President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of May 4th in reply to my communication concerning the Red Cross. The question, of course, does relate to blockade, but our government contends that the blockade is illegal and more particularly Mr. Taft, who has charge of the Red Cross negotiations directly with the British foreign office, takes the view that Red Cross supplies should not be stopped in any case. Our protests have aroused considerable interest in the matter and we expect before long that the Central Committee of the Red Cross will make some statement. In case that it should seem that Mr. Taft's efforts are not likely to prove of avail we should give them the backing of public opinion by means of petitions or protests. If it comes to that point I hope that we may have your cooperation.

Thanking you for your kind consideration,

Yours very truly,

RGH/MH
Yale University
Osborn Zoological Laboratory
New Haven, Connecticut

May 8, 1916

[Handwritten text]

[Signature]

Dr. Worth P. Fisher
President of the Board of Trustees
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I pleased you to receive a letter of last April in reply to.

The communication to the assistant to the director of the museum, to whom it is proper to address your question, of which I have been informed in your communication, was not addressed to the museum, or to any person to whose attention it would be proper to bring it, and the museum has not been approached by you. The whole of the communication, was intended to be addressed to the head of the museum, and to be delivered to him, not to the museum, or to any other person.

I have been informed by the head of the museum that the communication, referred to, was not received by him, and that the communication, referred to, was not delivered to him.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Address]
President Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Sir:

I am pleased with your letter of May 4th in reply to your favor of the 9th inst. is received.

I am interested in your discussion of the matter.

Whether the blockade is or is not illegal is a question, on which there might be a difference of opinion. If the blockade is legal, however, I cannot see that Red Cross supplies should not be stopped in the British foreign office, unless that Red Cross blockade is of considerable interest to you.

Very truly yours,

R.P.J. — L.

Professor Ross G. Harrison,
Yale University,
New Haven, Connecticut.

Yours very truly,

R.G.H
Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 28th. inst. I have received.

I am interested in your communication of the matter.

We select the portion to be sent in the following table:

This table shows the portion selected from your letter.

I hope your health is improving and that the weather is more favorable for your work.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear President Judson:

It is the plan of the Division of Civic and Educational Publications of the Committee on Public Information to issue a Teachers' National Service bulletin in which suggestions for cooperating with the Federal Government to help win the war will be presented.

The explanation enclosed will give you a very definite idea as to the origin and purpose, content, frequency of issue, editorial management, and circulation of the bulletin. Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, Director of the Division, has asked me to secure constructive suggestions by which the content of this bulletin may be made to appeal most vitally to the teachers of America.

The first number of the bulletin will be issued in June and sent to all teachers attending professional summer schools. The second number will be issued in August and sent to all in attendance at teachers' county institutes.

With these facts in mind and with the content of the bulletin outlined before you, will you kindly send, as soon as possible, your best constructive suggestions. We shall be glad to have also any plans, suggestions, or statements of successful experiences relating to war service work, which you think would be of interest to the teachers of the country.

In behalf of Doctor Ford, permit me to thank you in advance for rendering us this important service.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Editorial Adviser.
Dear Mr. Smith

I am at the University of Chicago.

Please find attached a letter of recommendation for [Recipient].

Sincerely,
[Signature]
My dear President Judson:

I have distributed to the various members of the department the request from the Committee on Public Information for suggestions in regard to the bulletin. I shall very shortly be able to send back to you the comments made by members of the department.

My own suggestions grow out of the conviction that many teachers in American schools are not at all clear with regard to the causes of the war. It is my belief that rediscussion of these causes would constitute a very important part of the mission of the teachers' bulletin. In the second place, it is my belief that this bulletin ought to discuss some of the unique aspects of American education. I think that American teachers ought to be made to realize that our educational institutions differ radically in character and organization from those of Europe. To this end it seems to me that there should be very definite articles on this subject.

I am returning herewith the communication from the Committee on Public Information. If you will be good enough to let me have this announcement when you have finished with it, I shall be glad to insert
My dear President:

I have the privilege to inform you that I am about to resign as chairman of the Committee on Appropriation. I am doing this with reluctance, as I have found it a very satisfactory position to bring my experience to bear on the problems of the government.

I am sure you will agree that the Committee on Appropriation is one of the most important bodies in the government, and I feel that my resignation will not cause any inconvenience or embarrassment to the government.

I am willing to serve in any way that may be convenient for you until a successor is appointed.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
it as a news note in the Elementary School Journal. That will give the bulletin some notice in advance of its appearance.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President H. P. Judson,
The University of Chicago.

CHJ-G
Chicago, May 16, 1918

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 11th inst. with enclosure is received. I am much interested in the plan for the Teachers' National Service bulletin, and am sure that the results will be extremely useful. Professor C. N. Judd, Director of our School of Education, to whom I have shown the material, says:

"My own suggestions grow out of the conviction that many teachers in American schools are not at all clear with regard to the causes of the war. It is my belief that rediscussion of these causes would constitute a very important part of the mission of the teachers' bulletin. In the second place, it is my belief that this bulletin ought to discuss some of the unique aspects of American education. I think that American teachers ought to be made to realize that our educational institutions differ radically in character and organization from those of Europe. To this end it seems to me that there should be very definite articles on this subject."

I concur entirely in this view of the case. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of a clear
Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 15th inst., with enclosure, has been received. I am much interested in the plan for the Tenement, Neighborhood, Service Laboratory, and I am sure that the experiment will be extremely successful. Professor O. H. Johnstone, Director of one of the leading associations to whom I have shown the material enclosed, says that his own associations have shown great interest in American education the past few years. He has expressed the desire to get in touch with me in the hope of learning more about the work of the Tenement, Neighborhood, Service Laboratory. I think it important to maintain the high standard of education in the neighborhood, and to give some of the younger elements of American society an opportunity to help in the educational work of the Laboratory. I believe that the Laboratory can be very effective in promoting a cleaner, more wholesome atmosphere in the neighborhood. It seems to me that the Laboratory should be a model for other communities to follow. I am certain that the Laboratory will have a great influence in the neighborhood.
understanding of the causes of the war, and of the cruel purposes of the Prussian, Pan-German organization for dominating the world. I shall be glad to be of any service in this connection, and I am sure that all our faculty will regard it as a privilege to be called on to do anything which you wish.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. J. W. Searson
Committee on Public Information
10 Jackson Place
Washington, D.C.
Most sincerely yours,

[Signature]
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE CITIZENS' WAR BOARD OF CHICAGO.

Article I.
The name of the corporation shall be "Citizens' War Board of Chicago."

Article II.
The object of the corporation shall be "to aid in the prosecution of the war and in the administration of war relief."

Article III.
The principal office or place of business of the corporation shall be in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

Article IV.
The management of the corporation shall be vested in a board of directors, who shall be elected annually.

Article V.
The following persons are hereby selected as the directors to control and manage the corporation for the first year of its corporate existence, viz:

[Names listed with numbers and initials]
May 3, 1917.

Dear Sir:

Feeling that in the present national crisis the citizens of Chicago all desire to do their part, and that it is imperative that there be a co-ordination of effort, the following gentlemen have taken it upon themselves to call a meeting to be held in the Red Room of the La Salle Hotel, at 3.30 o'clock, Monday, May 7th, for the purpose of taking action on this subject.

Your presence is most earnestly desired.

Yours very truly,

Dr. Frank Billings       John W. O'Leary
John V. Farwell          H. H. Porter
H. G. Hetzler            Harrison B. Riley
E. D. Hulbert            E. L. Ryerson
Marvin Hughitt           John G. Shedd
Samuel Insull            J. Harry Selz
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson   Lucius Teter
Cyrus H. McCormick       Harry A. Wheeler
                           John P. Wilson
Dear Sir:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens War Board of Chicago on Tuesday May 15, a motion was carried that a Committee of five be appointed to get in touch with various organizations and clubs and make recommendations to the Executive Committee regarding cooperation with the Citizens War Board of Chicago. You were appointed a member of this Committee, of which Mr. O'Leary is Chairman.

Yours truly,

CYRUS MCCORMICK.

Secretary.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
1146 East 59th St.,
Chicago.
To the Board of Directors of the

Citizens' War Board of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

Last it may seem to you that the work of the Citizens' War Board is unnecessarily slow in its development, I desire to make this confidential report as an evidence that time is not being lost.

Your Executive Committee has held two meetings since its election by the Board on May 10th, and will hold a third meeting on Monday, the 31st inst., at which time preliminary reports of sub-committees will be received, and, if approved, ordered to be placed before the Board of Directors for adoption at a meeting to be called next week.

Committees are preparing reports for your consideration upon the following subjects:

Permanent headquarters and staff to be employed.

Finance.

Administration of war relief and affiliation with existing relief organizations.

Membership, [to determine the number of corporation members to be chosen and to submit a list of additional names.]

Liberty loan.

Report upon the duty of the War Board in connection with the registration under the new draft law.

Report upon the extent to which civic, commercial and social organizations will be invited to
To the Board of Directors of the Citizens' War Board of Chicago

appoint War Committees for affiliation with the War Board.

Suggestion of names to fill vacancies on Board of Directors under the amendment to by-laws increasing the membership of the Board to forty.

Amendment to by-laws creating a non-voting service membership for individuals desirous of offering their services to the War Board.

Your Executive Committee is fully alive to the fact that progress must be shown in order to hold public interest, but in building an efficient machine to carry on the work it is of vital importance that the foundations should be well laid, and we feel assured that you will approve moving conservatively at this stage of the organisation.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President, CITIZENS' WAR BOARD OF CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1917.

To Corporate Members of the
Citizens' War Board of Chicago.

Since the organization meeting on May 7th, the work of preparing for active service has been steadily progressing in the Board of Directors and in the Executive Committee. Numerous committees are at work effecting the machinery of the organization and studying suggestions for immediate activity.

It may seem that we are a little slow in announcing a definite program, but there are many vital questions to be carefully weighed, and it is the opinion of your officers that all interests are best served by the exercise of conservatism at this stage rather than to attempt to gain public favor by putting forward a large program on paper, only to find that some of the projects must be abandoned because determined upon without proper consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President, CITIZENS' WAR BOARD OF CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., May 10, 1917.

To Colossus-Knowner of the

Attention, the Board of Directors.

Since the organization received on May 9, the

mine of knowledge for ocean rescue and gunnery

by the experience of the Board of Directors may to the public

lime, Colossus-Knowners, known known as one of our clerical

the responsibility of the organization and thank you for your

for receiving a letter...

It was some time ago a little while in

an announced gathering program for those who want to

聽 announce to announce a special meeting to be held on the 10th

of your attention that if necessary we lose money in the

excess of our commitments in this regard and your

to evening by an evening meal in the dining room of a hotel

to are an evening meal and dinner tomorrow a letter

for some of the purposes

not to announce another gathering without further notice.

Authorization.

Very sincerely yours,

Board of Directors, NAV YARD AT CHICAGO.
21 June, 1917

Dear Sir:

There will be a Directors Meeting of the Citizens' War Board of Chicago on Monday 25 June at 2 o'clock P.M. in the Board Rooms, 120 West Adams Street.

It seems to be particularly desirable that the precise relationship between the Citizens' War Board and the State Council of Defense should be determined and in addition to this to decide whether it shall be the policy of the War Board to broaden its organization and search out constructive things to do, or simply to keep the organization together ready to accept any assignment for service when such an assignment comes from a proper authority and approves itself to the Board as a subject worthy of attention.

Unless other matters are to be presented by members of the Board, the meeting will confine itself to a discussion of the subject here referred to.

Please advise the Secretary, (Telephone Randolph 4350, local 22) whether or not you will attend.

Cyrus McCormick,
Secretary.
there will be a decision meeting at
the office. We will be able to achieve our goals at least a
couple of hours if I'm at the office. I will
be there.

If seems to be mandatory to make
that the package information between the office and
any other company or business entity be transferred in
the format of this is basically the information and
necessary to have the information in order to keep the
information together.

The reason to use a mobile to keep the important
data is necessary for security and easy access to the
same from a broader perspective and therefore essential to the

You can also ask a matter of attention

Toll-Free Telephone: 1-800-000-0000 (Available at 5am until)

office

Owen Québec
Chicago, May 21, 1917

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

A very desirable man to be connected in some way with the Citizens' War Board, certainly as one of the members of the Board, is Mr. Max Epstein, president of the General American Car Company. He is an able man, thoroughly patriotic, and I know would welcome the opportunity of joining in this great work.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Harry A. Wheeler
Union Trust Company, Chicago
Office 505, May 54, 1914

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

A very gratifying man to be connected
in some way with the position. Well done, certainly an
one of the members of the board as Mr. Max Maysen,
expressed at the General American Car Company. He is
in every way enthusiastic, patriotic, and I know many
welcome the opportunity of joining in this great work.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Henry A. Whipple
Union Tank Car Company, Chicago
COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING CAMP
FORT MONROE, VA.

May 14, 1918.

FROM: Commanding Officer.
TO: Dean of College of Engineering, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

SUBJECT: Coast Artillery Officers' Training Camp.

1. An effort is being made to interest members of the colleges and universities, especially the technical institutions, in the opportunity offered by the Coast Artillery Corps, to become officers in this branch of the service; and to secure the cooperation of the university authorities in this endeavor.

2. The Coast Artillery Corps is supplying all the Army Artillery for the mobile army abroad; that is, the large reserve of medium and large caliber artillery attached to the Army organization. It will also supply all anti-aircraft batteries and trench mortars.

3. To handle heavy artillery and conduct its fire, officers with previous scientific training are most desirable. It is, of course, also desirable for the men themselves to serve in that branch of the army where their training will be used to best advantage.

4. Officers are now commissioned in Coast Artillery only by passing successfully a three months' course of training in the Coast Artillery Training Camp. This training camp starts and ends at certain fixed dates, the next camp starts July 6, 1918.

It has not been possible during the last few months to secure a sufficient number of suitable candidates for the training camp from the enlisted personnel of the army. It is not permitted to accept candidates unless in the military service.

A provision, however, is now in force by means of which certain selected students from the universities can be placed almost immediately in the training camp.

Students, now registered under the draft law, will be given the necessary papers from here, inducted by the Local Board, sent to the Coast Artillery School and assigned to a special company, where they will be given preliminary training until July 6th.

119-V.
Students not registered should come to Fort Monroe, at their own expense, and enlist here.

5. It is the earnest desire of the Training Camp staff to secure from each university men who are best qualified to become officers in the heavy artillery. A number of letters of information will be sent to various members of your university and inquiries invited. It is also desired, if possible, to publish some general information in the university publications.

It would be greatly appreciated, also, if some competent university authority could be found who would interest himself in this situation, and aid us in obtaining definite information about the men who apply for the camp; and who would also aid in the final selection of men for the camp.

6. Enclosed is a copy of the letter of information that is being sent to college men desiring to apply for the Coast Artillery Training Camp.

7. Kindly address communications to Director of Instruction, Coast Artillery Training Camp, Fort Monroe, Va.

BY ORDER OF THE TRAINING CAMP COMMANDER:

C. L. KILBURN, Captain, C.A.C., Adjutant.
COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING CAMP
FORT MONROE, VA.

May 14, 1918.

FROM: Commanding Officer.

TO: Dean of College of Engineering, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

SUBJECT: Coast Artillery Training Camp.

1. For the American Expeditionary Force in the present war the Coast Artillery Corps is furnishing the Army Artillery.

The Army Artillery comprises the medium and large caliber long range guns, also the anti-aircraft batteries and trench mortar batteries, which are attached to the army organization. It includes a large number of 6-inch guns, and all the artillery of heavier caliber; both the tractor artillery firing from wheeled carriages or emplacements, and the heaviest guns, moving on and firing from railroad tracks.

Practical surveying and the use and construction of maps form a most important part in the firing of heavy artillery. The size and weight of the guns and ammunition, and the fact that good roads are available for the heavy artillery, require the use of motor traction and transportation; there must be officers capable of handling this branch of the work. Observation of fire by aeroplane and balloon brings the observation officer in touch with the aviation. Communications, which are either telephone, telegraph or wireless, require familiarity with electricity and electrical engineering.

2. The wide range of technical work, indicated above, which is required in order to operate a battery of large caliber, gives the officer of the heavy artillery opportunity to use to full advantage practically any special scientific training he may have had, in this manner keeping up with his particular profession, and serving in the capacity in which he is best fitted.

The Coast Artillery Corps at present stands in need of officers educated along scientific lines for the heavy artillery regiments.

3. Officers are now commissioned in the Coast Artillery only by successfully passing a three months' course of training at Fort Monroe, Va. The Training Camp is established by War Department orders to begin and end at certain fixed dates. The next camp will begin on July 6, 1918.

119-Z. - 1 -
4. According to the regulations of the Training Camp, all candidates must be in the military service at the time they are accepted.

Under this regulation a special provision is being made for certain selected men now in civil life.

By applying to these headquarters and receiving the necessary papers the selected candidate, if subject to draft, proceeds to his local board, is inducted into the military service, furnished with transportation and ordered to report to the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. He is assigned to a special company for preliminary training before the opening of the camp. He is transferred to the latter when it opens, and is commissioned if he successfully passes the course. If not, his status reverts to that of an enlisted man, serving for the duration of the war.

As an enlisted man, however, he also has several opportunities. He may become a non-commissioned officer. By attending a course in the Enlisted Specialists' School at Fort Monroe he may study to become a non-commissioned staff officer, such as a master gunner (topographical work), electrician sergeant, sergeant major. A part of the same school is a course in wireless telegraphy, and a course in motor-truck driving.

For a man who is not registered, two courses of action are open. First, he may enlist in Coast Artillery at any recruiting station; he will then be sent to some coast defense. He will be sent as one of the enlisted men from the coast defense to the Training Camp at Fort Monroe, if the commanding officer of the coast defense so directs. Second, he may proceed to Fort Monroe at his own expense and enlist; he will then be assigned to the special company at the Coast Artillery School and transferred to the Training Camp when it opens. The latter course is preferable.

It is desirable to enlist or be inducted into the service in this manner, at the earliest possible time, as applications for the Training Camp are being filled rapidly.

Voluntary induction is considered the same as a voluntary enlistment.

5. It is not necessary for candidates to be 21 years of age in order to be commissioned. It must be emphasized, however, that any candidate under that age, will have to demonstrate unusual ability and maturity in order to pass the course successfully.
Previous technical training is not essential, but is extremely valuable. In general it has been found by experience that those who have had training in civil, mechanical, electrical or architectural engineering have been particularly successful in the Training Camps and as officers thereafter.

It is absolutely essential that every candidate for the Training Camp should have a thorough understanding and working knowledge of algebra, to include quadratic equations, trigonometry, to include solution of triangles, and logarithms. There will be no opportunity to attain this knowledge after the Training Camp begins.

6. Inquiries should be addressed to Director of Instruction, Coast Artillery Training Camp, Fort Monroe, Va.

7. If you desire to make application for the Training Camp, submit the following information:

(a) Name, age, weight, height.
(b) College or technical school attended, degree, special technical training you have had.
(c) If at present in a university, a recommendation from competent university authority as to your personality, ability to command, physical appearance. This recommendation should be delivered to you by the university authority and sent here in a sealed envelope, accompanying your application.
(d) Other letters of recommendation.

8. If your application is accepted, you will be sent the proper papers.

BY ORDER OF THE TRAINING CAMP COMMANDER:

C. L. KILBURN,
Captain, C.A.C.,
Adjutant.
Training Camp Secretary To Head Quarters of the Training Camp.

To: Major General Headquarters, Commanding General, Control of Training Camp.

I am writing to request your approval of the following:

1. The training program for the current week.
2. The schedule for next week.
3. Approval for the promotion of several officers.
4. Request for additional supplies.
5. Request for training materials.
6. Request for medical assistance.
7. Request for transportation.

I believe these requests are in line with the objectives of our training camp and will contribute to the overall success of the program.

I appreciate your time and consideration of this matter.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Chief Training Officer

Training Camp, Department of the Army
Chicago, August 29, 1918

TO INSTRUCTORS:

In view of the possibility that we may be called upon to redistribute our instructional resources in the autumn, and in accordance with the suggestion made at the general faculty conference held yesterday, I am writing to ask that you kindly inform me at your early convenience whether you would feel yourself competent to offer elementary academic instruction in any subjects outside your own department. If so, I should be glad to know the fields in which you might thus be willing to assist the University, should it be confronted with a shortage of instruction in any of its departments.

JAMES R. ANGELL
Vice-President

TO INSTRUCTORS:

In view of the possibility that we may
be called upon to statement or information because
in these cases and in accordance with the agreement made
at the General Faculty Conference held yesterday, I am
writing to say that you kindly inform me of your early
availability to serve on the University Board of Control to
offer occasionally some information in any subject
matter of your own department. In this I am free to
over the titles which you might find favorable to
serve the University Board of Control in any subject of
the departments.

James R. Moore

Vice-Pres. and

Send to Messrs. Mead, Ames, Allen, White, Dial, Park
Smith, White, T. C. Morison, Price, L. M. Smith,
Gardner, Smith, White, Park, Evans, C. M., and
President, Board of Trustees, Nov. 19. 1918,
Easton, "Nov."
August 27, 1918

FROM: The Committee on Education and Special Training.

TO: Institutions where Units of the Student Army Training Corps are located.

SUBJECT: War Aims Course.

1. PURPOSE: The Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department has decided to include as an integral part of the work of all members of the Student Army Training Corps a course on the remote and immediate causes of the war and on the underlying conflict of points of view as expressed in the governments, philosophies and literatures of the various states on both sides of the struggle. The purpose of this course is to enhance the morale of the members of the Corps by giving them an understanding of what the war is about and of the supreme importance to civilization of the cause for which we are fighting.

2. MODIFICATION OF EXISTING COURSES: In a great many colleges and universities such courses have already been established and these courses can be continued with only such changes in content and organization as are necessary to make them conform to the requirements of the War Department and to the necessity for uniform training of our officer material. In cases where members of the Student Army Training Corps now in college have already had work which, in the judgment of the institution, is equivalent to the War Aims Course here outlined, they may be excused from taking this course.

3. TIME: The War Aims Course should occupy a minimum of three hours per week during the first nine months. It should be divided into units of three months each, each self-contained and complete so far as it goes, since some of the men may leave college at the end of three months and others at the end of six. Suggestions for the material for each of these three units of the course are contained in paragraph 5 below.

4. ORGANIZATION: The Committee recommends that the War Aims Course be planned by men representing the points of view of History, English Literature and Composition, Philosophy
War Department
Committee on Education and Special Training

WASHINGTON

August 97, 1918

The Committee on Education and Special Training,

Institution where Acts of the Committee are

TO:

President, Cornell University

SUBJECT: Support to Chassis in Details

PURPOSE: The Committee on Education and Special Training do hereby request your cooperation in the following:

- Your institution is the only one of the two engaged in the service, as an integral part of the war effort, that can contribute to the development and advancement of aeronautical engineering. You are therefore requested to formulate preliminary plans for the development of aeronautical training with a view to meeting the immediate requirements of the War Department.

SUGGESTION OR EXHIBIT CURRICULUM: A great many colleges and universities now offer aeronautical curricula and programs, but none of these have been developed to the extent necessary to meet the war demands. In order to meet the requirements of the Allied nations and to develop a comprehensive curriculum, the War Department requests that you formulate preliminary plans for the development of aeronautical training with a view to meeting the immediate requirements of the War Department.

- The War Department requests that your institution develop a curriculum that will meet the immediate requirements of the War Department. This curriculum should be based on the principles of aeronautical engineering and should be designed to prepare students for a variety of positions in the aeronautical field.

- The War Department requests that your institution develop a curriculum that will meet the immediate requirements of the War Department. This curriculum should be based on the principles of aeronautical engineering and should be designed to prepare students for a variety of positions in the aeronautical field.

- The War Department requests that your institution develop a curriculum that will meet the immediate requirements of the War Department. This curriculum should be based on the principles of aeronautical engineering and should be designed to prepare students for a variety of positions in the aeronautical field.
Economics, and Political Science, together with any other Departments which the head of the institution may wish to associate with them. The course may be organized in any Department or by any group of men whom the head of the institution considers suitable to give it. It is not necessary that any particular departments be formally represented in the group of men giving the course, but only that these various points of view enter into it. This is a war of ideas, and the Committee desires that the course should, in so far as the limited time allows, give to the members of the Corps some understanding of the view of life and of society which they are called upon to defend and of that view against which we are fighting. The policy of the Committee is to give each institution entire freedom in working out the problem, reserving only the right to approve or disapprove of the solution.

5. COMBINATION WITH ENGLISH COMPOSITION: The War Aims Course may be combined with the course in English Composition in institutions where that is considered feasible. The Committee recommends this, but does not wish to make it a requirement. In case such combination is made, care should be taken that the various points of view mentioned in the foregoing paragraph are represented in the work, preferably by calling on men from various other departments to assist in planning and in giving the course. It is obvious that written work connected with the subject-matter here outlined would serve the double purpose of giving the men training in English Composition and of making them think out more carefully the problems of the War Aims Course.

6. CONTENT: In order to achieve the end which has just been outlined, the course should cover; first, the events leading up to the outbreak of the war in August 1914, the occasion of our entrance into it in 1917, and what, according to President Wilson's State Papers, are the necessary conditions for a satisfactory peace; second, the remotest causes as shown by the development of political and economic rivalry between European States during the 19th century; and third, the conflict of points of view as expressed in the governments, philosophies and literatures of the various states on both sides of the struggle.

For the three-point division of the course suggested in paragraph 3 above and made necessary by the fact that the students may be called from the colleges into active service at varying times, the Committee suggests that the first three months be devoted mainly to the historical and economic causes of the war; the second three months to the study of the points of view of the various nations engaged, as expressed in their governmental institutions; and the third three months to the study of their points of view as expressed in their philosophies and literatures. By some consideration in the second unit of the course of the philosophy of government underlying the institutions of each country, the second term's work may be effectively tied up with the work of the third term. Each educational
No text is legible on this page.
institution is left to decide whether the historical, literary, economic, and philosophical aspects of the course shall be conducted by different men in rotation, or whether the same instructors shall teach all parts of it. In any case the best men available in these various fields in each institution should be consulted in planning it.

7. OPPORTUNITY FOR QUESTIONS: The course should offer abundant opportunity for questions and discussion. This opportunity may be obtained either by conducting it in small sections of from 25 to 50 men each, or in large lectures with smaller sections or individual conferences for fuller discussion. The latter plan would make it possible for all the soldiers to have the advantage of hearing the strongest lectures.

8. MATERIALS: From its experience in conducting a briefer course of this type in about 150 Training Detachments of the National Army during the last few months, the Committee has collected a large supply of materials which will be placed at the disposal of professors and instructors who are giving the course in units of the Student Army Training Corps. These materials consist of the publications of the Committee on Public Information, of various syllabi and outlines from other sources on the study of the Great War, of lists of books which have been found especially useful in this work, and of a collection of some thousands of questions turned in by soldiers in our various Detachments, representing the doubts and difficulties as they present themselves to their minds. A selection from these will be issued in printed form together with references to the information which will answer them. While it would be futile for any instructor to attempt to answer all of them in his lecture, it is believed that the study of them will give him an idea of the difficulties in the minds of the members of his class. The list of books referred to above will be sent to the various institutions as soon as possible, in order that library copies of them may be provided.

9. ATTITUDE: The aim of the course should be to present facts rather than propaganda; the method should be that of the teacher rather than of the orator. The men who are giving the course should be not merely good lecturers, not merely men who have made a special study of the issues of the war, but also men who are patient and successful in getting their classes to ask questions. The success of the work will depend mainly not on eloquence of presentation, or on the completeness of the body of facts, but rather upon making these facts answer convincingly the questions in the minds of the soldiers, even though these questions may seem in some cases trivial or irrelevant. The ideal of the work should be to make the issues of the war a living reality to each man.
10. NOMINATION OF INSTRUCTORS: Immediately upon receipt of this letter institutions are asked to report to Frank Aydelotte, Director of the War Aims Course; Room 146 Old Land Office Building, Washington, D.C., the name of the professor who will have charge of the War Aims Course, or who will act as chairman of the group of men designated to conduct it, and to whom further suggestions may be sent. Because of the very great importance of this work, the Committee urges the utmost care in the selection of the men who are to conduct it. The course can hardly be successful unless the lecturers are men who combine a broad background of knowledge of the subject with the personality which will make them successful teachers.

By order of the Committee.

GRENVILLE CLARK,
Major A. G. O., Secretary.
TO: NOMINATION OR INSTRUCTIONS IMMEDIATELY

receipt of this letter instructions are ready to ract to expedite

Yours faithfully, Director of the War Zone Office Room 160 Building

All other matters concerning the

will receive orders of the War Zone Office and will not be spoken

any other action of any consideration to conduct it, and to whom

further instructions can be sent. A copy of the order now issued

to the over of the men who are in the War Zone Office

succession matters the instructions are now under the proper care

return of knowledge of the subject with the personnel with


date of treasurer, CLERK.

A. C. Secretary.
North Pembroke, Massachusetts.
5 September 1917

President H. P. Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois,

My dear President Judson:--

Mr. Orr has asked me to serve as "adviser on French" to his Committee on Education. I have been in conference with him here; he is just returning to New York.

He is considering a proposed recommendation of which I enclose a copy, and he has before him also the letter from Professor Coleman, of which I enclose a copy.

I hope the recommendation will meet with your approval and support.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest H. Williams.
President H. F. Jordan
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Jordan:

Mr. Carl H. Sauer, who was unable to attend the

meeting of the Committee on Recognition, I hope

to see in conference with him when he returns to

New York.

He is planning a thorough recommendation of

your proposed GOJEN, of which I enclose a copy.

I hope the recommendation will meet with your

approval and support,

With appreciative thanks,

W. R. Neill
Dear Mr. President:

I enclose a copy of a letter that has been sent out over the signature of President Lowell, ex-President Eliot and prominent Harvard Alumni to several hundred influential Harvard men in all parts of the country. The Hollis and Myers Amendments to the War Revenue Bill are so vital to the maintenance of the higher educational work of the country that when they are debated in the Senate, probably within the next two weeks, it is important that Senators should know at first hand the views of their constituents, especially those who are identified with or interested in college work.

Would it not be possible for you to send a similar letter to prominent alumni of your institution and organize their support and active work for both the Hollis and Myers Amendments? I shall be glad to supply printed matter in any quantity desired if you will telegraph me the number you can use of either or both of the pamphlets enclosed herewith. The time for effective action is short.

Yours very truly

Samuel McCune Lindsay
COMMITTEE ON WAR CHARITY
AND SOCIAL WORK

THE PROGRESS OF ORGANIZATION: JUNE 1937

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS
8th CONVENTIONAL HALL
WATERSIDE AVENUE

June 30, 1937

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to express my interest in the Committee on War Charity and Social Work. As a member of the organization, I believe it is important to address the current challenges faced by our country. The recent events have highlighted the need for increased support and resources for various programs. I am eager to contribute to the Committee's efforts and would welcome the opportunity to discuss potential strategies and initiatives.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Gunnar W. Christiansen
THE WAR REVENUE BILL
NOW PENDING IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

ENDORSEMENTS
of the
HOLLIS AND MYERS AMENDMENTS
to Allow Deductions from Taxable Income and Exemption from Inheritance Taxes of Gifts, Bequests and Legacies for Charitable, Educational and Religious Purposes

THE COMMITTEE ON WAR CHARITY AND SOCIAL WORK
818 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
“The proposal to exempt from the income tax gifts to charitable or educational institutions is a common-sense suggestion for keeping going one of the essential parts of the machinery of our civilization. Professor Lindsay’s statement of the case before the Senate Finance Committee should remove any doubt of the wisdom, not to say the urgency, of such provision. As he notes, much of the work for which gifts are made in this country is a charge against the Government in European countries. To impose our civilization. Professor Lindsay’s statement is a common-sense suggestion for keeping going tax gifts to charitable or educational institutions should remove any doubt of the wisdom, not of the case before the Senate Finance Committee one of the essential parts of the machinery of lences, the Government will have gained noth­ it had been spent in pleasure or not spent at all, while permissible in ordinary times, is a short­sighted policy in times which compel more careful consideration of just how income shall be used. If people who are accustomed to con­ tribute to worthy objects curtail t. eir benevo­ lences, the Government will have gained noth­ ing, for it will have to spend many times the amount of the tax collected upon these portions of income in order to carry on the activities which they have formerly supported—it is im­ possible that these activities should be sus­ pended. The unfortunate nature of the arrange­ ment becomes especially apparent when contrib­ utions are asked for a quasi-governmental or­ ganization like the Red Cross, every dollar of which must in addition bear the burden of a tax. No one would propose to tax such contrib­ utions; how, then, can anyone oppose taking off the tax which rests upon them?”—New York “Evening Post” editorial, reprinted in part in “The Nation,” June 21, 1917.

(Extract from editorial in “The Washington Post,” June 23, 1917)

THE TAX ON CHARITY

“When Congress satisfies the national need for money and for men the great task of war participation still will be unfinished. The work of relief, the establishment of base hospitals and ambulances and the care of the sick and wounded cannot be performed adequately without enormous voluntary contributions from the public. The generous spirit of America always has responded to a call of this kind. No legislative encouragement of contributions is needed, but it would be regrettable, indeed, if there were legislative discouragement.

“Contributions to the Liberty Loan Bonds were rewarded not merely by the interest rate of 3½ per cent, but by complete exemption from taxation. The contributions to the Red Cross and other war charities will bear no rate of interest other than the personal satisfaction that comes to the donor. The least that Congress can do, however, is to exempt such contrib­ utions from the heavy burden that falls upon war profits and individual incomes.

“Unless there is exemption from taxation upon charitable contributions the effect will be to penalize such contributions and to discour­ age the volunteers who are willing to aid in raising the enormous amount of money needed for relief work. The $100,000,000 which the Red Cross is now raising throughout the United States is but the beginning. Relief work has assumed new proportions as a result of the scope of the present war. The feeding of starv­ ing people has become quite as important as the care of the wounded. Large demands are being made already upon the resources of the American Red Cross, and unless there is complete co-operation from the public the financial strain cannot be lightened.

“The Finance Committee of the Senate, so far as it is able, should give assurance to the public that contributions made to war charity will be exempted from taxation. The result of such an assurance would be an immediate stimulation of contributions. The man who can afford to give only a small sum would then give it freely without fear that he would be forced to pay a tax upon his generosity. Large givers would have the same assurance. The money thus given will be just as useful as the taxes collected directly by the Government.”

(Statement from the President and Secretary of the United Hospital Fund of New York)

“The United Hospital Fund of New York is an organization composed of representatives of the contributing public on one hand, and on the other of forty-six of the leading hospitals of New York City, which depend upon voluntary contributions for their support. These forty­ six hospitals are doing an immense humanitarian service. For the year ended September 30, 1916, they cared for 72,596 bed patients for an average of eighteen days each, who were unable to make any payment for this service. They also gave free treatment to 569,986 dispensary pa­ tients. These hospitals to maintain this free service are compelled to raise two and one-half million dollars in annual contributions, in addition to their income from all other sources.

“We feel that it is a matter of justice and sound public policy that contributions for such work should be exempted from the operation of the income tax for these reasons:

1. The normal contributions to our hos­ pitals are being seriously affected by the unprecedented demand for war relief and war taxes. Owing to these conditions it becomes increasingly difficult to obtain contributions sufficient in number and amount to carry on these charities, which are indispensable to the public health and welfare. The exemption will encourage the making of charitable gifts upon which the hospitals depend for their existence and eliminate a serious obstacle in the obtaining of contributions for their maintenance.

2. All our hospitals are very seriously af­ fected by the great increase in expenses of operation, due to increased cost of drugs and supplies of all kinds, and also of wages.

3. Tax governing boards of many of our hospitals and their medical and nursing staffs have already nobly responded to the needs of
been furnishing these past three decades.

"4. If this work were done by philanthropy, it would have to be done by taxation, as it is of vital consequence to the country."

ROBERT OLYPHANT
President
C. W. WICKERSHAM
Secretary

(Extract from letter from the President of Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, New York City, June 19, 1917)

"It is well known that the great majority of universities, colleges, and other educational institutions, hospitals, orphan and other asylums, homes for the aged and the infirm, societies for the improvement of the condition of the poor, organizations like the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Red Cross, etc., could hardly exist, did they not receive liberal bequests and generous gifts.

"Is it then not to be feared that the usefulness of many institutions in the above category and others, would become paralyzed, if not destroyed, were anything done to diminish to any greater extent the noble and generous impulses of the American people, which have made possible the establishment and maintenance of educational, philanthropic and altruistic organizations without number, which surely would result from an enactment of legislation placing a heavy tax upon all such contributions, gifts and bequests, to be imposed upon and paid by the donor or testator.

"Speaking from personal experience, as President of Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases since its establishment in this city in 1864, may I state that at the time of the founding of this institution it contained twenty-six beds and during the first year of its existence had an annual income of $7,500. At this time this Hospital and Home contains 725 beds, housed in buildings free from indebtedness, to the value of about $3,000,000, and is being maintained at an annual expense of something like $400,000. All this has practically been accomplished with funds obtained from legacies, gifts and regular annual contributions. From my intimate knowledge of the manner in which this great institution was built up, I feel justified in stating that, had a system of larger taxation, as now proposed to be enacted, imposing heavier taxes upon altruistic gifts, been in existence heretofore, Montefiore Home and Hospital would have either died in its infancy, or would be vegetating, without being able to bestow the great benefit upon suffering humanity which, as is generally known and acknowledged, it has been furnishing these past three decades.

"I am very certain that numerous—I believe I may say almost all—of the educational charitable and altruistic organizations in the United States, except those entirely maintained at the expense of State or municipality, are similarly situated as the institution of which I have just written."

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

(Extract from letter from the President, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York City, June 20, 1917)

"The cost of all supplies and everything else connected with the institutions, like, for instance, coal or other kinds of fuel, which is actually needed to keep the institution going, has greatly advanced in price, so that we must either have increased means and contributions or materially cut down the efficiency of the work or possibly we may have to close down entirely until matters adjust themselves either by a considerable reduction in the cost of supplies, or by our receiving larger contributions. The public, of course, is highly taxed at the present time and many contributors will either have to decrease their contributions or in some cases abandon them entirely unless matters are adjusted in the way you propose, that charitable institutions should be exempt from taxation."

ADOPLH LEWISOHN.

(Statement from the Rabun Gap Industrial School, Georgia)

"The Rabun Gap Industrial School is entirely dependent on private benevolence. It will be all that it and institutions like it can do to hold together during the war. If war taxes take away that part of income available to institutions of this kind, my school and others like it will almost certainly go to the wall. Do not let Charity be taxed during the war."

A. J. RITCHIE.

(Statement from the President of Trinity College, Durham, N. C.)

"In connection with the new war tax legislation increasing income tax rates, it is important to give careful consideration to the fact that the large incomes of the country are at the present time the source from which are drawn funds for the support of educational, charitable and philanthropic enterprises. Gifts to such altruistic institutions are really a sort of voluntary taxation, amounting to a great many millions of dollars annually, whose bur-
large proportion of the young men of the country. It has been a matter of experience that heavy taxation has a tendency to diminish such philanthropic and charitable contributions.

"Among the institutions that are likely to suffer most severely from the withdrawal of gifts that might normally be expected from benefactors are the colleges and universities of the country. This source of support would be impaired precisely at the time when the need is greatest. The prospects are that war-time conditions will considerably reduce the attendance of many colleges and universities and thus cut off part of the usual income from tuition and other fees. On the other hand, a large part of the expenses of such institutions are in the nature of fixed charges which must be met if an effective organization is to be preserved. The expenses of such institutions for fuel and all sorts of supplies will be greatly increased. Conditions are, therefore, likely to arise which will greatly impair the ability of colleges and universities to serve the country if, at the very time that tuition revenues and fees are falling off and expenses are increasing, there should also be a failure to receive the usual support from the possessors of large incomes in the form of gifts and benefactions.

"A strong reason why it would be an unwise financial policy for the Congress to pass tax legislation in the form to discourage contributions to colleges and universities is the fact that the country is now dependent on the efficient service of its educational institutions to train and prepare the officers who are to lead the armies soon to be placed in the field. A very large proportion of the young men of the country who are now in the training camps for reserve officers have received their general education and in many cases considerable military training in the American colleges. In case of the continuance of the war, the country will have to look to its educational institutions for a supply of young men, mostly and physically equipped to make our future officers. Under such conditions a policy which dries up the sources of support of educational institutions and cripples their activities will be in the highest degree unwise.

"Hospitals, orphan asylums, and various other charitable and benevolent societies will doubtless have their work largely increased by war-time conditions. Such institutions in many cases depend almost entirely on gifts from the incomes of men of wealth. If heavy taxation of income devoted to such gifts causes the amount so received to diminish or cease, there will be no existing organizations capable of taking over and carrying on this necessary work. However, the work will have to be done and what the Government gains in taxation it will doubtless have to expend in organizing public agencies to perform the work now done by private organizations. A period of difficult transition must result with an inevitable loss."

W. P. FEW.
acies, devises and gifts for education, philan-
thropy and religion in equal measure with ex-
penditures for industry and for luxury. This
tax is without precedent in Federal legislation,
for a law imposing a similar tax during the
Spanish-American War was almost immediately
amended to exempt such bequests and gifts.
Thirty-eight of the leading States of the Union
have exempted education, philanthropy and re-
ligion, both from direct tax and from taxation on
legacies, bequests and gifts.

"This tax is a 'staggering blow,' to use the
language of the President of one of our Souther-
colleges, aimed at institutions which have
been the very first to come forward in patriotic
service, the first to offer everything that they
have to the Union and to the successful issue
of the present war.

"All these institutions are now hard pressed
financially by the decrease of gifts and by the
prospect that the falling off of students during
the coming year will greatly reduce their regular
sources of income, in many cases the anticipated
loss being as high as fifty per cent.

"For higher education alone, the institutions
which will suffer through this tax contributed
from private legacies, benefactions and gifts,
during the year 1914-1915, the sum of $36,-
842,421, as compared with $38,061,768 ex-
pended through public taxation. The educa-
tional, philanthropic and religious institutions in
various parts of the United States received dur-
ing the past three years alone the enormous
sum of $665,123,854 in bequests, legacies, de-
vises and gifts, all of which would be heavily
taxed under the existing law, and all of which
is designed to benefit alike the people of all
classes throughout the Union.

"In the meantime, Great Britain, which has
never developed the spirit of private benefac-
tion as it has been developed in this country,
has in this time of great financial stress imposed
new annual public taxation to the amount of
£1,038,050, applied to scientific and industrial
research, an increase of no less than £998,050
on the grants of the year 1916-1917. In other
words, Great Britain, through public taxation,
has increased its expenditures for these pur-
poses nearly 2500 per cent, or, to put it in
another way, is building up, through increased
public taxation, its institutions of the very kind
on which our Congress has put a new burden
of taxation.

"This legislation was enacted so quietly and
attracted so little attention, that it has only
recently been brought to the notice of the heads
of educational, philanthropic and religious in-
stitutions in various parts of the country.
While declaring their readiness personally to
support the Government in the most loyal man-
er in all the taxation, however burdensome,
which may be necessary during this great strug-
gle for liberty, justice and humanity in which
we are engaged, these citizens, who are leaders
in the wave of patriotism which is sweeping
over the United States, are unanimous in asking
the members of this Congress to immediately
introduce an amendment which shall exempt
education, philanthropy and religion from this
new tax."
Dear Sir:

You are interested in maintaining the highest standards of educational work during these troublous times of war when the needs are greater, the costs higher, and the resources less than in times of peace.

Will you help safeguard the higher life and efficiency of the nation? If so, please send at once a night letter telegram to both Senators from your State and to your Congressman, also to Senator F. M. Simmons, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee, and to Hon. Claude Kitchin, Chairman, Ways and Means Committee, all addressed, Washington, D. C. Ask them to have the Hollis (Senate) Amendment, allowing gifts for charitable, educational and religious purposes to be deducted from taxable income, and the Myers (Senate) Amendment, exempting from taxation legacies and bequests for similar purposes, incorporated in the War Revenue Bill now pending in the Senate.

This is important. Prompt action is necessary. Churches, hospitals, schools, colleges and charitable societies have hard work in normal times to secure adequate financial support. Many of them will face bankruptcy or be put out of business when increased taxes for the support of war uses up income ordinarily available for their support. Much of the work they are doing is done by the Government in other countries with funds raised by taxation. Much of it will have to be taken over by our Government already overburdened with new war duties if private benevolence is impared. Let the slogan be that the Government keep hands off income and gifts voluntarily devoted to charitable, educational and religious purposes until it has exhausted every other source of revenue.

This is a fair and just request. Make the needs and difficulties of your own work known in your own way to your representatives in Congress and we will secure the enactment of the Hollis and Myers Amendments.

Yours sincerely,

Samuel McCune Lindsay
Boston, Mass., June 27, 1917.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the Revenue Bill now before Congress, an amendment has been proposed, the success or failure of which will vitally affect Harvard College and every one of the charitable, religious, and social institutions in which you are interested.

As you know, Harvard College is largely dependent upon gifts. These gifts to Harvard, as well as to every institution relying upon public generosity, will inevitably decrease during the war. If a too heavy income tax is imposed on those well-to-do, generous people who largely support charitable institutions, their gifts may cease altogether. In that event, charities, hospitals, churches, colleges, and other institutions would be seriously crippled, if not forced to suspend entirely.

Harvard is also dependent upon tuition fees, a large part of which will be lost during the war. A deficit of some $200,000 is expected at Cambridge next year on this account. With the colleges already gladly sacrificing one source of income, would it be wise to deprive them of another, namely, gifts, by imposing too heavy income taxes on benefactors?

Senator Henry F. Hollis, Harvard '92, has proposed an amendment to the Revenue Bill, the substance of which is to permit any one to deduct from his gross income—in determining the net income subject to income tax—such amounts as he has given to institutions carrying on educational and other charitable work in which no profit accrues to any private person. Such an amendment would cover gifts to Harvard, the Red Cross, churches, hospitals—enterprises in which almost every Harvard man has a deep interest.

You may not be familiar with the Revenue Bill in its present state. As passed by the House, it contemplates personal income taxes running as high as 62 per cent of the income. The Senate Finance Committee has not yet reported its bill, but from newspaper forecasts it will recommend such taxes running as high as 50 per cent.
In England, after three years of war, the maximum income tax, we understand, has reached only $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and this maximum amount has been reached by gradual increases in taxation which have permitted the existing philanthropic agencies, not supported by the state, to adjust themselves to a decreasing revenue from gifts and donations.

The proposition aimed at in the Hollis Amendment seems so fair and so vital to those American colleges not recipients of state aid that there is seemingly little question of its being embodied in the Revenue Act, if Congress can be shown how dependent on annual gifts are most of our private institutions.

A similar amendment to the inheritance tax provisions of the Revenue Act has been introduced by Senator Myers, the effect of which is to exempt gifts by will to colleges and other charitable and philanthropic institutions.

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, of Columbia University, has established in Washington temporary headquarters at 818 Connecticut Avenue, so that those vitally interested in these questions may have an opportunity of obtaining information and rendering assistance in bringing the needs of their own institutions before members of Congress.

A Committee on War Charity and Social Work, with Dr. Lindsay as chairman, is now working for the adoption of the Hollis and Myers amendments. Members of the above committee include Cornelius N. Bliss of New York; George Burnham, Jr., of Philadelphia; Warren G. Candler of Atlanta; Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., of New York; Edward T. Devine of New York; Arthur S. Estabrook of Boston; Frank J. Goodnow of Baltimore; Samuel Mather of Cleveland; Dwight W. Morrow of New York, and A. J. McKelway of Washington, D. C.

The time in which to render any service in this matter is very short. Will you not, therefore, at once

**First:** Write or wire, in your own words, to Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, at 818 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., advising him that you heartily favor the foregoing amendments.

**Second:** Write or wire, in your own words, any member of the Senate Finance Committee known to you, urging favorable consideration of both the Hollis and Myers amendments. The Finance Committee is made up of the following Senators: F. M. Simmons, N. C.; W. J. Stone,

Third: Write or wire to the two United States Senators from your state and to the Congressman from your district, and also to any United States Senators or Congressmen personally known to you.

In addition, will you not immediately bring this matter to the attention of those people in your community to whom it is of vital interest, but whom, on account of lack of time, we cannot address personally? If you could persuade the heads of churches, charities, or colleges in your neighborhood to write and telegraph as indicated above, you would multiply many fold the force of your own appeal. It is of the utmost importance that these telegrams and letters go to Washington at the earliest possible moment.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, '88
CHARLES W. ELIOT, '53
HOWARD ELLIOTT, '81
HENRY LEE HIGGINSON, '55
THOMAS W. LAMONT, '92
WILLIAM LAWRENCE, '71
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, '77
ELIOT WADSWORTH, '98
Write or wire, in your own words, to Dr. Schuyler M. Silliman at 318 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., asking him that you heartily favor the foregoing amendments.

Second: Write or wire, in your own words, any member of the Senate Finance Committee known to you, urging favorable consideration of both the Halls and Myers amendments. The Finance Committee is taking up the following Senators: P. M. Simmons, N.C.; W. J. Stone,
SHALL INCOME DEVOTED TO CONTRIBUTIONS AND GIFTS TO CHARITY, EDUCATION, RELIGION AND SOCIAL WORK BE TAXED?

A STATEMENT OF SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY, PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, FOR SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE, JUNE 13, 1917, REPRESENTING COMMITTEE ON WAR CHARITY AND SOCIAL WORK.

To the Senate Finance Committee:

You have under consideration the greatest emergency revenue measure ever proposed to the Congress of the United States (H. R. 4280), "An Act to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." This measure extends the pro-
visions of the existing income tax law by increasing the rate of the normal tax, reducing the exemptions and changing and greatly increasing the rates for various grades of the progressive surtax.

Shall net income subject to tax include gifts to charity, education, social work and religion?

The proposal herein respectfully suggested for the consideration of your Committee is to allow all gifts, donations and contributions to any incorporated association engaged in charitable, educational, religious, civic or social work, and especially in service to the Government of the United States, any State or sub-division thereof, or in ministering to the aid or comfort of the enlisted men in the military or naval forces of the nation or States, to be deducted in whole or in part from gross income in ascertaining the net income subject to either the normal tax or any surtax. This means that such part of any individual’s disposable income which he devoted to the purposes enumerated would be regarded as a contribution made indirectly to a public or Governmental purpose and would be exempt from any further contribution in the shape of a tax. This result can be achieved without serious administrative difficulties by amendment to section three
of the Act entitled: "An Act to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes," amending Section 5 of "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September 8, 1916, by adding to the eight deductions allowed in that Section a ninth as follows:

That in computing net income in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States—

(a) For the purpose of the tax there shall be allowed as deductions—

Ninth. Gifts or donations to charitable, educational, religious and civic societies or corporations, incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any State, and whose property is or may be exempted from taxation under the existing laws of the jurisdiction in which the society is incorporated.

The public interest justifies this request.

So much of the charitable, educational and religious work in the United States has a public significance and is doing work that in other countries is undertaken directly by the government and paid for from public funds raised by taxation that we are justified, even while imposing new and just burdens of taxation upon the people to secure the necessary
funds for the vigorous prosecution of the war, in refraining from taxing this charitable and philanthropic capital until every other resource has been exhausted. This is a wise public policy because so much of the disposable income devoted to the uses of philanthropic capital is already applied to a public use or quasi-governmental purpose which the Government is not prepared to take over and carry out at present in addition to the many new undertakings which the war has imposed upon the administrative machinery of the Government. It is a just policy inasmuch as to ask of a charitable donor making a gift to a public use an additional contribution of a tax on the income from which the gift was taken would be almost equivalent to double taxation or to penalizing a patriotic and public-spirited impulse. The special emergency Hundred Million Dollar Red Cross Fund to be raised in one week in June, 1917, is a good illustration of the wisdom and justice of the policy herein proposed. Every dollar of that fund will probably be spent in work which the Government could legitimately undertake to do directly and pay for from moneys raised by taxation, and indeed would have to do so if the forces of private philanthropy were not organized to re-
lieve the Government of this necessity. The Red Cross will have to raise many more millions after this emergency fund has been spent in the beneficent work in which it is engaged and the Red Cross and those who voluntarily contribute to its financial support are justly entitled to every encouragement which the Government can give that will directly or indirectly help it to secure the funds it needs.

Not a demand for special privilege.

The proposed deduction from income subject to tax of amounts already contributed voluntarily to public purposes should operate to stimulate such gifts and to increase the fund available for such purposes. Whatever the Government would lose in taxes thereby would be a contribution by the Government to such work, greatly enhanced and augmented in the making by the psychological effect upon the contributors to charitable and educational funds. This loss would have to be made good, of course, in the search for the added funds the Government requires, but until more obviously appropriate sources of revenue have been used to a fuller extent than is now proposed, notably in the case of excess war profits, it cannot be said that those who
ask the Government to refrain from taxing contributions to work which sustains and strengthens the social and moral fibre of the nation, are seeking special privileges. Neither are they necessarily subscribing to or defining the principles of any general system of taxation.

*Dealing with an emergency situation in an emergency tax measure.*

The deduction or exemption is in accordance with well-established and well-nigh universal practice in previous legislation here and elsewhere. Without passing on the merits of these measures, attention may be called to the analogous decisions of policy in the exemption from all forms of income taxation of the war savings certificates in England, the exemption from taxation of the Liberty Loan Bonds now open to subscription in this country, the amendment to the Spanish War Federal Inheritance Tax Act in 1901 which exempted all "bequests or legacies for uses of a religious, literary, charitable or educational character * * *

Later provided for the refund of taxes so collected prior to the granting of this exemption, the exemp-

6
tion in the present income tax law (Act of September 8, 1916, Sec. 11) of the income of educational and charitable institutions and a similar provision for exemption in the corporation excise tax law of August 5, 1909, the exemption from the operation of their inheritance tax laws of bequests for educational, charitable and other public purposes in thirty-four States and one Territory of the United States, the exemption in the Commonwealth of Australia from income subject to tax of all gifts or donations in amounts of twenty pounds or more to public charitable institutions in Australia, and of five pounds to any war purpose anywhere in the Empire (Income Tax Assessment Act, 1915, Sec. 18 [h]).

Conserving the sources of national strength.

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman has well said in “The House Revenue Bill: A Constructive Criticism” (Columbia University War Papers, No. 16): “Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn on for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises. Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time
when the need would be greatest. A Government already strained by the necessity of immediately adopting many new functions for war purposes would be compelled to assume a number of additional functions now performed through private individuals. The difficult and hasty transition from private to public activities would in all probability entail a considerable loss and would seriously cripple the efficiency of our war activities."

To exert our maximum strength in war and to secure the funds necessary to do that we must strive to increase efficiency and to distribute the burden and cost where it will bear least heavily as a disturbing factor upon the normal industrial and social life of the community. Already disposable income available for the support of charity and education is required for war purposes and absorbed either in Governmental taxation or in contributions to special and distinct war charities to an extent that makes it impossible to finance any new ordinary enterprise in social work. Notwithstanding the fact that the great majority of charitable and educational institutions are making patriotic efforts to adjust their work to the new and imperative needs of the war which have added materially to and made more es-
sential most of the normal demands upon them, they are finding great difficulty in securing funds to continue present work even on a greatly reduced scale. Some have been compelled to close important departments of their work and may soon be unable to go ahead at all. To aggravate this situation by taxing heavily the income from which such work is normally carried on is like unto the folly of thinking that we are promoting industrial efficiency and adding to our material resources by placing wage-earning children in the first line of defense or by reducing the age limits at which they are allowed to go to work, breaking down the standards which protect women and children from excessive hours of work and depriving all workers of periodic periods of rest. England made such mistakes at the beginning of the war and is now striving hard to undo them. We should profit by her experience.

It is difficult enough in normal times to get sufficient funds to support the enormous work carried on by private philanthropy in this country. Under the present abnormal conditions and with the increasing demands of every sort which the war is making on philanthropy, it becomes well nigh impossible to find the money to meet them. We are
actually facing the breakdown and bankruptcy of some of the most important work that develops and sustains the higher life of the nation. If the nation must take a larger share of the income of her citizens and apply it to the defense of their rights and ideals it must also protect and support in every possible way those forces and activities which create the ideals and make for the security of the foundations of the Republic. The spirit of humanity, the enlightened and quickened impulses of education and the regenerative influence of religion are the essential elements of national strength and character. We must foster them. We dare not refuse the relief and encouragement which the proposal to exempt from taxation income applied to their support would give when such refusal will place them in jeopardy.
Prof. Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I enclose herewith a brief summary of your remarks before the City Club this noon, which, with any amendments which you think necessary, I would like to print in our City Club Bulletin. As I want to send the copy to the printer on Monday, I would be glad if you could glance it over before that time and make any necessary corrections or additions.

I am advised by your office that you are leaving for New York tomorrow, Saturday noon. If not convenient for you to go over this before you leave, perhaps you can glance at it on the train.

Thanking you for your prompt attention, I am

Very truly yours,

A. G.

Assistant Civic Secretary.
Chicago, January 20, 1917

Dear Mr. Akers:

Hereewith I am sending revision of the copy which you were good enough to forward.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. D. L. Akers
City Club of Chicago
315 Plymouth Court, Chicago
Dear Mr. Akers:

Herewith I am sending revision of the

book which you were good enough to forward.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

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Mr. D. P. Akers
City Clerk of Champaign
City Manager's Office
I want to state briefly my reasons for coming to believe in the last few years not in the desirability but in the absolute necessity of universal military training. For many years I believed sincerely in the progress of the world. I believed that civilization was advancing everywhere; that with the advance of science, justice, and law the nations were getting beyond the conditions of years ago. I believed that the partition of Africa among the powers of Europe was a just and wise thing, because Africa was occupied simply by savage races, and its partition meant the introduction into that continent of modern civilization and law. I was glad that this partition had taken place without fighting. I was satisfied that small nations which conformed to the ideas of order and justice which mark modern civilization were quite safe from the ambitions of powerful states. I believed that when small powers like Haiti and San Domingo were not able to maintain settled conditions it was best for them that the larger nations should step in to control them — not to exploit them, but to establish and maintain order. I believed that peaceful nations of an old civilization, such as China, would be let alone, and would be allowed to progress along their own
I want to state plainly my reasons for coming to speaking in the least few years not in the generalities but in the specific necessity of unavoidable military compromise. For many years I have been aware of the danger of the powers of the nation were constant pending the compromise of the same. I have seen that the partition of Africa among the powers of Europe was a fact my own time, because Africa was occupying simply by savage race, and the partition meant the introduction into that continent of modern civilization and commerce. I am glad that this partition has taken place without fighting. I was satisfied that small nation with mere moral of modern civilization were unable since from the compromise of perennial states. I have been aware that when small powers like Haiti and San Domingo were not able to maintain society. Conditions it was past for them that the larger nations spending steps in to exchange them for a better friend to establish and maintain order. I believe that because nations are not civilization enough as China, many more live alone and many are willing to progress some steps one
chosen lines. But about three years ago I spent several months in China, and I there learned that there was practically no nation of the earth which held that view of China but the United States. Other nations did not believe that China could develop properly without the intervention of European countries.

I have come now to change my mind about some of the things in which I used to believe. I believe now that there are powers in the world — great powers, too, without mentioning any names — which are essentially piratical; which intend to use their armies and navies to take away the possessions of other nations; and that is essentially piracy. I believe the United States is in serious danger of such piratical attack; that our neighbors to the south, our possessions across the sea, and our own continental territory, are in danger of invasion. We know that from a military standpoint this could be easily accomplished. Our ports could be seized, our railroads, coal mines, and factories appropriated, and our territory invaded. I am convinced that not only can this happen but that it is likely to happen unless we take wise measures to avoid it. It is a question of the facts as they are.
I have come now to change my mind some of the opinions in which I was wont to believe I believe now that the interests of Great Britain and of the United States are essentially different. I believe now that the United States are in some degree a military power and that the possessions of the United States are in some degree a military power. I believe the United States are in some degree a military power and that the possessions of the United States are in some degree a military power. I believe the United States are in some degree a military power and that the possessions of the United States are in some degree a military power.
To protect ourselves we need to be properly organized and equipped. In my opinion the only proper way to prepare is through universal military training, and I use that phrase without any qualification. Every boy, I think, should be trained in the fundamentals of military science, and particular care should be given to the training of young men for officers. We should pay careful attention also to the development of a body of scientifically trained men as artillerists. Our transportation, our banks, all our industrial resources should be capable of mobilization for an emergency. Furthermore, the great body of women in this country should be trained to do their part, not only to take the places of men in time of war but to aid in the care of the sick and wounded. Our whole nation should be so organized that every man and woman should be able to do his or her part when the emergency comes.

If our nation is not possessed of insensate folly it will prepare now and not later to meet any emergency that may arise.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON
To protect ourselves we need to be properly
organized and equipped. In my opinion the only proper way
to proceed is through an integrated military training, and I see
that progress without any differentiation. Each part I think
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men for action. We should pay careful attention also to
the development of a body of scientifically trained men as
an effective and trustworthy component of our defense
inactivity. Furthermore, the great body of women in the
community should be trained to do their part not only to take
the place of men in time of war but to aid in the case of
the sick and wounded. Our women should be able to do the
work of men and women should be able to do the work of
women when the emergency comes.

It is our nation's best possession of insurance to
be fit for any kind of emergency that
may arise.

HARRY TRUMAN JUDSON
March 10, 1917.

Doctor Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor Judson:

The general staff compulsory military training and service bill was introduced in the House in the last Congress by Mr. Kahn, and I send you copy of the bill. It has not yet been considered to any extent by any committee of the House so far as I am informed. This is in reply to your letter of the 1st instant.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

JAMES R. MANN
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.
March 10, 1917.

Chicago, March 15, 1917

Doctor Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Mann:

The general staff compulsory military training and service bill was introduced in the House and a copy of the bill for required military training has come since. I am glad to have the document. It has not yet been considered in any extent by any committee of the House so far as I am informed.

This is in reply to your letter of the 1st instant.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Hon. James R. Mann
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.
Hon. Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April 31st, permit me to thank you for taking the trouble to write me your views on the question so important to the American people.

I am in favor of universal military service, and a complete and thorough program of preparedness, but I do not believe at this time in conscription. (Drafting our young American boys to fight in the European trenches) until at least a volunteer call has first been had, and has proved ineffective or futile.

All our great Wars have been fought by volunteers and it appears to me, undemocratic to have a conscript, before a shot has been fired. We today honor the members of the G. A. R., because of the fact that they volunteered for their country.

Canada does not have conscription, and with a population of about the size of the state of New York, has already furnished over four hundred thousand volunteers. Australia, by referendum, voted down conscription. There is no conscription
Dear Mr. {Name}

I appreciate your letter of April 8th, 1944.

I have been asked to write you on an important matter to the American people.

I am in favor of maintaining a strong military and a strong economy. I feel that we must maintain a strong presence in the world and not be complacent. With the current situation, we must be prepared for any event that may occur.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
in New Zealand. Our new History is replete with the success of the volunteer system.

I have been receiving daily, many hundreds of letters and telegrams from all classes of people from every part of the state of Illinois, and from other states in the union, and the great big overwhelming majority have expressed themselves, as being against conscription.

Again thanking you and with kindest regards,

I am,

Very truly yours,

V/W

W. E. Mason
I hope you are receiving my letters with pleasure and interest.

I have been taking great effort to please the people of my home and of the place where I live. I have been able to do so because of my education and experience.

I hope you find this letter useful and informative.

With faith and hope,
[Signature]
Chicago, April 30, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 24th inst. is received. I cannot agree with your point of view that we ought to resort first of all to volunteering, and am very glad, I am bound to say, that the bill providing for a selective draft has passed. It is quite true that our great wars have been fought by volunteers, and adequate knowledge of the military history of those wars, it seems to me, has proved conclusively that the system is for a great war a failure. That certainly was the case in the War of 1812, and it proved soon to be the case in the Civil War. Canada does not have the conscription at the present time, the reason being a local one, in the attitude of the French population in the Province of Quebec. Our system, it seems to me, is a very vivid illustration of the failure of the volunteer system in a great war, and modern war is
Dear Sir,

I am pleased to hear from you and I look forward to hearing more from you in the future.

I am writing to express my concern about the situation in the Province of Georgia. I have been informed that there is a great deal of unrest and violence in that area, and I am very worried about the safety of our citizens there.

I would be grateful if you could provide me with more information about the situation and any steps that are being taken to address it. I am also interested in hearing about any plans for further action.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
on such a scale that we must adopt, I believe, a modern and scientific system.

Very truly yours,

N. P. J. - L.

Hon. William E. Mason
House of Representatives, U. S.
Washington, D. C.
on such a note that we must make it a matter and
scientific system.

very truly yours,

H. L. R.

Hon. William L. Over
House of Representatives
U. S.
Washington, D. C.
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
ADVISORY COMMISSION

THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR

(INCLUDING CONSERVATION AND WELFARE OF WORKERS)

SAMUEL GOMPERS
CHAIRMAN

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE
SCOPE AND OBJECTS
PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES
OUTLINE OF PLANS OF SUBCOMMITTEES
MEMBERSHIP LIST

(SECOND EDITION)
SEPTEMBER 1, 1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917
THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR.
[Including Conservation and Welfare of Workers.]

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Chairman.


The Committee on Labor, Samuel Gompers, chairman, forms one of the seven divisions of the work of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense. Its objects, in general terms, are:

(a) to advise in regard to the conservation and welfare of the workers in the nation's industries, and

(b) to advise in regard to means of adjustment of employment problems without interruption of industry.

The chairman of the Committee on Labor called a meeting for organization purposes in Washington, April 2, 1917. More than 150 were in attendance at this meeting—labor representatives and employers in the leading industries of the country. There were present officers and executive committee members of the American Federation of Labor, presidents or representatives of the leading international unions and of the railway brotherhoods, representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, and of a wide range of commercial, transportation, financial, and civic interests.

The entire day and part of the night were occupied in discussion of problems of industrial mobilization, with special reference to labor. It became clear that on the issue of national defense a remarkable unity of purpose had developed among these many diverse groups, which it would be possible to utilize to practical ends through the formation of this committee of the Advisory Commission. A strong disposition was manifest to avoid the unfortunate industrial experiences of England in the opening months of the war.

EXPLANATORY.—By an act of the Sixty-fourth Congress (Army appropriation bill, H. R. 17496, Public No. 242, approved Aug. 29, 1916) there was created—

(1) A Council of National Defense, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor.

(2) An Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, to be appointed by the President of the United States.

The members of the Advisory Commission, appointed by the President, with the assignment of such as chairman of a committee, are as follows:

Franklin H. Martin, medicine, including general sanitation.
Samuel Gompers, labor, including conservation of health and welfare of workers.
Daniel Willard, transportation and communication.
Hollis Godfrey, science and research, including engineering and education.
Bernard Baruch, raw materials, minerals and metals.
Howard Coffin, munitions, manufacturing, including standardization and industrial relations.
Julius Rosenwald, supplies, including food, clothing, etc.
A permanent organization was formed, and an executive committee named, of 11 members. This executive committee during the first month held five all-day sessions, and developed a working plan of organization which in respect to some of the most important matters confronting the committee is ready for service if the Council shall so require. Eight national committees have been appointed, of which those whose plans are furthest advanced are the committees in relation to wages and hours, mediation and conciliation, women in industry, and welfare work, the latter including safety, sanitation, industrial training and kindred subjects outlined in detail on a subsequent page. The principle upon which these features of welfare work are based, in the committee’s assigned task, is that the health, welfare, and efficiency of the workers in the vital industries upon which all else depends are fundamental resources which should be conserved in the interest of the national defense.

The chairman and many of the members of these national committees are giving their time and abilities freely as a patriotic service to the Government. There are also in course of organization a number of subcommittees, through which the voluntary services of experts and technicians in several fields are available.

In addition, support and cooperation have been pledged to the Committee on Labor by a large number of national and local organizations, both of labor and of industry, and representing various civic and technical fields. Among these are the American Federation of Labor, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Institute of Architects, the National Fire Prevention Association, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the Illuminating Engineering Society, the National Council of Safety, the American Museum of Safety, the National Consumers’ League, the National Child Labor Committee, the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, the American Public Health Association, the Young Men’s Christian Association, the National Civic Federation, especially its departments on welfare work, mediation and conciliation, industrial accident prevention, and social insurance; bureau of registration and information of the National League for Women’s Service, the National Association for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Washington Department of the Technology Clubs, associated; the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and the Joint Conference of Coal Miners and Operators of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania.

The English experience in dealing with employment problems of the utmost gravity, which arose under the early war stress, has been placed at the disposal of the Committee on Labor by a commission of four representatives of English labor and of welfare work who visited this country in response to the cabled request of Chairman Gompers to Premier Lloyd-George. The members of this commission were:

Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, privy councillor and member of British House of Commons; secretary of British Trades Union Congress parliamentary committee.

James H. Thomas, privy councillor, member of Parliament; general secretary of National Union of Railwaymen, Great Britain and Ireland.

Joseph Davies, member of the secretariat of the prime minister.

H. W. Garrod, representing labor, department of ministry of munitions.

These gentlemen were in frequent conference with executive committee members of the Committee on Labor during their stay, and were joined by two Canadian representatives of labor sent by the Government of Canada, also in response to Mr. Gompers’ request, namely:

J. C. Waters, president of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada, and Gideon D. Robertson, vice president of the National Association of Railway Telegraphers.

Both the English and Canadian commissioners were heard at length at a public session of the Committee on Labor on May 15, attended by about 200 members and extending well into the night. The discussion at this meeting proved of high practical value and was participated in further by Judge Maurice Sheldon Amos, of the British commission; James Duncan, representing labor on the commission to Russia; John D. Rockefeller, jr.; Daniel Guggenheim; John R. Alpine, president Plumbers and Steamfitters’ Association; Emerson McMillin; Arthur O. Wharton, president railway employees’ department, American Federation of Labor; Theodore Marburg; George W. Perkins, president International Cigarmakers’ Union; Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of Children’s Bureau, Department of Labor; Odgate Hoyt; Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, secretary United Textile Workers; former Ambassador Myron T. Herrick; John H. Patterson, president National Cash Register Co., and others.

The committee and its guests were received at the White House by President Wilson, who expressed his personal interest in the work of the committee, his desire to cooperate in furtherance of its objects. Support, particularly of the committee’s declared object of maintaining established standards for the protection of labor the President said:

I have been very much alarmed at one or two things that have happened—at the apparent inclination of the legislatures of one or two of our States to set aside even temporarily the laws which have safeguarded the standards of labor and of life. I think nothing would be more deplorable than that we are trying to fight in a cause which means the lifting of the standards of life, and we can fight in that cause best by voluntary cooperation...I do not doubt that any body of men representing labor in this country speaking for their fellows will be willing to make any sacrifice that is necessary in order to carry this contest to a successful issue, and in that confidence I feel that it would be inexcusable if we deprived men and women of such a spirit of any of the existing safeguards of law. Therefore, I shall exercise my influence as far as it goes to see that that does not happen and that the sacrifices we make shall be made voluntarily and not under the compulsion which mistakenly is interpreted to mean a lowering of the standards which we have sought through so many generations to bring to their present level.

Under the auspices of the Committee on Labor the British representatives of labor visited some of the great industrial centers of the country, including particularly New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland, Albany, Schenectady, and Boston. On this tour they gave to the industrial situation in this country, as it faces the problems created by the war, the benefit of their experience and counsel both in public meetings and in joint conferences with labor representatives, employers, and others engaged prominently in civic and economic affairs.

The Committee on Labor, including its national committees and subcommittees, has now a membership of about 500. The scope of the proposed work of certain committees is indicated in the outline...
given in the following pages, which of necessity can not convey an adequate impression of the far-reaching extent and significance of the subject involved. In certain respects the organization work of the committee has been delayed by lack of adequate office facilities, but suitable provision has now been made on the tenth floor of the Munsey Building, in Washington.

The committee recommended to the Council of National Defense, in connection with the recent conference of State governors in Washington, that State committees on labor similar in scope to the national committee be included in the plans of organization of the Council which may be formed or are already at work, with a request for cooperation by the State labor committees so formed with the national Committee on Labor. Such State labor committees would afford an additional means of utilizing throughout the country the offers of assistance and cooperation which are being received by the Committee on Labor in increasing volume.

The Committee on Labor recommended to the Advisory Commission a declaration, which was in turn referred to the Council of National Defense, regarding the maintenance of industrial and legislative standards. The Council of National Defense approved and made the same public. Finding that the purpose and intent of the declaration was misinterpreted, the Committee on Labor recommended to the Advisory Commission and to the Council of National Defense the adoption of an amplification of the declaration. The text of the original declaration and of the subsequent amplification here follows:

**Resolution Adopted at Meeting of Executive Committee, Committee on Labor.**

(As approved by Advisory Commission and Council of National Defense, Apr. 6, 1917.)

The defense and safety of the Nation must be the first consideration of all patriotic citizens. To avoid confusion and facilitate the preparation for national defense and give a stable basis upon which the representatives of the Government may operate during the war, we recommend:

First. That the Council of National Defense should issue a statement to employers and employees in our industrial plants and transportation systems advising them not to try to take advantage of the country’s necessities to change existing standards. When economic or other emergencies arise requiring changes of standards, the same should be made only after such proposed changes have been investigated and approved by the Council of National Defense.

Second. That the Council of National Defense urge upon the legislatures of the States, as well as all administrative agencies charged with the enforcement of labor and health laws, the great duty of rigorously maintaining the existing safeguards to the health and welfare of workers, and that no departure from such present standards in State laws or State rulings affecting labor should be taken without a declaration of the Council of National Defense that such a departure is essential to the effective pursuit of the national defense.

Third. That the Council of National Defense urge upon the legislatures of the several States that before final adjournment they delegate to the governors of their respective States the power to suspend or modify restrictions contained in their labor laws when such suspension or modification shall be requested by the Council of National Defense; and such suspensions or modifications when made shall continue for a specified period and not longer than the duration of the war.

**Amplification of Declaration.**

(Adopted by executive committee Apr. 16, 1917.)

There seems to be some misunderstanding of the scope of the statement made by the Council of National Defense when it advised “that neither employers nor employees shall endeavor to take advantage of the country’s necessities to change existing standards.” In order that that misunderstanding may be removed, the following amplification is made:

There have been established by legislation, by mutual agreement between employers and employees, or by custom certain standards constituting a day’s work. These vary from 7 hours per day in some kinds of work to 12 hours per day in continuous operations. The various States and municipalities have established specific standards of safety and sanitation and have provided inspection service to enforce the regulations. They have also established maximum hours of work for women and minimum hours of work for children employed in gainful occupations. It is the judgment of the Council of National Defense that the Federal, State, and municipal governments should continue to enforce the standards they have established unless and until the Council of National Defense has determined that a modification or change of standards is essential to the national safety; that employers and employees in private industries should not attempt to take advantage of the existing abnormal conditions to change the standards which they were unable to change under normal conditions.

The one other standard that the council had in mind was the standard of living. It recognizes that the standard of living is indefinite and difficult to determine, because it is a measure dependent upon the purchasing power of wages. It believes, however, that no arbitrary change in wages should be sought at this time by either employer or employee through the process of strikes or lockouts without at least giving the established agencies, including those of the several States and of the Government, and of the mediation board in the transportation services and the Division of Conciliation of the Department of Labor in the other industries, an opportunity to adjust the difficulties without a stoppage of work occurring. While the Council of National Defense does not mean to intimate that under ordinary circumstances the efficiency of workers is the only element that should be taken into consideration in fixing the hours of labor, safety, sanitary, women’s work, and child labor standards, such efficiency is the object that must be attained during the period when the Nation’s safety is involved. It may therefore be necessary for the council as a result of its investigations and experience to suggest modifications and changes in these standards during that time. It is not the purpose of the council, however, to undertake to determine the wage rate that will be sufficient to maintain the existing standards of living. Such questions as can not be adjusted by private negotiations should be referred to the mediation agencies above referred to or to such other constituted agencies as may exist to the end that such questions may be adjusted in an orderly and equitable manner to avoid the stoppage of industries which are so vital to the interests of the Nation at this critical time.

**Organization of the Committee on Labor.**

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Chairman.

**Executive Committee.**

Chairman, SAMUEL GOMPERS, president American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM B. WILSON, Secretary Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

V. EVERETT MCT, president The National Civic Federation, New York.

JAMES LORD, president Mining Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.


WARREN S. STONE, grand chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. E. MURPHY, National Association of Manufacturers (president Virginia Bridge & Iron Co.), Roanoke, Va.

FRANK B. MOORE, secretary American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.


JAMES O'CONNELL, president Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

LOUIS B. SCHRAM, chairman labor committee United States Brewers' Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RALPH M. EMMETT, assistant to Samuel Gompers as chairman of executive committee, New York.

JAMES W. SULLIVAN, assistant to Samuel Gompers as member of advisory Commission, Washington, D. C.

MISS GERTRUDE BREWER, secretary of executive committee, New York.
The executive committee and all local committees are to be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Labor. The size of the local committees will depend upon the size of the respective communities.

Neither the executive committee nor the local conciliation committees shall arbitrate disputes but, where conciliation fails, the committees will be expected to urge arbitration between the contending parties, they selecting their own arbitrators.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

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V. Housing, Philip B. Abbe, chairman sectional committee, New York.

Divisional subcommittees to be proposed, including industrial villages, tenement houses, and corporation boarding houses.

VI. Recreation, Dr. George J. Fisher, chairman sectional committee, New York.

Divisional subcommittees to be proposed.

VII. Correlation of agencies covering welfare activities, i.e., various national organizations. (Chairman to be appointed.)

VIII. Public education in health matters, Dr. Alfred H. Doty, chairman sectional committee, New York.

IX. Public cooperation through Federal, State, and municipal agencies, including labor and health departments. (Chairman to be appointed.)

X. Standard guides for employers, A. Parker Nevin, chairman sectional committee, New York.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Mrs. Borden Harriman, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Borden Harriman, chairman; Miss Pauline Goldmark, secretary; Mrs. George Vandervilt, treasurer; Miss Grace Abbott, Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, Mrs. V. Evert Macy, Miss Mary E. McDowell, Miss Melinda Scott, Miss Florence Thorne, Miss Mary Van Kleek.

NATIONAL SUBCOMMITTEES.

I. Location of workers and conditions of labor.

II. General living conditions of transported workers and local transportation facilities.

III. Industrial standards. (a) Hours of labor, (b) daily weekly day of rest, (c) night work, (d) rest periods, (e) protection from overfatigue and industrial diseases, (f) sanitation, (g) wages, (h) prohibition of tenement house trades.

IV. Women doing work customarily done by men. (a) Suitability of the work, (b) wages.

V. Alien women in industry.

VI. Colored women.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

I. Standard.

Resolved, That we reiterate the statement of the labor committee of the Council of National Defense, that in the interest of health, output, and peace in industry there should be no movement to relax existing labor standards, especially in regard to hours of labor and weekly day of rest.

II. Married women with young children.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the increase of employment of married women with young children, and believe that efforts should be made to stem this movement as far as practicable, especially as regards night work, and that these women should be the last to enter into industry.

Since women, in their generous impulse to render service, are offering to enter industry, therefore be it—

III. Not taking place of wage earners.

Resolved, That their attention be called to the danger of undercutting existing wage standards and of displacing workers dependent on their own earnings.

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP LIST.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

Abbot, Grace, director Child Labor Division of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

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Addams, Dr. R. P., Columbus, Ohio.

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Barnum, Miss Gertrude, journalist, Riverside, Ill.

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Bloom, Major J. E., Washington, D. C.

Booker, Dr. Lewis, New Castle, Del.

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Bowen, William, president Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union, Indianapolis, Ind.


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BROWN, H. W., president International Association of Machinists, Newark, N. J.

BROWN, M. T., Illinois Regional Office, National Union, Seattle, Wash.

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FREISER, James A., president, United Gas and Electric Workers, Washington, D. C.
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<td>Kingly</td>
<td>President, New York Life Insurance Co., New York</td>
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<td>King</td>
<td>President, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>Kohn</td>
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<td>King</td>
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<td>Kornstein</td>
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<td>Koenig</td>
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<td>Krause</td>
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<td>Krupski</td>
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<td>Lamb</td>
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<td>Lathrop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
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<td>Lee</td>
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<td>Lefevre</td>
<td>President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio.</td>
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<td>Leibman</td>
<td>President, Toledo University, Toledo, Ohio.</td>
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<td>Leingold</td>
<td>President, Lincoln Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.</td>
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<td>Lennox</td>
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<td>Loeb</td>
<td>Max, Loeb-Hammel Realty Co., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>Logan</td>
<td>Thomas F., Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>Logan</td>
<td>William A., President, International Union of Carriage, Wagon, and Automotive Workers, Cleveland, Ohio.</td>
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<td>Loring</td>
<td>John H., Local Steam Engineers' Union, Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>Lord</td>
<td>James, President, Mining Department of American Federation of Labor (United Mine Workers), Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>Lovett</td>
<td>Vice President, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, St. Louis, Mo.</td>
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<td>Lynch</td>
<td>J. E., New York, N. Y.</td>
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<td>John J., Sign Writers' Union, Boston, Mass.</td>
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<td>Mccallister</td>
<td>A. S., Engineer, New York</td>
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<td>McAndrew</td>
<td>President, Tobacco Workers' International Union, Louisville, Ky.</td>
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<td>McCarthy</td>
<td>Dr. Charles, Madison, Wis.</td>
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<td>Frank H., Organizer, American Federation of Labor, Boston, Mass.</td>
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<td>Mcclure</td>
<td>J. E., President, American Federation of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
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<td>McCuen</td>
<td>Robert, President, Democratic National Committee, Harrisburg, Pa.</td>
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<td>McCrumie</td>
<td>J. F., President, Democratic National Committee, Harrisburg, Pa.</td>
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<td>McCready</td>
<td>Dr. S. M., Youngstown, Ohio.</td>
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<td>McDowell</td>
<td>Miss Mary, University of Chicago Settlement, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>McEntire</td>
<td>Miss Mary, Bindery Women, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>McGillivray</td>
<td>J. B., General Chairman of Machine, Southern Railway and Allied Lines, Birmingham, Ala.</td>
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<td>McGovern</td>
<td>E. J., President, Operative Plasterers' International Union, Middletown, Ohio.</td>
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<td>McMullen</td>
<td>Emerson, President, American Light &amp; Traction Co., New York.</td>
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<td>McNally</td>
<td>Miss Gertrude, Secretary Federal Labor Union, 12776, Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>McNamara</td>
<td>A. P. J., Legislative Committee, Railroad Brotherhood, Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>McNell</td>
<td>Thomas, President, International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, Cohoes, N.Y.</td>
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<td>McNulty</td>
<td>Frank J., President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Springfield, Ill.</td>
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<td>McPherson</td>
<td>John B., Secretary, New England Civic Federation, Boston, Mass.</td>
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<td>McSarty</td>
<td>President, Providence Building Trades Council, Providence, R. I.</td>
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<td>McNally</td>
<td>Miss Lathrop, President Lathrop's International Union, Cleveland, Ohio.</td>
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<td>Macnabey</td>
<td>Miss Mary J., Telegraphers' Union, Lockport, N.Y.</td>
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<td>MacFarland</td>
<td>H. B., Red Cross, Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>Mack</td>
<td>Julian W., Judge, United States Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>Macy</td>
<td>Mrs. V. Everett, New York</td>
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<td>Macy</td>
<td>V. Everett, President, The National Civic Federation, New York</td>
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**Council of National Defense, Committee on Labor.**

- **Marion**, W. D., President, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Detroit, Mich.
- **Malone**, Murt, Secretary, International Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, Oshkosh, Wis.
- **Maloney**, Miss Elizabeth, Vice President, Restaurant Employees, Chicago, Ill.
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- **Martin**, Mrs. Franklin, Washington, D.C.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position or Office</th>
<th>City, State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O'Connor, T. V.</td>
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<tr>
<td>O'Bard, W.</td>
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<td>Peabody, F. S.</td>
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<td>Peirce, G. H.</td>
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<td>Price, Geo. M.</td>
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<td>Rumsby, Miss Charlotte</td>
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<td>Tao, Prof. William A.</td>
<td>President, American Federation of Teachers, Wilmette, Ill.</td>
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<td>Troy, William A.</td>
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<td>VanDoren, G. C.</td>
<td>Vice president, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, COMMITTEE ON LABOR.


WALTER, JOHN G., secretary bureau of information of eastern railroads, New York.

WALKER, Miss LILLIAN D., head worker Henry Street Settlement, New York.

WALKER, J. H., president Illinois State Federation of Labor, Springfield, Ill.

WARRIN, Mr. FRANK J., economist, Washington, D. C.

WARREN, Dr. B. S., surgeon, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

WARRREN, Maj. CHARLES B., Detroit, Mich.

WARRREN, Mr. LILLIAN D., head worker Henry Street Settlement, New York.

WARREN, G. E., attorney, Tulsa, Okla.

WATERS, FRANCELLA, New York City.

WATSON, LUCY CARLILE, Utica, N. Y.

WEBBER, Joseph N., president American Federation of Musicians, New York.

WEBSTER, Albert L., civil engineer, New York.

WEBBY, BURRIS, president Weinstock-Nichols Co., San Francisco, Cal.

WEBSTER, Frederick, International Cigar Makers' Union, Detroit, Mich.

WEBER, JOSEPH N., president Weinstock-Nichols Co., San Francisco, Cal.

WEBER, Miss EMILIA, International Cigar Makers' Union, Detroit, Mich.

WEBER, W. M., president International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, New York.

WEBER, Dr. GUSTAVUS, Washington, D. C.

WESTOVER, F. S., General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

WHEARTON, A. C., president Railways Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor (International Association of Machinists), St. Louis, Mo.

WHEELER, B J. H., president University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

WHITE, Dr. GEORGE, Harvard Medical College, Boston, Mass.

WHITE, Mr. TREASURER LOWELL W. P., president Lowell Paper Tube Corporation, Lowell, Mass.

WHITE, Frank V., New York Central Lines, New York City.


WILLIAMS, J. H., president J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.


WILLS, H. E., assistant chairman grand chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Washington, D. C.

WILSON, James, chairman Pattern Makers' League of North America, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILSON, WM. B., Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.


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WILLIAMS, J. HARVEY, president J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.


WILLS, H. E., assistant chairman grand chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Washington, D. C.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

BRESSETTE, Miss LINNA E., Topeka, Kan.

CLARK, Mrs. O. H., 405 South Burdick Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

EDSON, Mrs. KATHERINE PHILIPS, 525 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

HALL, Mrs. R. P., 425 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

HOBBS, Miss ANNIE W., Newport News, Va.

HOBBIT, Mrs. WILLIAM, 110 Ely Place, Madison, Wis.

MORTON, Mrs. A. L., Cheyenne, Wyo.

MURDOCH, Mrs. W. H., 1500 South Twentieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.

O'CONNOR, Miss JULIA, Women's Trade Union League, Boston, Mass.

PETERSON, Mrs. AGNES, State Labor Bureau, Minneapolis, Minn.

JONES, Miss MYRTA, Columbus Savings and Trust Building, Columbus, Ohio.

WOOD, Miss ALVYN, Bismarck, N. Dak.
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
ADVISORY COMMISSION

THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR

COMMITTEE ON LABOR
(INCLUDING CONSERVATION AND WELFARE OF WORKERS)

SAMUEL GOMPERS
CHAIRMAN

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE
SCOPE AND OBJECTS
PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES
OUTLINE OF PLANS OF SUBCOMMITTEES
MEMBERSHIP LIST

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917
THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

[Including Conservation and Welfare of Workers.]

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Chairman.


The Committee on Labor, Samuel Gompers, chairman, forms one of the seven divisions of the work of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense. Its objects, in general terms, are: (a) to advise in regard to the conservation and welfare of the workers in the nation's industries, and (b) to advise in regard to means of adjustment of employment problems without interruption of industry.

The chairman of the Committee on Labor called a meeting for organization purposes in Washington, April 2, 1917. More than 150 were in attendance at this meeting—labor representatives and employers in the leading industries of the country. There were present officers and executive committee members of the American Federation of Labor, presidents or representatives of the leading international unions and of the railway brotherhoods, representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, and of a wide range of commercial, transportation, financial, and civic interests.

The entire day and part of the night were occupied in discussion of problems of industrial mobilization, with special reference to labor. It became clear that on the issue of national defense a remarkable unity of purpose had developed among these many diverse groups, which it would be possible to utilize to practical ends through the formation of this committee of the Advisory Commission. A strong disposition was manifest to avoid the unfortunate industrial experiences of England in the opening months of the war.

EXPLANATORY.—By an act of the Sixty-fourth Congress (Army appropriation bill, H. R. 17498, Public No. 242, approved Aug. 29, 1916) there was created—

(1) A Council of National Defense, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor.

(2) An Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, to be appointed by the President of the United States.

The members of the Advisory Commission, appointed by the President, with the assignment of each as chairman of a committee, are as follows:

Franklin H. Martin, medicine, including general sanitation.
Samuel Gompers, labor, including conservation of health and welfare of workers.
Daniel Willard, transportation and communication.
Hollis Godfrey, science and research, including engineering and education.
Bernard Baruch, raw materials, minerals and metals.
Howard Coffin, munitions, manufacturing, including standardization and industrial relations.
Julius Rosenwald, supplies, including food, clothing, etc.
A permanent organization was formed, and an executive committee named, of 11 members. This executive committee, during the first month, held five all-day sessions, and developed a working plan of organization which in respect to some of the most important matters confronting the committee is ready for service if the Council shall so require.

Eight national committees have been appointed, of which those whose plans are furthest advanced are the committees in plan of organization which in respect to some of the most important.

...arrest toward employment problems of the utmost gravity, which arose under the early war stress, has been placed at the disposal of the Committee on Labor by a commission of four representatives of English labor and of welfare work who visited this country in response to the cabled request of Chairman Gompers to Premier Lloyd George. The members of this commission were:

- Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, privy councillor and member of British House of Commons; secretary of British Trades Union Congress parliamentary committee.
- James H. Thomas, privy councillor, member of Parliament; general secretary National Union of Railwaymen, Great Britain and Ireland.
- Joseph Davies, member of the secretariat of the prime minister.
- H. W. Garrod, representing labor, department of ministry of munitions.

The chairman and many of the members of these national committees are giving their time and abilities freely as a patriotic service to the Government. There are also in course of organization a number of subcommittees, through which the voluntary services of experts and technicians in several fields are available.

In addition, support and cooperation have been pledged to the Committee on Labor by a large number of national and local organizations, both of labor and of industry, and representing various civic and technical fields. Among these are the American Federation of Labor, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Institute of Architects, the National Fire Prevention Association, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the Illuminating Engineering Society, the National Council of Safety, the National Safety, the National Consumers' League, the National Child Labor Committee, the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, the American Public Health Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Civic Federation, especially its departments on welfare work, mediation, and conciliation, industrial accident prevention, and social insurance; bureau of registration and information of the National League for Women's Service; the National Association for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Washington Department of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and the Joint Conference of Coal Miners and Operators of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania.

The English experience in dealing with employment problems of the utmost gravity, which arose under the early war stress, has been placed at the disposal of the Committee on Labor by a commission of four representatives of English labor and of welfare work who visited this country in response to the cabled request of Chairman Gompers to Premier Lloyd George. The members of this commission were:

- Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, privy councillor and member of British House of Commons; secretary of British Trades Union Congress parliamentary committee.
- James H. Thomas, privy councillor, member of Parliament; general secretary National Union of Railwaymen, Great Britain and Ireland.
- Joseph Davies, member of the secretariat of the prime minister.
- H. W. Garrod, representing labor, department of ministry of munitions.

These gentlemen were in frequent conference with executive committee members of the Committee on Labor during their stay, and were joined by two Canadian representatives of labor sent by the Government of Canada, also in response to Mr. Gompers' request, namely:

- J. C. Waters, president of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada, and
- Giddeon D. Robertson, vice president of the National Association of Railway Telegraphers.

Both the English and Canadian commissioners were heard at length at a public session of the Committee on Labor on May 15, attended by about 200 members and extending well into the night. The discussion at this meeting proved of high practical value and of participated in further by Judge Maurice Sheldon Ames, of the British commission; James Duncan, representing labor on the commission to Russia; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Daniel Guggenheim; John R. Alpine, president Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association; Emerson McMillin; Arthur O. Wharton, president railway employees' department, American Federation of Labor; Theodore Marburg; George W. Perkins, president International Cigar-makers' Union; Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of Children's Bureau, Department of Labor; Colgate Hoyt; Miss Sara A. Conboy, secretary United Textile Workers; former Ambassador Myron T. Herrick; John H. Patterson, president National Cash Register Co., and others.

The committee and its guests were received at the White House by President Wilson, who expressed his personal interest in the work of the committee and his desire to cooperate in furtherance of its objects. Speaking particularly of the committee's declared object of maintaining established standards for the protection of labor the President said:

I have been very much alarmed at one or two things that have happened— at the apparent inclination of the legislatures of one or two of our States to set aside even temporarily the laws which have safeguarded the standards of labor and life. I think nothing would be more deplorable than that. We are trying to fight in a cause which means the lifting of the standards of life, and we can fight in that cause best by voluntary cooperation. I do not doubt that any body of men representing labor in this country speaking for their fellows will be willing to make any sacrifice that is necessary in order to carry this contest to a successful issue, and in that confidence I feel that it would be inexcusable if we deprived men and women of such a spirit of any of the existing safeguards of law. Therefore, I shall exercise my influence as far as it goes to see that that does not happen and that the sacrifices we make shall be made voluntarily and not under the compulsion which mistakenly is interpreted to mean a lowering of the standards which we have sought through so many generations to bring to their present level.

Under the auspices of the Committee on Labor the British representatives of labor visited some of the great industrial centers of the country, including particularly New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland, Albany, Schenectady, and Boston. On this tour they gave to the industrial situation in this country, as it faces the problems created by the benefit of their experience and cooperation in public meetings and in joint conferences with labor representatives, employers, and others engaged prominently in civic and economic affairs.

The Committee on Labor, including its national committees and subcommittees, has now a membership of about 376. The scope of the proposed work of certain committees is indicated in the outline given in the following pages, which of necessity cannot convey an adequate impression of the far-reaching extent and significance of the
There have been established by legislation, by mutual agreement between employers and employees, or by custom certain standards constituting a day's work. These vary from one hour in some kinds of work to 12 hours a day in continuous operation plants. The various States and municipalities have established specific standards of safety and sanitation and have provided inspection services to enforce the regulations. They have also established maximum hours of work for women and minimum age limits for children employed in gainful occupations. It is the judgment of the Council of National Defense that the Federal, State, and municipal governments should continue to enforce the standards they have established unless and until the Council of National Defense has determined that some modifications or change of standards is essential to the national safety; that employers and employees in our industrial plants and transportation systems advising that such a departure is essential for the defense and safety of the Nation must be the first consideration of all patriotic citizens. To avoid confusion and facilitate the preparation for national defense, we recommend:

First. That the Council of National Defense should issue a statement to employers and employees, or by mutual agreement between employers and employees, or by administrative agencies charged with the enforcement of labor and health laws, the great duty of vigorously maintaining the existing safeguards as to the health and the welfare of workers, and that no departure from such present standards in State laws or State rulings affecting labor should be taken unless and until such proposed changes have been investigated and approved by the Council of National Defense. Second. That the Council of National Defense urge upon the legislatures of the States, as well as all administrative agencies charged with the enforcement of labor and health laws, the great duty of rigorously maintaining the existing safeguards as to the health and the welfare of workers, and that no departure from such present standards in State laws or State rulings affecting labor should be taken unless and until such proposed changes have been investigated and approved by the Council of National Defense. Third. That the Council of National Defense urge upon the legislatures of the several States that before final adjournment they delegate to the governors of their respective States the power to suspend or modify restrictions contained in their labor laws when such suspension or modification shall be requested by the Council of National Defense; and such suspensions or modifications when made shall continue for a specified period and not longer than the duration of the war.

AMPLIFICATION OF DECLARATION.

[Adopted by executive committee Apr. 16, 1917.]

There seems to be some misunderstanding of the scope of the statement made by the Council of National Defense when it advised "that neither employers nor employees shall endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards." In order that this misunderstanding may be removed, the following amplification is made:

"No departure from present standards" was intended to mean "no lowering of present standards."
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND CHAIRMEN.

Wages and Hours.—Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.
Mediation and Conciliation.—V. Everett Macy, New York.
Women in Industry.—Mrs. Borden Harriman, Washington, D. C.
Information and Statistics.—Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.
Press.—Grant Hamilton, Washington, D. C.
Publicity.—Dr. R. T. Devine, New York.
Cost of Living—Domestic Economy.—S. Throston Ballard, Louisville, Ky.

DETAILED OUTLINES OF COMMITTEE WORK.

The scope and plan of work of four of the eight national committees, those on wages and hours, mediation and conciliation, welfare work, and women in industry, is indicated in the following outlines, which also show the chairman of subordinate committees so far as appointed:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WAGES AND HOURS.

Frank Morrison, Chairman.

NATIONAL SUBCOMMITTEES.

1. Government regulations: (a) General rules; (b) special rules (to cover overtime, night shifts, Saturday afternoons, and Sunday work; Federal or State enactments); (c) model Federal labor law (to establish uniform labor conditions); (d) analyses of State laws and incorporation of best provisions in one model. Arthur E. Holder, Chairman.

2. Standards of working conditions: (a) For Federal and State laws (lighting, drinking water, ventilation, sanitary devices, etc.); (b) specifications by munitions board (welfare requirements under which munitions and supplies shall be made); (c) administration of labor laws. WM. J. Spencer, Chairman.

3. Trade agreements in industry: (a) Trade conferences, national and local; (b) adjustment boards, both in Government plants and wherever Government supplies are manufactured. James O'Connell, Chairman.

4. Coordination of employment agencies: (a) Employment; (b) mobilization of women for industrial service; (c) sources of supply of workers. Albert J. Berres, Chairman.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

V. Everett Macy, Chairman.

The committee on mediation and conciliation shall consist of an executive committee of five members, an even number from each of the three groups, respectively, of wage earners, employers, and the general public, and local committees in as many industrial centers as it is possible to organize, said local committees to be formed along the same lines as the national committee.

The executive committee and all the local committees shall hold themselves in readiness to cooperate upon call from the Council of National Defense, the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, the chairman of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission, the board of Federal mediators, the commissioners of conciliation of the United States Department of Labor, and the State boards of conciliation.

The executive committee and all local committees are to be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Labor.

The size of the local committees will depend upon the size of the respective communities.

Neither the executive committee nor the local conciliation committees shall arbitrate disputes but, where conciliation fails, the committees will be expected to urge arbitration between the contending parties, they selecting their own arbitrators.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WELFARE WORK.

Louis A. Coolidge, Chairman.


SECTIONAL AND DIVISIONAL NATIONAL SUBCOMMITTEES.

1. Industrial safety, L. R. Palmer, chairman sectional committee, Harreburg, Pa.

Scope of safety activities.—(a) Structural safety, (b) fire prevention, (c) accident prevention, (d) dust and fumes.

Divisional committees and chairmen.—(1) Structural safety, Robert D. Kohn, New York; (2) fire prevention, H. W. Forster, Philadelphia; (3) accident prevention, M. A. Dow, New York; (4) dust and fumes, Lewis T. Bryant, Trenton, N. J.

II. Sanitation, Dr. William A. Evans, chairman sectional committee, Chicago.

Scope of sanitary activities.—Shop, industrial village, and public: (a) sewage; (b) ventilation; (c) lighting; (d) drinking water; (e) washing rooms, laundries, drying rooms, and lockers; (f) hospital service and medical supervision; (g) diagnostic clinics; (h) industrial diseases and poisons; (i) fatigue; (j) personal hygiene; (k) domestic hygiene; (l) hospital nursing; (m) especially for women: seats, rest periods, rest rooms, and elevators; (n) lunch rooms; (o) food values; (p) housekeeping efficiency, and other matters related to physical health.

Divisional committees and chairmen.—(1) Lighting, L. B. Marks, New York; (2) fatigue, Dr. Thomas Darlington, New York; (3) ventilation, Werner Nygren, New York; (4) drinking water, Albert L. Webster, New York; (5) industrial diseases and poisons, Dr. W. G. Hudson, Wilmington, Del.; (6) home nursing, Miss Lillian D. Wald, New York. (Other committees to be appointed.)

III. Vocational education, H. E. Miles, chairman sectional committee, Racine, Wis. (Special training for women, unskilled men, and boys.)

IV. Housing, Philip Hess, chairman sectional committee, New York. (Divisional subcommittees to be proposed; including industrial villages, city tenements, and corporation boarding houses.)

V. Recreation, Dr. George J. Fisher, chairman sectional committee, New York. (Divisional subcommittees to be proposed.)
VI. Correlation of agencies covering welfare activities, i.e., various national organizations. (Chairman to be appointed.)

VII. Public education in health matters, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, chairman sectional committee, New York.

VIII. Public cooperation through Federal, State, and municipal agencies; including labor and health departments. (Chairman to be appointed.)

IX. Standard guides for employers, A. Parker Nevin, chairman sectional committee, New York.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Mrs. Borden Harriman, Chairman.

Executive committee.—Mrs. Borden Harriman, chairman; Mrs. George Vanderbilt, treasurer; Pauline Goldmark, secretary; Miss Mildred Chadsey, executive secretary; Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Melinda Scott, Mary Anderson, Grace Abbott, Marie O'Brien.

NATIONAL SUBCOMMITTEES.

I. Location of workers and conditions of labor.

II. General living conditions of transported workers and local transportation facilities.

III. Industrial standards. (a) Hours of labor, (b) weekly day of rest, (c) night work, (d) rest periods, (e) protection from overfatigue and industrial diseases, (f) sanitation, (g) wages, (h) prohibition of tenement house trades.

IV. Women doing work customarily done by men. (a) Suitability of the work, (b) wages.

V. Alien women in industry.

VI. Colored women.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

I. STANDARD.

Resolved, That we reiterate the statement of the labor committee of the Council of National Defense, that in the interest of health, output, and peace in industry there should be no movement to relax existing labor standards, especially in regard to hours of labor and weekly day of rest.

II. MARRIED WOMEN WITH YOUNG CHILDREN.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the increase of employment of married women with young children, and believe that efforts should be made to stem this movement as far as practicable, especially as regards night work, and that these women should be the last to enter into industry. Since women in their generous impulse to render service are offering to enter industry, therefore be it—

III. NOT TAKING PLACE OF WAGE EARNERS.

Resolved, That their attention be called to the danger of undercutting existing wage standards and of displacing workers dependent on their own earnings.
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

FAHY, WALTER J., member, Lyman D. Smith
FAIRBAIRN, CHARLES T., manager Republic Steel Co., Birmingham, Ala.
EASLEY, RALPH M., chairman executive council, The National Civic Federation, Chicago, Ill.
DOAK, WM. N., Brotherhood Railway Trainmen (legislative committee), Washington, D.C.
DOOD, ALVIN E., secretary National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, New York.
DOOLD, CHARLES, president Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, Cumberland, Ind.
DOTT, DR. ALVAN H., medical director Western Union Telegraph Co., New York.
DUPFT, FRANK, secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.
EISNOHR, W. A., president American Public Health Association, Chicago, Ill.
FAIRBANKS, CHARLES T., manager Republic Steel Co., Birmingham, Ala.
FIORI, WM. S., president Metropolitan Coal & Iron Co., Birmingham, Ala.
FORD, WM. N., president Crocker National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.
FRANKLIN, J. A., president International Boiler Makers Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers Union of America, New York.
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FRANKLIN, J. A., president International Boiler Makers Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers Union of America, New York.
HART, John F., president Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Yorkville, N. Y.


Hatry, Frank J., vice president United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hayes, J. W., secretary Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor (secretary-treasurer International Typographical Union), Washington, D. C.


Heberling, S. E., president Switchmen's Union of North America, Buffalo, N. Y.


Herrick, Myron T., former United States ambassador to France, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hewitt, F., International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.

Higgins, J. W., secretary Western Presidents' Conference, Chicago, Ill.

Hiss, Philip, architect, New York.

Hoard, O. E., Kansas City, Kan.

Hoffman, Frederick L., statistician, Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J.

Hogan, Stephen C., president International Association of Marble, Slate, and Stone Polishers, Rubbers, and Sawyers, New York.

Hollander, Harry, president Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Washington, D. C.

Holder, Arthur E., legislative committee, American Federation of Labor (International Association of Machinists), Washington, D. C.

Holder, W. M., president International Steel and Copper Plate Printers, New York.

Holman, Ralph T., president National Print Cutters Association of America, New Brunswick, N. J.

Hoyt, Colgate, Colgate Hoyt Co., New York.

Hussey, W. W. E., I. D. Fr. de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Hutchinson, W. C., president United States Paper Workers, Jersey City, N. J.

Hughes, Andrew C., president Coopers' International Union, New Highlands, Mass.


Hurlbut, J. T., president Composition Roomers' International Brotherhood, St. Louis, Mo.

Hutcheson, W. L., president United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jones, John J., president Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Kansas City, Mo.


Jenkins, Mrs. Newark, N. J.

James, Harvey, Ferguson, Mo.

Jeness, Jeremiah W., director of division of public affairs, New York University, New York.

Johnston, W. M., general manager Oliphant Johnson Coal Co., Vincennes, Ind.

Johnson, W. H., International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.

Johnson, George, organizer, American Federation of Labor (International Typographical Union), Atlanta, Ga.

Judah, Mrs. Noble Brandon, Dayton, Ohio.

Judkins, Frank Jr., president The Judl Automobile Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Judson, Frederick N., attorney, St. Louis, Mo.

Judson, Harry Pratt, president University of Chicago, Chicago, III.

Katz, Frank, attorney, Trenton, N. J.

Kearny, W., disbursing office, Agriculture Department, Washington, D. C.

Keeler, William, International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.


Kennedy, Miss Madeline, Retail Clerks' Union, Sharon, Pa.


Kline, James A., Johnson & Higgins, New York.

Koren, Robert, architect, factory buildings, New York.

Korefka, Joseph, president International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Chicago, Ill.

Kronen, C. H., vice president and general manager Willis Coal & Mining Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Krohn, W. B., International Association of Machinists, St. Louis, Mo.

Latham, Miss Julia, Chief Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Lawrence, John S., textile manufacturer, Boston, Mass.


Lee, F. E., president Columbia University, New York.

Lee, W. G., president Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lehmann, Prof. W. M., Toledo University, Toledo, Ohio.


Lennox, John B., treasurer American Federation of Labor (Journeymen Tailors' Union of America), Bloomington, III.

Lever, Max, Lock-Hamlet Realty Co., Chicago, Ill.


Logan, Mrs. Thomas F., Washington, D. C.

Logan, W. M., president International Union of Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Long, John H., Local Steam Engineers' Union, Washington, D. C.

Lord, James, president Mining Department of American Federation of Labor (United Mine Workers), Washington, D. C.

Lovely, Collins, vice president Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, St. Louis, Mo.

Marshall, Miss Florence M., Director Manhattan Trade School for Girls, New York.

McAllister, A. S., engineer, New York.

McAndrew, Anthony, president Tobacco Workers' International Union, Louisville, Ky.

McCready, Dr. Charles, Madison, Wis.

McCullough, Frank H., organizer American Federation of Labor, Boston, Mass.

McCloy, J. E., president International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Indianapolis, Ind.

McCormick, Van C., chairman Democratic national committee, Harrisburg, Pa.

McCreery, J. F., Paducah, Ky.

McDowell, Miss Mary, University of Chicago Settlement, Chicago, Ill.

McDermott, Remy, Chicago, III.


McInerney, Frank L., general chairman of machinists, Southern Railway and Allied Lines, Birmingham, Ala.

McGovern, J. E., president Operative Platers' International Union, Middletown, Ohio.


McNally, Miss Gertrude, secretary Federal Labor Union, 12776, Washington, D. C.

McNamara, A. T., International Association of Machinists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

McNamara, P. J., legislative committee, Railroad Brotherhood, Washington, D. C.

McNeil, Thomas F., president International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, Cohoes, N. Y.

McNulty, Frank J., president International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Springfield, Ill.


McSorley, Wm. J., president Lathers' International Union, Cleveland, Ohio.

McNulty, Miss Mary J., Telegraphers' Union, Lockport, N. Y.

Macfarland, H. B. F., Red Cross Society, Washington, D. C.

MacVey, Mrs. E. V., New York.

MacVey, E. V., president The National Civic Federation, New York.

Marson, W. D., president Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Detroit, Mich.


Maury, Basil M., journalist, Washington, D. C.

Manning, Van H., Director Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

Marburg, Theodore, political economist, Baltimore, Md.

Mears, L. B., consulting engineer, New York.

Martin, Mrs. Franklin, Washington, D. C.

Meeker, Dr. Royal, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.
Moyer, Chas. H., president Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' International Union, America, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Merk, Charles, New Republic, Washington, D. C.

Merrill, Dr. Theodore C., Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Mesta, George, president Mesta Machine Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

16 Council of National Defense, Committee on Labor

Miles, H. E., chairman industrial training committee, National Association of Manufacturers, Racine, Wis.


Morgan, Mrs. Mary E., Laundry Workers' Union, Boston, Mass.

Morgan, Wm. Fellows, Merchants' Association of Labor, New York.

Morrison, Frank, secretary American Federation of Labor (International Typographical Union), Washington, D. C.

Moskowitz, Mrs. Henry, industrial and administrative service, New York.


Moyer, Chas. H., president Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' International Union, Denver, Colo.

Mullaney, Joseph A., president Asbestos Workers' International Union, Elmhurst, L. I.

Murphy, P. F., president Bill Posters and Billers' International Alliance, Chicago, Ill.

Murphy, John, Pan-American Federation of Labor (International Typographical Union), Washington, D. C.

Nelson, J. M., president National Window Glass Workers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Neil, Chauncey, manager bureau of information, South Eastern Railways, Washington, D. C.

Nelson, Oscar F., chief of factory inspection, State of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

Nevin, A. Parker, general counsel National Association of Manufacturers, New York.

Noonan, Jas. P., vice-president International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, Springfield, Ill.

Nosworthy, Frank X., president International Union Journeymen Barbers, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nyberg, Werner, consulting engineer, New York.

O'Connell, Thomas, secretary assistant bureau of registration and information, The National League for Women's Service, Washington, D. C.

O'Connell, James, president Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor (International Association of Machinists), Washington, D. C.

O'Connor, T. V., president International Longshoremen's Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

O'Reilly, Rev. John, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.


Parker, Alton B., New York.

Patton, Dr. Francis D., chief of division of industrial hygiene and engineering, State department of labor and industry, Harrisburg, Pa.


Pichon, Prof. Jules B., University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Pepper, George W., chairman of committee for public safety, New York.

Perry, Wm., Stoddart, Edward, Typographical Union No. 6, I. T. U., New York.

Perham, H. B., president Order of Railroad Telegraphers, St. Louis, Mo.

Perkins, Geo. W., president Cigar Makers' International Union, Chicago, Ill.

Peters, Francis L., mechanical engraver, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pope, George, president National Association of Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn.

Potter, Alexander J., chairman board of directors, Shredded Wheat Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Price, Geo. M., director joint board of sanitary control, New York.

Preston, Wm. Cooper, president Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Proctor, Joseph, secretary Brewery Workers' International Union, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Purtell, F. L., vice chairman Illinois State legislative board of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, DuQuoin, Ill.

Randall, Blanchard, president Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.


Rendell, B. H., International Association of Machinists, Chicago, Ill.

Reder, Ernsth S., secretary New England Harvest Co., Chicago, Ill.

Richards, R. C., chairman Chicago & North Western Railway, Chicago, Ill.


Ripley, Prof. W. Z., Harvard University, Newton Center, Mass.


Roberts, H., F. C., Typographical Union No. 101, Washington, D. C.

Roberts, Thomas, secretary United States Naval Consulting Board, New York.

Rockefeller, Jr. John D., New York.

Russell, Edward, journalist, Washington, D. C.

Ryan, Martin F., president Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, Kansas City, Mo.


Savage, Thomas J., International Association of Machinists, Everett, Mass.

Schereshevsky, Dr. J. W., Public Health Service, Treasury Department, Pitts-
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

HODGE, Theodore, University, Va.
JENKINS, Elmer E., Chicago, Ill.
KEATS, Dr. Frederick L., New York City.
KERR, Dr. J. W., Washington, D. C.
KINBALL, D. D., New York City.
LYLE, J. L., New York City.
McCURDY, Dr. S. M., Youngstown, Ohio.
MARTIN, E. G., New York City.
MARSHALL, Miss Florence M., director Manhattan Trade School for Girls, New York City.
MATHEW, J. L., president American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C.
MOORE, Dr. H. E., Chicago, Ill.
OMER, Arthur K., New York City.
RAMSDELL, J. W., Detroit, Mich.
ROACH, John, Trenton, N. J.
ROGER, Chester D., New York City.
ROUTSONO, Dr. R. C., Dayton, Ohio.
RYAN, Dr. Lorne M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SIMS, Dr. C. D., Toledo, Ohio.
SMITH, Dr. Carl E., Akron, Ohio.
STEWART, F. J. T., New York City.
SCAMMONDSKI, Dr. Samuel, New York, N. Y.
SMITH, Lawrence, New York, N. Y.
STERLING, Charles H., Washington, D. C.
Vroom, Dr. John, New York City.
WALKER, D. R., New York City.
WAID, D. Everet, New York City.
WILLIAMS, James, president American Federation of Labor (International Association of Machinists), St. Louis, Mo.
Wright, Albert L., civil engineer, New York.
WILLIAMS, Sidney J., Madison, Wis.
WILLIAMS, William R., newspaper writer, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAMSON, Dr. Talbot, Columbia University, New York.
WILLIAMSON, Dr. Thomas, vocational educational adviser, Newark, N. J.
WILES, Julius, Free Synagogue, New York.
WILLIAMS, J. H., president American Federation of Labor (International Association of Machinists), St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAMS, J. H., president J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILSON, James, president Pattern Makers’ League of North America, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WILSON, W. M., president National City Bank, New York.
WOLFE, James, president Pattern Makers’ League of North America, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WOLFF, Matthew, president International Photo-Engravers’ Union, Chicago, Ill.
WOODWARD, DR. ROBERT, New York City.
WOODWARD, DR. WILLIAM, New York City.
WOODWARD, DR. W. C., Washington, D. C.
WOOLSON, IRVING, New York City.
WRIGHT, Chester M., newspaper writer, Washington, D. C.
WYATT, Dr. E. R., Columbus, Ohio.
ZUCKERMAN, MAX, secretary United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, New York.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

ALBAUGH, Dr. R. P., Columbus, Ohio.
APPELBAUM, Dr. GEORGE, Chicago, Ill.
BLOOM, Louis B., New York City.
BOULION, Dr. LEWIS, New York City.
DUNCAN, Dr. WILLIAM, Hartford, Conn.
EDDLEMAN, Dr. DAVID, Boston, Mass.
ERMANN, Dr. Seward, New York City.
FARNUM, Dr. C. G., Peoria, Ill.
FLORENCE, P. SARGENT, New York City.
French, Edward V., Boston, Mass.
GROENING, William C., Columbus, Ohio.
HARRIS, Dr. Louis I., New York City.
HARVEY, Dr. A. M., Chicago, Ill.
HAYBURST, Dr. E. R., Columbus, Ohio.
HERING, RUDOLPH, New York City.
RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON LABOR

(As approved by Advisory Commission and Council of National Defense, April 6, 1917).

The defense and safety of the nation must be the first consideration of all patriotic citizens. To avoid confusion and facilitate the preparation for national defense and give a stable basis upon which the representatives of the Government may operate during the war, we recommend:

First: The Council of National Defense should issue a statement to employers and employees in our industrial plants and transportation systems advising that neither employers nor employees shall endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards. When economic or other emergencies arise requiring changes of standards, the same should be made only after such proposed changes have been investigated and approved by the Council of National Defense.

Second: That the Council of National Defense urge upon the legislatures of the States, as well as all administrative agencies charged with the enforcement of labor and health laws, the great duty of rigorously maintaining the existing safeguards as to the health and the welfare of workers, and that "no departure from such present standards in state laws or state rulings affecting labor, should be taken without a declaration of the Council of National Defense that such a departure is essential for the effective pursuit of the national defense.

Third: That the Council of National Defense urge upon the legislatures of the several States that before final adjournment they delegate to the Governors of their respective States the power to suspend or modify restrictions contained in their labor laws when such suspension or modification shall be requested by the Council of National Defense; and such suspensions or modifications, when made shall continue for a specified period and not longer than the duration of the war.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"no departure from present standards" was intended to mean "no lowering of present standards".
AMPLIFICATION OF DECLARATION

Adopted by Executive Committee

April 16, 1917.

There seems to be some misunderstanding of the scope of the statement made by the Council of National Defense when it advised "that neither employers nor employees shall endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards." In order that that misunderstanding may be removed, the following amplification is made:

There have been established by legislation, by mutual agreement between employers and employees, or by custom certain standards constituting a day's work. These vary from seven hours per day in some kinds of work to twelve hours per day in continuous operation plants. The various States and municipalities have established specific standards of safety and sanitation and have provided inspection service to enforce the regulations. They have also established maximum hours of work for women and minimum age limits for children employed in gainful occupations. It is the judgment of the Council of National Defense that the Federal, State and Municipal Governments should continue to enforce the standards they have established unless and until the Council of National Defense has determined that some modifications or change of standards is essential to the national safety; that employers and employees in private industries should not attempt to take advantage of the existing abnormal conditions to change the standards which they were unable to change under normal conditions.

The one other standard that the Council had in mind was the standard of living. It recognizes that the standard of living is indefinite and difficult to determine, because it is in a measure dependent upon the purchasing power of wages. It believes, however, that no arbitrary change in wages should be sought at this time by either employers or employees through the process of strikes or lockouts without at least giving the established agencies, including those of the several States and of the Government, and of the Mediation Board in the transportation service and the Division of Conciliation of the Department of Labor in the other industries, an opportunity to adjust the difficulties without a stoppage of work occurring. While the Council of National Defense does not mean to intimate that under ordinary circumstances the efficiency of workers is the only element that should be taken into consideration in fixing the hours of labor, safety, sanitation, women's work and child labor standards, such efficiency is the object that must be attained during the period when the nation's safety is involved. It may therefore be necessary for the Council as a result of its investigations and experience to suggest modifications and changes in these standards during that time. It is not the purpose of the Council, however, to undertake to determine the wage rate that will be sufficient to maintain the existing standards of living. Such questions as cannot be adjusted by private negotiations should be referred to the mediation agencies above referred to or to such other constituted agencies as may exist to the end that such questions may be adjusted in an orderly and equitable manner to avoid the stoppage of industries which are so vital to the interests of the nation at this critical time.
Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

The last U. S. Congress created a Council of National
Defense to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy,
the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the
Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor. It also created an
Advisory Commission consisting of seven persons.

In order to perform its duties each member of the Advisory
Commission was made chairman of a committee responsible for specific
work. The undersigned was made chairman of the committee on Labor,
including Conservation of Health and Welfare of Workers.

In countries which have voluntary institutions and which
are now engaged in the European war, the true relation between the
workers in industrial workshops and mobilization for the war was not
at first appreciated. Only after initial blunders resulting in un-
necessary sacrifice of life and time did the nations give proper con-
sideration to the welfare and conservation of those whose toil was
necessary to maintain military equipment and organization. The Council
desires to profit by the experience of other countries.

The Committee on Labor, including Conservation of Health
and Welfare of Workers is in pursuance of this purpose of the Council
and is in accord with the American spirit. As Chairman of that
Committee, I, am asking a number of men and women, not confined to any
walk of life but who are generally interested in the welfare of the
nation, to contribute of their time and ability to the work of this
committee.

I am asking you to accept membership on that committee. You
will understand, of course, that there are no funds from which those
giving this humanitarian and patriotic service can be paid. Will you
please write me at your earliest convenience advising me whether you
will accept membership on this Committee.

You will be advised later when the Committee will next
meet.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

Chair, Comm. on Lab.

A. R. Comm., C. M. D.
Dear Sir:

The last U.S. Congress created a Council of National Defense to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor. It also created an Advisory Commission consisting of ten members. I have the honor to transmit with this letter the report of the Advisory Commission.

I am much interested in the plans of your Committee, and I will give me pleasure to serve you in any way that I can. I understand fully that there are no funds to pay the expenses of this Committee, and will cheerfully serve at my own expense.

In countries which have voluntary institutions and which are not engaged in war, the workers in industrial workshops and mobilization for the war are not at first aware of the necessity for sacrifices of life and time. I believe that the nations give proper consideration to the welfare of their workers, and that the Council desires to profit by the experience of other countries.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, representing the Committee on Labor, including Conservation of Health and Welfare of Workers, is in pursuance of this purpose of the Council and in accord with the American spirit. As Chairman of the Committee, I am asking a number of men and women, not confined to any walk of life but who are generally interested in the welfare of the nation, to contribute of their time and ability to the work of this committee.

I am asking you to accept membership on that committee. You will find that there are no funds from which those giving their services are paid. Washington, D.C., earliest convenience advising me whether you will accept membership on this Committee.

You will be advised later when the Committee will next meet.

Very respectfully yours,

Samuel Gompers
Office, April 3, 1934

Dear Mr. Committee,

I am very interested in the plans of your Committee, and it will give me pleasure to serve you in any way that I can. I understand fully that these are the two steps that are necessary to pay the expenses of the Committee and will assist you in every way that I can.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H.R.L.
April 10, 1917.

President Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. President:

Addressing ourselves to the problem for the production of more food, one of its most difficult phases is the need for farm help. If more corn is to be raised this year in the corn belt and more spring wheat in the region of the Northwest, these crops must be planted within the next few weeks. In supplying the needed farm labor therefore, the time is so short, and the need is so pressing, that economic forces cannot be depended upon to meet the emergency.

The best way to get this labor supply would be for the Government to recruit into the national service an army for work on the farms. Governmental agencies, however, are likely to move too slowly to meet the crisis.

We therefore suggest the extra-governmental recruiting of an agricultural army, which when recruited can be effectually distributed with the aid of the employment bureau of the Department of Agriculture. By proper appeals the railroads can be counted on to assist in the work of distribution of this labor, possibly to the extent of furnishing free transportation.

To recruit such an army in time to meet the need, a popular movement of patriotic enthusiasm must be inaugurated. This will necessitate appealing to the same sentiments and emotions and furnishing the same incentives as is done in securing recruits for military service. Foremost should be placed a campaign carried on in all cities and towns with the active cooperation of all newspapers, advertising agencies, moving picture theaters, and all other channels of publicity. To make this plan for labor recruits a success, resort must be had to the use of such means as a distinctive uniform or other mark significant of membership in this most vital public service. Recruiting stations should be opened in all cities and towns and conducted just as are our army

* A fortunate allusion for these recruits is to use Mr. Wilson's term. "Soldiers of the Commissary."
Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent decision to allocate an additional budget for the construction of a new campus building. As the Dean of the College of Engineering, I am deeply concerned about the implications of this decision on our academic programs and the overall sustainability of the university.

The construction of new facilities, while important for expansion and improvement, should be approached with caution and a thorough evaluation of its long-term impacts. The current budget allocation seems to prioritize physical expansion over programmatic development and faculty recruitment.

I have reviewed the financial projections and it appears that this decision will divert resources from existing programs and departments. This could lead to a reduction in the quality of education and research, which is not in the best interest of our students and faculty.

I urge you to consider the broader implications of this decision and to engage with the faculty and students to ensure that we are making informed and responsible choices for the future of our university.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Dean of the College of Engineering
President Judson.

recruiting stations. In charge of such stations must be placed men possessed of this vision of opportunity for service and zealous for its success.

Other ways and means will suggest themselves. The important things are to see the need and seize upon this plan to meet it. Why may it not be started at once?

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

W.H. Spencer
December 12, 1914

Dear Sir:

I very much appreciate your expression of opinion on the "University Peace Reserve" as proposed by Puck. Your letter was of such especial value that I quoted an extract from it in a symposium of letters which is appearing in the current issue.

Your moral support in the campaign we are carrying on for the institution of compulsory military drill in the colleges and universities throughout the United States will prove of great value to us.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

as President

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
President, University of Chicago
CHICAGO, Illinois
May 19, 1917

Dr. Harry P. Judson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Accompanying this letter you will find a report covering the meeting of college presidents and administrators held in Washington on May 5th. This report gives in detail the formation of the Education Section of the Committee on Science and Research including Engineering and Education of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

As Chairman of this Committee it becomes my great pleasure to advise you that if, at any time, you should desire information touching upon educational matters, a question sent to me will receive prompt and explicit answer, so far as it is in my power to be explicit. I want you personally to feel that there is a line of direct correspondence between your office and mine, open for any matters which touch upon the preparation of the colleges and universities of this country for national defense.

Yours very sincerely,

Hollis Godfrey
May 10, 1944

Mr. Harold P. Hoover, President
Executive Office of Washington

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Accompanying this letter you will find a report containing the findings of a committee of concerned businessmen and academics held to examine the relationship between business and government. The report includes recommendations for the improvement of the relationship between business and government, and suggestions for the formation of a permanent committee to study these issues.

I believe that we have a duty to contribute to the national defense. As a member of this committee, I am eager to contribute to the national defense.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
Chicago, May 28, 1917

Dear Mr. Godfrey:

Your favor of the 19th inst. with enclosure I find on my return from an absence of a week. I shall be interested in following the work of the Committee, and if at any time I can be of service let me know. It seemed very difficult for me to get to the meeting last Saturday, and I shall be glad to be informed as to the action taken at that time.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Hollis Godfrey
Drexel Institute
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Cincinnati, May 26, 1917

Dear Mr. Goughen:

Your letter of the 18th inst. with

enclosure I find on my return from an absence of a week.

I am still intensely interested in following the work of the Committee,

and if at any time I can be of any service let me know.

It seems very difficult for me to get to the meeting last

Saturday, and I am glad to be able to get informed as to the

section taken at that time.

With best wishes I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Nolle Goughen
Dean Institute
Philadelphiæ Pennsylvania
THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING AND THE CALL.

In the conviction that it is highly important to formulate at once a comprehensive policy for cooperation between the higher institutions and the Government which will make the most effective use of these institutions throughout the duration of the war, the committee on science, engineering, and education of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense decided to bring together for conference representatives of the principal associations of colleges and universities. The call for a meeting was accordingly issued to the presidents of the National Association of State Universities, the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, the Association of American Universities, the Association of American Colleges, and the Institutional Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, by Hollis Godfrey, Sc. D., president of Drexel Institute and chairman of the committee. Notice of the meeting was also sent to the officers of several institutions not affiliated with any one of these associations.

The committee proposed first to take steps, with the advice and approval of the conference, to establish a medium of communication between the higher institutions and the departments of the Government charged with the conduct of the war. It proposed, second, to secure the opinion of the conference as to the general policy to be pursued by the colleges and universities with regard to (a) immediate utilization of their resources for the Government service, (b)
possible modifications of curricula to fulfill the need for men trained in the technical branches and in military science, (c) maintaining and improving institutions of higher education for the training of the youth of the nation to meet the more difficult conditions of living which will follow the war. To this end a tentative draft embodying a series of resolutions and a statement of principles was prepared to be laid before the conference and to serve as a point of departure for its action.

The conference was held in Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1917. It was attended by officers of 187 institutions. The names of those who registered are appended. The following program contains the order of business. In addition to the speeches scheduled the conference listened at the morning session to an illuminating and eloquent address by the Secretary of War and to brief remarks by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense; President W. O. Thompson, of Ohio State University; Prof. H. E. Crampton, of Columbia University, vice chairman of the committee on science and research, including engineering and education of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense; and Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, of Barnard College.

PROGRAM.

Conference of the National Association of State Universities, the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, the Association of American Universities, and the Association of American Colleges, held under the auspices of the committee on science and research, including engineering and education of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917.

10-11.20 a. m.—First session of the conference; Continental Hall.

Presiding officer, President Hollis Godfrey, Sc. D., Drexel Institute.

Addresses by President Guy Potter Bentley, LL. D., University of Vermont, president of the National Association of State Universities; President Kenyon Leech Butterfield, LL. D., Ohio State University, president of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations; President Frank Johnson Goodnow, LL. D., Johns Hopkins University, representing the Association of American Universities; President John Scholte Nollen, LL. D., Lake Forest College, president of the Association of American Colleges; Dr. Alfred Charles True, director of the States Relations Service, Department of Agriculture; Dr. Philander Priesley Claxton, Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior.

11.30 a. m.—Reception of the conference by the Council of National Defense; Office of the Secretary of War.

12.30 p. m.—Luncheon at the University Club.

1.30-3 p. m.—Meetings of committees; Continental Hall.

3.30 p. m.—Second session of the conference; Continental Hall.

Presiding officer, President Hollis Godfrey, Sc. D., Drexel Institute.

Reports of committees.

At the afternoon session the conference adopted the following principles and resolutions unanimously:

PREAMBLE.

In the supreme crisis that confronts the Nation the colleges and universities of America have the single-minded thought and desire to summon to the country's service every resource at their command, to offer to the Nation their full strength without reservation, and to consecrate their every power to the high task of securing for all mankind those ideas and ideals that gave them birth and out of which have grown their most precious traditions.

In order that such service may be most intelligently developed and applied, the following declaration of principles is respectfully suggested.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

It is our judgment that our colleges and universities should so organize their work that in all directions they may be of the greatest possible usefulness to the country in its present crisis.

We therefore believe, first, that all young men below the age of liability to the selective draft and those not recommended for special service, who can avail themselves of the opportunities offered by our colleges, should be urged so to do in order that they may be able to render the most effective service, both during the full period of the war and in the trying times which will follow its close.

We believe, second, that all colleges and universities should so modify their calendars and curricula as will most fully subserve the present needs of the Nation and utilize most profitably the time of the students and the institutional plant, force, and equipment. With this end in view, we suggest that, as an emergency measure, the colleges consider the advisability of dividing the college year into four quarters of approximately 12 weeks each, and that, where necessary, courses be repeated at least once a year so that the college course may be best adapted to the needs of food production.

We believe, third, that in view of the supreme importance of applied science in the present war, students pursuing technical courses, such as medicine, agriculture, and engineering, are rendering, or are to render, through the continuance of their training, services more valuable and efficient than if they were to enroll in military or naval service at once.

We believe, fourth, that the Government should provide or encourage military training for all young men in college by retired officers of the Army and National Guard or by other persons competent to give military instruction, and that the colleges should include as a part of their course of study, teaching in military science, in accordance with the provisions of the national defense act of June, 1916.
We believe, fifth, that the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior and the States Relations Service of the Department of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the committee on science, engineering, and education of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, should be the medium of communication between the Federal departments and the higher educational institutions of the country.

Finally, we believe that an educational responsibility rests on the institutions of higher learning to disseminate correct information concerning the issues involved in the war and to interpret its meaning.

RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION.

I. Resolved, That we request the advisory commission to recommend to the Council of National Defense that it approve the plan of developing and issuing at once through the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior and the States Relations Service of the Department of Agriculture, with the advice of the education section of the committee on science, engineering, and education of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, a statement of a comprehensive policy of cooperation between the Government and the universities, colleges, and other schools which will make for the most effective use of these institutions throughout the duration of the war. The statement should be accompanied by suggestions to be as explicit as possible in regard to—

1. The plans of the Government in all its departments for the prosecution of the war, so far as they concern the colleges and universities.
2. The best methods developed by the educational institutions of the allied countries to meet war conditions.
3. The ways in which the educational institutions of the country can best organize to fulfill the needs of the Government.

II. Resolved, That we request the advisory commission to recommend to the Council of National Defense that it approve a plan whereby the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior shall, after consultation with Federal departments and educational officers throughout the country, keep the educational institutions informed of the needs for technical, military, and general training which the schools and colleges may wisely undertake to fulfill and that the States Relations Service of the Department of Agriculture take similar action as regards agricultural needs. Both these actions to be taken in consultation with the education section of the committee on science, engineering, and education.

III. Resolved, That we request the advisory commission to recommend to the Council of National Defense that it request the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior and the States Relations Service of the Department of Agriculture to bring together from time to time, as may seem expedient, groups of educational officers with the committee on education of the advisory commission for the consideration of the best methods of maintaining, adjusting, and strengthening the educational system of the country in order to meet the emergencies of the war and to plan for the period following the war.

IV. Resolved, That nothing in these resolutions shall be construed as advising any change in the legal or administrative relations existing between the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges.

At the close of the meeting the chairman appointed the following persons to serve as a special section on education of the committee on science, engineering and education of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense:

EDUCATION SECTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Holli's Godfrey, Sc. D., member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense; President, Drexel Institute, chairman.

Henry E. Crampton, Ph. D., professor, Columbia University, vice chairman.

Frederick C. Ferry, Ph. D., dean, Williams College, secretary.

Edwin A. Alderman, LL. D., president, University of Virginia.

Guy Potter Benton, LL. D., president, University of Vermont.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, LL. D., president, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Augustus S. Downing, LL. D., assistant commissioner for higher education, University of the State of New York.

Wilson Farrand, M. A., head master, Newark Academy.

Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D., president, Johns Hopkins University.

Edward K. Graham, LL. D., president, University of North Carolina.

Charles S. Howe, Ph. D., president, Case School of Applied Science.

Henry Pratt Judson, LL. D., president, University of Chicago.

A. Lawrence Lowell, LL. D., president, Harvard University.

Frank L. YeVey, LL. D., president, State University of North Dakota.

Alexander Meltkerjohn, LL. D., president, Amherst College.

Joseph A. Mulry, Ph. D., president, Fordham University.

John S. Nollen, LL. D., president, Lake Forest College.

Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D., president, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.

Winthrop E. Stone, LL. D., president, Purdue University.

Henry Suzzallo, Ph. D., president, University of Washington.

William O. Thompson, LL. D., president, Ohio State University.

Robert E. Vinson, LL. D., president, University of Texas.

On the morning of May 6 the following members of the committee met in the office of the chairman, 1020 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.:
Guy Potter Beaton, LL. D., president, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

Angustus S. Downing, LL. D., assistant commissioner for higher education, the University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D., president Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Charles S. Howe, Ph. D., president, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

Frank L. McVey, LL. D., president, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

John S. Nollen, LL. D., president, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, III.

William O. Thompson, LL. D., president, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Robert E. Vinson, LL. D., president, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

There were present sitting with the committee:

President Livingston Farrand, LL. D., University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

President John C. Futrall, A. M., University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

Below is a brief summary of the action taken at this meeting:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE MEETING OF MAY 6.

That this committee advise all colleges and universities that all communications upon all questions relating to the present war emergency in which they are interested may be sent here to this committee, and that the committee will answer these communications or will request that they be answered by such other agencies as the officers of the committee in cooperation with the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior and the States Relations Service of the Department of Agriculture, may select.

That the chairman of this committee be requested, in presenting to the advisory commission the resolutions adopted at the conference of May 5, 1917, to emphasize particularly the first item in the statement of principles.

That the Council of National Defense be requested to recommend to the Department of War the recruiting of men competent to give military instruction, but ineligible for active service, and the detailing of such men for the giving of military instruction in the colleges and universities, and that, so far as possible, equipment be provided, in accordance with the provisions of article 1917, to emphasize particularly the first item in the statement of principles.

That the officers of the associations here represented communicate the advisory commission the resolutions adopted at the conference of May 5, 1917, to emphasize particularly the first item in the statement of principles.

That the chairman of this committee be requested, in presenting to the advisory commission the resolutions adopted at the conference of May 5, 1917, to emphasize particularly the first item in the statement of principles.

That the Council of National Defense be requested to recommend to the Department of War the recruiting of men competent to give military instruction, but ineligible for active service, and the detailing of such men for the giving of military instruction in the colleges and universities, and that, so far as possible, equipment be provided, in accordance with the provisions of the national-defense act of June, 1916; and, further, that, wherever it is impossible for a college to muster a unit of 100 men for military training, it be served by a single instructor.

That the officers of the associations here represented communicate the above resolution at once to all the members of their respective associations.

A meeting of the committee was held on May 6, at 10 o'clock, at 1020 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

The meeting of the committee will be held at 1020 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., fortnightly.

The subject of the next committee meeting will be the consideration of changes in curricula for adaptation to needs of war.

All communications should be addressed to the chairman at 1020 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
Drinker, Henry S., president, Lehigh University, Pennsylvania.
Duggar, J. F., director, experimental station and extension service, Alabama.
Dunham, J. H., Temple University, Pennsylvania.
Dunwoody, Clyde A., president, University of Wyoming, Wyoming.
Eaton, Edward D., president, Beloit College, Wisconsin.
Edward, Howard, president, Rhode Island State College, Rhode Island.
Elliott, Edward C., chancellor, University of Montana, Montana.
Farrand, Livingston, president, University of Colorado, Colorado.
Farrell, J. A., Georgetown University, District of Columbia.
Flory, John S., president, Bridgewater College, Virginia.
Foster, William T., president, Reed College, Oregon.
French, Calvin H., secretary, Presbyterian College Board, New York.
Friszall, W. R., Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.
Futrell, John C., president, University of Arkansas, Arkansas.
Gage, Harry M., president, Huron College, South Dakota.
Ganfield, William Arthur, president, Central University of Kentucky, Kentucky.
Garfield, Harry A., president, Williams College, Massachusetts.
Gildersleeve, Virginia C., dean, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York.
Gillette, C. F., director, Colorado Experimental Station, Colorado.
Graham, Edward K., president, University of North Carolina, North Carolina.
Grant, U. S., North Western University, Illinois.
Gray, Charles O., president, Tusculum College, Tennessee.
Griffis, William Elliott.
Gulliver, Julia H., president, Rockford College, Illinois.
Guth, William W., president, Goucher College, Maryland.
Hans, John H. W., president, Indiana University, Pennsylvania.
Hayward, H., Delaware College, Delaware.
Hill, Albert R., president, University of Missouri, Missouri.
Hills, J. H., dean, College of Agriculture and University of Vermont, Vermont.
Holman, Thomas M., president, Macalester College, Minnesota.
Holgate, Thomas F., Northwestern University, Illinois.
Hoover, Harvey W., president, Carthage College, Ill.
Howe, Charles S., president, Case School of Applied Science, Ohio.
Howe, Thomas Carr, president, Butler College, Indiana.
Hughes, H. H., president, Miami University, Ohio.
Hurt, H. W., president, McKendree College, Illinois.
Ifliff, W. S., University of Denver, Colorado.
James, Edmund J., president, University of Illinois, Illinois.
Jarvis, C. O., United States Bureau of Education.
Jenkins, Edmund H., Connecticut Agricultural Station.
Jordan, W. H., director, New York Experiment Station, New York.
Keen, John H., dean, Southern Methodist University, Texas.
Kemp, Theodore, president, Illinois Wesleyan University, Illinois.
Keppel, Frederick P., dean, Columbia University, New York.
Kerby, William J., Catholic University, District of Columbia.
Kerr, William J., Oregon Agricultural College, Oregon.
Keller, Weir N., president, Grove City College, Pennsylvania.
Kilgore, Benjamin W., director, Experimental Station, South Carolina.
Schell, Edwin A., president, Iowa Wesleyan College, Iowa.
Shoemaker, D. N., Earlham College, Indiana.
Smith, Henry L., president, Washington and Lee University, Virginia.
Smith, W. H., president, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Mississippi.
Soule, Andrew McN., Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Georgia.
Sparks, E. E., president, Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania.
Stanton, Edgar W., vice president, Iowa State College, Iowa.
Stetson, H. L., president, Kalamazoo College, Michigan.
Stockton, Charles H., president, George Washington University, District of Columbia.
Stone, W. E., president, Purdue University, Indiana.
Strong, Frank, president, University of Kansas, Kansas.
Swain, Joseph, president, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania.
Taylor, A. R., president, James Millikin University, Illinois.
Thack, Charles C., president, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Alabama.
Thomas, John M., president, Middlebury College, Vermont.
Thompson, W. O., president, Ohio State University, Ohio.
Thorn, C. E., Ohio Experimental Station, Ohio.
Thwing, Charles F., president, Western Reserve University, Ohio.
Wallace, William J., president, St. Mary's College, Kansas.
Waters, Henry J., president, Kansas State Agricultural College, Kansas.
Watts, Ralph L., dean and director of School of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania.
Widtsoe, John A., president, University of Utah, Utah.
Wilbur, Ray L., president, Leland Stanford Junior University, California.
Woods, Charles D., University of Maine, Agricultural Experimental Station, Maine.
Youngblood, B., director, Texas Agricultural Experimental Station, Texas.
MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DIVISION
OF THE EDUCATION SECTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENGINEERING AND
EDUCATION OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL
DEFENSE.

THE FIRST REGULAR MEETING OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DIVISION
OF THE EDUCATION SECTION WAS HELD AT 1020 MUNSEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON,
D.C., AT 10 A.M., SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1917.

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS WERE PRESENT:
HOLLIS GODFREY,Sc.D., PRESIDENT, DREXEL INSTITUTE, PHILA., PA., CHAIRMAN.
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, PH.D., PROFESSOR, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY,
VICE CHAIRMAN.
FREDERICK C. FERRY, Sc.D., DEAN, WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., SEC.
EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, LL.D., PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
GUY POTTER BENNETT, LL.D., PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, BURLINGTON, VT.
AUGUSTUS S. DOWNING, LL.D., ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, N.Y.
FRANK J. GOODNOW, LL.D., PRESIDENT, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD.
CHARLES S. HOWE, PH.D., PRESIDENT, CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, CLEVELAND, O.
FRANK L. McVEY, LL.D., PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, GRAND FORKS, N.D.
JOHN S. NOLLER, LL.D., PRESIDENT, LAKE FOREST COLLEGE, LAKE FOREST, ILL.
WILLIAM O. THOMPSON, LL.D., PRESIDENT, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, O.
ROBERT E. VINSON, LL.D., PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, TEX.
PRESIDENT LIVINGSTON FARRAND, LL.D., UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER, COLO.
PRESIDENT JOHN C. FUTRALL, A.M., UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

THE CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCED THAT IT SEEMED ADVISABLE THAT THIS DIVISION OF
THE EDUCATION SECTION MEET FORTNIGHTLY FOR THE PRESENT AND THAT ITS REGULAR
PLACE OF MEETING WOULD BE 1020 MUNSEY BUILDING. HE EXPRESSED AS THE CHIEF
OBJECT OF THE DIVISION THE RENDERING OF THE UTMOST SERVICE TO THE COLLEGES
AND UNIVERSITIES AND STATED THAT ALL INQUIRIES FROM THE COLLEGES WOULD RE-
CEIVE EARLY ATTENTION IF ADDRESSED TO THIS BODY. IN PARTICULAR, OFFERS OF
SERVICE FROM INDIVIDUALS, WHICH ARE COMING TO FIFTY-SEVEN DIFFERENT ORGANI-
ZATIONS IN WASHINGTON, SHOULD HAVE SUCH ATTENTION AND DISPOSITION PROVIDED
AS MAY LEAD TO THE MOST USEFUL RESULTS.

AFTER DISCUSSION PRESIDENT BENNETT PRESENTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION
WHICH WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT DISSENT:

RESOLVED, THAT THIS COMMITTEE ADVISE ALL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THAT
ALL COMMUNICATIONS UPON ALL QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE PRESENT EMERG-
ENCY IN WHICH THEY ARE INTERESTED MAY BE SENT HERE TO THIS COMMITTEE,
AND THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL ANSWER THESE COMMUNICATIONS OR WILL REQUEST
MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE EDUCATION SECTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

THE FIRST REGULAR MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE EDUCATION SECTION WAS HELD AT 1050 MUNSEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. ON 5th MAY, 1918.

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS WERE PRESENT:

HUGO G. GROVEU, SECRETARY, Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman.

FREDERICK G. FERRY, Secretary, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

WILLIAM COLLEGE, President, Willamette University, Salem, Ore.

HENRY C. WARD, President, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

ALBERT BAUM, President, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

WILLIAM J. RIDDIT, President, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FRANK M. LEIGHTON, President, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

FRANK C. LYNCH, President, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y.

The following additional members were present:

H. FRANK WOOD, President, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

CARL F. TAYLOR, President, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

LUCY STONE, President, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

FRANK W. DEWEY, President, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES B. WHITE, President, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

WILLIAM T. BROWN, President, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

ROBERT T. W. LINDSAY, President, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

JOHN C. E. CULFRIT, President, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

After discussion President Presented the following Resolution, which was adopted without dissent:

RESOLVED, THAT THE COMMITTEE COLLECT ALL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THAT ALL COMMUNICATIONS Upon ALL QUERIES RELATING TO THE PRESENTATION COMMISSION WITHIN WHICH THEY ARE INTERESTED MAY BE SENT HERE TO THIS COMMITTEE, AND THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL ANSWER THESE COMMUNICATIONS OR WILL REFER THEM TO THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY WHERE THE INQUIRY IS MADE.

WILLIAM J. RIDDIT, President, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

H. FRANK WOOD, President, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM COLLEGE, President, Willamette University, Salem, Ore.

HENRY C. WARD, President, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

ALBERT BAUM, President, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

FREDERICK G. FERRY, Secretary, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

WILLIAM J. RIDDIT, President, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FRANK M. LEIGHTON, President, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

FRANK C. LYNCH, President, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y.

The following additional members were present:

H. FRANK WOOD, President, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

CARL F. TAYLOR, President, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

LUCY STONE, President, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

FRANK W. DEWEY, President, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES B. WHITE, President, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

WILLIAM T. BROWN, President, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

ROBERT T. W. LINDSAY, President, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

JOHN C. E. CULFRIT, President, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

IT WAS SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT HOWE TO BE ADVISABLE THAT THIS RESOLUTION BE APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION AND THE STATES RELATIONS SERVICE BEFORE IT IS PUBLISHED.

ON MOTION OF PRESIDENT NOLLEN, IT WAS VOTED WITHOUT DISSENT THAT THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS HERE REPRESENTED COMMUNICATE THIS RESOLUTION AT ONCE TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN MADE SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE EARLY CIRCULATION AMONG THE COLLEGES OF COPIES OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MAY 5, 1917 AND WHATEVER RESOLUTIONS THE COMMITTEE MAY ADOPT AT THE PRESENT MEETING.


ON MOTION OF PRESIDENT THOMPSON, IT WAS VOTED WITHOUT DISSENT THAT THE CHAIRMAN OF THIS COMMITTEE BE REQUESTED, IN PRESENTING TO THE ADVISORY COMMISSION THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE CONFERENCE OF MAY 5TH, 1917, TO EMPHASIZE PARTICULARLY THE FIRST ITEM IN THE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

AFTER DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE COLLEGES, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS PRESENTED BY PRESIDENT NOLLEN AND ADOPTED WITHOUT DISSENT:

RESOLVED, THAT THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE BE REQUESTED TO RECOMMEND TO THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR THE RECRUITING OF MEN COMPETENT TO GIVE MILITARY INSTRUCTION, BUT INELIGIBLE FOR ACTIVE SERVICE, AND THE DETAILING OF SUCH MEN FOR THE GIVING OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND THAT, SO FAR AS POSSIBLE, EQUIPMENT BE PROVIDED.
THAT THEY BE ANSWERED BY SUCH OTHER AGENCIES AS THE OFFICERS OF THE
COMMITTEE IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION AND THE STATE RELATIONS SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE MAY SELECT.

IT WAS SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT NOELLEN TO BE ADVISABLE THAT THIS RESOLUTION
BE POSTED IN THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION AND THE STATE RELATIONS SERVICE
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IT WAS VOTED WITHOUT DISCUSSION THAT THE
OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION HERE REPRESENTED COMMUNICATE THIS RESOLUTION
AT ONCE TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

PREVIOUS ALLOTMENTS MADE IN CONTRIBUTIONS CONCERNING THE EARLY CIRCULATION
AMONG THE COLLEGIATE CIRCULATION THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE EDUCATIONAL
CONFERENCE OF MAY 1917 AND ANY OTHER RESOLUTIONS THE COMMITTEE MAY ADOPT
AT THE PRESENT MEETING.

THAT NO PRESIDENT MOUNTED AS AN APPROPRIATE TASK FOR THIS COMMITTEE THE
PROPOSITION MENTIONED IN THE RESOLUTION.

PRESIDENT NOELLEN ADOPTED THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE EDUCATIONAL
CONFERENCE OF MAY 1917 AND ANY OTHER RESOLUTIONS THE COMMITTEE MAY ADOPT
THAT THE EXPENSES OF THE COLLEGE.

IT WAS VOTED WITHOUT DISCUSSION THAT THE
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE BE REQUESTED IN PRESENTING TO THE ADVISORY
COMMISSION THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE EDUCATIONAL OF MAY 1917 TO
EMPHASIZE PARTICULARLY THE FIRST ITEM IN THE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

AFTER DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE
COLLEGES, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS PRESENTED BY PRESIDENT NOELLEN AND
ADOPTED WITHOUT DISCUSSION:

RECOMMEND THAT THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE BE REQUESTED TO RE-
COMMEND TO THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR THE RECAPTURE OF MILITARY
MILITARY INSTRUCTION OUT INSTITUTE FOR ACTIVE SERVICE AND THE DETAIL
OF SUCH MEN FOR THE GIVING OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE COLLEGES
AND UNIVERSITIES AND THAT SO FAR AS POSSIBLE EQUIPMENT BE PROVIDED.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL-DEFENSE ACT OF JUNE 1916; AND, FURTHER, THAT, WHEREVER IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR A COLLEGE TO MUSTER A UNIT OF 100 MEN FOR MILITARY TRAINING, IT BE APPROVED THAT, FOR THE PURPOSES OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION, TWO OR THREE COLLEGES MAY BE SERVED BY A SINGLE INSTRUCTOR.

ADJOURNMENT FOR LUNCH WAS TAKEN FROM 12.30 TO 2.30 P.M.

On reassembling after lunch, the committee discussed the desirability of procuring such useful information from the colleges as may be obtained, but expressed its unwillingness to use a questionnaire for that purpose.

The chairman gave information regarding the form of procedure for the procuring of travelling and other expenses on the part of those employed by the government.

On motion it was voted that the next meeting of the College and University Division of the Education Section be held at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, May 16, 1917.

Adjourncd at 3.30 p.m.

FREDERICK C. FERRY
SECRETARY.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT OF JUNE 1916, AND FURTHER WHEREVER IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR A COLLEGE TO MUSTER A UNIT OF 100 MEN FOR MILITARY TRAINING IT IS APPROVED THAT FOR THE PURPOSES OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION TWO OR THREE COLLEGES MAY BE SERVED BY A SINGLE INSTRUCTOR.

AGENDA

ON REASSEMBLING AFTER LUNCH, THE COMMITTEE DISCUSSED THE DELIBERATIONS OF PRODUCING SUCH USEFUL INFORMATION FROM THE COLLEGES AS MAY BE OBTAINED.

THE CHAIRMAN GAVE INFORMATION REGARDING THE FORM OF PROCEDURE FOR THE PROGRESS OF TRAVELLING AND OTHER EXPENSES ON THE PART OF THOSE EMPLOYED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

ON MOTION IT WAS VOTED THAT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DIVISION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SECTION BE HELD AT 10 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1917.

FREDERICK C. FERRY
SECRETARY
Minutes of the Second Meeting of the College and University Division of the Education Section of the Committee on Engineering and Education of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

May 16, 1917.

The second regular meeting of the College and University Division was held at 1020 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C., at 10 o'clock A.M., Wednesday, May 16, 1917.

The following members of the Division were present:--

Hollis Godfrey, Sc.D., member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, president Drexel Institute, Chairman.
Henry E. Crampton, Ph.D., professor, Columbia University, vice chairman.
Frederick C. Ferry, Ph.D., dean, Williams College, secretary.
Guy Potter Benton, LL.D., president, University of Vermont.
Augustus S. Downing, LL.D., assistant commissioner for higher education, University of the State of New York.
Wilson Farrand, M.A., head master, Newark Academy.
Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D., president, Johns Hopkins University.
Charles S. Howe, Ph.D., president, Case School of Applied Science.
Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D., president, University of Chicago.
Alexander Meiklejohn, LL.D., president, Amherst College.
Joseph A. Mulry, Ph.D., president Fordham University.
Raymond A. Pearson, LL.D., president, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
Winthrop E. Stone, LL.D., president, Purdue University.
William O. Thompson, LL.D., president, Ohio State University.

On motion of Dr. Downing, it was voted that a sub-committee be appointed by the chairman to draft questions which the Education Section desires answered by the War Department and to report the same at the afternoon session. The chairman appointed the following to constitute the sub-committee:-- Dr. Downing, President Thompson, President Meiklejohn, President Mulry, President Howe and Dean Ferry (Secretary).

On motion of President Pearson, it was voted that a sub-committee be appointed by the chairman to confer with the committee, of which Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick is chairman, concerning the educational work provided for training and interment camps. The chairman appointed
Minutes of the Second Meeting of the College and University Division

At the meeting on the Committee on Research and Development, the University of

May 16, 1977

The second regular meeting of the College and University Division

At 10

The following members of the Division were present:

Mr. George A. Cooper, President, Duke University.

Mr. James A. Wood, President, University of California.

Mr. John W. Brand, President, University of Illinois.

Mr. William J. Bennett, President, University of Michigan.

Mr. Charles W. Casey, President, University of Wisconsin.

Mr. David A. Ruben, President, University of Minnesota.

Mr. Robert H. Sproul, President, University of California.

On motion of Dr. Dowse, it was voted that a sub-committee be appointed to the committee to study the problems of the afternoon session. The committee appointed the following to constitute the sub-committee:

Dr. Dowse, President, University of California.

Dr. Thompson, President, University of Texas.

On motion of President Dowse, the following was voted and adopted:

The committee appointed to study the problems of the afternoon session.
Professor Crampton to serve as this sub-committee and to report at a later meeting.

The chairman requested President Pearson to prepare for the next meeting of the Division, a report on the subject of the preparation of the girls in the colleges for their part in meeting the needs of the Government at this time.

After discussion of the question of the participation of secondary schools in the work of the Education Section, it was proposed by the chairman that the following men be requested to accept membership in the Secondary School Division of the Education Section, as representatives of the secondary schools:

Thomas Walter Butcher, Kansas State Normal School
Calvin Hayes Kendall, Commissioner of Education, Trenton, N.J.
Frank Thompson, Asst. Supt. of Schools, Boston, Mass.
Charles A. Frosser, Director, The William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute, Minneapolis
Arthur Davis Dean, Supervising Officer of Vocational Education of the N.Y. State Military Training Commission, N.Y.
Robert Judson Aley, President, Univ. of Maine, President of the National Educational Association.
Wilson Farrand, Head Master, Newark Academy.

To this list the following names were later added:

J. H. Phillips, " " " Birmingham, Ala.
C. E. Chancey, " " " Detroit, Mich.
J. D. Shoop, " " " Chicago, Ill.
R. J. Condon, " " " Cincinnati, O.
J. Y. Joyner, State " " " Raleigh, N. C.
F. C. Cary, " " " Madison, Wis.
Fayson Smith, " " " Boston, Mass.

It was further proposed that Mr. Wilson Farrand be appointed Secretary of the Secondary School Division of the Education Section.

It was further proposed that the members of the Secondary School Division associate with themselves such other secondary school representatives as they may select to serve with them in the Secondary School Division.

On motion it was voted that these three proposals be approved.

It was understood that this division should be called shortly for conference.
Prohibition of the use as fire-suppressive and to report to a faculty meeting.

The opinion tendered presented question to prepare for the next meeting of the Division of the next part to attend the nature of the report was subjudice of the preparation of the eligible in the colleges for their part in meeting the needs of the government of the time.

After discussion of the meeting of the participation of the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools in the work of the education section it was recommended that the committee that the following men be selected to serve as members of the education section as named:

sentences of the education section:

Thomas Wallace, Professor, Kansas State Normal School.

Charles H. Kendall, Commissioner of Agriculture, Texas.

Frank Thompson, Assistant Superintendent, New York City.

Charles Baker, Director, New York City.

Herman Hoar, Superintendent, Massachusetts.


William Mastert, New York Academy.

To this list the following names were later added:

J. C. Garrett, State Director of Education, Indiana.


J. H. Linton, Ohio.

C. G. Green, Chicago.

J. J. Cook, Illinois.

J. Y. Day, State, Wisconsin.


J. R. Smith, California.

It was further proposed that M. W. Wilson return to the Committee of the Education Section.

It was further proposed that the members of the Education Section

It was further proposed that the members of the Education Section

sentences as they may select to serve in the Education Section.

An motion it was noted that these three propositions be adopted.

It was recommended that the President appoint a special committee for the purpose of

request.
On motion it was voted the Dean Harlan Fiske Stone of the Columbia University School of Law be requested to serve as Asst. Secretary of the Education Section and be appointed to that position.

An adjournment for lunch was taken from 12 o'clock to 2:10 p.m.

The sub-committee appointed to frame such questions as could properly be asked of the War Department with regard to the giving of military instruction in the colleges made its report.

After discussion the report in its amended form was adopted seriatim and later as a whole as follows:

Believing that the colleges of the country can do valuable service in giving preparatory and selective training to students who are too young to enter the regular Government training camps, and thus aid in furnishing a continuous supply of men for intensive training, the Education Section of the Committee on Engineering and Education respectfully requests answers to the following questions, in order that it may advise the colleges how they may best conform to the wishes and aid the plans of the Department of War.

I. Will the War Department carry out the provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, in the following particulars:

1. Will the War Department maintain the existing Reserve Officers' Training Corps units in the colleges?

2. Will the War Department establish additional Reserve Officers' Training Corps units in the colleges at the present time?

3. Will the War Department later establish additional Reserve Officers' Training Corps units in the colleges?

II. Will the War Department modify General Orders 49 or issue other general orders to enable the colleges the better to meet the needs of the Government?

III. Will the War Department detail officers of the army, either active or retired, for the giving of military instruction in the colleges, or

Will the War Department select, commission, and detail for this work men competent for the giving of military instruction but unfit for active military service?
On motion it was voted the Dean Helton make a report of the Columbia University School of Law be requested to serve as Assistant Secretary of the Nominating Section and be appointed to that position.

An announcement of which was taken from IS o'clock to S.0 p.m.

The sub-committee appointed to frame such instructions as could be

Only by sending of the West Department with reference to the giving of the facts

Intent to make the college make the report.

After adoption of the report in the Committee on war, adopted next:

The motion that the college of the university can

Permitting that the college of the university can

to authorize service in various proportions and

apparatus to enable the committee to frame a continuous

supply of men for immediate training, the

committee and study and to frame a continuous

in a committee on military training and

any instruction not subsequently transmitted to the

following department in order that it may

satisfy the college, your many past conditions

to the writers and the plans of the Department

of War.

I. What the War Department carry out the provision of the law.

Statement of June 3, 1917, in the following parts:

I. What the War Department maintain the existing Reserve

Or the college, Training Corps units in the college?

2. What the War Department establish additional Reserve

Or the college, Training Corps units in the college at the

present time?

I. What the War Department accept satisfactory substitute Reserve

Or Training Corps, Training Corps units in the college?

II. What the War Department receive of the above.

Or the college, Training Corps, General Orders 47 or 48 of the

reason for them, the purposes to enable the college to get

to meet the needs of the Government

II. What the War Department accept Officer of the Army,

permitting of the college, of the giving of the military

information put within the college, military training
(It is suggested that such men may be secured from the regular army, the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the military organizations in foreign countries, or other sources.)

IV- 1. Will the War Department issue regulation uniforms to colleges maintaining approved military training?

2. Will the War Department issue other than regulation uniforms to colleges maintaining approved military training?

3. Will the War Department approve of the providing of other than regulation uniforms at their own expense for under-graduates taking military instruction in the colleges?

4. Will the War Department if unable to supply uniforms, furnish to the several institutions the money equivalent for the purchase of other than regulation uniforms locally or reimburse the colleges for the cost of the same at the beginning of the next fiscal year?

V. Will the War Department issue arms to colleges maintaining approved military training?

VI. Will the War Department issue equipment to colleges maintaining approved military training?

VII. Will the War Department in any way provide for military instruction in colleges having less than one hundred physically able male students enrolled for it?

VIII. Will the War Department approve of three hours per week through the first and second years and five hours per week during the third and fourth years of the college course as a satisfactory minimum amount of time to be devoted to military training in the colleges? If not, what minimum is approved?

IX. Will the War Department recognize and approve of the establishment of summer training camps by educational institutions?

The sub-committee recommended that a sub-committee be appointed for the consideration of and report on, desirable changes in the college curricula for adoption to meet the needs of the Government at this time. This recommendation was adopted without dissent. It was suggested that it might be best for this sub-committee to be established in two sections—​one section to consider the desirable changes in the curricula of Engineering Institutions, and the other the desirable changes in the curricula of other colleges and universities.
The sub-committee recommends that a sub-committee be appointed
for the consideration of any report on 'geenie's changes in the con-
tact. The recommendation was made with this emphasis. It may
be necessary for most to present this sub-committee to do continued
in two sections: one section to corroborate the evidence obtained in the
committee on foreign activities, and the other for the activities open-
the committee on foreign activities and maintenance.
Request was made informally of the chairman that he undertake to ascertain from the War Department whether college presidents may have any of the privileges of employers, with regard to the withholding from conscription of certain of their under-graduates who are progressing well in military training.

It was moved and voted that the Education Section hold its next meeting at 10 a.m. on Saturday, May 26th, 1917, at the office of the chairman.

Adjourned at 5 p.m.

FREDERICK C. FERRY
Secretary.
Section from the War Department's alert on the restrictions and experiences of employees regarding the military training and the handling of sensitive and critical data. It was noted that, due to the National Security Act of 1947, the next meeting of the Department's Section held the next morning at 10 a.m. on safety rules and methods.

Preceding, the Secretary.

Appendix of the W.A.R.
May 23, 1918.

From: Dr. Franklin Martin,  
Member of Advisory Commission.

To: Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,  
Chicago, Ill. 

Subject: Bill appropriating money for combating venereal diseases.

1. The enclosed statement prepared by the Council of National Defense presents in a striking manner a problem upon which I would like your advice as an educator.

2. The war has made it necessary for the nation to face frankly the problem of venereal diseases. The failure of European nations to recognize their seriousness has caused the withdrawal from the fighting line of hundreds of thousands of troops.

3. Recognizing the responsibility of civil communities for the seriousness of conditions in the United States, an increasing number of state and local agencies are responding with energy to the appeal of the War Department to combat this menace, but their normal facilities are entirely inadequate and many states and cities have no funds for the purpose.

4. Leading senators and representatives are interested in the preparation of a bill providing federal aid to the states on a dollar for dollar basis, to enable them immediately to meet this emergency; appropriations for research work in medical schools; and appropriations for developing, in suitable institutions, effective educational measures in preventing venereal diseases and for sociological and psychological research related thereto.

5. We would like very much to know whether you think this proposal is sound and practicable. May we hear from you at once?

By direction of Dr. Franklin Martin:

[Signature]

Secretary,  
Committee for Civilian Cooperation in Combating Venereal Diseases,  
General Medical Board.
The enclosed statement prepared by the Council of National Defense is a salient summary of a program upon which I would like your advice as an advisor.

I am scheduled to speak at a meeting of prominent citizens in a few days. I am thoroughly prepared to make the necessary executive changes to meet the situation as it develops. If you would like to discuss this matter with me, please let me know as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary
Committee on Civilian Cooperation
in Composition of Nation,{

General Motors Board.