CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject
Military Department

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject
Military Science

File No.

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."
QUARTERLY RETURN

OF

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES

In possession of University of Chicago

at Chicago, Illinois

and for which* William A. Harper

President, is responsible.

For the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1900

ARTILLERY IMPLEMENTS ISSUED
TO COLLEGES, ETC.

With two 3-inch guns.
(For implements see par. 3 of the regulations printed hereon.)

With two 3.2-inch B. L. Steel Rifles.

2 breech sights
2 breech-sight pouches.
2 front sights.
2 front-sight covers.
2 sponges and rammers, jointed, for bore.
4 short rammers and sponges, combined, for chamber.
2 sponge covers, bore.
4 sponge covers, chamber.
2 combination screw-drivers.
2 gunner's gimlets.
4 gunner's haversacks.
2 gunner's rammers.
2 priming wires.
2 primer pouches.
2 prolonges.
2 vent covers.
2 vent punchers.
4 lanyards (new pattern).
1 sperm oiler.
1 wheel grease can.
1 wheel grease-can knife.
2 breech covers.
2 combined tompons and muzzle covers.
2 maneuvering handspikes.
2 pole props (for end of pole).
2 paulins, 12 feet by 12 feet.
1 water bucket (galvanized sheet iron).

The set of hand reloading tools consists of:
1 combination anvil.
1 brush-wiper.
1 adjustable charger.
1 reloading and crimping die, for rifle, carbine, and 2.4 shells.
1 reloading and crimping die, for revolver shells.
1 resizing die, for rifle and carbine shells.
1 resizing die, for revolver shells.
1 drift.
1 powder funnel.
1 mallet.
1 oil can.
1 priming tool.
1 reloading punch, for rifle, carbine, and 2.4 shells.
1 reloading punch, for revolver shells.
1 resizing punch.
1 shell scraper.
1 wiping rod.
1 tool box.

Send the Return and all papers connected with it to “The Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.,” in ONE PACKAGE.

Received at Ordnance Office............................................. 190

Examined at Ordnance Office................................. 190

* Give name of person signing this Return.
RETURN FOR THE QUARTER ENDED December 31, 1900, University of Chicago at Chicago, and for which William R. Harper, President

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS 1.—CANNON.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 inch wrought iron rifled gun, model 1896.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 inch R. L. steel rifle, model.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE.</th>
<th>NUMBER OF VOUCHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On hand from last Return.

Received from

Received from

Total to be accounted for

Expended, as per Abstract of Expenditures.

Returned to Ordnance Department.

Turned over to

Total issued and expended

Remaining on hand to be accounted for on next Return

ALL PERSONS HAVING ORDNANCE STORES TO ACCOUNT FOR MUST OBSERVE:

1. Mail with the Original for the Ordnance Department one complete set of vouchers as above numbered, within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter for which the return is made.
2. Keep with the Duplicate the Retained one complete set of vouchers—exact duplicates of those sent with the "Original."
3. The account of property rendered in this Return must invariably be closed at the end of the official quarter, viz: 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year, except where Colleges desire to close their accountability between these dates, in which case it will terminate at the date the balance on hand was returned to the Ordnance Department.
4. It must be clearly stated how the stores with which the United States is credited came into the possession of the College—whether brought forward from the last Return or received on an invoice from an Ordnance establishment.
5. Nothing but ammunition and target material (such as paper targets, pasters, etc.) can be expended, and these only in such quantities as the necessities of the case will warrant.
6. In short, every transaction noted on the Return must be supported by proper vouchers, which are the legal evidences of the correctness of the statements made.
7. The Return must be signed with full name and official title, and done legibly; the College and date must be inserted in the proper place when the Return is finished and signed, and the P. O. address of the College must be given.
8. Incomplete sets of artillery implements, infantry accouterments, and hand reloading tools can be indicated by a footnote on the Return, thus:
   (a) 1 trail handspike is missing; (b) 1 waist belt is missing; (c) 1 funnel and 1 drift are missing.
For the use of Colleges, Universities, etc.

**OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES in possession of the...**

**class 2.—artillery carriages, etc.**

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**class 3.—artillery implements.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implements for 3-inch wrought-iron rifled guns.</th>
<th>Implements for 3½-inch B. L. steel rifles, sets.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**class 6.—small arms.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Springfield caisson rifles, cal. . . . . . . .</th>
<th>Swords, noncommissioned officers, or musicians.</th>
<th>Sabers, light cavalry.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**give special attention to the following, viz:**

1. The printed headings for **rifles** (page 3) are intended for complete rifles—i.e., for rifles with bayonets.
2. Bayonets, **extra** (i.e., such as form no part of the "complete rifles"), are accounted for on page 7.
3. When bayonets become unserviceable or are lost, the rifles thus rendered **incomplete** are indicated by **footnote** as so many rifles **without** bayonets.
4. The printed headings for **swords** and **sabers** (page 3) are intended for **complete** swords and sabers—i.e., for swords and sabers with scabbards.
5. The printed headings must not be erased, interlined, added to, or in any way changed.
6. Stores for which there may be no printed headings are taken up and reported under **manuscript headings**. In this connection a close observance of their proper classification is enjoined.

3—1787
CLASS 7.—INFANTRY AND CAVALRY ACCOUTERMENTS, APPENDAGES FOR SMALL ARMS, ETC.

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>100</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 100</td>
<td>5 20 100</td>
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<td>5 20 100</td>
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</table>

*Note.—The set of infantry accouterments issued to colleges, universities, and other educational institutions, consists of:

1 Bayonet scabbard.
1 Cartridge box.
1 Gun sling.
1 Waist belt.
1 Waist-belt plate.
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<td>1000 1/2</td>
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</table>

*Note.*—Under existing regulations there is no authority for the expenditure of ammunition by a college, university, or other educational institution, otherwise than in *practice firing*. The expenditure of ammunition in firing morning gun, evening gun, or salutes must, therefore, be at the expense of the institution so using the ammunition supplied by the Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

*Washing (Reported June 30, 1900)*

1. W.C. O. Sword
1. Belt and Plate
1. Bayonet
1. Ramrod
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper targets (A and B)</td>
<td>90 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper targets practice</td>
<td>700 3800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for paper targets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks, blacksmiths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballet rolls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pouring ladles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting ladles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand reloading tools, sets</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm chests</td>
<td>Instruction books</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

I CERTIFY that the foregoing Return exhibits a correct statement of the Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, etc., in my charge during the quarter ended December 31, 1900

College: University of Chicago

Dec 31, 1900

Post-office address of the College: Chicago, Illinois

President of the College.
REGULATIONS

PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR

For the Issue of Arms, etc., required for Military Instruction and Practice at Colleges, Universities, etc., under Section 1225, Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereof.

1. As the appropriations for the supply of ordnance and ordnance stores to the Army are very limited, and as the language of the law restricts the issues that can be made to colleges to such as “can be spared for that purpose,” issues of ordnance and ordnance stores to colleges will be limited to arms and the implements and supplies necessary to enable them to be used by the students for purposes of drill, parade, and similar exercises, including practice marches and camps.

2. Only such ordnance and ordnance stores as are enumerated in the following paragraphs will be issued for the purpose of military instruction to each selected college and university having an officer of the Army stationed there.

3. The field pieces of artillery, with their carriages and implements, will be limited to the following, viz.:

- 2 M. L. wrought-iron rifled guns, caliber 3.9 inches.
- 2 iron breeches.
- 2 carriages and limbers for 6-inch gun.
- 2 gunner’s haversacks.
- 2 trail handspikes.
- 2 limber wools.
- 2 priming wires.
- 4 sponge covers, 3-inch.
- 2 tubs.
- 2 thumbstalls.
- 2 tompions, 3-inch.
- 2 vent covers.
- 1 pendulum haunse, 3-inch.
- 1 pendulum haunse seat.
- 1 pendulum haunse pouch.
- 2 paulins, 13 by 15 feet.
- 1 bell, 20 feet.

4. When in the opinion of the Chief of Ordnance the supply on hand will permit there may be issued in lieu of the foregoing two of the 3.2-inch B. L. steel field guns, with their carriages and implements, as above.

5. The small arms issued to any college will be the Springfield “Cadet” rifles, similar to those which were supplied the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, but in no case will the number of rifles issued be in excess of the number of male students in regular attendance and actually receiving military instruction.

6. The accoutrements to be issued with the Cadet rifles will consist of a bayonet scabbard, cartridge box, gun sling, waist belt, and waist-belt plate.

7. The service noncommissioned officer’s sword can be issued for the use of the officers and noncommissioned officers of the Corps of Cadets. The sliding frog will enable these swords to be worn on the ordinary waist belt.

8. A limited number of cavalry sabers and belts (for purposes of instruction only) will be issued when satisfactory evidence of their necessity is presented.

9. None of the above stores will be made by the Chief of Ordnance to any selected institution upon its filing a bond in the penal sum of double the value of the property, conditioned that it will fully insure, take good care of, and safely keep and account for the same, and will, when required by the Secretary of War, duly return the same, within thirty days, in good order, to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, or such other officer or person as the Secretary of War may designate to receive them.

10. For practice firing, the following allowances of ammunition will be made annually to each of the various institutions, viz.: 100 blank cartridges and 300 friction primers for 3-inch, or for 2.3-inch B. L. gun, as the case may be. Prerequisites will not be issued for the field guns.

11. Ammunition for rifle target practice will be issued annually at the rate of 30 carbine ball cartridges (or their equivalent value in reloading material, reloading tools, or target supplies) for each cadet actually engaged in target practice, but there shall not be issued to any college more than 7,500 ball cartridges in any one year. Where it is not deemed practicable to have target practice, a limited quantity of rifle blank cartridges will be furnished for instruction in firing. This ammunition will be issued upon requisition to be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance by the presidents or superintendents of the institutions, and as annual allowances date in all cases from July 1 of each year, requisitions should be forwarded before or as soon after that date as practicable for the current year’s supply. Undrawn allowances of one year can not be drawn in the succeeding year.

12. The reloading material, reloading tools, and target supplies which can be drawn as part of the ammunition allowance for target practice are:

(a) Reloading materials, consisting of—
   - Small-arms powder
   - Carbines bullets
   - Round balls
   - Cartridge primers

(b) Reloading tools, consisting of—
   - 1 set of hand reloading tools (bench reloading tools are not issued to colleges)
   - 1 bullet mold, casting 4 balls
   - 1 melting ladle
   - 1 pouring ladle

(c) Target supplies, consisting of—
   - Paper targets A and B, and centers for these targets
   - Paper targets for gallery practice

   - Fasters, white and black

13. When tools for reloading rifle cartridges or implements for casting lead balls for gallery practice have been issued to colleges, the parts required to keep them in good order may be issued when requested, and charged against the money value of the annual ammunition allowance.

14. All ordnance and ordnance stores issued to colleges must be kept insured by the college authorities for their full invoice value, as shown in the bond, and the Chief of Ordnance promptly informed when and where the insurance is placed.

15. The transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores from the Government arsenals to institutions of learning, and from institutions of learning back to Government arsenals, is always without expense to the United States.

16. The college to which issues of ordnance and ordnance stores are made, under bonds as required by law, will be required to keep said property in like good and serviceable condition as when issued by the Government, and for this purpose the spare parts, implements, and appendages necessary for this purpose will be sold to them at cost price on application to the Chief of Ordnance.

17. When ordnance and ordnance stores are returned to the Ordnance Department by any institution of learning, they will be carefully examined and received at the Arsenal, and if they are found imperfect or unserviceable by reason of carelessness or other causes than legitimate use in service, the damage will have to be made good to the United States.

18. The cost of all missing property must be made good to the United States.

19. When any of the ordnance or ordnance stores become unfit for further use the president of the college will report the fact to the Chief of Ordnance, and he will authorize the college to send them to an arsenal without expense to the United States. On reaching the arsenal the property will be inspected by an officer of the Ordnance Department, and if its condition is found to be due to the ordinary incidents of service it may be replaced with serviceable stores of like character, but if its condition is found to be due to carelessness or other than legitimate causes the extent of damage or value of missing stores will be determined by the Chief of Ordnance and must be paid by the college before any new issue of stores is made.

20. The guns and carriages must not be allowed to remain out doors with only the paulins as a protection from the weather, but they must be housed in a suitable shed and habitually kept there except when used for drills or saluting purposes.

21. Regular property returns will be rendered quarterly to the Chief of Ordnance by each president or superintendent of an institution supplied with arms, etc., accounting for all ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the institution under his charge. These returns will be made on the blank forms to be supplied by the Chief of Ordnance.

22. Failure on the part of any institution of learning to comply with the foregoing regulations, or any other that may be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance for the care, preservation, or accountability of any ordnance or ordnance stores issued to it by the United States, will be considered sufficient cause for the prompt withdrawal by the Secretary of War of the Government property in its possession.

23. Whenever any institution shall fail to return the public property in its charge within thirty days after demand made by the Secretary of War, the delinquency will be peremptorily referred to the Attorney General, that the bond of the institution may forthwith be put in suit.

NOTE.—There are four forms of bond, as follows:

- Form K. When both principal and sureties are individuals.
- Form L. When principal is a corporation and sureties are individuals.
- Form M. When principal is an individual and surety is a corporation.
- Form N. When both principal and surety are corporations.

In calling for the blank forms of bond, they may be called for as “Form K,” “Form L,” etc.
QUARTERLY RETURN

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES

Return for the quarter ended March 31, 1907.

Send the Return and all papers connected with it to "The Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.," in ONE PACKAGE.
RETURN FOR THE QUARTER ENDED March 31, 1901
OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES in possession of the University of Chicago at Chicago, Illinois, under Section 1225, Revised Statutes U. S., and for which William A. Harper, President, is made responsible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>QUARTER ENDED March 31, 1901</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19H 188</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF VOUCHERS</th>
<th>EXPENDED AS PER ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES</th>
<th>RETURN TO ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On hand from last Return</td>
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<td>100 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Received from</td>
<td></td>
<td>100 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expended as per Abstract of Expenditures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Return to Ordinance Department</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Turned over to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ISSUED AND EXPENDED</td>
<td>180 1</td>
<td>100 10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REMAINING ON HAND TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR OR NEXT RETURN</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>180 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I CERTIFY that the foregoing Return exhibits a correct statement of the Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, etc., in my charge during the quarter ended March 31, 1901, 189.

President of the College.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ORDNANCE STORES TO ACCOUNT FOR MUST OBSERVE:

1. Mail with the ORIGINAL FOR THE ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT one complete set of vouchers as above numbered, within forty days after the expiration of the quarter for which the return is made.
2. Keep with the Duplicates to be Returned one complete set of vouchers—exact duplicate of those sent with the "Original."
3. The account of property received in this return must invariably be closed at the end of the official quarter, viz.: 31st March, 31st June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year, except where Colleges desire to close their accountability between those dates, in which case it will terminate at the date the balance on hand was returned to the Ordinance Department.
4. It must be clearly stated how the stores with which the United States is credited came into the possession of the College—whether brought forward from the last return or received on an invoice from an Ordinance establishment.
5. Nothing but ammunition can be expended, and this only in such quantities as the necessities of the case will warrant.
6. In short, every transaction noted on the Return must be supported by proper vouchers, which are the legal evidences of the correctness of the statements made.
7. The return must be signed with full name and official title, and done legibly; the College and date must be inserted in the proper place when the Return is finished and signed; and the P. O. address of the College must be given.
Form No. 14.

RETURN FOR THE QUARTER ENDED _______________ 189 _______________ OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES in possession of the _______________, under Section 1225, Revised Statutes U. S., at _______________, and for which _______________ is made responsible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>QUARTER ENDED</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number of Vouchers</th>
<th>189</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On hand from last return</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from</td>
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<tr>
<td>Received from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expended as per Abstract of Expenditures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return to Ordnance Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turned over to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL ISSUED AND EXPENDED: .................................................................

REMAINING ON HAND TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR ON NEXT QUARTER ....

I CERTIFY that the foregoing Return exhibits a correct statement of the Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, etc., in my charge during the quarter ended March 31, 1901... 189

College University of Chicago

Post-office address of the College Chicago, Illinois

President of the College.

Orendahk Aulin O-T-O-OT-I

ALL PERSONS HAVING ORDNANCE STORES TO ACCOUNT FOR MUST OBSERVE:

1. Mail with the ORIGINAL FOR THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT one complete set of vouchers as above numbered, within thirty days after the expiration of the quarter for which the return is made.

2. Keep with the Duplicate to be RETAINED one complete set of vouchers—exact duplicates of those sent with the "Original.

3. The account of property rendered in this Return must invariably be closed at the end of the official quarter, viz: 4th March, 4th June, 4th September, and 4th December of each year, except where Colleges desire to close their accountability between these dates, in which case it will be necessary at the date the balance on hand was returned to the Ordnance Department.

4. It must be clearly stated how the stores with which the United States is credited came into the possession of the College—whether brought forward from the last return or received on an invoice from an Ordnance establishment.

5. Nothing but ammunition can be expended, and this only in such quantities as the necessities of the case will warrant.

6. The return must be signed with full name and official title, and done legibly; the College and date must be inserted in the proper place when the return is finished and signed, and the P. O. address of the College must be given.

(33-70-4)
HISTORICAL:

The United States, for the first time in its history, has a national defense policy, known as the National Defense Act of 1920 as amended in 1920. Prior to this time, and because of the lack of such a policy, thousands of men have been needlessly sacrificed in our several wars due to improper leadership and care. Soldiers can be quickly trained, but it requires time to train the officers who are to lead them. The National Defense Act of 1920 provides a means for the training in time of peace of these officers and will within a few years, if properly carried out, place the country on a sound footing in national defensive preparedness, and will save the country millions of dollars and many lives in the event of a future war.

The National Defense Act of 1920 provides for a defensive army consisting of three components:

1. The Regular Army — a small well trained organization which furnishes training cadre for the other components; serves as a national police in domestic emergencies, and forms part of the first line of defense in major emergencies.

2. The National Guard — the federalized state militias, constantly under the training and supervision of the Regular Army; forming an organization subject to call by nation or by state in the event of minor emergencies and in time of national emergency, forming the balance of the first line of defense.

3. The Organized Reserves — an organization with full complement of officers and a few enlisted specialists assigned to skeleton units, all on inactive status except when called to active duty in the event of national emergency for or for training; but so organized that the units can be expanded by the draft and trained to form the second line of defense. Officers for this component are commissioned from among men who held commissions during the World War, former officers of the Regular Army, graduates of R.O.T.C. units at colleges and universities and certain graduates of the Citizen’s Military Training Camps.

At the present time, the Officers’ Reserve Corps has a fair complement of officers, due to the large number of men who hold commissions during the World War, but due to age, business reasons and other causes many of these are lost each year and within a few years comparatively few of the World War officers will be available. To provide a feeder for this Corps and to make the proposed Defense Act workable, the presidents and executives of many of the leading universities and colleges met in Washington in 1919 and outlined the establishment of the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps unit in the colleges. Their plan became part of the National Defense Act and as a consequence such units have been established in some 225 institutions of higher education. The War Department believes it necessary to graduate 6000 to 6000 pre-chosen annually from these units to keep the Officers’ Reserve Corps properly filled. At present there are about 3000 graduated and commissioned yearly.

UNIT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Unit of Field Artillery established at the University of Chicago, like similar units at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, etc., is on a purely voluntary basis. In its establishment the War Department desired to cooperate with the University in the matter of practical economy to the student, to the University and to the tax payer.

THE VALUE TO THE STUDENT:

During the first two years, a student who has registered for Military Science is required to do at least three hours work each week and if he continues during the last two years he is required to do five hours work each week. During the last two years, however, the student is on a commutation status, receiving from the government about $212.00. During one of the summers of the last two years, the student is required to spend six weeks in training at Camp Knox, Kentucky, but during the period of his camp he receives transportation, all clothing and expenses, and compensation at the rate of one dollar a day. As a matter of practical economy, the student, the system is therefore unique. At the end of his four years he receives his degree and his commission as second lieutenant in the Field Artillery Reserve. He has received credit in the University for all courses pursued in the Department of Military Science. His commission has been attained in a period of two and a half years.
when it costs him nothing in the way of money or valuable time taken away from his business, and he has received $212.00 for giving a small part of his time to a training as valuable to him in civil life as in army life in time of war.

THE COOPERATION WITH AIDS OF THE UNIVERSITY:

The courses offered in Military Science have been chosen with a view to develop personality and leadership in the student, thus meeting the aims and ideals of the university. It has been said: "Education is what one has left after he has forgotten what he learned". If this is true, then what has the student of Military Science left when he has forgotten much of the strictly technical Field Artillery tactics? He has ability to think quickly and accurately and to make firm, logical decisions; to have poise, confidence, assurance, tact, and understanding. He has acquired these through his courses in gunnery where he must necessarily think and act quickly; in ordnance and battery maneuvers and his work at camp, where confidence and leadership are developed. At least it is the aim of the War Department to develop these characteristics. With them in the event of war, the officer can quickly review and acquire the more technical knowledge of his arm of the service; without them he is useless as an officer, no matter how proficient he may be in technical knowledge. And it is these characteristics which are so applicable to his civil life.

THE ECONOMY TO THE TAX PAYER:

With the Reserve Corps thus trained and developed the burden of the tax payer is reduced by the amount necessary for the maintenance of a larger regular army, required where no trained reserve is available.

The Unit at the University of Chicago has existed since 1919. Its enrollment has varied from seventy-five in 1919 to a maximum of two hundred and forty-seven in the fall quarter of 1923, and dropped to one hundred and twenty-three in the spring quarter of 1924. To maintain the unit it has cost the government $4000.00 per year and the university about $4000.00 per year, or about ten percent the cost to the government. The gradual rise in enrollment from seventy-five in 1919 to two hundred and forty-seven in 1923 can be explained as follows:

(a) The Regular Army personnel used every legitimate means of advertising and recruiting, such as making talks at fraternity houses and dormitories; sending letters to prospective students, to high school and to parents; offering special privileges to Military Science students such as mounted passes, and making the courses as practical and attractive as possible.

(b) The practice of giving higher grades to students than they would receive for the same class of work in other departments, a practice which has now been discontinued.

DIFFICULTIES IN BUILDING UP A SATISFACTORY UNIT:

The following difficulties are encountered in building up a satisfactory unit at this University:

(a) The apparent attitude of indecision as to whether the Military Department has a place in the University.

(b) The lack of active support by the faculty generally.

(c) The lack of cooperation on the part of some of the Deans in registering students.

(d) The difficulty of arranging hours so that students may take Military Science.

In explanation it should be said that the President and Heads of the departments have extended every courtesy to the Military Department and as to the extent of arranging schedules, thoughtful consideration of requests made, etc., have given active support. Particularly during the present quarter and since the grade standards have been raised, has this support been evidenced. However, until the University decides it wants the N.C.R.C. and makes the Military Department an integral part of itself, the unit cannot be a success. Let the University make known its interest in the Department and evidence its active support and it is believed the unit will succeed.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING THE UNIT A SUCCESS:

Considering that the University desires to retain the Department and to do its share to bring up and maintain the enrollment in the courses in Military Science, to enable the unit to fulfill its mission to the War Department the following suggestions are presented for consideration.
SUGGESTIONS:

(a) That the Trustees give publicity to a statement to the effect that the unit will be given support.
(b) That the President make a statement to the Deans directing that students be encouraged to register for Military Science.
(c) That the President, in his opening address to the students, that the University stands behind the government’s policy of national defense and gives evidence to that in the maintenance and support of the N.O.T.O.C. unit.
(d) That a statement be made at chapel exercises about the time registration begins for the new quarter, strongly supporting the unit, and that all members of the faculty give students the impression that the Military Department is an integral part of the University, thereby lending prestige to the Department.
(e) That before registration, freshmen be informed of the advantages of courses in Military Science and strongly urged to register for it, and that Deans do their best to assist students to arrange their schedules accordingly. In this connection Military Science course can be used as a Minor Sequence.
(f) That Greenwood Field and the lot on 58th and Englewood be allocated to the Military Department in order to increase training facilities.
(g) That better quarters be provided for the Department.
(h) That at the annual faculty dinner for new members, a short talk be given by someone interested in the Military Department, such as Colonel Gale of the Department of Physics, explaining just what the Department means to the University and to the Government.
(i) That a similar talk be given at the Trustees’ dinner to the faculty.
(j) That, so far as possible, the completion of a two year period by a student who has registered for Military Science, be made prerequisite to graduation, for the purpose of complying with the provisions of Special Regulations of the War Department which provide that Military Science be divided into two, two year periods, a basic course and an advanced course, and that a student registering in one of these courses must complete the course unless forced to drop it for some reason satisfactory to the Professor of the Department and to the executive head of the University.
United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Jan. 6, 1922.

The President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

The subject of military training in schools and colleges now conducted under the provisions of the statutes establishing the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and other forms of such training will probably be discussed in the pending session of the Congress. I am therefore writing to ask if you will send me a frank statement of your opinion on this topic.

It is of particular interest to me to know whether the ROTC is a distinct asset to your institution in developing your students morally and physically. Does the military training contribute something important and unique to their education? Is the presence of army officers essential to secure the best military and educational results from the plan? Do the military formations, the standards, the courtesies and the discipline elevate the morale and strengthen the loyalty of the student body?

Expression of your views on these and any other aspects of this subject will be appreciated. Thanking you for your courtesy and hoping that I may hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.,
CHAIRMAN.

R. E. DEVENDORF,
CLERK.
January 9, 1922.

My dear Mr. Wadsworth,

Your favor of the 6th instant is received.
The unit of Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the Colleges of the University of Chicago has made its place as an essential part of education. It is a distinct asset to us in the development of students. Military training I regard as a unique value. It could not be conducted adequately without the presence of army officers. I may say incidentally that the gentlemen assigned us by the War Department are in every way satisfactory, and welcome as members of our faculty. Entirely aside from the value to us of the Military Department as an element of training, the University also is glad to do its part towards the national defense. I certainly hope that the Training Corps may be continued and heartily supported by Congress.

Very truly yours,

Mr. James W. Wadsworth,  
Committee on Military Affairs,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

HPJ:CB
Dear Mr. Wahrman,

Thank you for your interest in receiving the

The merit of receiving a certificate's signing copy of the

College at the University of Chicago is open to any

person as an essential part of education. It is a

difficult training I regard as a prime need. If

sooner not be commenced immediately with the purpose

of any obligations. I may say interesting fact the

committee assembled in the War Department are for

each who self-evident, and welcome as members of

our faculty. Entirely aside from the value to us

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Very truly yours,


Mr. James W. Wahrman

Director of Military Affairs

United States Senate

Washington, D.C.

1910
The University of Chicago  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
Department of Military Science and Tactics

January 17th, 1922.

Mr. Edgar J. Goodspeed,
Secretary to the President,
University of Chicago.

My dear Dr. Goodspeed:

When you have the opportunity would you mind bringing the enclosed tabulation to the attention of President Judson? It just came from the War Department and to one interested in R.O.T.C. work is perhaps worth a hasty perusal.

We stand seventeenth in the first table and ninth in the second but in both we show the least expense to the government of the six units conducted at non land-grant institutions under similar conditions. State universities, that is, those in which military work is compulsory, also have a distinct advantage over us in such comparisons since they usually have several units and certain overhead expenses can be divided up and a part charged to each.

I should add that the figures for the period covered, the year of 1921, are abnormally low for us due to the fact that in July, August, and September we lacked half our authorized enlisted personnel, and no cost of uniforms for students is included. Under present conditions, and since we now issue uniforms to the students for some of the work, $48,000.00 about represents the actual annual expenditures of the government in maintaining our unit.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

H. E. Marr,
Major, F.A.

HEM/jab

1 encl.
August 20, 1922.

We've been busy as usual this summer trying to make things more attractive in the Military Department:

New lockers - 240 of them - have been installed in the dressing-room next to the showers.
New and up to date jumps and hurdles have been built which will add greatly to the fun in equitation classes.
We look for some new and better horses this Fall.
We mean to have a polo club which will enable all members to play.
The courses of instruction are being revised and perfected so as to make them more attractive.

You can help make the Battery something of which the University will boast; here are two ways in which you can do your share:
ONE is by going into it with the right spirit next Fall.
The OTHER, and this is of vital importance, is to talk it up to all prospective freshmen - the right type I mean - with whom you come in contact.
Tell them of the advantages and opportunities secured by enrollment in the Military Department. Explain the method of registration. Tell them that they have to take P.C. anyway - with us or at the Gym; that since P.C. is compulsory they may as well take at least some of ours, have some fun, and get the benefit from the horses and special features of our work such as boxing, wrestling and mass games.

It boils down to this: if we don't get the right number of Freshmen the government will have to abolish our unit. Cramped for funds as it is, the War Department can't afford to carry us along unless we give reasonable return for the money expended. I don't believe you'd like the idea of seeing Chicago the only big university that didn't maintain a Reserve Officers' Training Corps of some type. We wouldn't either. Chicago wouldn't be doing its duty as a national university if it didn't maintain a Unit.

When you come back in the Fall drop in to say hello and check up on your own registration. We'll be glad to see you, and any friend you may bring along. A committee from the Battery will be at the office of each Dean, during registration, to interview every Freshman. Will you serve as a member of one of these committees? Fill out the enclosed card and mail it back to us. Then be here, and help put across the Battery in the Fall.

Sincerely,

H. E. Harr, Major F.A.
We've been very busy as usual this summer trying to make time for more activities in the Military Department.

New locations - 240 of them - have been integrated into the game.

We need to move the engines and make them run more smoothly.

New rooms to the east.

And the bestest of all, the new expansion classes.

We look for some new better places this fall.

We mean to have a lot of fun with all this.

We need to have a lot of work and balance all the members to play.

The course of instruction is being revised and perfected.

So as to make them more attractive.

You can help make the flatter something of which the flatter.

With will power, you can do your part.

One is to come into it with the right spirit next fall.

The other and the third is of vital importance - to talk to the people.

We need to be proactive in the Naval Department - the right type of man.

With whom you can come in contact.

Tell them of the advantages and opportunities that may be.

Then, the course of instruction is being revised and perfected.

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Tell them of the advantages and opportunities that may be.
August 25, 1922.

Dear Sir:

Your name is among those of prospective Freshmen at the University of Chicago who have been recommended for membership in our Battery of Field Artillery, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, connected with the Department of Military Science and Tactics. You've heard of the R.O.T.C., of course; perhaps you've been in it. But I doubt if you've seen it conducted as the work is handled here.

The President and Trustees of the University believe that a real young American's education is not complete without military training that will make him fit to serve his country in time of need. They've seen to it that you are able to get the right kind of training here under their own supervision.

They asked the government for only one type of unit, R.O.T.C., Field Artillery. They did this for two reasons: first, because only big strong institutions like this can afford to maintain that kind of unit and other schools can and do have other and less expensive types; universities like Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Leland Stanford, and a few state institutions have Field Artillery; secondly, because they know that a Field Artillery unit can offer more that is interesting and attractive to the average student, and that the work can be given you as a valuable part of your regular college course.

The authorities put the Military Department in exactly the same status as any other in the university. Without going into details, here's what we offer:

(a) Military training of the highest character in conjunction with your college work.
(b) A Commission in the Reserve or National Guard at the end of your college course.
(c) Full academic credit toward your degree at the University for each course taken in the Military Department.
(d) A money compensation of $220.00 during your last two years in the University.
(e) Membership in the U. of C. Battery and the right to enjoy its many privileges.
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

August 25, 1959

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to make you aware of the fact that I have been recommended by the Department of Military Science and Tactics, University of Chicago, for your consideration for a position as an Instructor of Military Science at the University of Chicago.

I have been a member of the University of Chicago faculty since 1945, and have served in various capacities, including that of Chairman of the Department of Military Science and Tactics. My experience and qualifications make me confident that I can contribute significantly to the program of your department.

Please feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience to discuss this matter further.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]
Note what a chance that is to get a commission in the Army of the United States without going through the trials of a train-
ing camp as so many had to for the last war; that our courses give you just as much academic credit toward your degree as do History, Pol. Econ., or Math. (they're worth it too); that among the privi-
leges of battery members is permission to ride one of our forty-five horses on the bridle paths after you've taken your course in Equita-
tion - which is part of Military Physical Culture.

The instruction is carried on entirely by regular army offi-
cers who are specially selected for the work, who are all college or West Point graduates, themselves, and who know and like their stu-
dents. The Department is well equipped with all the field guns, motors, and horses necessary to carry on almost every phase of the work.

Remember it costs you nothing to enter the R.O.T.C.; you'll get out of it all you put in and something more. Read the circu-
lar I'm sending, and get your parents to read it. Talk it over with them. They know better than you what conditions have been in this country and what it has cost us. Come in to Ellis 5 and talk it over with me before you register for your courses in the Fall quar-
ter.

Sincerely,

H. E. Marr, Major F. A.
September 14, 1922.

Dear Sir:

I hope you received my other letter and read that circular carefully. Several have written or been in to ask questions which I am only too glad to answer.

Many seem not to realize that our Physical Training - scheduled in Military P. C. to distinguish it from other kinds - gives exactly the same credit as do the others; that is, it satisfies the University P. C. requirement in every way. Also that for entering freshmen we give only P. C. - no class-room courses.

Some asked: "What is Military P. C.?" I tried to make it clear in the circular. Did you ever see a battery of 75's wheel into action? Did you ever take a horse over a three- or four-foot jump? Well, that's some of the work, along with gun squad drill, and other military exercises to aid in all-round physical development. Most of the instruction is in equitation, and when you've qualified in horsemanship you get a mounted pass which lets you use our horses on Saturdays and Sundays for riding in the parks.

Your Dean will sign you up for the course just as he does for any other. You'll probably find a member of the Battery in his office ready to explain everything to you. I'd prefer to see you first if you can drop in to Ellis 5 as I do have to reserve the right to reject those I think unfit for the work.

These classes come at 10:00 or 11:00 A.M., and 1:30, 2:30, and 3:30 P.M. You sign up just for the Fall quarter and only those who make good are invited to register for succeeding courses.

Yours sincerely,

H. E. Marr, Major P. A.
(Comandant.)

P.S. If you're out for football or in some other major athletics this Fall, and a full participation in Military P. C. would mean too much exercise, we might be able to make some special arrangement for fewer periods for you.
Dear Sir:

I hope you received my other letter and find that all is well.

Enclosed is a copy of a piece that I thought you might be interested in.

Best,  

[Signature]

[Address]

[Date]
The President,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:

Mr. Chamberlain of the Botany Department was in my office the latter part of last week, and broached the subject of our taking over the Rifle Club.

It would be of course quite proper that the Military Department should handle that particular activity, but for several reasons I did not then feel like encouraging him very much in the idea.

First, I thought it would be well to know how the University authorities felt about the matter before appearing to assume anything more than we already have. Naturally we would comply at once with any desire expressed by you.

I thought also that those who have managed the Club for some time are in a better position to obtain, and ought to obtain, the same recognition as a minor sport for rifle shooting here as is given it in other leading universities. As it is now, judging from conversation I have had in the past with members of the club, they would be handing over merely another problem instead of a real organization. It occurs to me that this matter of recognition might be brought up at the next meeting of the Board of Physical Culture and Athletics.

The time element also concerns me. Personally I am teaching sixteen hours a week; my assistants are putting in from eighteen to twenty hours at instruction. Each has some administrative duties and whether we can do justice to anything more, I don't know.

I do want to assure you, however, that I realize our only reason for being here is to render service to the University, and that if higher authority desires us to undertake the work, we shall go at it energetically and cheerfully.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Harold E. Marr, Maj., F. A.
October 25, 1922.

My dear Major Marr:-

Yours of the 24th instant at hand. My first impression is that the Rifle Club had better retain its separate identity. Of course the Military Department will be glad to aid as it always has been. It seems to me, however, that as a separate Club it ought to have a wider interest perhaps, and more outside support. I suspect also that if the Military Department took it over it would find it had unloaded on itself merely a problem. I believe also that you and your staff ought not to do any more teaching than you are doing.

Cordially yours,

Major Harold E. Marr,
The Military Department.
My good mother Weeks,

Your letter to the Chief Engineer of Power is nice, We are going to need a separate office to work in, I am glad to see the new office.

The opportunity to work for the Military Department will be important. Of course the Military Department will be interested in the new office too for a while.

I was glad to see you at the meeting and hear you speak. It seems to me you want to have a separate office and to have a Librarian. I have been working at the Military Department and I have noticed that the Military Department has an office.

I wonder what you and your family want to do after the meeting is over.

Your letter brought up an idea. I think the Military Department should have a Librarian.

Confidentially yours,
The President,
University of Chicago.
Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Judson:

Under the regulations, my tour of duty here does end next June. The so-called Manchu law, however, limiting detached service, has affected officers on R.O.T.C. duty only since April of this year. The phraseology of the regulation as to length of R.O.T.C. tour is: "ordinarily for four years unless sooner relieved." The War Department has, I know, made exceptions to this regulation and I think might do so in my case if the reasons for such action were deemed sufficient.

I am of course deeply appreciative of the intimation that an extension of my detail here would be acceptable to the University. I have been thinking over the matter ever since receipt of your note yesterday afternoon. I did want to speak to Mrs. Marr about it, and didn't get an opportunity until this morning. Officially and professionally, I think I will be fully as well off to remain another year; and personally I shall be glad to do so.

I have recently corresponded with the R.O.T.C. representative in the Chief's Office regarding my successor, and in view of readjustment of commissioned personnel now going on it appears to be the intention of the War Department not to designate him until January. The plan, I think, is to send to me for presentation to you a list of names of officers available for the detail in order that the one selected may be approved in advance by you.

I do not know just what the War Department's attitude will be, but I believe that Major General William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, is the one to address in the matter. Of course his recommendation as to extension of the detail would then be subject to action of The Adjutant General of the Army. It might well be, however, that the latter office would let me alone unless the Chief's Office took the initiative in recommending my relief. I do think that any letter you see fit to write will need to be as strong as you care to make it. If you have no objection, I would like also to write Gen. Snow that while I am desirous of remaining, your request was not inspired by me. I don't want him to get the impression that I am trying to prolong unduly my detached service.

Yours sincerely,

H. E. Marr, Maj., F.A.
Nov. 9, 1922

The President,

University of Chicago.

Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Judson:

Under the regulations, my tour of duty here does end next June. The so-called Manchu law, however, limiting detached service, has affected officers on R.O.T.C. duty only since April of this year. The phraseology of the regulation as to length of R.O.T.C. tour is: "ordinarily for four years unless sooner relieved." The War Department has, I know, made exceptions to this regulation and I think might do so in my case if the reasons for such action were deemed sufficient.

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Yours sincerely,

H. E. M arr, M aj. F.A.
The President,

University of Chicago.

Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Judson:

As you remarked at the football dinner Wednesday night, all our troubles eventually come to you. Our Field Artillery Unit is again about to be adversely affected by the recent legislation reducing the army. The National Defense Act of 1920 on which our whole military policy and scheme of national defense is now based provided an enlisted strength in the regular army of 260,000, with certain definite percentages of that number for non-commissioned officers in the first three grades. With an enlisted strength of 283,000 the percentages were so fixed that the War Department could take care of the duties imposed in connection with the organization and training of the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, and the Reserve Officer's Training Corps, in addition also to caring fairly well for the tactical organizations.

With an enlisted strength of only 125,000 as now authorized, the percentages fixed in the law of 1920 for the various grades of non-commissioned officers are totally inadequate - that is, the number will be inadequate as soon as the orders necessarily issued by the War Department to comply with the new strength requirement are carried out. Under these orders, our First Sergeant, Guy R. Lyman, will be reduced one grade on December 31, 1922. Of course Staff Sergeant White will go down also but it is for the former that I am chiefly concerned. For R.O.T.C. work under conditions which confront us here I do not believe his equal exists in the service. With reduction in grade comes a substantial reduction in pay. His enlistment expires in January and from conversation I have had with him he will not re-enlist under the new conditions. In informal reports submitted heretofore I have spoken of how much we rely on this man.

It is, I know, rather selfish to stress our own particular case but this is only a sample of how the entire civilian military training program of the country will be affected. Secretary of War Weeks has drawn up a bill which is being intro-
duced at this special session of Congress designed to ward off, in a measure, the blow about to be struck. If passed it will save 1600 of these senior non-commissioned officers of the army now slated for demotion and will enable the War Department to keep the number absolutely required on R.O.T.C. duty.

Army officers are specifically forbidden by regulation to attempt to influence legislation which will benefit them personally. I take it, however, that in a matter of this kind we are at liberty to act and I shall myself write our Maine Congressmen. I have tried to express the situation as briefly as possible and at the same time describe its seriousness and if you feel that you can take the trouble to write a few Senators and Representatives, who I am sure will be glad to respond with definite action to any suggestion you may make to them, I believe it will help materially in securing favorable action by Congress in this situation.

Yours very truly,

Harold E. Marr, Maj., F. A.
November 25, 1922.

My dear Major Marr:-

Your note of the 24th instant is received. I shall be glad to write to someone in Congress on the matter to which you call my attention. Could you give me the number and title of the Bill?

Very truly yours,

Major Harold E. Marr,
The Military Department.

HPJ:CB
My great Meyer's Mattie

Your note of the 26th instant

is received. I am glad to write to you. I am at a conference on the matter to which

you call my attention. Could you give me the number and title of the bill?

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Date]
The President,

University of Chicago.

Faculty Exchange.

Sir:

I regret to report the occurrence and details of a rather serious accident in our military work on Wednesday afternoon, November 29th.

Thursday being a holiday, Wednesday was the last day this week of regular mounted instruction for Freshmen. On the last day of such work for each week, I plan to give them something novel and exciting in order to maintain their interest and enthusiasm over the week-end. On Wednesday we dispensed with the saddles and equipped the horses with snaffle bridles, and blankets and circlemoles. The program consisted of riding once or twice around the lot to give the students confidence in sitting their horses without the saddle and then have them do elementary jumping or hurdling through the chute - three jumps, the bars being only about a foot high.

Members of the class march from the armory to the lot under a student non-commissioned officer, fall out in front of the line of horses and each takes the animal nearest to him. William E. Embree happened to draw No. 1, the only mare we have, and a rather spirited but really gentle animal. Embree is probably as far advanced as the average freshman in equitation, has had little trouble in the course, and as a matter of fact has ridden this same animal before. Incidentally she has been ridden in two of the three earlier classes of the day and while the riders had the usual difficulty, nothing happened to cause us any concern. Embree mounted like all the others and started out in column for the warming up exercises and manœuvres. His horse tried to forge ahead, as she always does, and according to his story he decided to pull her out of line and let her get nearer the head of the column where he thought she would be more manageable. Apparently he let her get somewhat out of control as she ran the full length of the column, down the east side, across the north side and back to the south side of the lot.
There are stringent orders in force regarding the closing and fastening of the south gate before the mounted work starts. According to all the testimony which I have secured from its. Bixby and Hinton who were in charge of the class at that particular moment and from Sgt. Lyman and Sgt. White, both of whom mount their horses just before the instruction starts, this gate was closed and fastened. Almost always two or three students arrive a few minutes late, enter through the gate, and secure their horses near the lower end of the lot. This happened as usual Wednesday but I have not been able to find out yet who these students were. They answer to their names at the formation in the armory as they hear them called and then report at the lot. There seems to be no doubt but that one of these students left the gate open as he entered the lot because both officers and both Sergeants are positive that it was closed when the column started toward the north end of the field and they are just as positive that these two or three late students were near the gate adjusting the blankets on their horses preliminary to joining the class. At any rate, somehow, the gate was open.

As Embree came east at the south end of the field, he appears to have dropped one rein, and perhaps for this reason his horse dashed through the opening and turned north (left) on the road, Ingleside Avenue, just east of the lot. By this time the column of students had gone around the field and were moving at a walk inside the fence parallel to Ingleside Avenue. Both officers and both non-commissioned officers saw Embree's situation and shouted instructions to him as to what to do while he was still inside the lot and then while he was coming up the street outside. Sgt. White and at least one other member of the enlisted detachment had, in the meantime, jumped the fence and gone into the street intending to stop the runaway horse. She almost came to a halt, however, of her own accord, and as she did so Embree, who in pulling on the reins had drawn himself too far forward on her back, lost his balance, threw both arms and legs around the animal's neck and then slipped off to the ground over her left shoulder. He seems to have struck on the back of his head on the pavement under the horse's feet. From striking, he sustained a slight occipital fracture of the skull and one of the horse's hind feet hit him in the forehead making a bad cut.

Two of the detachment immediately picked him up and brought him to my office. I got in touch with Dr. Reed at once, took him to his office, and Dr. Reed made arrangements for his admittance to the Illinois Central Hospital where I later took him in my machine. The accident happened at 2:45 P.M. and I remained at the hospital with the boy until 6:00. I also went over later in the evening to inquire for him. He was unconscious for only two or three minutes and of course is now receiving as good care as can be secured. I went over again to see him.
yesterday and, while he is suffering some pain, he seems to be getting along all right.

While we do some rather rough work at times in connection with our military instruction I do not intend to run the risk of seriously injuring any of these young men and I do deeply regret the occurrence of this accident. I myself would have been present with the class in two or three minutes but I was delayed in getting out by trying to finish an important letter before I left. Had I gone out I would have found the opened gate and that phase of the matter would have been attended to. To that extent I blame myself. I can't blame the other officers and the enlisted men as after the class got in motion they naturally went up toward the far end of the field. Students take tumbles every day when the horses are going rather fast, especially in such work as jumping, and no one has ever been hurt yet other than to receive a few bruises. In fact the only way I can account for Embree's falling when he did was that after such a fast ride completely around the lot he was both exhausted and frightened and he could no longer cling to his horse.

You may perhaps already have heard of this accident and I do want you to know all the circumstances in connection with it in so far as I have been able to ascertain them from a thorough investigation.

I have given orders that hereafter an enlisted man will be stationed at the gate during the entire instruction period to see that it is closed at all times except when in actual use, and that the horse which Embree was using be ridden at all class hours by a member of our enlisted detachment. If there are any elements of the occurrence upon which you would like further information or explanation, I will try to furnish it upon notice to that effect.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

E. E. Marr, Maj., F. A.
December 4, 1922.

My dear Major Marr:-

Yours of the 27th instant, reporting the accident, is received. I talked with the young man over the telephone yes- terday. He told me that he is feeling much better, and that there is a slight fracture of the skull, but not serious. I cannot see that anybody is blamable.

Very truly yours,

Major Harold E. Marr,
The Military Department.

HPJ: CB
December 5, 1933

My dear Mr. Kehoe:

Yours of the 3rd instant re-

boasting the engagement to receive, I Celery
with the home man over the telephone have
taken. He told me that he is trying to
secure a job, and that there is a &ldquo;first rate&rdquo;
position at the factory, but not satisfactory. I cannot see
that anybody in policemen
very likely does.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The Milford Department

HD:O
December 8, 1922

The Editor

Sir:

The article in your issue of December 7, purporting to quote me in an arraignment of certain of our University officials, is a serious distortion and exaggeration of the statements actually made.

A perusal of The Daily Maroon of the same date, in which a practically correct resume of remarks to my classes on the "Exemplification of Patriotism Through Willingness to Serve in Peacetime," and on which your story was apparently based, will show that so garbled a version could emanate only from the vicious and perverted mind of a writer wilfully bent on pandering to the appetite for sensationalism.

When I alluded, in my lecture, to "pacifists, bolshevists, and anarchists," whom I did and do characterize as belonging in one class, I emphasized the necessity of combating the activities of this group, and in no way presumed to localize their existence.

So deliberate a misrepresentation as that article can only arouse indignation and resentment on the part of every individual in a University, of which I myself am proud to be a member, and as a matter of simple justice I request that you give this communication equal publicity with the article you printed.

Yours truly,

Harold E. Marr, Maj., F.A.
Head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics.
December 8, 1982

The Editor

Sir:

The article in your issue of December 4, 1982, on "The Importance of the Uniform on the American Soldier" was well written and informative. However, I would like to take this opportunity to express my concern about the accuracy of some of the information presented.

A recent article in The Daily News of the same date contained an article entitled "The Uniform of the American Soldier" which cited a number of sources and included extensive quotes from eyewitness accounts. The article also included a photograph of a soldier wearing the current uniform, which appears to be similar to the one described in your article.

I have also noticed that the article mentioned the "American Soldier" as a term of endearment for soldiers, which is not accurate. The term is actually used in a derogatory manner and should not be considered a term of endearment.

In conclusion, while the article is well written, I believe it is important to ensure that the information presented is accurate and not misleading.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Head of the Department of
Military Science and Tactics