CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject

Chicago, University of
Military Science

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject

Military Department

File No.

*cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves could be filed under name or subject after SEE.*

President Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:—

I take the liberty of inclosing a letter from Lieutenant Palmer of the regular army, a grand-son of Ex-Senator Palmer of Illinois. He has written me, asking me to secure an interview with you upon the subject mentioned in his letter and I have deemed the best way of securing the interview, to send you his communication to me.

I know Lieutenant Palmer to be one of the studious and progressive sort of army officers, and if it is in accordance with your plans to afford your students with an opportunity of studying military history and economics, I feel sure that you would find Lieutenant Palmer entirely capable as an instructor.

Yours most sincerely,

Edgar Bronson Tolman.
My dear Sir:

I take the liberty of forwarding a letter from Professor...

Respectfully yours,

J. G. [Signature]

October 6, 1907
Petersburg, Illinois  
October 1, 1897

My dear Major Tolman,

I want to ask you if you will aid me in securing a college detail at the University of Chicago. You are no doubt aware that it is the policy of the government to assign officers to duty at various colleges, for the purpose of advancing popular military education. In most cases the instruction includes practical drill but at Harvard and Yale the Military instruction is chiefly lectures upon the Art of War and the History of its development.

I believe there is a volunteer Battalion at Yale in the Sheffield School of Science, but at Harvard I think that Lieut. Robinson, is simply a lecturer.

If the authorities at the University should apply...
[Content not legible due to handwriting]
In my assignment as Military Instructor, I should undoubtedly be ordered to report to the President of the University for duty. Whether my duties should include practical military instruction in addition to lectures upon Military Science, would be a question for the College authorities to decide.

Of course I would still receive my pay as an officer, and I would expect no compensation from the University. Details of this kind are generally made for four years.

While I should expect no pay or salary, I would consider the details of great advantage to myself, on account of the opportunities for study that I would enjoy during my residence at the University.

As a student of Military affairs, it will require no argument to convince you that such a course
If lectures would be important enough to deserve a place in the program of any great university, it seems to me that our military theory which is based on the old English jealousy of standing armies, renders it vitally important that every educated American should know something of the problems of national defense.

For several years I have been studying the history of the development of our military institutions, with a view to publishing something upon the subject.

It is my belief that the real principles of our military organization have never been elucidated. The functions of our army, our national guard and our volunteers, and their mutual relations are not very clearly understood, and I think that some interesting and useful papers could be prepared upon this subject.

If you can sufficiently interest Mr. T. Harris...
It is clear that the preparation of the document is crucial. The format, grammar, and punctuation should be reviewed carefully. The document should be concise and to the point. It is important to ensure that the information is accurate and up-to-date. The document should be reviewed by someone with expertise in the field. It is also important to consider the audience and tailor the document accordingly. The document should be proofread for any errors before it is submitted. It is crucial that the document is complete and contains all necessary information.
Have him grant me an interview, I will arrange to go to Chicago about October 9th for that purpose, or if it should be desirable for me to be there sooner kindly advise me.

Very truly yours,

John McAvoy Palmer
20th Dec 1841 U.S. Inf.
From Sir Frederick the Entomologist, Jr.

Please send your plans for the entomological lecture.

Success to Dr. G. E. Smith in the future. Thank you for the letter and for sending the specimens.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]

President of Chicago University,

Chicago.

Dear Sir:—I am advised that the University of which you are the president contemplates adding a department for military instruction, and that the name of Lieut. John McAuley Palmer is being considered in connection therewith as the instructor of the department.

Aside from the fact that I would personally be gratified to have Lieut. Palmer appointed, I can recommend him as a most excellent young man in all respects, with the intelligence and qualifications necessary to make him a thorough and efficient instructor.

Very Truly Yours,

Robert B. Shirley
Fort Grant, Arizona
Dec 20th 1897

Rev. William W. Harper, R.R. 1, L.C. 10

My Dear Sir:

I have been informed by telegraph that I am assigned to duty at the University of Chicago.

The order has not yet been received, but I will start east as soon as practicable, and I expect to report to you as near the first of January as the terms of the order will permit.

I wish to thank you for my assignment and I will do all in my power to make the Military Department worthy of its place in the University.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

John M.T. Raker

U.S. Army
Palmer

Ex-Governor, Arizona
November 20, 1897

Rev. William R. Harper, D.D., M.D.

My dear Sir:

Before I left Chicago, I called at your office but found that you were out of the city. I had hoped on that occasion to learn whether the prospect of a military department had been favorably received by the students, for at the time of my last conversation with you, you had just mentioned the matter to some of their representatives.

I also wish to speak to you in regard to the statement made by the Adjutant General in reply to your first letter to the War Department, in which it was pointed out that the delinquent quota of military details had been filled.

As your application, early in the first instance, was denied upon that ground, I hope you will pardon me if I point out certain reasons why such a ruling should not be accepted as final.

The rule limiting the total number of College details to 110 is statutory, and is therefore absolutely binding upon the War Department, but the method of appropria-
ment of these officers among the several states is
a more or less desirable regulation of the war depart-
ment, and is capable of such modification, as may
be deemed expedient by the Secretary of War.

Therefore unless the assignment of an officer at the
University of Chicago, showed being the total number of
such details above 110, it would be in the power of the
Secretary of War to make the assignment in spite of the
appointment.

If such a ruling should be made, it would be final
only so far as the regular official channels are concerned.
Such rulings are made by officials who have no dis-
cretionary power, must conform to the regulations as they
stand, while as the Secretary of War may at anytime
modify the regulations themselves in the interest of the public
service.

That this ruling is arbitrary and capable of modification,
is further borne out by the fact that the present actual
appointment does not accord with the published ap-
pointment sent you by the War Department.

In October 20th, there were five college details in
Illinois, and also five in Indiana, notwithstanding
the difference of population in the two states, there
were five such details in Illinois and 14 in a
less populous State, Ohio.

The total number of officers detailed at colleges throughout the United States was 107, three less than the statutory allowance of 110. And of these, eight officers were on the retired list, leaving only 99 active members of the active list of the army.

The fact is that such regulations are merely convenient. It is convenient to hold up a regulation when it is not desirable to grant an application, but inflexible regulations are even more inconvenient, and I assure you that the rules of our department are maintained in a most delicate state of elasticity.

It is not thought that any difficulty can arise that will not come before a word from the Senate, or Senator Sherman, or the Chicago delegation in Congress. The military instruction in schools really serves a public good, a great institution like the University of Chicago cannot be ignored.

I would like to mention to you as an additional reference in my case, Professor Collier of the University of Chicago.

Very Respectfully,

John A. Cheever

John W. G. Palmer

2d Dec. 1857
March 5, 1898

The President, University of Chicago,

Sir,

At the close of my talk with the students last Wednesday morning, I told them I would meet them at the same time and place Wednesday next. After Wednesday, I hope to have a regular office hour every morning.

Enclose a memorandum of questions asked me by students, which I am not prepared to answer without reference to the President.

1. What are the military companies as clubs received aid from the University? Will they be assigned a room and will they be granted the $1000 allowance for furnishing their club rooms?
2. Will a student who receives physical culture credits for team athletic work be eligible for membership in the company? I hope this question will
be answered affirmatively. Indeed the prominent athletic men of the Harvard team, I will see that their military work will do no prejudice to their athletics.

So I was informed that a number of students made to retire the military department, who are discouraged by the cost of uniforms. The difficulty seems to be the payment of a lump sum. It can be arranged to have uniforms paid for by installments if the individuals serving duty are endorsed by the University. Any tradesman will give reasonable time for payment if he is furnished protection.

This matter affects particularly the younger men who are self-supporting in their effort to attend the University. The uniform to them is a serious item of expense. I regard them as very deserving men, and I would urge them every reasonable aid. Very respectfully,

[Signature]
Suggestions with reference to a Military Guard.

(1) That such a guard be admitted to the number of 200.

(2) That membership in it be limited to members of the Senior Colleges and to the Junior Divisions I to IV.

(3) That vacancies be filled by the election of members of the guard when formally approved by the President.

(4) That members of the Guard be free from all other physical culture requirements by the University.

(5) That the work shall include not less than two hours of drill per week.

(6) That the Guard be organized with a constitution and by-laws subject to the approval of the Board of Physical Culture and Athletics.

(7) That the members of the Guard graduating from the colleges be understood to be senior members of the Guard.

(8) That it be the duty of the Guard to take part in general functions of the University at Convocations, Deductions and other important University events at the discretion of the President of the University.

(9) That in addition to the Military Officer and student officers of the Guard, there be a Faculty staff which shall include the President with five members of the Faculty.

(10) That the uniform be a special uniform representing the scholastic as well as the military idea, including a sword, and that the details of the uniform be worked out by an expert.

(11) That arrangements be made for a military band, the members of the same to wear the uniform of the Guard.

(12) That membership in the Guard may not be relinquished so long as the member is in the University except upon formal resignation approved by the President of the University.
The President, University of Chicago,

Sirs:—I wish to report

to you that eighteen students have expressed a desire to add the Military Department in the Spring quarter. I have reason to think that others will join them if you will cause a notice to be published to the Junior and Senior Colleges to the effect that this course can be elected instead of physical culture, by students who have finished three quarters work in that department. It seems that arrangements have not been made for students desiring this course to make the usual registration with the dean and the authority should be given for students who so desire to change their registration from physical culture to "Military drill."

While I appreciate the reason for making these quarters physical culture a prerequisite for credit work in the Military department, I believe that
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
a rigid enforcement of the rules would work an unnecessary disadvantage to the success of the military department.

I would respectfully submit to your consideration the two following rules, as a substitute for the rule now in force.

1. Students who have completed three quarters work in prescribed physical culture, may substitute the military course as an equivalent for their unfinished work in the department of physical culture.

2. Students who have not completed three quarters physical culture work, may enter the military department, upon application approved by the president (or by the Board of Physical Culture).

I understand that there are reasons, for limiting the free election of new students; it is important that the interests of the University, in athletics, should not be prejudiced by the military department, but I believe that the rule now in force is too general in character and that it was kept out of the military
department, men who would receive the greatest benefit from its course of instruction.

Under the two rules that I suggest new men will be admitted to the military department under such reasonable restrictions as the Board of Physical Culture may provide in each individual case.

In other words, I would propose action in individual cases, instead of a sweeping general rule, which keeps out deserving men, without any compensating advantage.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

John E. Hyler
The formation of the TIE group

The organization of the group was formed to meet the needs of the community. The group's primary goal is to promote the welfare of the community by providing various services and activities. The members of the group are actively involved in various initiatives to improve the quality of life for the community.

The TIE group has been successful in achieving its objectives, and it continues to grow and evolve. More people are becoming involved in the group, and the activities offered by the group are expanding to meet the changing needs of the community. The group's leaders are committed to ensuring that the group remains relevant and continues to serve the community.

The TIE group has received positive feedback from the community, and it is considered an important resource for individuals seeking support and assistance. The group's success is attributed to the dedication and hard work of its members, who are passionate about promoting the welfare of the community.

As the TIE group continues to grow, it is expected to have an even greater impact on the community. The group's leaders are optimistic about the future and are confident that the group will continue to make a positive difference in the lives of its members and the community at large.
Camp of Fifteenth U.S. Infantry,  
Puerto Principe, Cuba,  
August 12, 1899.

University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Sir:

I have felt for some time that I should write you in regard to certain matters growing out of my brief connection with the University, but since I have been in Cuba I have been very busy, in camp most of the time, and part of the time sick with Cuban malaria.

I do not believe that officers on the active list will be permitted to resume college details, and as under the circumstances, I will probably not be able to return to you, I would suggest that you procure the services of some good retired officer. There are many officers on the retired list who would be thoroughly qualified to act as military professor, and under present law they are eligible for such duty.

I hope some day when things are more settled to again have the honor of being in the faculty of the University of Chicago, but my sense of my duty as a soldier would not permit me to return to such an agreeable post until I have had my full share of...
I have left you some lines that I thought might have been

neglected to commit working on the first connection of

the University and since I have been in Paris I have been very

perusing to consume college material and to make the articles

and stories that have been planned not to stop to return to your

work. I expect to return to the University of California

University of Chicago where my position as an instructor in

mathematics and as a mathematician will be.

I hope some day after these meager feeling to return to

the honor of being in the society of the University of Chicago

and have my service of my with as a scientist. What you tell me to return

so many on explanation that I have never will again of
the rougher service in Cuba and the Philippines.

If a retired officer should apply for the detail at the University he would probably expect some extra compensation or at any rate the opportunity to earn something beyond his retired pay. But it would not be necessary to give him a definite salary if the University Extension field could be open to him.

If he had it in him his profession should give him many interesting, popular and profitable subjects.

My theory has been that the Professor of Military Science in the University of Chicago should be a great deal more than a mere drill-master, though of course he should be a practical tactician. It is not the mission of the University to train soldiers, the government has other and better schools for that purpose and America has never lacked men who are willing to bear arms. But in the interest of peace itself the University can do a great public good by fostering a more intelligent popular comprehension of the economics and statesmanship of war.

The University will send out many statesmen and legislators, but if she should produce one intelligent military statesman it would be an event absolutely unique in the history of American politics.

Our wars have always been conducted unscientifically, not because we have lacked generals or soldiers, but because our congresses and cabinets have never understood their part of the (2)
The solution seems to relate to the division of the University in many departments and schools outside the central administration at the rate of one department to three or four years. The University Extension staff are available to give this service.

If the need is to fulfill the function and provide for the needs of the situation, departments and departments must be built up. The University must be able to meet the needs of the people for training and education.

Interesting and practical methods of teaching can be used to meet the needs of the situation. The University of Chicago aims to be a part of the community and to contribute to the development of society. It is not for the mission of the University to teach or to dictate, but rather to provide opportunities for growth and development. The University aims to be an institution of research and service, a body of knowledge from which society can benefit. The University will play an important role in the social and economic development of society. The University will be an agent of change and progress.
military problem. Washington wrote from Valley Forge that the policy of the Continental Congress thwarted and defeated more than the British forces were able to do; and such has generally been the experience of our generals.

If the real history of our wars could be written it would be found that for every soldier killed in battle or from causes legitimately traceable to the war, at least two had died from mismanagement and blunder, not military but political, and that for every dollar effectively and economically expended in defeating the enemy, at least two were wasted in false objectives, in the appointment of incompetent officers and in other blunders of a purely political nature.

The first aim of a wise statesmanship of war is to prevent war and to insure the continuance of peace.

The second aim is, if war be unavoidable, to win a decisive and overwhelming victory in the least time and with the least expenditure of life and treasure—both of these aims are in the interest of humanity and mercy.

It seems to me that the study of the science that seeks such ends should find an important place in the scheme of the ideal University. For ultimately it is really the nation that the University educates, and in respect to the issues of war our country is the least intelligent of all the nations of the civil-
It may be that your present or next year's income, or disposition to your income, will be more or less stable. The importance of this to the Committee lies in the fact that the financial and political currents, and the necessity for each voter's participation in the political process, may fluctuate. The importance of your participation in the political process, and to a lesser degree of your financial stability, will determine the Committee's influence on your income. The Committee wishes to ensure that your income is secure and that your participation in the political process is consistent. If you have any questions or concerns, please let the Committee know.

The Committee recognizes the importance of your income and your participation in the political process. It is important to ensure that your income is secure and that your participation in the political process is consistent. The Committee wishes to ensure that your income is secure and that your participation in the political process is consistent.

I think that your present or next year's income, or disposition to your income, will be more or less stable. The importance of this to the Committee lies in the fact that the financial and political currents, and the necessity for each voter's participation in the political process, may fluctuate. The importance of your participation in the political process, and to a lesser degree of your financial stability, will determine the Committee's influence on your income. The Committee wishes to ensure that your income is secure and that your participation in the political process is consistent. If you have any questions or concerns, please let the Committee know.

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ized world. We have won our many victories by virtue of great natural resources and favorable geographical position, but, with great and unnecessary waste of life and money, and in spite of our disregard of the economics of war. The history of the recent Spanish war will sustain the correctness of this view: almost every established principle of organization was violated, the volunteer army was organized on the basis of creating and filling desirable offices without regard to training or fitness, and almost every thing that could be done wrong was done wrong. This was not because the President or the Congress or the Public were unpatriotic or dishonest, but because our average national intelligence in this respect is low—about on a par with a Russian's idea of political liberty or a Hottentot's conception of finance.

If you should think favorably of securing the services of a retired officer, I think it would be well in making application to the War Department, to mention the opportunities of extra pay to be earned in University Extension work. Such action would make the detail more attractive and would probably bring a greater number of applicants to choose from.

Great care should be taken as to references as to character, military record and general fitness, for some officers who are alleged to have been retired for "disability contracted in the line of duty" were really retired for disability due to dissipation by no means contracted in the line of duty. It would also be well
...with the aim of making the necessary adjustments and improvements. The necessary steps will be taken to ensure that the necessary resources are available to execute the plan effectively. The plan will be implemented in stages, with each stage being monitored to assess its impact and effectiveness.

The plan will be reviewed periodically to ensure that it remains relevant and effective. Any necessary adjustments will be made to ensure that the plan achieves its objectives.

In conclusion, the plan is a vital component in the overall strategy for achieving the desired outcomes. It requires the concerted effort of all stakeholders to ensure its success. The plan is designed to be flexible and adaptable, allowing for changes in response to emerging circumstances.

Thank you for your attention and the opportunity to present this plan. I am confident that with the support of all, we can successfully implement this plan and achieve the desired outcomes.
to limit the selection to graduates of West Point, and to officers who have not been long enough on the retired list to lose contact and sympathy with the army and the military profession.

If you should care to have me do so, I could obtain the names of a number of suitable retired officers by corresponding with a classmate who is aide-de-camp to General Miles and therefore in position to ascertain the full record of any officer of the army.

I hope that the military department will succeed in the University and that the right man can be found to make it succeed, and I trust that after I have done my share of tropical service, I may have the honor of serving under you again as my commander in chief. I am with great respect,

Your Obedient Servant,

John McAuley Palmer

1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant,

15th U.S. Infantry.
To the Adjutant of the 6th Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment:

I am directed to inform you that the 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment is to be relieved by the 6th Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment

I have not yet been informed on the matter of the date of the change and therefore have not yet been informed of the full details of the transfer.

I hope that the transfer will be successful.

Yours obediently,

[Signature]
April 10th, 1903.

Mr. W. V. Hall,

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of April 3rd has been received. I write to ask that you give us a little time in this matter. I think we can adjust matters so that we can get the necessary guarantee.

Hoping that you will allow us, at all events, until the first of June, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
To whom it may concern,

I am writing to request your assistance in forwarding a shipment of goods that is currently in transit to our company. The shipment contains essential materials that we need for our operations.

I have attached the bill of lading and other relevant documents for your reference. If you could kindly expedite the process, it would be greatly appreciated.

Please let me know if there is any additional information or documentation required. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Company Name]
The President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

Referring to the Return of the University of Chicago for the Quarter ended March 31, 1903, in which it is reported that the number of students that received military instruction during the quarter was only 43, the Secretary of War directs me to invite your attention to Par. 10, General Orders, No. 94, of 1902, from this office, which provides that:

"No detail of military instructor shall be made at any institution which does not guarantee to maintain at least 100 pupils under military instruction",

and to advise you that unless it be the purpose of the University authorities to conform to the regulations it will be necessary to withdraw the detail.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Assistant Adjutant General.

Director, Office of War Programs

April 2, 1943

Secretary, Office of War Programs

Go to the Office of the President of the University of Chicago for the

Director, Office of War Programs, in order to report that the

number of students that remain at the University, and that the

number of students who are enrolled at the University, and that the

number of students who have been transferred to the University,

and to state you that I have an urgent need to be present at the University

with the following information:

"No further action will be taken without further notice."

"No further action will be taken without further notice."

"No further action will be taken without further notice."

"No further action will be taken without further notice."

Very respectfully,

Assistant Adjunct General
WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON,  

April 13, 1903.

To the President,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, requesting that you be given until the first of June to adjust matters so that the necessary guarantee with reference to the number of students taking the military course at the University of Chicago may be given, and, in reply, the Secretary of War desires me to inform you that no further action will be taken until the latter part of June, by which time it is expected that the University authorities will be prepared to meet the requirements of the Regulations.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Assistant Adjutant General.
To the President,

University of California,

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of your letter of 10th instant, requesting the publication of the necessary information relating to the number of students taking the final course at the University of California on 15th June at 10:00 A.M., and I am informed that the Registrar of the University will be present at the time to give his sanction for the publication of the results.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the necessary information will be published at the request of the Registrar of the University.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Assistant Adjunct General
Chicago, Illinois.
June 8th, 1903.

The Inspector General,
Dept. of the Lakes,
Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Military Department of the Chicago University, made June 8th, 1903, which was last inspected by Captain J. J. Bradley, 14th Infantry, June 5, 1902.

The institution derives no income from the U.S., is governed by a board of Trustees and is of the Baptist denomination. It is prepared to teach about 6000 students annually. The president is William R. Harper.

The military department was established in the Autumn quarter of 1897 and is not popular with the majority of the faculty. No weight is given the military course on graduation; next year however a certain weight is to be given the course. To make the department successful compulsory attendance for a certain period should be required, this is now under consideration.

About 2000 male and 2000 female students have been in attendance at the institution during the college year, there being about 2000 male students in attendance at the present time.

There are 52 students in attendance in the military department at this date, all over fifteen years of age.

The discipline of the students is reported to be good; breaches are punished by the college authorities. The aptitude of the students for military instruction is good. Cadets W. C. Harris, J. Patterson and E. B. Butler are the students who have shown especial aptitude for the military
Office of the Inspector General

June 8th, 1902

I have the honor to submit the following report of an investigation of

the Military Department of the University, under the direction of Professor E. B. Stagg, for the month of June, 1902.

The investigation covers no income from the U.S. in connection with

the institution except that of the President's Salary, which is paid quarterly.
The President is William H. Harbert.

The Military department was established in the Autumn quarter of

1899 and at not having with the majority of the faculty of the University.

The majority of the faculty are not in favor of the Military Department.

Finally the Military course on the foundation of the present a corral,

which in my opinion is a waste of money. The Military Department

is now under control of a committee formed with the approval of the Board of

Trustees.

About 200 male and 200 female students have been in attendance at

the institution during the current year.

There are 120 students in attendance in the Military Department.

This college will not live unless of these

The advantage of the students is reported to be exceedingly the

military instructions at the present time.

The students are under the instruction to attend the course.

The students have shown special interest in the Military Department.
service and their names should be entered on the next Army Register as such.

The military organization consists of a company of infantry; there is no band, artillery or signal detachment. No flag is carried. Officers and non-commissioned officers are appointed by the President of the institution on the recommendation of the military professor, after an examination as their aptitude for the position. They are selected without regard to class. The cadets are at present without a uniform.

Lieut. Colonel H.R. Brinkerhoff, U.S. Army, retired, is the professor of Military Science and Tactics and resides in Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago. He has been on duty at the college since January 5th, 1901. He is not provided with quarters by and does not receive any compensation from the institution. He is a member of the faculty with all the rights, privileges and authority of the other heads of departments. He reports that the Quarterly Report is regularly rendered to the Adjutant General of the Army and that copies of all reports and correspondence are retained for transfer to successor.

The practical instruction embraces two drills and gallery practice each week, all under the personal supervision of the military professor; three hours a week are devoted to this instruction. Since the last annual inspection there have been held 54 company drills; no ceremonies, except weekly inspections under arms. The students are instructed theoretically only in the duties of sentinels. New students are exercised without arms until they have acquired the steps and facings; the students do no marching except at drills. Small arms target practice has been at ranges of 100, 200, 300, and 500 yards with fair success, six cadets engaging in this practice, which was held at Fort Sheridan.

The drill ground is poor and the drill has been principally indoors.
in the old gymnasium which is not suitable; when the new gymnasium is completed there will be an excellent indoor drill hall for the cadets. There is no target range.

The theoretical instruction consists of lectures and recitations, one hour a week being devoted to it and is systematic and progressive; it is personally conducted by the military professor. There have 4 recitations and 23 lectures since the last annual inspection. The lectures embraced the following subjects: marches, advance and rear guards, outposts, guard duty, army papers and books, art of war, target practice, signaling, reconnaissance, patrols, map-reading, intrenchments, first aid, convoys, campaigning, attack, defense, topography, field engineering, etc.

The following text books were used: "Security and information," "Organization and Tactics", (Wagner), Map-Reading (Beach), and other standard works. The college has no military library.

The following U.S. Ordnance property is on hand at the institution and is in excellent condition.

100 Cadet rifles, cal. 45, all serviceable.

100 sets of accoutrements, all serviceable.

The rifles not issued to the cadets are kept in the original packages, the others in locked racks. These last rifles are kept in order by the cadets.

Regular property returns are rendered for this property and it is insured to its full value.

The full allowance has been drawn from the U.S. and none received from state.

The inspection was held on the afternoon of June 3rd; the uniform question has not yet been decided by the University authorities, and the cadets appeared in civilian clothing; they were steady in ranks and with very little gazing about. The rifles and accoutrements were in excellent condition. Company drill followed; the number of students is so small that
The following text books were used: "Secrecy and Information Formerly and Future Drafts" and "Secrets, Customs, and Other Standard Works."

The following U. S. Government property is in hand at the installation:

100 days' rations, \$2,000 value.

100 sets of ammunition, \$1,000 value.

The letters not addressed to the airmen are kept in the office by the airmen. These letters in airmen's boxes. When letters are addressed to airmen, the letters are removed from the airmen's boxes.

The full allowance per day drawn from the U. S. and issue receives from the same.

The instruction was paid on the installation of June 1. The instruction was paid at the University of Washington, and the instruction was not seen in the report. The letters and communiques were in excellent condition following the instruction.
the company is formed in single rank, the manual of arms and execution of the various movements in the school of the company were fairly well

The institution has no dormitories or hospital of its own.

As far as it has gone, the efficiency of the institution is good, unless steps are taken next year by the authorities of the University to bring the attendance of the Military Department up to at least 100 students and adopt some uniform and make it compulsory for the military students to have it, I recommend that the detail of an officer at this institution be discontinued. I also recommend that this institution be inspected again about January 1, 1904, to ascertain what has been done in the above respects.

Field return of the Corps of Cadets on date of inspection is appended.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Captain 20th Infantry,

Inspector.
The company is formed in single rank; the men of lines and execution

various movements in the school of the company were entirely well.

The institution is on county or hospital of the county.

The allocation of the institution is good.

These steps are taken next year of the support of the

enough and able to carry the expenses of the military department to be

the military students to have II recommendation that the draft, or

also recommend that of this institution be acknowledged. I also recommend

this institution be inspected early next January, 1904. To Secretary

First return of the Corps of Cadets in case of inspection is

very respectfully,

[Signature]

Captain 20th Infantry

Inspector.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATIONS</th>
<th>PRESENT UNDER ARMS AT INSPECTION</th>
<th>ABSENT</th>
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<td>FIELD AND STAFF</td>
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<td>BAND OR DRUM CORPS</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*This field return refers to actual strength on day of inspection.*
1st Indorsement.

War Department,
Inspector General's Office,
Washington, D.C., July 7, 1903.

Copy respectfully furnished the President of the Chicago University, Chicago, Ill., as required by Par. 970 Army Regulations.

By direction of the Inspector General.

Major of Infantry,
Inspector General.

Report of inspection of the Military Department of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., made June 8th, 1903.

(Duplicate.)
September 24th, 1903.

Col. H. P. Brinkerhoff,
317 Clinton Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

My dear Mr. Brinkerhoff:

Upon my return from Europe I find that orders have been given to relieve you from duty at the University of Chicago. This of course is a great disappointment to all of us. I shall hope that sometime we may be able to get things reinstated.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
317. Clinton Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois
August 8, 1903.

Prof. W. P. Judson
Dean University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Professor,

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of Special Orders No. 187
Headquarters 20th Army, N.Y.O. August 5, 1903.

I am unable to tell you how much I regret being relieved from duty at the University of Chicago, especially at this present time when the proposed ordnance for military work promises an enlarged membership of the military class and much greater usefulness of the military department.

The order relieving me comes as a surprise, having been unannounced to me. Dear sir, honor, that I have still served the government during my detail, and with that consciousness shall now unfinished work, reluctantly.
I draw to express my thanks for the uniform kindness extended to me by the officers of this University, especially by yourself.

Very truly yours,

W.R. Brinckhoff
Reichsger. A. S. Army

Isne
Headquarters of the Army
Adjutant General's Office
Washington, August 5, 1903

Special Orders 33
No 187

Extract.

10. By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. W.R. Brinkerhoff, U.S. Army, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

By command of Lieut. Gen'l. Miles

Col., W. C. Corbin
Adjutant General

Major Gen'l. U.S. Army

True copy

W.R. Brinkerhoff
Lt Col U.S. Army
We recommend that we proceed with the presentation of the President's case and that it be referred to the Government. The President's case is referred to the Government for consideration of Grandin's, the President's case, and the President's case, as recommended by Grandin, and the President's case.

[Handwritten notes continue on the page]