We now pass to the second division of our subject, which, because of its somewhat broader aspects, requires a slightly different mode of presentation.

Questions 18, 19 and 20 were prepared with a view to elicit information upon the extent of academic freedom and of participation in the solution of university problems, enjoyed by assistant professors.

Says President Eliot in his most valuable and suggestive “University Administration”:

For determining the educational policy of a seat of learning, the faculties are the most important bodies in the entire institution. . . . It devolves upon the faculties . . . to discern, recommend and carry out the educational policies of the institution. . . . Membership in a faculty should therefore be limited to professors, associate professors and assistant professors, and to those instructors who have received appointments without limit of time. . . . It is of the utmost importance that every faculty contain enough young men to bring forward in debate the views and feelings of the recent college generation. To have its administration fall chiefly into the hands of elderly men is a grave misfortune for any institution. There is always good work that veterans who retain their physical and mental alertness can do; but the control of a university’s policy should not be confined to them alone. . . . By the vitality, inventiveness and enterprise of its faculty, it is safe to judge any institution of learning.

President Hyde, in his refreshing paper on “Personality and College Professors,”16 adds to this:

*A paper prepared for the eleventh annual conference of the Association of American Universities, on behalf of Leland Stanford Junior University, by Professor Guido Hugo Marx and presented by Professor Charles H. Huberich.

16The Outlook, August 21, 1909, pp. 931-7.