Amherst, Massachusetts), March 19, 1938, pages 1 and 2; and “Williams Group Acts as Japan at League,” *The Williams Record*, Williams College (Williamstown, Massachusetts), March 22, 1938.

100. “Hope Sends Delegates to Model League of Nations,” *The Anchor*, Hope College (Holland, Michigan), May 30, 1928, page 3.

101. “Central is Invited to Christian Meeting,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), February 6, 1929, page 1; “State Colleges to Meet at Ann Arbor,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), February 27, 1929, pages 1 and 4; “Represent New Zealand at Ann Arbor,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), March 6, 1929, page 1; “League Delegates Return From University of Michigan,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), April 24, 1929, page 8; “Model League of Nations Meet Held at Ann Arbor is Successful,” *The Anchor*, Hope College (Holland, Michigan), April 24, 1929, pages 1 and 4, and “Central Sends Two to Model Assembly,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), May 7, 1930, page 1.

102. “Students Hold Model League Assemblies,” *The Racquet*, La Crosse, Wisconsin, March 6, 1930, page 1; “Two Will Go To Junior League,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), April 23, 1930, page 5; and “Seniors Prepare for Appearances at Model League,” *Hope College Anchor*, Hope College (Holland, Michigan), April 23, 1930, page 1.

103. “Delegation to Attend League of Nations,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), March 25, 1931, page 1; and “League of Nations Sponsor Assembly,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), April 29, 1931, page 2.

104. “Professor Paul K. Walp to Talk to Delegates,” *The Kentucky Kermel*, University of Kentucky (Lexington, Kentucky), April 19, 1932, page 3.

105. “International Relations Club,” *The Brown and Gold Yearbook* (1933), Western Michigan University (Kalamazoo, Michigan), page 162; “Seven Students at Ypsi Meet,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), April 19, 1933, page 1; and “Model Assembly Reports Given,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), May 3, 1933, page 1.

106. “Netherlands and Paraguay Have Central Representatives April 20-21,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), April 18, 1934, page 4; and *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), April 25, 1934, page 1.

107. “Central to Join Model Assembly,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), February 12, 1936, page 1; “Central Represents Germany and Norway,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), March 11, 1936, page 1; “Central Prepares for Leading Role,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), March 25, 1936, page 1; and “Central Delegates at Model Assembly,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), May 13, 1936, page 1.

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109. “Model League Meet an Ann Arbor,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), April 27, 1938, pages 1 and 4; and “Central Represents U.S. in Model Meet,” *Central State Life*, Central State Teachers College (Mount Pleasant, Michigan), May 11, 1938, page 1.

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119. Clarence Arthur Glasrud was born to Claus and Anna Glasrud in Cass County, North Dakota on October 15, 1911. He graduated from Moorhead State Teachers College in 1934. During the Second World War, he served in the U.S. Army Air Corps in England, France, Belgium, and Germany. After the war, Clarence Glasrud pursued graduate studies at Harvard University, and he earned a Ph.D. in English from Harvard University in 1950. He taught English at Moorhead State Teachers College (later Moorhead State College) from 1947 to 1977, and served as Chairman of the Department of English from 1952 to 1975. Clarence A. Glasrud died in Moorhead, Minnesota on March 4, 2008.

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