The Responsibility of Civil Communities
For Venereal Disease in the U. S. Army

Diagram showing Prevalence of Venereal Diseases Compared with certain other Communicable Diseases in the U. S. Army.

Prepared from Reports to the Surgeon General.

(Figures given show computed annual rate per 1000 based on reports to the Surgeon General for the twelve week period, September 21 to December 7, 1917. The army method of calculating rates must be understood in order to use the figures quoted, except for the comparison of the disease groups indicated.)

1. During the twelve weeks ending December 7, 1917, there were reported from 31 cantonments, 21,742 new cases of venereal disease. The incapacitation of these men involved not only loss of time; in addition, it cost the Government to keep them during the period of hospital confinement (which varies from one to eight weeks) more money than was required to maintain the entire command at Camp Dix (the cantonment in New Jersey, with 20,859 men) plus an additional sum for medical treatment.

2. This is not all. Inevitably the disease will relapse in hundreds of these cases, in many instances after the men have been transported to France and presumably put into condition for service at the front, at a cost to the nation of probably $1,500 for each man.

3. The important fact in this connection is that a large proportion of venereal disease cases originate, not in the camp or in communities surrounding the camp, but in cities and towns from which the men come and through which they pass on the way to camp. Reports from the Surgeon General's Office show this. Evidence is accumulating to show that the venereal disease rate is higher in civil life than in the army and navy. The enormous cost to the Government on account of venereal disease is due largely to conditions in civil life.
The Responsibility of Civil Communities for Venereal Disease in the U. S. Army.

Diagram showing the percentage of venereal disease cases among the Army in the U. S. compared to the rest of the country. The diagram highlights the higher incidence of venereal disease among the military compared to the general population.

Analysis:
1. The frequency of venereal disease among the U.S. Army is significantly higher than in the general population.
2. The rates of venereal disease vary across different age groups and regions.
3. The diagram underscores the importance of public health measures to address venereal disease in military settings.

Commentary:
- The high rates of venereal disease among the Army highlight the need for improved health education and preventive measures.
- Effective communication strategies are crucial in reducing the spread of venereal diseases among service members.

Conclusion:
- The responsibility of civil communities to address venereal disease in the Army is evident, and collaborative efforts are necessary to mitigate the impact on military health.
The Need For Sex Education

For many generations women and children have been victims of terrible diseases of the nature of which they have been ignorant. Young wives, previously healthy, have been mutilated by surgical operations, some have become invalids, many have remained childless and others have lost life itself. Little babies have been born crippled or otherwise defective, and others have become blind a few hours after birth.

Until lately the public has been ignorant of the causes of these disasters. Now people are learning that they are due to sex diseases, the chief of which are syphilis and gonorrhoea. No disease known to medical science has such a murderous effect on the offspring as syphilis; no disease has such a destructive effect upon the health and reproductive power of woman as gonorrhoea. Introduced into the marriage relation, these diseases strike at the very foundation of the present social order. No race can remain vigorous and endure what its young men are weakened by venereal disease, when its women are barren, and when its children are defective.

The Conspiracy of Silence and Its Results.—Until recently, there has been a conspiracy of silence concerning these matters. The home, the school, the church and the press have joined in this conspiracy. Supposedly, children have been kept in a blessed state of innocence. As a matter of fact, other agencies have been busy spreading misinformation among them. Children are naturally curious regarding the facts of life and its reproduction. When they are not taught in a reverent way, they become willing listeners to whatever may be told them. As a result, many grow to adult life with false and low ideas about these most sacred relations in human life.

As far as boys are concerned, careful and extensive inquiry shows that most boys have been getting their first permanent impressions about sex from improper sources before the age of twelve. Many men have testified to the unfortunate effects of these early impressions received in boyhood from older boys and from undesirable sources. One man writes: “It aroused my curiosity so that I wanted to experiment.” Another says: “It was bad in that it
led me to look upon sex as nasty and not to be spoken of to my parents.” Still another writes: “It made me think of nothing but sexual indulgence, and every girl that passed was thought of in a vulgar manner.” Many men express bitterness against their parents for having failed to give them clean, helpful information.

The testimony of teachers, juvenile court judges and others shows that both boys and girls gain knowledge concerning sex and reproduction from obscene pictures, booklets, quack advertisements, moving picture shows, servant girls, hired men, as well as from their misinformed companions.

The Sex Evils of Childhood and Youth.—Sex disasters in marriage often have their beginnings in improper sex conduct in youth. Extensive inquiries recently made show that most boys indulge to some extent in some form of sexual practice. These practices are begun as early as four years of age; usually they are begun at fourteen or fifteen years. In many cases the practices obviously are not continued long nor are they serious in their consequences. On the other hand, the sex practices of boys, though they may not be serious in themselves, lead, in many cases, to practices in later life which have disastrous results.

Though no extensive investigations are available to show the prevalence of sex practices among young girls, they are probably more common than most fathers and mothers would be willing to believe.

Another sex evil is the needless suffering of young people due to ignorance of normal sex functions. All healthy boys experience occasional seminal emissions in the night when they reach the age of fifteen to seventeen, or in some cases an earlier or later age. Useless fear, brooding anxiety and despair sometimes result, when boys have not been prepared for these experiences. Many become victims of quack doctors who prey upon their ignorance. Often quacks extort large sums of money from young men, and, what is worse, lead them to believe that they have a serious disease. While most girls are prepared by their mothers for the experience of menstruation, there are many to whom the first menstrual period comes as a shock. The mental suffering which results is pitiable.

Venereal Diseases.—The sex practices of children, though relatively unimportant in themselves, often lead to promiscuous sexual relations in early manhood and womanhood, to prostitution and to venereal disease. The destructive effects of gonorrhea and syphilis have already been mentioned. Specifically, gonorrhea causes a large proportion of all surgical operations upon the female organs, much of the blindness of children, many childless marriages and much invalidism among women. Syphilis is the cause of many stillbirths, of most cases of general paralysis and of most cases of locomotor ataxia. It sometimes results in insanity and death.

What Is to Be Expected From Proper Instruction.—It is evident that the silence of parents and teachers results in false and unclean information. The reasonable thing for parents and teachers to do, therefore, is to teach children the true facts of sex in a wholesome manner. Sex instruction is not all that is necessary. Wholesome recreation, fresh air, sufficient sleep, good food, clean-minded companions, good books and happy family relationships—all these are important. In addition, clean information from parents or some other responsible person is essential. The statements of over 700 young men regarding their education in matters of sex shows that even when the instruction is crude and inadequate, it is much appreciated. The chief criticism regarding instruction from helpful sources is that it comes too late. One young man writes: “I think Dr. B——’s lecture would have come in very handy about the age of ten or twelve. It certainly woke me up. Since then I have been trying to subdue a passion acquired at the age of thirteen.” Another says: “It gave me a deep sense of responsibility for the protection of womankind.” And another: “It would have been better had my parents instructed me earlier in life.”

“There can be no greater satire upon creative wisdom,” says Prince A. Morrow, “than to assume that a knowledge of the function which is given to cooperate in the Divine mission of creation ... is not fit to be taught to young people.” Some parents and teachers seem to consider sex an indiscretion on the part of the Creator. Viewed in the right light, sex and the ever-recurring miracle of generation and birth are subjects full of nobleness, purity and health.

Most boys and girls are naturally clean and wholesome. Boys are ambitious to be vigorous and manly, girls to be sweet and womanly. If they are dealt with honestly and intelligently, if the wonderful facts of reproduction are explained to them in a simple manner, if the relation of sex in the development of manhood and womanhood is made clear, they will see in birth an ever-recurring miracle, they will regard their bodies as sacred temples, they will
see in sex a source of richer and fuller life, they will respect motherhood and fatherhood, they will regard marriage as one of the most sacred relationships in life.

The Teacher and Sex Education.—A few persons, not understanding the aims of social hygiene societies, have thought that they wished to introduce sex instruction in some wholesale manner into the public schools. Members of these societies realize, perhaps better than others, the folly of asking immature, untrained teachers to impart the facts of sex to young children. They hope that in the course of time teachers will be trained in the colleges who, with the necessary background of biology, psychology and physical education, can teach the facts of sex in all schools as an integral part of larger subjects. They believe, however, that this can be done only by specially prepared teachers.

The Cooperation of All Invited.—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 resulted in the withdrawal from the fighting line of hundreds of thousands of troops who have become incapacitated for service because of these diseases. To prevent such conditions as have developed in European armies, the War and Navy Departments of the United States are developing a thorough social hygiene program. What is being done within the camps and in communities in the vicinity of camps, however, is insufficient. Conditions in the army will depend largely upon conditions throughout the civilian population. All the people, therefore, should be educated regarding the seriousness of these diseases, and regarding the normal functions of the sex impulse in human life.

PAMPHLETS OF INFORMATION

The following pamphlets, explaining the campaign against venereal disease and presenting the true facts of sex in a wholesome manner, will be sent to any address without charge:

Set A. For young men. Set D. For parents of children.
Set B. For public officers and business men. Set E. For girls and young women.
Set C. For boys. Set F. For educators.

Send for only those pamphlets for which you have definite use. Address:
Chicago, May 29, 1916

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 23d inst. on behalf of Dr. Franklin Martin is received. The subject is a very important one, and is worthy of careful consideration. I have serious doubts as to the constitutional power of Congress in the matter, but in any event it is simply a part of the general question of public health. If appropriations are made by Congress on this line they should be made equally well on many other lines. The action of Congress not long ago in providing for vocational education has opened the door to innumerable applications for public funds. Generally speaking, I am opposed to appropriations by Congress for things which can be done as well by the states, even aside from the constitutional question. It is so easy to tap the national treasury that everybody seeks to do it to carry out his pet purpose. At
Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 3rd inst. no part not do.

Frank while it is receiving the payment in a very important one and to worthy of careful consideration.

I have some report upon the constitution of a power of Congress in the matter, but in my views to simply a part in the general direction of public policy.

The appropriation and the make of Congress on this line to the extent as may be promptly well on many other lines.

The section of Congress not done as in providing for abstract and section may open the door to immeasurable appropriation.

Generally speaking, it is opposed to the appropriation of Congress for finance which can go gone as well as the matter, never escape from the constitutional question.

It is to early to tab the matter to any extent that the annual recess to go it to carry out the best purpose.
the same time our beautiful financial system, whereby we have no budget whatever, puts the cart before the horse in seeking the appropriation first and then finding the income if possible. This method is wastefully extravagant, and is very dangerous. Taxation in the states brings the source and the expenditure much closer together, and I think is far wiser.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. H. H. Moore
Council of National Defense
Washington, D. C.
The same time our personnel is occupied with work, we have no doubt whatsoever, that the case before the House in securing the appropriation first and then financing the income is possible. This method is materially expedient, and the very generous taxation in the abatement price of the bonds and the expenditure upon other features and I think it ten minutes.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. J. H. Wooten
Commissioner of Revenue
Washington, D.C.
Minutes of the Third Meeting of the College and University Division of
the Education Section of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National
Defense.

May 26, 1917.

The third regular meeting of the College and University Division
was held at 1020 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C., at 10 a.m., Saturday,
May 26, 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.
Samuel P. Capen, Ph.D., Specialist in Higher Education, U.S. Bureau of
Education, Executive 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.
Wilson Farrand, M.A., Head Master, Newark Academy.
Frank K. 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.
Alexander Meiklejohn, 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 Mechanic Arts.

The Vice-Chairman called the meeting to order at 10:15 a.m.

The minutes of the meeting of May 16, 1917, were read and approved.

The secretary presented letters from Dr. Downing and President
Stone stating that they were unable to attend this meeting. The Secretary
announced that the name of the "Committee on Science and Research, including
Engineering and Education" was changed on May 21, 1917, to be the "Committee
on Engineering and Education;" that letters containing offers of service
received from individuals would be acknowledged and turned over henceforth
for the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau which seemed to be well equipped
MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DIVISION OF

THE EDUCATION SECTION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL

DEFENSE

27 MAY 1917

THE THIRD REGULAR MEETING OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DIVISION

was held at 1050 MUNSEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C., at 10 A.M., SATURDAY.

27 MAY 1917

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE DIVISION WERE PRESENT:

Hollis Goodwyn, G.O., member of the Advisory Commission of the Council

of National Defense; President, Institute of the University of Virginia

Henry E. Champion, Ph.D., professor of Columbia University

President, Williams College

Secretary, Executive Secretary

General W. G. Chamberlain, U.S.A., director of University of Virginia

Robert T. Bateson, L.L.D., president, Williams College

University of Vermont

J. E. Potter, L.L.D., president, University of Vermont

president, Massachusetts Agricultural College

William F. Hammond, M.S., head, Marine Academy

Frank C. Goodnow, L.L.D., president, Johns Hopkins University

Edward R. Ortegan, L.L.D., president, University of North Carolina

Charles H. Himes, president, Case School of Applied Science

Alexander McGuire, L.L.D., president, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

George A. Murray, L.L.D., president, University of Pennsylvania

John R. Noll, L.L.D., president, University of Pennsylvania

Raymond A. Redington, L.L.D., president, South Dakota College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

The A. C. G. Chairman called the meeting to order at 10:15 A.M.

The minutes of the meeting of May 6, 1917, were read and approved.

The secretary presented letters from Dr. Downey and President Stoege stating that they were unable to attend this meeting. The secretary announced that the name of the "Committee on Science and Research" including Engineering and Education was changed on May 8, 1917, to be the "Committee on Engineering and Education; that letters containing offers of service received from individuals would be acknowledged and turned over to the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau which seemed to be well equipped to handle

FOR THE HANDLING OF SUCH MATTERS AND WAS WILLING TO UNDERTAKE THE TASK;
and that, Dean Harlan Fiske Stone of the Columbia University School of
Law being unable to accept the appointment tendered him by the
Committee at its meeting of May 16, Dr. Samuel P. Capen, specialist in
Higher Education of the U. S. Bureau of Education, had been appointed to
the office of executive secretary of the College and University Division.

Professor Crampton, the sub-committee for conference with

Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick's committee on the provision of entertainment
for training and internment camps, presented a report of progress and
stated that a communication received from Professor Albert Bushnell
Hart, chairman of the Committee on Patriotism through Education would
be referred to the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau.

Several members of the Committee having expressed their opinions
regarding the possibility of the Colleges being of use in the selection of
under-graduates for training camps, the following resolution, presented
by President Pearson, was unanimously approved:

"Resolved, That the chairman be requested to take
up with the War Department the question of the desirabil-
ity of having the Colleges make recommendations as to
the selection of college men for training camps whenever
more eligible candidates are at hand than can be taken."

The chairman reported that he had just returned from attendance
at the Convocation of Canadian Universities and a dinner of the Royal
Society at Ottawa and had there received assurance that the following men,
constituting a representative Canadian Educational Commission,
FOR THE HANDLING OF SUCH MATTERS AND WAS WILLING TO UNDERTAKE THE TASK!

AND THAT DEAN HARLAN FIESKE, SCION OF THE COLONIAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF

LAW BEING UNABLE TO ACCEPT THE APPOINTMENT TENDERED HIM BY THE

COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING ON MAY 16, DR. SAMUEL A. CAPPEN, SPECIALIST IN

HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO

THE OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DIVISION

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL, THE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR CONFERENCES WITH

DR. RAYMOND D. LOGAN, CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROVISION OF ENTERTAINMENT

FOR TRAINING AND INTEGRATION CAMPUS, PRESENTED A REPORT OF PROGRESS, AND

STATED THAT A COMMUNICATION RECEIVED FROM PROFESSOR ALBERT SCHMIDT

HART, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PARTICIPATION THROUGH EDUCATION WOULD

BE REFERRED TO THE INTERCOLLEGIATE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE HAVING EXPRESSED THEIR OPINION

REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF THE COLLEGE BEING OF USE IN THE SELECTION OF

UNDER-GRADUATES FOR TRAINING CAMPS, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION PRESENTED

BY PRESIDENT PEARSON WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED:

"RESOLVED THAT THE CHAIRMAN BE REQUESTED TO TAKE

UP WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT THE QUESTION OF THE DESIRE

BY THE COLLEGES TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO

THE SELECTION OF COLLEGE MEN FOR TRAINING CAMPS. WHENEVER

MORE ELIGIBLE CANDIDATES ARE AT HAND THAN CAN BE TAKEN

THE CHAIRMAN REPORTED THAT HE WAS JUST RETURNING FROM ATTENDANCE

AT THE CONVOCATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES AND A DINNER OF THE ROYAL

SOCIETY OF OTTAWA, AND MADE THE FOLLOWING ASSURANCE THAT THE FOLLOWING MEN

CONSTITUTING A REPRESENTATIVE CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION:"
WOULD ATTEND AN EARLY CONFERENCE WITH THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

DIVISION:

ROBERT A. FALCONER, PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
STANLEY MCKENZIE, PRESIDENT, DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY.
H. M. TORY, PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.
FRANK K. ADAMS, DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.
ERNST MARCEAU, PRINCIPAL, POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

AFTER DISCUSSION IT WAS AGREED THAT THE COMMITTEE SHALL HOLD A
MEETING AT 2 P.M. ON MONDAY, JULY 2, 1917, AND THAT IT SHALL ASSEMBLE
FOR CONFERENCE WITH THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION AT
10 A.M. ON TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1917.

THE CHAIRMAN REPORTED FURTHER THAT MR. BALFOUR HAD AGREED TO
APPOINT AND SEND OVER LATER A, BRITISH EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CON-
FERENCE.

DR. CAPEN REPORTED THAT A PROPOSAL IS TO BE MADE TO THE WAR
DEPARTMENT THAT CIVILIAN INSTRUCTORS FROM THE COLLEGES BE USED AS FAR AS
POSSIBLE FOR THE GIVING OF INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGIATE SUBJECTS IN THE
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS, THEREBY RELEASING ARMY OFFICERS FOR OTHER
TASKS. DR. CAPEN WAS REQUESTED TO SERVE AS A SUB-COMMITTEE OF ONE TO
REPORT FURTHER ON THIS QUESTION AT A LATER MEETING.

DEAN KEPPEL THEN REPORTED BY TELEPHONE FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT
ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS PRESENTED TO IT BY THIS COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING
OF MAY 16, 1917, AS FOLLOWS:

1. WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE
NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT OF JUNE 3, 1916, IN THE FOLLOWING
PARTICULARS:

A. WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT MAINTAIN THE EXISTING RESERVE
OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS UNITS IN THE COLLEGES?

ANS. YES, BUT NO GUARANTEE CAN BE GIVEN AS TO HOW LONG THE
OFFICERS AND EQUIPMENT MAY REMAIN AVAILABLE.

B. WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT ESTABLISH ADDITIONAL RESERVE
OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS UNITS IN THE COLLEGES AT THE PRE-
SENT TIME?
Would attend an early conference with the college and university Division:

- Robert W. Falconer, President, University of Toronto
- Stanley McKenzie, President, Dalhousie University
- H. M. Tork, President, University of Saskatchewan
- Frank K. Voads, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University
- Ernest Maclean, Principal, Polytechnic School of Law, University

After discussion it was agreed that the committee shall hold a meeting at 5 P.M. on Monday, July 2, 1914, and that it shall assemble for conference with the above mentioned Canadian Educational Commission at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, July 3, 1914.

The chairman reported further that Mr. Balfour had agreed to appoint and send over later a British Educational Commission for conference.

Dr. Cameron reported that a proposal is to be made to the war department that civilian instructors from the colleges be used as far as possible for the giving of instruction in collegiate subjects in the military training camps. Thereby releasing army officers for other tasks. Dr. Cameron was requested to serve as a sub-committee of one to report further on this question at a later meeting.

Dean Keeler then reported by telephone for the war department answers to the questions presented to it by this committee at its meeting of May 16, 1914, as follows:

1. Will the war department carry out the provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1913, in the following particulars:

   a. Will the war department maintain the existing reserve?

   b. What training corps units in the colleges?

   c. Will the war department establish additional reserve?

   d. Officers and equipment may remain available

   e. Training corps units in the colleges at the present time?
NOT IN THE COLLEGES; IT IS PLANNING THAT THAT TRAINING SHOULD BE GIVEN IN THE THREE-MONTH CAMPS.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT LATER ESTABLISH ADDITIONAL RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS UNITS IN THE COLLEGES?

ANS. THE DEPARTMENT MAY DO SO, AND EXPRESS THE DESIRE TO DO SO, BUT ARRANGEMENTS CANNOT BE MADE AT THIS TIME.

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?

ANS. A DEFINITE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS NOT POSSIBLE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT DETAIL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, EITHER ACTIVE OR RETIRED, FOR THE GIVING OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE COLLEGES?

ANS. NOT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.


ANS. NOT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUE REGULATION UNIFORMS TO COLLEGES MAINTAINING APPROVED MILITARY TRAINING?

ANS. NOT FOR THE PRESENT, IT WILL DO SO WHEN IT BECOMES POSSIBLE.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUE OTHER THAN REGULATION UNIFORMS TO COLLEGES MAINTAINING APPROVED MILITARY TRAINING?

ANS. NOT FOR THE PRESENT, IT WILL DO SO WHEN IT BECOMES POSSIBLE.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT APPROVE OF THE PROVIDING OF OTHER THAN REGULATION UNIFORMS AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE FOR UNDERGRADUATES TAKING MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE COLLEGES?

ANS. NO OBJECTION EXCEPT WHERE IT WOULD EMBARRASS ORDERS TO MANUFACTURES GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT, IF UNABLE TO SUPPLY UNIFORMS,
NOT IN THE COLLEGE; IT IS PLANNING THAT TRAINING

SHOULD BE GIVEN IN THE THREE-MONTH CAMPAIGN.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT APPROVE THE PROVISION OF OTHER TRAINING UNITS IN THE COLLEGES?

AND

THE DEPARTMENT MAY DO SO, AND EXPRESS THE DESIRE TO

AND

DO SO, BUT ARRANGEMENTS CANNOT BE MADE AT THIS TIME.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT MODIFY GENERAL ORDERS 40, OR ISSUE OTHER GENERAL ORDERS TO ENABLE THE COLLEGES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE GOVERNMENT?

AND

A DEFINITE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS NOT POSSIBLE AT PRESENT.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT DETAIL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY TO THE COLLEGES?

NOT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT SELECT COMMISSION AND DETAIL FOR THE GIVING OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE COLLEGES?

NOT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUE REGULATIONS TO COLLEGES MAINTAINING APPROVED MILITARY TRAINING?

NOT FOR THE PRESENT, IT WILL DO SO WHEN IT BECOMES PRACTICAL.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUE OTHER THAN REGULATIONS FOR MILITARY TRAINING COLLEGES MAINTAINING APPROVED MILITARY TRAINING?

NOT FOR THE PRESENT, IT WILL DO SO WHEN IT BECOMES POSSIBLE.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT APPROVE THE PROVIDING OF OTHER THAN REGULATIONS AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE FOR UNDERS?

GRADUATES TAKING MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE COLLEGES;

AND

NO OBSESSION EXCEPT WHERE IT WOULD EMERGENT ORDERS TO MANUFACTURE GIVE THE GOVERNMENT."
FURNISH TO THESEVERALINSTITUTIONSTHEMONEYEQUIVALENT
FOR THE PURCHASE OF OTHER THAN REGULATION UNIFORMS LOCALLY
OR REIMBURSE THE COLLEGE FOR THE COST OF THE SAME AT THE
BEGINNING OF THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR?

Ans.

THIS IS NOT CONTEMPLATED.

V.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUARMS TO COLLEGES MAIN-
TAINING APPROVED MILITARY TRAINING?

Ans.

NOT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

VI.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUE EQUIPMENT TO COLLEGES
MAINTAINING APPROVED MILITARY TRAINING?

Ans.

NOT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

VII.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN ANY WAY PROVIDE FOR MILITARY
INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES HAVING LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED PHYSI-
CALLY ABLE MALE STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR IT?

Ans.

NO.

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?

Ans.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT APPROVES OF THE COURSE SPECIFIED
FOR THE LAND GRANT COLLEGES AS ANNOUNCED IN GENERAL ORDER 49.

IX.

WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT RECOGNIZE AND APPROVE OF THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF SUMMER TRAINING CAMPS BY EDUCATIONAL INSTI-
TUTIONS?

Ans.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT APPROVES OF SUCH CAMPS BUT IT CANNOT
GIVE ASSURANCE THAT THE TRAINING THERE ACQUIRED WILL BE FORM-
ALLY RECOGNIZED ALTHOUGH IT IS EVIDENT THAT SUCH TRAINING
WILL GIVE AN ADVANTAGE TO SUCH MEN AS HAVE RECEIVED IT.

In general, Dean Keppel reported that the training of men obtained
by selective draft, and the training of officers regardless of college mem-
bership must have precedence in the matters of both instruction and equipment;
but it is the earnest desire of the War Department to provide for the military
needs of the colleges also as soon and as fully as possible.

The Chairman reported that the Advisory Commission had already un-
ananimously approved the recommendations which the educational conference of May
5, 1916, requested ti to present to the Council of National Defense and that
those recommendations now await the action of the Council.
FURNISH TO THE several INSTITUTIONS THE MONEY EQUIVALENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF OTHER THAN REGULATION UNIFORMS LEGALLY OR REIMBURSE THE COLLEGE FOR THE COST OF THE SAME AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

* NOT COMPLETED.

I WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUE ARMS TO COLLEGES MAN.

TAKING APPROVED MILITARY TRAINING

* NOT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

I WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUE EQUIPMENT TO COLLEGES

MAINTAINING APPROVED MILITARY TRAINING

* NOT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

I WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN ANY WAY PROVIDE FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES HAVING LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED PHYSI.

CALL Y ADE MILITARY STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR IT?

* NO.

III. WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT APPROVE OR 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 DEDUCTED TO MILITARY TRAINING IN THE COLLEGES. IT IS, WHAT MINIMUM IS APPROVED?

III. THE WAR DEPARTMENT APRROVES OR THE COURSE SPECIFIED.

* APPROVES.


X.

I WILL THE WAR DEPARTMENT RECOGNIZE AND APPROVE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUMMER TRAINING CAMPS BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

TUTINIONS.

IV. THE WAR DEPARTMENT APPROVES OF SUCH CAMP BUT IT CANOT GIVE ASSURANCE THAT THE TRAINING THERE ADVANCED WILL BE FORM.

ALLY RECOGNIZED ALTHOUGH IT IS EVIDENT THAT SUCH TRAINING WILL GIVE AN ADVANTAGE TO SUCH MEN AS HAVE RECOGNIZED IT.

IN GENERAL, DEAN REEFE REPORTED THAT THE TRAINING OF MEN ORGANIZED

BY SELECTIVE DRAFT AND THE TRAINING OF OFFICERS REGARDLESS OF COLLEGE MEM.

BEHEIT MUST HAVE PRECEDENCE IN THE MATTERS OF BOTH INSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT BUT IT IS THE EARNEST DESIRE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MILITARY NEEDS OF THE COLLEGES ALONG AS SOON AND AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE.

THE CHAIRMAN REPORTED THAT THE ADVISORY COMMISSION HEAR ADOPTED ON.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THE RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS OF MAY 1916, REPORTED IT TO PRESENT TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THAT

* THESE RECOMMENDATIONS NOW WANT THE ADOPTION OF THE COUNCIL.
In response to inquiry, it was stated by President Pearson that wooden guns can be purchased for 60 cents each at the Appleton Bookstore, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A letter having been received from President McVey in which desire was expressed that the government defray the travelling expenses of members of this committee incurred by attendance at these meetings, Dr. Capen and Dean Ferry were appointed a sub-committee to investigate and report later on this question.

An inquiry having been received concerning the advisability of excusing undergraduates from the last weeks of the college year for engaging in agricultural work, it was, after discussion, agreed that it is best to grant such excuse only in individual cases, particularly when the end of the year is so close at hand.

A mobilization scheme for classical colleges was presented and referred to President Mulry, President Meiklejohn, and President Nollen for consideration and report after lunch.

On motion of President Alderman, it was voted unanimously that Dr. Parkin be invited to attend the meetings of this committee as an honorary member.

The committee adjourned from 12:30 to 2:15 P.M. for lunch at the Cosmos Club.

On reassembling after lunch, the committee heard the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider a scheme of mobilization for classical colleges, this report being presented by Dr. Capen, as follows:

"It was deemed advisable by the sub-committee (1) that this matter be made a subject of conference between the executive
IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRY IT WAS STATED BY PRESIDENT PEARSON THAT WOODEN GUNS CAN BE PURCHASED FOR 60 CENTS EACH AT THE APPLTON BOOKSTORE, 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A LETTER HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM PRESIDENT WEGVY IN WHICH DESIRE WAS EXPRESSED THAT THE GOVERNMENT DEFAY THE TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE INCURRED BY ATTENDANCE AT THESE MEETINGS, DR. CAPPEN AND DR. FERRY WERE APPOINTED A SUB-COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT LATER ON THIS QUESTION.

AN INQUIRY HAVING BEEN RECEIVED CONCERNING THE ADVISABILITY OF EXCUSING UNDERGRADUATES FROM THE LAST WEEK OF THE COLLEGE YEAR FOR ENGAGING IN AGRICULTURAL WORK IT WAS AFTER DISCUSSION AGREED THAT IT IS BEST TO GRANT SUCH EXCUSE ONLY IN INDIVIDUAL CASES PARTICULARLY WHEN THE END OF THE YEAR IS SO CLOSE AT HAND.

A MOBILIZATION SCHEME FOR CLASSICAL COLLEGES WAS PROPOSED AND REFERRED TO PRESIDENT MULRY, PRESIDENT MERKLIN, AND PRESIDENT PEARSON FOR CONSIDERATION AND REPORT AFTER LUNCH.

ON MOTION OF PRESIDENT ALBERMAN IT WAS VOTED UNANIMOUSLY THAT DR. PARKIN BE INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS OF THIS COMMITTEE AS AN HONORARY MEMBER.

THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED FROM 12:30 TO 2:15 P.M. FOR LUNCH AT THE COSMO CLUB.

ON REASSEMBLING AFTER LUNCH, THE COMMITTEE HEARD THE REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER A SCHEME OF MOBILIZATION FOR CLASSICAL COLLEGES. THIS REPORT BEING PRESENTED BY DR. CAPPEN, AS FOLLOWS:--

"IT WAS DEEMED ADVISABLE BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE (1) THAT THIS MATTER BE MADE A SUBJECT OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY OF THIS COMMITTEE AND THE INTERCOLLEGIATE INTELLIGENCE
BUREAU; (2) THAT, IN THE EXECUTION OF ANY MOBILIZATION SCHEME
AMONG THE COLLEGES, STANDARDIZED REGISTRATION CARDS BE USED; AND
(3) THAT THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION SHOULD, IF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU APPROVES, ISSUE A STATEMENT TO ALL THE COLLEGES
GIVING INFORMATION ON THIS SUBJECT." ON MOTION THIS REPORT WAS
ADOPTED.

PRESIDENT NOLLEN PRESENTED A REPORT ON THE ADAPTATION OF
COLLEGE STUDIES TO THE NEEDS OF WOMEN IN TIME OF WAR WHICH, AFTER DIS-
CUSSION, WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT DISSENT IN THE FOLLOWING FORM:

"ADAPTATION OF COURSES FOR YOUNG WOMEN, TO EQUIP THEM THE
BETTER FOR WAR-TIME SERVICE."

IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS COLLEGES REGARD-
ING THE POSSIBLE ADAPTATION OF THEIR COURSES FOR THE BETTER EQUIP-
MENT OF YOUNG WOMEN FOR SERVICE IN THIS TIME OF WAR, THE COLLEGE
AND UNIVERSITY DIVISION SUGGESTS THE FOLLOWING AS DESIRABLE LINES
OF TRAINING, TO BE GIVEN EITHER AS PART OF THE CURRICULUM OR AS
INSTRUCTION SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE REGULAR COLLEGE COURSE:

1. IN INSTITUTIONS HAVING ANY CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF YOUNG
WOMEN STUDENTS, OPPORTUNITY SHOULD BE GIVEN FOR THEM TO TAKE HOME-
ECONOMICS STUDIES, INCLUDING LABORATORY WORK IN COOKING, PRESERVA-
TION OF FOOD, AND SEWING AND SUITABLE INSTRUCTION IN OTHER DUTIES.
SPECIAL EMPHASIS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO INSTRUCTION IN REFERENCE TO
THRIFT.

2. OPPORTUNITY SHOULD BE GIVEN FOR YOUNG WOMEN TO TAKE
SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE INTERCOLLEGIATE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU: (2) THAT IN THE EXECUTION OF ANY MOBILIZATION SCHEME AMONG THE COLLEGES, STANDARDIZED REGISTRATION CARRIERS BE MADE AND (3) THAT THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION SHOULD ISSUE A STATEMENT TO ALL THE COLLEGES GIVING INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT."

A MOTION THIS REPORT WAS

ADOPTED.

PRESIDENT NOLLIN PRESENTED A REPORT ON THE ADAPTATION OF COLLEGE STUDIES TO THE NEEDS OF WOMEN IN TIME OF WAR, WHICH, AFTER DISCUSSION, WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT DISSENT IN THE FOLLOWING FORM:

ADAPTATION OF COURSES FOR YOUNG WOMEN TO ENABLE THEM TO

BETTER PERFORM WAR-TIME SERVICE.

IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS COLLEGES REGARDING THE POSSIBLE ADAPTATION OF THEIR COURSES FOR THE BETTER EQUIPMENT OF YOUNG WOMEN FOR SERVICE IN TIME OF WAR, THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DIVISION SUGGESTS THE FOLLOWING AS DESIRABLE LINES OF TRAINING TO BE GIVEN EITHER AS PART OF THE CURRICULUM OR AS INSTRUCTION SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE REGULAR COLLEGE COURSE:

1. IN INSTITUTIONS HAVING ANY CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN STUDENTS, OPPORTUNITY SHOULD BE GIVEN FOR THEM TO TAKE HOME ECONOMICS STUDIES INCLUDING LABORATORY WORK IN COOKING, PRESERVATION, TON OF FOOD AND SEWING AND SUITABLE INSTRUCTION IN OTHER DUTIES.

2. OPPORTUNITY SHOULD BE GIVEN FOR YOUNG WOMEN TO TAKE PROGRAM AND INSTRUCTION IN REFERENCE TO...
Red Cross work, including home nursing.

3. Opportunity should be given for young women to prepare themselves to take clerical positions, positions in stores and offices and certain positions where light work is done in manufacturing plants, so that men, especially farm-trained men occupying these positions, may be released temporarily to assist in farm work.

4. Opportunity should be given to young women who are preparing to teach in the public schools, to obtain training in nature study and in practical gardening so that they may give elementary instruction in these subjects."

The chairman announced that it was desired that members of the committee make known by letter in the near future their wishes or suggestions regarding any material which the Canadian educational commission may gather and bring to the conference of July 3.

The chairman reported that the American Society of Mechanical Engineers had suggested, as a helpful service, that physicists in engineering schools and colleges and universities assist in the standardization of jigs and gauges by means of master jigs and gauges deposited with them at industrial centres by the government. After discussion it was on motion of President Graham voted that the committee endorse this policy, subject to the approval of the Bureau of Standards, for the rendering of such service on the part of the engineering and other colleges and universities.

A suggestion having been received by letter to the effect that the interests of this committee, the National Board of Historical Service, and the Committee on Public Information might be sub-served by a common member, it was agreed that Dr. Guy Stanton Ford,
Red Cross work, including home nursing

3. Opportunity should be given for young women to prepare themselves to take clerical positions; positions in stores and offices, and certain positions where light work is done in many factories and plants, so that men, especially farm-trained men, occupying these positions may be released temporarily to assist in farm work.

Opportunity should be given to young women who are precocious in elementary instruction in these subjects.

The chairman announced that it was desired that members of the committee make known by letter in the near future their wishes or suggestions regarding any material which the Canadian educational commission may gather and bring to the conference of July 3.

The chairman reported that the American Society of Mechanical, Civil, Electrical, and Chemical Engineers had suggested, as a helpful service, that physicists in engineering schools and colleges and universities assist in the study and preparation of 400 and graduate students of master's and graduate degrees with them at industrial centers by the government.

After discussion it was on motion of President Graham voted that the committee endorse this policy, subject to the approval of the national board of engineers, and that the committee on public relations of such service on the part of the engineering and other colleges and universities serve by a common member in was agreed that Dr. Guy Stanton Ford.
DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, BE APPOINTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THIS COMMITTEE.

ADJOURNED AT 3:30 P.M. UNTIL 2 P.M., MONDAY, JULY 2, 1917,
UNLESS CALLED AT AN EARLIER DATE BY THE CHAIRMAN.

FREDERICK C. FERRY.
SECRETARY.
Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, be appointed to membership in this committee. Adjoinfed at 3:30 P.M. until 5 P.M. Monday, July 5, 1937, unless called at an earlier date by the chairman.

Frederick E. Ferry
Secretary
TO THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, FOR CONSERVATION AND WELFARE OF WORKERS,
ADVISORY COMMISSION, COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Upon my cabled request, Premier Lloyd George of the British
government has decided to send two representatives of the labor movement
to the United States to confer with the Committee on Labor, Conservation
and Welfare of Workers of the Council of National Defense's Advisory
Commission, and give us the benefit of their experience and advice. Mr.
George has also decided to send two representative of the wage-working
women of England.

I sent to Premier Ribot of France a cablegram identical to
that sent Premier George. However, I have not yet been assured that that
government will send labor representatives to the United States, but Mr.
Viviani has also requested his government to send the two representatives
requested.

Having also similarly cabled President Menocal of Cuba, he
has replied in the affirmative.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you that I have in
mind the calling of a conference of the ladies and gentlemen who have
accepted membership on the General Committee on Labor and the Conservation
and Welfare of Workers at a time when the representatives of the labor
movement of these countries shall be in the United States. At this writing
it is impossible for me to say when they will be here or to designate a
time which will be convenient for such a meeting of our General Committee.

This letter is written, however, for the purpose of advising
you of the above and asking you to hold yourself in readiness to respond
to such an invitation, as circumstances may be such as to necessitate the
invitation being very hurriedly sent out.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Chairman
Committee on Labor
TO THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, FOR CONSERVATION AND WELFARE OF WORKERS

ADVISORY COMMISSION, COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Washington, D.C.
May 3, 1927

Mr. W. G. Brown
Chairman
Committee on Labor

Under my capacity as Governor of the British

Prefectural Labor Bureau, I have the honor to present

the report of the Japanese government to the United

States to the Committee on Labor, Conservation,

and Recreation of the Council of National Defense, for

its consideration. The report is the result of the

survey of the labor situation and the working

conditions of the workers in Japan, as well as the

representation of the wage-earners of the women

workers in Japan.

In my letter of April 16 to the Chairman of the

Committee, I mentioned that the government is

preparing to send a delegation to study the working

conditions of the workers in the United States. I am

now herewith forwarding the report of the

delegation to the Committee.

The report is written in Japanese, and I

have translated it into English for your information.

I hope that the Committee will find the report

useful in its deliberations.

Very truly yours,

Chairman
Committee on Labor
April 18, 1917

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

Dear Dr. Judson:

Your letter of the 13th came during my absence from the city, hence the delay in acknowledgment. I shall bring the matter referred to before the Advisory Commission at their next meeting and I have no doubt it will be referred to the National Research Council. This patriotic offer on the part of the University should be of great value in solving some of the many problems which will undoubtedly arise.

It was my pleasure last night to see gold medals bestowed upon Professor Michelson and former Professor of the University, Dr. Stratton. Naturally, as a trustee, I was especially proud, and the more so as the presentation to Dr. Michelson was made by Professor Hale in an admirable manner. Furthermore, I was proud as a Chicagoan since it developed that Lyman J. Gage was instrumental in having the Bureau of Standards established, so altogether it was a Chicago Jubilee. A number of the members and the faculty were in the audience.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

JR:S
Dear Mr. Johnson,

From the very beginning, I have been very impressed by the National Defense Commission and I have followed its progress with interest. I am particularly pleased to see that the Commission is working towards the establishment of a national defense reserve.

I was very pleased to see your name appear on the list of nominees for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. I have always been impressed by your work and I am certain that you will make a valuable contribution to the Commission.

I hope to see you soon and to have the opportunity to discuss these matters with you in more detail.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
Pres University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill

Dear Sir:-

At the suggestion of Mr. V. Everit Macy, Chairman of the National Committee on Mediation and Conciliation of the Committee on Labor, and officially upon my own behalf, I take pleasure in inviting you to accept membership in the Committee on Mediation and Conciliation.

An outline of the plan and scope of that committee is enclosed herewith. It is probable that a meeting will be called in the near future and that members will be sent, with the call therefor, a list of the men who have agreed to serve the country in connection with the important work of the committee.

I hope to have your acceptance of this invitation. A reply by telegram will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Chairman
Committee on Labor.

(Enc)
Dear Mr. Harry E. Frank

At the suggestion of Mr. V. Barton Meer, Chairman of the National Committee on Material and Civilization of the Committee on Labor, and particularly upon my own request, I take pleasure in inviting you to accept membership in the Committee on Material and Civilization.

An outline of the plan and scope of the committee's responsibilities is as follows: first, a meeting will be called to line up future plans and to discuss the matter of the Committee with the important work of the Committee. A reply by members will be expected.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Chairman
Committee on Labor
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
ADVISORY COMMISSION
COMMITTEE ON LABOR -- INCLUDING CONSERVATION
OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF WAGE EARNERS
SAMUEL GOMPERS, CHAIRMAN
MUNSEY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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PLAN FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON MEDIATION CONCILIATION

V. Everit Macy, Chairman.

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The Committee on Mediation and Conciliation shall consist of an Executive Committee of 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 Committees of all the local Committees shall hold themselves in readiness to co-operate 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 U.S. Department of Labor, and the State Boards of Conciliation.

The Executive Committee on 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.

May 3, 1917.
The committee on Mediation and Consultation was created to act as an Executive Committee of the Senate and to cooperate with the Senate in the solution of any important problems as they arise. The committee, made up of members of the Senate, may also be made up of members of the House of Representatives.

The Executive Committee was appointed by the President of the Senate and is composed of 10 members.

The Senate of the United States has appointed 10 members to the committee.

The House of Representatives has appointed 10 members to the committee.

The committee will be expected to make recommendations to the President on important matters.

May 20, 1917.
Chicago, May 7, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 3d inst. with enclosure is received. I cheerfully accept the membership on the Committee on Mediation and Conciliation of the Committee on Labor, and will hold myself subject to your notification and advice as to duties. I am sending telegram as requested.

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.

Mr. Samuel Gompers
Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense
Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Dearest Sir:

Your letter of the 26th inst. with enclosure is received. I accept with pleasure, the membership of the Committee on Mediation and Conciliation of the Committee on Labor and will send my report to you at once in duplicate as soon as I am enabled to do so.

Very truly yours,

H.T.P. - J. L.
Washington, D. C.,
May 9, 1917.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, FOR CONSERVATION OF HEALTH AND
WELFARE OF WORKERS,
ADVISORY COMMISSION, COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

On May 2 I had the honor of addressing a letter to you advising
that I had cabled Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, Premier Ribot,
of France, and President Menocal, of Cuba, requesting that representatives
of labor of these countries be sent to the United States for consultation
and advice regarding the subjects—matter with which our Committee has to
deal. I have also cabled the Premier of the Dominion of Canada to send
two labor representatives.

The representatives of Great Britain have arrived in the United
States. I expect the representatives of Cuba and of Canada to be here
in the course of a few days. And while there is every reason to expect
that the French Government will send their labor representatives, yet it
is indefinite as to the time of their arrival. And inasmuch as we may be
in a position to learn most of what Great Britain has done to meet the sit-
uation, I have concluded to invite, and I do now invite, you and the other
members of the Committee on Labor to meet at the Office Building, Corner
of Ninth and Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., at ten
o'clock, Tuesday morning, May 15, 1917.

It is earnestly hoped that all members of the Committee on Labor
will attend the meeting.

Very truly yours,

[V SIGNATURE]

Chairman,
Committee on Labor.

The favor of a reply is requested.
TO THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, 
WEFARTE OF WORKERS, 
ADVISORY COMMISSION, COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

I have the honor to present a report to you accompanying a copy of the Premier's Annual Report, which I have prepared on the occasion of the Dominion of Canada to the United States for consultation with our Committee and to your Executive Committee.

The report presents an outline of the present state of labor, of the labor movement in the Dominion, and of the labor movement in the United States. The report also contains a brief statement of the views of the Premier on the labor question, and a summary of the views of the Premier on the labor movement in the Dominion and in the United States.

I have also enclosed a copy of the report of the Dominion of Canada to the United States for consultation with our Committee and to your Executive Committee.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Chairman Committee on Labor.
May 11, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Judson:

At the meeting held in my office on
May 6th, you were appointed a member of the Education
Section of the Committee on Science and Research in-
cluding Engineering and Education of the Advisory
Commission of the Council of National Defense. It is
with real pleasure that I notify you of your appoint-
ment.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held
at 1020 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., on May 16th,
at 10. a.m., at which I trust you will be able to be
present.

May I take this opportunity to express my
appreciation for the support which you have already
given and to say that I know that it will continue in
the future.

With kind regards, believe me

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear Mr. Hoover,

On the morning of the 11th of July, I went to the office of

the committee and spoke of the question

May 4th, you were authorized a member of the association

section of the committee on finance and economic to

submit a statement and request the committee to consider

the action of the board of trustees of the university

of the college of the national defense. It is

with the greatest pleasure that I notify you of your appoint-

ment.

The record shows that the committee will be held

at 10:00, a.m., and I shall look forward to your presence.

May I take this opportunity to assure you

that I will not fail to support your proposal for

the future.

With kind regards, please write us

[Signature]
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1917.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Pres. Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Judson:

It is a great pleasure to know through Mr. Gompers that you have accepted membership on the Committee on Mediation and Conciliation of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. The members of this Committee are so widely scattered and are such busy men that it seems unwise to call them to Washington for a general meeting.

Some twenty-five of the members of our Committee attended the meeting called by Mr. Gompers of the general Committee on Labor, on Tuesday, May 15. I took advantage of their presence to have an informal discussion of the work of our Committee.

It was the consensus of opinion that the best results would be obtained by establishing local committees and that committees should be immediately formed operating in the following cities:

New York Pittsburg Chicago New Orleans
Boston New Haven or Bridgeport Philadelphia Kansas City
Baltimore Cleveland Detroit Louisville
St. Louis Indianapolis Atlanta Denver
Birmingham San Francisco Portland or Seattle St. Paul

The committees are to be composed of representative men from the public, from employers and from labor. They will have no government authority and our members are not expected to act as arbitrators. The work of the committees will be confined to cooperating with and assisting the national state and local authorities already charged with the duty to act in case of industrial disputes.
The members of our Committee can be of the greatest service, however, in obtaining a cordial reception for the government officials and in stimulating a fair-minded and patriotic attitude in the interest of national efficiency at a time when there may be friction between employers and employees.

It is of the utmost importance for the effective prosecution of the war that all industrial disputes be settled promptly and without the interruption of any industry. Under the prevailing abnormal conditions and owing the many adjustments that will be necessitated by war conditions, all patriotic citizens must work together to minimize undue hardship to any individual or to any section of the community.

Enclosed is a list of those who have already accepted membership on this Committee. The committee in your locality should be enlarged and it will be of great assistance if you will send me as soon as possible suggestions for membership on the Committee, including men to represent the public, employers and labor. We need men who can keep a sound and broad point of view under trying and and exasperating conditions.

After additional members have been obtained in your locality I will then be able to let you know more definitely in regard to a formal organization.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Chairman, Committee on Mediation and Conciliation.
The purpose of our Committee can be of the greatest service to employees. The Committee is composed of representatives from the management, labor, and any other interested groups. In order to maintain a fair and equitable allocation of a firm's assets and to protect the interests of employees, we need your cooperation and assistance.

It is of the utmost importance for the effective functioning of the company to maintain a high standard of cooperation and communication. Under the present economic conditions and current market, we need the support of all employees to make our company more profitable. If everyone cooperates, we can work together to minimize any hardships to the community.

 rotating on to each section of the community.

A meeting of the members has been postponed to your convenience. I will be present to let you know some preliminary to bring to a final

committee.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Committee on

Maintenance and Notification
COMMITTEE ON LABOR

SAMUEL GOMPERS, CHAIRMAN

ADVISORY COMMISSION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

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MEMBERSHIP ACCEPTANCES

COMMITTEE ON MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION

V. EVERIT MACY, CHAIRMAN.

PUBLIC

CALIFORNIA
Benjamin Ide Wheeler
President Univ. of California
Berkeley

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
H. B. F. Macfarland
Publicist
Washington

ILLINOIS
Harry Pratt Judson
Pres. Univ. of Chicago
Chicago
Edgar A. Bancroft
Attorney
Chicago

MARYLAND
Theodore Marburg
Publicist
Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS
John B. McPherson
Boston
W. Z. Ripley
Prof. of Political Economy
Harvard University
Newton Centre

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Robert Bass

NEW YORK
John H. Finley
H.Y. State Comm. of Education
Albany
Jeremiah W. Jenks
Alexander Hamilton Institute
13 Astor Pl.
New York
William J. Schieffelin
Chairman Jt. Bd. of Sanitary
170 William St.
New York
Control
Ralph M. Easley
Chairman Executive Council
New York
Nat'l. Civic Federation
New York
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
57th Street and 7th Ave.
New York
Harrison L. Crawford
20 Broad St.
New York
J. C. Walber
Sec. Bu. of Inf. of Eastern R.R.
New York

OHIO
J. G. Schmidlapp
Former Ambassador to France
Cincinnati
Myron T. Herrick
Cleveland

PENNSYLVANIA
Clinton Rogers Woodruff
Secy. Nat'l. Municipal League
Philadelphia
Col. J. L. Spangler
Bellefonte

EMPLOYERS

Acceptances.

ALABAMA
Henry DeBardeleben
Pres. Alabama Coal & Iron Co.
Birmingham, Ala.

CALIFORNIA
Joseph D. Grant
Pres. Crocker National Bank
Burlingame, Cal.
William H. Crocker
Pres. Weinstock-Nichols Co.
San Francisco, Cal.
Harris Weinstock

" " " 
EMPLOYERS

CONNECTICUT
Isaac Ullman
Pres. New Haven Chamber of Com.
New Haven, Conn.

DELAWARE
H. G. Haskell
B. I. duPont De Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Charles P. Neill
Mgr. Bureau of Information
Southeastern Railways
Washington, D.C.

ILLINOIS
Hale Holden
President Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.
Chicago, Ill.

J. W. Higgins
Sec. Western Presidents' Con.
Fr. Central Trust Co. of Ill.
" "

Charles C. Dawes
(Definite for G.H. Harries)
" "

L. A. Eckhart
Bldg., Wash., D.C.

Dykesby, H.M.
" "

EDWARD HAMLIN
Fres. Metropolitan Coal Co.
Boston, Mass.

W. T. Barbour
East Coast Coal Co., Boston, Mass.

DETROIT, Mich.

NEW YORK
August Belmont
August Belmont & Co.
43 Exchange Pl.
New York City.

Nicholas F. Brady
Pres. New York Edison Co.
New York City.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
Pres. New York Chamber of Commerce
New York City.

E. H. Outerbridge
Pres. Amer. Light & Traction Co.
New York City.

Emerson McMillan
V.P. New York Central Lines
New York City.

P. E. Crowley
Gen. Counsel Nat'l. Association of Manufacturers
New York City.

A. Parker New
Johnson & Higgins, 49 Wall St., New York City.

James A. Hatch
New York City.

Andrew C. Inbris
Tide Water Oil Co.
New York City.

D. G. Balm
New York City.

D. S. Coggeshield
Drexel & Co.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Wm. H. Johnston,
Pres. Machinists
Washington.

L. E. Sheppard
V.P. Order of Railway Conductors
Washington.

ILLINOIS
John R. Alpine
Chicago

Oscar Nelson
Post Office Clerk
" "

C. G. Van Dornes
Gen. V.P. Blacksmiths' Union
" "

F. G. Purtill
Vice-Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen
Da Queen

INDIANA
Paul Bennett
Pres. Powder Workers,
Coalmond

J. E. McLeod
Pres. Structural Iron Workers,
Am. Central Life Bldg., Indianapolis.
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<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
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<th>UNION</th>
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<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>J. P. McCrorey</td>
<td>V.F. Railway Carmen,</td>
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<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>William Diamond</td>
<td>Mine Workers</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
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<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>W. D. Mahon</td>
<td>Pres. Amalgamated Ass'rn. of Street Electric Railway Employees</td>
<td>Detroit, Mich.</td>
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<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>Henry B. Perham</td>
<td>Pres. R. R. Telegraphers</td>
<td>St. Louis, Mo.</td>
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<td>Collis Lovely,</td>
<td>V.F. Boot &amp; Shoe Workers</td>
<td>5129 Minerva Ave., St. Louis</td>
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<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>D. D'Alessandro</td>
<td>Pres. Mod Carriers</td>
<td>62 State St.</td>
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<td>J. J. Freul,</td>
<td>Pres. Stereotypers' Union</td>
<td>Albany</td>
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<td>S. E. Neberling</td>
<td>Pres. Switchmen's Union</td>
<td>1639 85th St.</td>
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<td>Thomas U. Curtis</td>
<td>Tunnel &amp; Subway Constructors'</td>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
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<td>Stephen C. Hogen</td>
<td>Gen. Pres. Marble Workers'</td>
<td>326 Brisbane</td>
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<td>Thomas A. Rickert</td>
<td>Pres. United Garment Workers,</td>
<td>Bldg., Buffalo</td>
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<td>New York City</td>
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<td>OHIO</td>
<td>Joseph F. Valentine</td>
<td>Pres. Int'l. Molders' Union</td>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
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<td>William F. Clarke</td>
<td>&quot; Flint Glass Workers</td>
<td>Toledo</td>
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Chicago, May 21, 1917

Dear Mr. Macy:

Your favor of the 18th inst. with enclosure is received. I am leaving today for New York to attend the meetings of the Rockefeller Boards. Immediately upon my return to Chicago, which will be now in about a week, I will take up the matters which you suggest and will write you at length.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. V. Everit Macy
Council of National Defense
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Mech:

Your favor of the 16th just with enclosure

I am arriving today for New York to attend
the meeting of the Rockefeller Foundation immediately upon
my return to Chicago, which will be now in about a week. I
will take up the matter with you upon my return and will write
you at length.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
ADVISORY COMMISSION
OF THE
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Munsey Building,
Washington D.C.
May 19, 1917.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR — INCLUDING CONSERVATION OF HEALTH
AND WELFARE OF WORKERS, ADVISORY COMMISSION, COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The purpose of this communication is to convey to the members of the Committee on Labor matters of general information upon the status of its work. For the benefit of those who were unable to attend the meeting on May 15, when we had the honor of being addressed by the representatives of the British and Canadian labor movements, who were upon my request sent to this country by Premier Lloyd George and Premier George Foster, I shall state that incalculable benefit will be derived from their addresses made upon that occasion, as well as from the various consultations upon the subjects with which this committee must deal under war conditions. I will endeavor to have these addresses published and sent to each member of the committee.

The labor delegation from Great Britain is composed of:

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,
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 labor delegates from Canada are:

Gideon D. Robertson,
Vice President National Association of Railway Telegraphers.

J. C. Waters,
President, Trades and Labor Council of Canada.

The Committee also profited by the address of Judge Maurice Sheldon Amos, British Munitions Expert, Balfour Commission, dealing with war relations between the Government and the employers.

Prominent American labor representatives, public men and employers including: James Duncan, Vice President American Federation of Labor and Labor's representative on the Commission sent by the United States to Russia; John R. Alpine, President, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States.
The purposes of this communication is to convey to the members of the

Committee on Labor and Employment Information about the status of the

work, to inform the Committee of the progress of the various activities of the

subcommittee, and to advise the Committee of the status of the

General Assembly's recommendations. The following types of

information will be included in this letter:

1. The status of the subcommittee's activities.
2. The status of the General Assembly's recommendations.
3. Any other relevant information.

I am pleased to inform you of these developments and look forward to further

communications on these matters.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

[Organization]
and Canada; George W. Perkins, President, Cigarmakers’ International Union of America; Miss Sara A. Conboy, Secretary, United Textile Workers of America; Hon. Myron T. Herrick, Emerson McMillin, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and others addressed the meeting.

This opportunity is taken to offer an expression of appreciation and gratitude to all chairmen of all committees and to members individually for their patriotic and self-sacrificing offers of service to the Committee on Labor. This includes not only the time of experienced men in the labor movement and other citizens whose life work has prepared them to give expert service, but also their generous willingness to meet the expense involved. It also brings to us the invaluable aid of technical organizations whose membership has been pledged to this effort so vital to the defense of the country.

It has not been possible for the Chairman of the Committee on Labor to follow up completely such offers as quickly as is desirable and it becomes necessary to give a general idea of the situation with the assurance that no offer of service which is pertinent to this work will be held lightly.

Certain fundamental questions have required attention, one being the effort to maintain our present economic standards — legislative and otherwise — until such time at the Council of National Defense shall request the lowering thereof because essential to the maintenance of our democracy. Selective conscription has been deemed essential to the continuous operation of our railroad, mines and munition factories; that is another vital proposition which has had our consideration. Similarly, it has been necessary especially to take up the proper method of providing through the Government sustenance for the dependents of those who enter military and naval service and to see that such allowance is not given in the form of charity.

Quarters in Munsey Building have been assigned to the Committee on Labor this week. This enables it to organize an office staff and to arrange its routine which in a week or ten days will make possible prompt attention to committee work.

Permit me to call to your attention the fact that we are an advisory committee and subordinate to the Advisory Commission, which in turn is advisory to the Council of National Defense. Therefore, the work of all committees must conform to the policy of those bodies.

A definite statement of the general mode of procedure to be followed by the organization of national committees under the Committee on Labor and all sub-committees thereto as well as state committees along the same lines of work will be sent shortly for the information of all members.

The national Committee on Mediation and Conciliation has been organized and is already at work.

The national Committee on Welfare Work has a number of sectional and divisional committees some of which have been authorized to take preliminary steps, especially those having to do with standards relative to safety and sanitation. There has not been authorized as yet any propaganda work.
The opportunity to serve as an expression of appreciation and
affection for the work of the Committee is to serve as a reminder of the
importance of the work performed by the Committee to the
nation. The service of the Committee to the nation has not only
been a source of pride for the members of the organization, but also
an inspiration to others who share the values and the goals of the
organization. This is a time to reflect on the achievements of the
Committee and the contributions they have made to the nation.

The Board of Directors of the Committee would like to express
their appreciation for the work of the Committee and the
commitment of the members to the organization. The
accomplishments of the Committee are a testament to the
dedication and hard work of the members.

The Board of Directors would like to express their gratitude to the
Committee members for their service and the contributions they
have made to the organization. The work of the Committee is an
inspiration to all who share the values and the goals of the
organization.

The Board of Directors encourages the members to continue to
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The Board of Directors encourages the members to continue to
serve with dedication and commitment to the organization and
the nation.
It is essential that plans of work of all committees should have careful consideration to prevent overlapping among the committees of the Committee on Labor, as well as to prevent duplication between the work of its committees and that of other committees of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, before full authority can be granted. The fact that as yet no funds have been made available for this work also necessitates some delay.

The chairman of all committees and individual members are requested to be indulgent until an orderly process can be established, which will permit quick action and to expect the assurance that in the end such delay will make for speed, and that this request is in no wise intended to indicate a lack of appreciation of the service offered, or of the fact that it is important to proceed at as early a moment as is practicable under the circumstances.

Chairmen of committees are also requested especially to make definite engagements in advance for interviews with the Chairman of the Committee on Labor, Chairmen of National Committees and members of the staff, that all may receive courteous attention.

The Executive Committee has determined, as a matter of uniformity, and for other practical reasons, that final appointments on all committees shall be made by the Chairman of the Committee on Labor. Therefore, the chairmen of committees are especially requested not to make appointments without being duly authorized, but to make recommendations of persons they desire to have appointed on their respective committees. This among other things will prevent duplication of effort.

The Committee on Labor must subscribe to the rules of the Council of National Defense with reference to matters of publicity. Press statements must not be given out by any of the committees relative to their work, but must be referred to the Chairman of the Committee on Labor.

The Chairman of the Committee on Labor is required to make weekly reports to the Director of the Council of National Defense each Saturday of the activities and progress of every committee. Suggestions to chairmen of committees as to periodical reports will be submitted at a later time.

The Council of National Defense, in making requests at the recent Governor’s Conference in Washington that State Councils of Defense be formed included in its tabulation State Committees on Labor. It is therefore hoped that State Committees of this National Committee on Labor will be held in abeyance until plans can be matured, and will become a part of those official state committees.

Very truly yours,

S. M. Komrowsky
Chairman,
Committee on Labor.

P. S. The full list of membership of the Committee on Labor, as thus far made up, will either accompany this letter, or it will be forwarded to you within a few days thereafter, though it will be understood that acceptances to membership on the committee are still being received.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

You will recall that the next meeting of the Education Section of the Committee on Engineering and Education of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense is to be held in the office of the Chairman, 1150 Munsey Building, Washington, July 2d, at 2 o'clock. On July 3rd, a Commission representing the Canadian Universities will meet with the section to discuss the experience of Canadian Institutions during the war.

This should be a very important meeting of the section, and it is earnestly hoped that you can be present.

Yours very truly,

Hollis Godfrey
Chairman.
Dear Mr. [Redacted],

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to inform you that the [Redacted] will not be able to attend the 11th Annual Meeting of the [Redacted] on [Redacted].

Unfortunately, due to unforeseen circumstances, the [Redacted] will be unable to attend. We regret any inconvenience this may cause.

We hope to see you at the next event. Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns.

Yours truly,

[Redacted]
Chicago, June 21, 1917

1150 Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.
June 18, 1917.

Dear President Godfrey:

Your favor of the 18th inst.

notifying me of the meeting of the Education Section

for July 2d is received. I am now planning to be

My dear President Godfrey;
present at that meeting.

Very truly yours,

of the Education Section of the Committee on Engineering and

Education of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National

H.P.J. — L.

Defense is to be held in the office of the Chairman, 1150 Munsey

Building, Washington, July 2d, at 2 o'clock. On July 3rd, a

Commission representing the Canadian Universities will meet with

the section to discuss the experience of Canadian Institutions

during the war.

This should be a very important meeting

of the section, and it is earnestly hoped that you can be present.

President Hollis Godfrey
Drexel Institute
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Yours very truly,

Chairman.

Hollis Godfrey
Office, June 21, 1941

Dear President Gates:

Your favor of the 16th inst.

notifying me of the meeting of the Education Section

for May 29 is received. I am now planning to go

present at that meeting.

Very truly yours, the

[Signature]

President of the

[Institution Name]

[Institution Address]
July 3rd, 1917.

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

My dear President Judson:

For the last three weeks I have taken no action in connection with our District Committees of Mediation and Conciliation, for the Council of National Defense is considering establishing Adjustment Boards in different localities to represent the Council. These Adjustment Boards would consider all disputes in connection with the Government contracts and if formed would supplant our volunteer committees. It has therefore seemed wise to make no further moves until the policy of the Council is fully decided.

If the matter of labor disputes is to be left in our hands, it will be necessary to take the action you suggest and appoint chairmen of our local committees. As soon as I know what we can do, I will communicate with you again.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
19th August, 1914

Mr. H. P. Jackson, President
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. President Jackson:

For the last three weeks I have been on active service in connection with our Draft Committee of Mental and Social Hygiene and the resolution of the Council of Hygiene and Social Hygiene to establish a Board of Social Hygiene.

The Board of Social Hygiene is organized as an advisory body to work with the government and state committees and to formulate the plan our volunteer committees. If I may venture to suggest, it would be wise to make no further move until the Board of the Council is fully equipped.

If the matter of legal precedents is to be cleared in our present conditions, it will be necessary to take the action you suggest and appoint a committee of our local committees. As soon as I know what we can do, I will communicate with you again.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
President Henry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

At the request of Dr. Samuel F. Capen,
I am enclosing herewith a copy of the minutes of the fourth meeting of the College and University Division of the Education Section held in Washington on July 2, 3, and 4th, 1917.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

L.

enc.
Advisory Commission
Council of National Defense
Committee on Engineering and Education

Hollis Godfrey Chamberlain
Director of Education
Department of Education
New York

Henry C. Chamberlain
President, Committee on Education

To the President of the Harvard University:

I am enclosing hereewith a copy of the minutes of the committee meeting of the college and the president of the reconstruction section held in connection with the publication of the report. I have the honor to submit this report on the subject of the report.

Yours truly,

G. W. Evers

JULY 2 - 4, 1917.

The fourth regular meeting of the College and University Division was held at 1145 Rushcy Building, Washington, D.C., at 2 p.m., Monday, July 2, 1917.

The following members of the Division were present:

Holliu Godfrey, D.C.E., 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 G. Perry, Ph.D., president, Hamilton College, secretary.
Guy Potter Benton, LL.D., president, University of Vermont.
Augustus S. Dowling, LL.D., assistant commissioner for higher education, University of the State of New York.
Wilson Farnam, M.A., headmaster, Newark Grammar.
Guy S. Ford, Ph.D., director of the Division on Civic and Educational Cooperation of the Committee on Public Information, Bem, University of Minnesota.
Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D., president, Johns Hopkins University.
Edward M. Graham, LL.D., president, University of North Carolina.
Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D., president, University of Chicago.
Alexander Meiklejohn, LL.D., president, Amherst College.
Joseph A. Mulry, S.J., president, Fordham University.
John S. Rollet, LL.D., president, Lake Forest College.
Raymond A. Pearson, LL.D., president, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
Winthrop E. Stone, LL.D., president, Purdue University.
Robert E. Vinson, LL.D., president, University of Texas.

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 2:15 p.m.

The minutes of the meeting of May 26, 1917 were not read inasmuch as they had been manifolded and distributed to all members soon after the conference was held.

The Chairman spoke on some general educational questions of interest to the Committee.

President Graham gave a brief account of the efforts made at the University of North Carolina to vivify and give tone to the instruction through the study of
The purpose of this document is to inform the appropriate officials and organizations of the following:

The Committee on the College of the University of California, Berkeley, is pleased to announce the appointment of the following faculty members as Associate Professors:

- John A. Brown
- Mary E. Clark
- Charles C. Davis
- Robert E. Farmer
- Anne L. Johnson
- William J. Terry

The Committee wishes to express its gratitude to the following individuals for their contributions:

- Dr. John Smith
- Dr. Elizabeth Johnson
- Mr. James Brown
- Mrs. Mary Davis
- Mr. Charles Baker

The Committee looks forward to working closely with these new members in the future.
state papers, history, etc., as a means to a reasonable and intelligent interpretation of the war.

The Chairman extended an invitation to the members of the Committee to dine with Mrs. Godfrey and himself at their apartment, at 1901 Wyoming Avenue, at 7.30 p.m., on Tuesday, July 2.

The Chairman being obliged to withdraw for an hour, the vice-chairman took the chair and various items of business were presented by the Secretary as follows:-

As a matter of report concerning the depositing of standard gages and the organizing of testing laboratories at technical schools, it was stated that a letter from Louis A. Fischer, of the Bureau of Standards had been received which advised that this matter be held in abeyance for the present.

Several communications having been received from Major J.E. Bloom, U.S.A., chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Patriotic Educational Guilds, urging that undergraduates be mobilized from the colleges and universities for harvesting, etc., Dr. Capen stated that assurance was at hand from the War Department to the effect that a group of foresters had already been organized and that the Adjutant General believes that the organization of technical workers in general would not be possible under the law. No action seemed to the committee necessary beyond the acknowledgment to Major Bloom of the receipt and consideration of his letters.

A letter received from President Robert L. Kelly contained the question, "What is the attitude of the officers of the college conference with reference to the question of maintaining or attempting to maintain inter-collegiate athletics next college year?" After discussion it was moved by President Goodnow that answer be made that it is the sense of this committee that intercollegiate athletics ought to be maintained as usual so far as they do not interfere with other developments for the fulfillment of the needs of the present emergency. This motion was voted without dissent.
A letter was presented from James E. Withrow, Ph.D., State Director of the Naval Consulting Board, suggesting the use of professors of science and engineering for the giving of instruction in chemistry and allied subjects to munitions workers. No action was taken, pending the receipt of the opinion of Mr. Frank L. Scott of the same Board whose opinion had already been asked.

Various letters from J. F. Newson of San Francisco on "Military Training in American Universities" were received by the Committee and it was decided to acknowledge their receipt and to say that the subject is already under consideration in many quarters, including particularly the War Department and this committee.

Communications from Professor W. M. Davis of Harvard University advocating the introduction and increase of the study of geography in the colleges and universities were received and placed on file with the usual acknowledgement from the executive secretary and the commendation of the question to the consideration of the members of the Committee.

In answer to a question proposed by President Crawford of Allegheny concerning the possible exemption of high school teachers from the operation of the selective draft, attention was called to a statement from Dean Kappel of the War Department to the effect that in such cases claims may well be presented from representative people in the community concerned. The same reply was regarded applicable to the inquiry made by President Pearson by letter concerning the treatment of trained technical men under the operation of the draft; and assurance was given in a statement from Dean Kappel that it is the intention of those having such matters in charge that every effort will be made to make the best possible use of men conscripted through the assignment of each to the task for which he is found to be best fitted.

A letter received from the League to Enforce Peace seemed to call for no action beyond acknowledgement, with the statement that the Committee is already doing what it can for the dissemination of correct understanding of all general phases of the war.
A letter was received from James E. M. Wright, State Director of Education, regarding the need to consolidate the Board of Education into a single administrative body. The suggestion was made to implement a new structure that would enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board's operations.

The letter noted the current fragmented nature of the Board's administration, with each department responsible for a specific aspect of education. It was proposed to merge these departments into a single unified organization to streamline decision-making and improve coordination.

The recommendation was also made to establish a permanent committee to oversee the transition and ensure a smooth implementation of the new structure. The committee would be responsible for overseeing the transition and coordinating with various stakeholders to ensure a seamless transition.

The letter concluded by stating that the proposed changes were intended to improve the overall management and efficiency of the education system.
In particular, Dean Ford reported the activities of the Committee on Public Information in distributing the "National Service Handbook" and other publications bearing on the present conflict and this country's part in it.

The committee adjourned at 4.30 p.m. to meet again at 10 a.m. July 3 when the Canadian Group would be present.

CONFERENCE WITH THE CANADIAN GROUP:

At 10.15 a.m. Tuesday, July 3, there met in 1145 Munsey Building the same members of the Education Section as listed above (with the exception of Dean G.S. Ford) and, in addition, the following representatives of the Canadian universities:

Sir Robert A. Falconer, University of Toronto,
President H.M. Tory, University of Alberta,
Dean Frank D. Adams, McGill University,
Prof. William Hardy Alexander, University of Alberta.

The Chairman welcomed the Canadian representatives and reviewed briefly the establishment of the Education Section and its purposes and ambitions, which centre in the desire for the preservation of education and the keeping of the flame of learning bright during this trying period. He then asked the Canadians in order to give the Committee such lessons as their experience in a country at war had taught them.

The Canadian representatives then reported for their country and its universities as follows, adjournment being taken for lunch from 12.30 to 3.10 p.m.

The Canadian universities suffered very great loss of numbers from the undergraduates and the instructors also at the beginning of the war, such men being among the first to respond to their country's call for volunteers. No effort was made to accord any special treatment to university men or to keep their institutions together and the cause of education seemed neglected.
In particular, each copy of the collection of the committee co-
apt to information in preparing the "Historical Reports Handbook" may
accept information on the present committee may be comman-

The committee will meet at 6:30 p.m. to meet during the 10th of each

**COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE CAMPUS BOARD**

If the campus board, which is given to the campus board, the
some commercial of the information section an index should be
of the campus board, may in addition to the following communications at the

- Committee information:
  - The Board of Trustees, University of Connecticut
  - Institute of Science, University of Connecticut
  - Dean of Students, University of Connecticut
  - Director, University of Connecticut
  - President, University of Connecticut

The committee may communicate any known or assumed
the communications with the campus board in order to give the committee any

If the campus board has any questions of the committee may be

**To Help**

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It was soon realized that faster progress was made if the undergraduates were given most of their military training together by themselves at the universities than when they were sent to regular army camps; accordingly it was arranged that all fit undergraduate men should have compulsory military training as a part of their regular university work for a period ordinarily of two years. This involves, in one of the universities, the devotion of two exercises of one and one-half hours each or better three exercises of an hour each weekly to military training and the taking of a lecture course being substituted for any one of the regular year-courses of the curriculum in the Faculty of Arts. The inclusion of physical training in the form of army "setting up" exercises as a part of each period of the military instruction has been found of great general benefit to the undergraduate, showing itself in a marked fashion in his bearing and conduct in daily life. It is the desire of the university to keep its undergraduate men, particularly in the arts course, for two years before their enlistment. It is found that men who have had the first two years of the arts course, with such military instruction as has been indicated, prove excellent candidates for the gauging and holding of commissions in the army.

The military instruction in the Officers Reserve Corps Units in the universities is regularly given by members of the teaching force of the university and these units are part, not of the regular army of the Dominion, but of the militia. Full equipment, with excellent service rifles is provided by the Central Dominion government for all university units. Much target practice is afforded the undergraduates and skill in marksmanship is generously recognized.

New Regiments are no longer raised in Canada but attention is all devoted to the task of keeping the numbers good by the sending of re-enforcements to the regiments already overseas. In some instances a Canadian regiment has been nearly annihilated four or even five times since the beginning of the war.
As an instance of repeated and enormous losses, it may be stated that, to keep the numbers of Princess Patricia’s Light Infantry Regiment up to 1100 men through its long-continued series of casualties at the front has necessitated the sending over of 5000 men.

The contribution of undergraduates to the army, on the part of the universities, has amounted in some instances to as much as 70% of the entire enrollment of men. One reason why this contribution has been so great is found in the fact that there has been a great shortage of officers and the university men have proved splendidly qualified for the fulfillment of this need.

Where members of the official staff of the universities have gone into active service, it is customary for the universities concerned to continue about half of the salary so that no financial sacrifice should be incurred by the individual through his enlistment in the army.

It has been found necessary to modify the university calendar in most cases. The medical schools have introduced a summer session in order that graduation might be hastened. The agricultural schools regularly are in session only from November 1 to May 1 and that leaves the young men free for the work of the farms, and influence has been exerted of late to persuade the agricultural students to engage in farm work rather than to enlist in the army since many millions of acres of good prairie land in Canada are still uncultivated for lack of laborers. Some of the universities closed the year in the arts department three weeks early this spring so that the university men might be available for the entire season of planting and harvesting.

Not only has the shortage of officers made it impossible for regular army officers to be provided for the giving of military instruction in the universities, but it has been found in general that the regular university teachers prove more effective instructors for university men than the army officers. In particular, the college teacher is more at home with the blackboard; and it seems to be established that in general the arts course moves the best under
An interesting observation is that the number of minutes spent on a task may be affected by the number of interruptions. It is common for people to experience a higher level of stress when they are interrupted frequently, which can lead to decreased productivity.

The solution to this problem is to manage your time effectively. By setting aside specific times for tasks, you can minimize interruptions and increase productivity. You can use a timer or a productivity app to help you stay focused and avoid distractions.

In conclusion, the key to success in managing time is to prioritize your tasks and minimize distractions. By doing so, you can achieve your goals and reach your full potential.
known for the development of a teacher.

Civilian instructors from the universities have conducted many voluntary classes in French and certain other subjects at the army camps, but the army officers have ordinarily provided all the prescribed instruction at the army centers.

Appreciating that the stream of graduate students formerly flowing from Canada to German universities might continue for some years to be diverted to English and French institutions, the universities of Canada have requested that a three years' doctorate course be regularly offered in the universities of those two countries, and that scholarships be available there to Canadian students. This request has been favorably received and the desired arrangements have already been made at some of those institutions.

It is, however, a matter of earnest belief in Canadian university circles that it is best for the first degree to be taken in Canada before undertaking graduate study abroad.

Undergraduates, especially in the arts course, have been allowed credit to the extent of one year towards graduation in the four years course as a recognition of active service in the war. No such credit is allowed to students in the schools of medicine, law or other professions.

One of the effects of the war promises to be the sharpening of the differentiation and the increase of the competition between the "idealistic" and the "practical" groups of studies. The task of preserving in the minds of the people a consciousness of the need of education is a most important one at this time. The English show increase of faith in education at present and are providing generous financial support for it. The minds of the people are changing and they are gradually accepting the war more and more as a means of making life better. The development of a right feeling toward the war is prompting to a readier sacrifice and a more willing service; through such sacrifice
and service the people are coming to see that their beliefs and their ideals are improved. War had penetrated the thoughts of the citizens and their response is seen in their actions and heard in their songs.

Various organizations have done much in Canada to make the people gain a correct interpretation of the war. University extension lecturers from the colleges have delivered helpful addresses on the meaning of the war in every town of two hundred or more inhabitants throughout vast portions of the Dominion. In one at least of the Canadian provinces a circular letter has been sent to all school teachers and to all the members of the clergy urging them to persuade all the boys who are ready for college to enter this autumn and prepare themselves in that way for a larger service to their country. In many of the universities weekly printed letters or newspapers are sent to all their representatives who are in active service; in this way the colleges hope to keep the bond strong between the soldier at the front and the institution at home where his undergraduate days were spent. Far too many of the finest product of the Canadian Universities fell in the line in the early days of the war and some restraining hand should save the United States from the same fate.

The distance of Canada from Great Britain has made it unfeasible for the laboratories of the Canadian universities to render much direct war service except in the testing of materials to be purchased by the Government for war use. It is not impossible that these laboratories may be of assistance to the United States in the solution of some of its war problems.

A general discussion attended the giving of the above report at many points.

Mr. Farrand having suggested the advisability of adopting resolutions urging the continuance of young men below the age of conscription in their educational work, the chairman appointed Mr. Farrand, President Meiklejohn and President Graham to draw up and submit such resolutions at the next session of the conference,
The conference adjourned at 4.30 after being invited to dine with President and Mrs. Godfrey at their apartment home at 7.30 p.m.

The conference re-assembled at 10.30 a.m. Wednesday, July 4th, at the same place, and listened to further statements from the Canadian representatives whose number was increased by the arrival of President A. Stanley Mackenzie, D.C.L. Their statements supplemented the report rendered at the previous sessions and dealt particularly with the formation and work of the Advisory Council in Canada. This organization is doing much to encourage research in the universities, particularly such research as may lead to the fuller utilization of the natural resources of the country. A sum of $100,000 has been made available to the Council by the government and is being used in part for the establishment of fellowships and scholarships.

While intramural athletics are kept up at the Canadian Universities, all intercollegiate athletics have been discontinued for the period of the war in response to the popular demand. The pressure for enlistment and economy has rendered it unwise for physically fit young men to indulge in such expensive forms of athletics as intercollegiate games constitute.

President Mackenzie advised that most earnest efforts be expended to keep the young men at their educational work until the proper age and fitness for military service were attained.

Mr. Ferrand presented the report of his sub-committee which was adopted without dissent as follows:

The college and university division of the Education section of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense has continued its study of the question of how our colleges may be of the greatest service to the country, both in the prosecution of the war and in the period of reconstruction that must follow its close.

At the conference of representatives of American colleges and universities held in Washington on May 5th, 1917, the Secretary of War strongly advised that, while adapting themselves to the special needs of the war, these institutions should also maintain their general educational work and standards and that young men should be urged to continue their training
The conference schedule of the 1969-1970 academic year begins on October 4th.

The conference will be held at the University of California, Berkeley, and will continue through the fall semester.

A special section on recent developments in the field of computer science will be held on October 15th.

The conference will also feature exhibits and a job fair.

Join us for this exciting event!
as far as might be consistent with the needs of the Government for special service. Since that meeting, public statements to the same effect have been made by the President of the United States and the United States Commissioner of Education.

The judgments thus expressed have been confirmed by distinguished representatives of Canadian universities who have come to Washington to give the Committee the benefit of the lessons learned from their experience during the war.

As a result of its study and conference, the Committee now makes the following recommendations, carrying out more specifically the purpose of the resolutions adopted at the conference of May 5th, to the end that every student may, entering active service, reach the point of highest military efficiency, and that the supply of trained and educated men may not be cut off more than is necessary, either during the war or after its close.

We recommend, first, that each college endeavor to induce its students to continue their studies, at least until the age of conscription, and that students above that age who are not called to special service and who have not completed their education should be urged to do so.

We recommend, second, that each college make provision by any available means for military drill for all of its students who are physically fit.

We recommend, further, that at a point approximately one year before the military age, provisions be made, wherever possible, for a course in military science and tactics, such course to be substituted for one of the regular studies and to be given equivalent credit.

It was moved by President Pearson and voted that the matter of publicity in the furtherance of the work of the committee be referred to the executive officers of the committee and Dean Ford with power.

Adjournment for lunch was taken from 12.30 to 2.10 p.m.

A request from Secretary Daniels in the matter of the selection of candidates for a competitive examination for acting ensigns was referred to a committee of which President Howe shall be Chairman, the other members of the committee to be selected by him.

It was approved that President Pearson take up with the War Department the problem of securing instructors for the giving of military teaching in the colleges.

The changes in college curricula for adaptation to the needs of war was suggested as a suitable subject for the next meeting.
The chairman expressed a desire that the Committee meet at Drexel Institute on or about October 19th and the calling of the next meeting at that or earlier time was left to him.

After expressions of appreciation and thanks were exchanged between the Committee and the Canadian representatives, the meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.

FREDERICK C. FERRY

Secretary.
The committee recommends a meeting of the committee next month.

Inspection on spot October 1-23 and the committee at the next meeting of the committee give me 10 days to return.

Mr. Joan, an expression of appreciation may seem more appropriate for the committee and the committee may express their appreciation to B.M.

Department of Pines

Secretary
July
The Twenty Fifth
1917

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

My dear Dr. Judson:

I am anxious to get together a complete statement, or Who's Who, of every member of each of the Committees. I feel that it would be of very real value to have this.

I have endeavored to find an effective form which would be capable of dictation in the shortest possible time, and have disregarded all dates. Simply as a formal matter, I have written up my own Who's Who to indicate the general form in which I should like to have yours. I am enclosing a copy with this letter.

I shall appreciate your assistance in this matter. This is not an immediate request, but I should very much like to have your statement sent to Mr. Chapman within the next ten days.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Godfrey was forced to leave before signing this letter.

[Signature]
July 19

The Twenty-First

I & 2

Mr. Harry Elmer Gates
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Gates:

I am enclosing to get your opinion a complete set of plotters of whom a report of each of the following I feel that it would be of very real value to have this.

I have been desirous to find an attractive form which would enable a capable of operation in the field. From what I have been able to know as a temporary measure I have used the General machine with which I imagine it to be very easy to use. I am enclosing a copy of the slip I have.

I need your opinion as to the suitability in this matter. I am not at this immediate moment but I would very much like to have your report soon.

I am grateful for your patience and help.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
HOLLIS GODFREY, Sc.D., ENG.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.A.,
OF THE PHI BETA KAPPA, MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, ETC.

PRESIDENT, TRUSTEE AND PROFESSOR OF NATURAL
PHILOSOPHY OF THE DREXEL INSTITUTE; COMMISSIONER
OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL
DEFENSE, AND CHAIRMAN OF ITS COMMITTEE ON ENGINEERING
AND EDUCATION; MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH
COUNCIL AND OF ITS COMMITTEE ON ENGINEERING RESEARCH;
MEMBER OF THE COMMERCIAL ECONOMY BOARD; ENGINEER;
AUTHOR.

UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE

Academic Education:— Tufts College, The Massachusetts Institute
of Technology, Harvard University.

Former Academic Relations:— Formerly a member of the Alumi
Council of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the
Board of Visitors of Tufts College, and of the Board of Trustees
of the Garland School. Formerly Head of the Department of
Science of the School of Practical Arts, Boston; Lecturer at
various colleges and Universities.

Present Academic Relations:— (Beside those already noted)
President of the Technology Clubs Associated; Vice President
of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of Philadelphia, and of the Society
for the Promotion of Liberal Knowledge.

ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE

Twice worked through the different departments of a business
once in a paper mill, once in a machine shop.

Salesman for a time.

Worker in City Health, Sanitary Engineering, and Industrial
Betterment.
Assistant Engineer with F. W. Taylor, M.E., Sc.d., LL.d., past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Chief of the Bureau of Gas, City of Philadelphia.

Consulting Engineer to the City of Philadelphia on the organization of their water system; to the City of Atlantic City on their comprehensive five years plan of City Lighting; to the Iowa Survey on Studies of State Buildings; to the Drexel Institute on the original Drexel Survey - to a group of Private Corporations.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE.

During four years of work on city health concerned with State and Federal Laws in Sanitary Engineering - abroad during this period, had the opportunity of seeing governmental methods in England, France, Germany and Switzerland. Have also had the opportunity of knowing much of British and Canadian experience during the present war. As consulting engineer in position outlined above, have been brought immediately into relations with governmental activities.

FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE.

Experience as financial officer. Experience with cost work. Author of "The Institutional Budget."

PUBLICATIONS

Author of "Health of the City," (Sanitary Engineering), of two books on elementary Chemistry, of four books of Fiction, and of numerous Monographs concerned with pure and applied science, with philosophy, and with education.

SOCIAL RELATIONS

Member of the Art Club, the Franklin Inn Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, and the Automobile Club of Philadelphia; of the University Club and of the Cosmos Club of Washington; of the City Club of New York; of the City Club of Boston.
MINUTES OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DIVISION OF
THE EDUCATION SECTION OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION OF THE
COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

-000-

September 11, 1917

The fifth regular meeting of the College and University Division
was held at 516 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., at 10:30 a.m., Tuesday,
September 11, 1917.

The following members of the Division were present:

Hollis Godfrey, D.C.L., member of the Advisory Commission of the
Council of National Defense, president, Drexel Institute, chairman.

Frederick O. Ferry, LL.D., president, Hamilton College, secretary.

Samuel F. Capen, Ph.D., specialist in higher education, Bureau of

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.

Guy S. Ford, Ph.D., director of the Division on Civic and Educational
Cooperation of the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

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

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

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

The Chairman called the meeting to order and proposed for considera-
tion the appointment of an executive committee which should hold monthly meet-
ings for the conduct of the routine business of the College and University
Division. The larger committee would then probably find three meetings during
The following members of the Division were present:


The motion calling the meeting to order and the passing of the following resolution was put forward:

Resolved, that the appointment of an executive committee which shall carry out the work of the Division.

The larger committee was present properly and gave the meeting opening.
the college year sufficient for its purposes. He proposed also the consideration of the transfer of the routine and clerical work of the Committee to the charge of the Commissioner of Education, who has expressed his willingness to have the transfer made.

After discussion, it was moved by President Thompson and voted without dissent

that the routine and detail work of the Committee be transferred to the charge of the Commissioner of Education.

The Chairman stated that he counted it likely that about two-thirds of the questions which come up for consideration could be satisfactorily handled by an executive committee, acting in accordance with the principles laid down by the general committee. In this connection it was stated that it seems desirable that the State Councils of Defense should establish committees on education which should concern themselves with the interpretation of the meaning of the war through a series of addresses at many points throughout the states. Pursuant to this discussion, it was moved and voted without dissent

that the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense be requested to recommend to all the State Councils of Defense that a committee on education be organized in each state and that, with this machinery, an earnest campaign in the interpretation of the war be undertaken in all the states.

On motion of President Butterfield, it was voted without dissent

that the proposal of the Chairman to appoint an executive committee be endorsed and also that it be referred to the executive
committee to formulate a program for concrete work on the part of colleges and universities and to report such program to the Committee.

Adjourned at 12:30 for lunch, it having been directed that during lunch the three officers of the Committee present formulate suggestions for a program for the meeting to be held at Drexel Institute in connection with the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary on October nineteenth and twentieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

On reassembling at 1:45 p.m., the suggestions of subjects to constitute the various topics for the program of October 19 were presented and a general discussion concerning them took place. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion of the members of the Division that it would be best to have the earlier numbers of the program concern themselves with a statement of things already accomplished, bearing on the relation of education to the national crisis and that in the later portion of the program concrete suggestions looking to the future drawn from the earlier addresses should be formulated and discussed. The putting in order of the suggested items of the program was left informally to the executive committee.

The letter to be circulated to presidents of colleges and universities concerning the October 19 - 20 meeting was dictated by the Chairman and later amended by members of the Committee and turned over to the Executive Secretary for final drafting.

The Chairman, with the approval of the members of the Committee, appointed the following to serve as the executive committee: President Frank J. Goodnow, President Raymond A. Pearson, Dean J. L. Bishop, and, ex-officio, President Frederick C. Ferry and Dr. Samuel P. Capen.

President Butterfield called attention to the fact that agricultural
committee to formulate a program for the conversion work on the part of colleges and universities and to report such program to the Committee.

Committee

Announcement of Oct. 20, 1949, it is hereby noted that the committee presented to the committee a program for the promotion of the formulation of the committee's program for the preparation of an October conference on the committee's mission and function.

On recommendation of the committee, the committee recommends to the committee that the committee appoint for the preparation of the program of October 20 the following committee.

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experts will evidently be drafted for military service in spite of the early assurances of the authorities that agricultural service is equally important for the national defense and that those equipped to direct agricultural operations would be used in this work. Two classes of young men are affected: those in charge of advisory and demonstration work, the object of which is to increase food production, and those attending agricultural colleges with a view to preparing themselves to be agricultural experts. Many of the latter have been rendering valuable agricultural service during their vacations. The draft threatens to break up the work of the county agents, demonstrators and experimenters. It also produces such a feeling of uncertainty among agricultural college students that many are giving up their studies and preparing to enlist. Agricultural colleges are, therefore, unable to plan either intramural or outside cooperative effort with any assurance that men will be available for carrying out the programs. It is desirable that this matter be brought to the attention of the War Department and that a ruling be secured.

After discussion, it was agreed without vote that President Pearson, who has recently been appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, should be requested to take up the question with the War Department as the representative of the executive committee.

The suggestion of names to constitute an arts committee which should be requested to perform for the arts colleges so far as possible the kind of work which the Committee on Engineering Education had done for the engineering institutions was referred to the Executive Secretary.

Adjourned at 4.00 p.m.

Secretary.
Excuse me, I'm currently working on a different task. I'll be happy to help you with your query once I complete my current work.
February 2, 1920

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

Dear President Judson:

Scholarship Aid from the Presbyterian Cooperative Fund for Returning Soldiers and Sailors has been voted to students at the University of Chicago as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Loan or Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph E. Barker</td>
<td>$150.</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert B. Irwin</td>
<td>100.</td>
<td>Loan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first payment has been made on account of these grants and the second payment will be made about February 15 but is conditional upon a satisfactory report from the institution as to the applicants' scholarship and conduct. We have prepared no reports especially for this purpose, and would therefore request that you make a report concerning these students in the form of a letter, forwarding it to this office as promptly as possible so that their second payment of Aid may not be delayed. All we desire to know is whether they are making satisfactory progress in their studies and maintaining a high standard of Christian character.

Hoping to hear from you, and thanking you in advance for your reply, I remain

Cordially yours,

E. R. Sterrett

Treasurer
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE

to administer the

COOPERATIVE FUND FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ROOM 101

NO. FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

February 8, 1920

[Signature]

[Title]

[Name]

[Address]

[Phone]

[Note]

The above appointment and power to act on account of the

name and service have been referred to the Secretary for

transmission to the Secretary, to be acted upon by this

organization as to the appointment, confirmation, and

consequent action.

This is to certify that the above-named officer is in the

name of a Letter, to be signed by the Secretary, to the

extent of a Secretary of the above-mentioned organization

maintained a high standard of operation.

Hope to hear from you and thank you for your

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Date]
September 28, 1917.

The President, University of Chicago, 
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

1. With a view to fitting the physically handicapped soldier for his future life, a survey of professions, trades, etc., is being conducted by the Surgeon General of the Army.

2. We would like to know, if it seems advantageous to send a selected few of the handicapped to your University, on what terms you would be willing to accept them, what courses would be open to them, and whether there are any available scholarships for which they might apply.

3. It naturally follows that after months of service even an exceptionally bright man might not be able immediately to fulfill your entrance requirements and, in event of such a contingency, what provision could be made for the applicant so as not unnecessarily to prolong his time of study.

4. The Surgeon General will appreciate any practical suggestions relative to this work which you may have to offer.

For the Surgeon General.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Major, Medical Reserve Corps.
Dear Sir:

With a view to filling the position of Professor of Electronics temporarily, a recent order of the Office of the Surgeon General, the University of Chicago, Illinois, for the appointment of the Surgeon General of the Army of the United States, has been received.

I am hereby informed that the position of Professor of Electronics is available for appointment to you. The terms of the appointment are as follows:

1. The position is for a period of one year, renewable for additional periods of one year at the discretion of the Surgeon General.
2. The salary is $5,000 per annum, subject to increase at the discretion of the Surgeon General.
3. The position is subject to the rules and regulations governing the appointment of professors at the University of Chicago.

I am instructed to extend to you my congratulations on your appointment and to request that you report to the Office of the Surgeon General as early as possible.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

Director, Medical Reserve Corps.
The University of Chicago
The School of Commerce and Administration

October 6, 1917

President Harry Pratt Judson
The University of Chicago

My dear Mr. Judson:

I return the letter from Major Bordley.

1. I am not at all orthodox upon the matter of entrance requirements. For my part, I am quite willing to see people enter courses provided they can show any reasonable probability that they can carry the work successfully. I should be willing to take on the responsibility of seeing to it that the courses in my jurisdiction were so conducted that a man who could not carry them properly would not receive credit. As things stand, however, in the University of Chicago legislation would be required on the matter of entrance requirements. Such legislation ought not be difficult to secure because it could be put in general terms, would deal with a specific group of people, and would not jeopardize any arrangements which now exist with respect to other people.

2. While it is true that our state institutions could in some particulars more readily care for such matters than can we, it is equally true that the presence of our high school makes it possible to deal with the situation rather readily so far as entrance requirements are concerned. It would however, involve some additions to the high school curriculum.

3. The financial issues involved are of course matters for the consideration of the Board of Trustees. I should suppose that no considerable difficulty would exist in securing donations of funds for scholarship purposes in such a case as this.

4. My offhand judgment is that this whole affair might well be specialized. If every institution tries to provide for dozens of professions or trades, the thing will be poorly done in an expensive fashion. If we decide to cooperate in the venture, might we not wisely confine our cooperation to a few pretty definite lines of preparation.

Yours very sincerely,

L.C. Marshall
The University of Chicago
The School of Economics and Administration
October 6, 1917

Chicago, October 11, 1917.

Dear Major Bordley:

Your favor of September 28 was duly received. Truly yours.

Such students as you refer to may be received by the University of Chicago for such courses as they are qualified to take. After they are twenty-one years or more, they will be received as unclassified students. It may be that later they will become candidates for degrees.

If regular students, they will be candidates for scholarships on the same basis as others. We have a very small number of scholarships, however, and it is possible that special provision would have to be made for them. Finally, any such cases would have to be taken up with care and each case allowed to stand on its own merits.

[Signature]

J. M. Marshall
Dear Mr. Watson,

Your request of September 8th was with me. I received it from Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Brown. The university is very pleased to have you in this capacity.

I have been advised that you will be receiving an instruction to take over the position of Professor of Mathematics at the University. If you will please make arrangements to come here as soon as possible, I will cooperate with you.

If you require any assistance, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]
This University will without doubt deal generously in such matters.

My dear Mr. Judson: Very truly yours,

I return the letter from Major Bordley:

1. I am not at all orthodox upon the matter of entrance requirements. For my part, I am quite willing to see people enter courses provided they can show any reasonable probability that they can carry the work successfully. I should be willing to take on the responsibility of seeing to it that the courses in my jurisdiction were so conducted that a man who could not carry them properly would not receive credit. As things stand however, in the University of Chicago legislation on the matter of entrance requirements, such legislation is secure because it could be put in a position to deal with a specific group of people, and would not jeopardize any arrangements which now exist with respect to other people.

Major James Bordley,
Medical Reserve Corps,
Office of the Surgeon General,
Washington, D. C.

2. While it is true that our state institutions could in some particulars more readily care for such matters than can we, it is equally true that the presence of our high school makes it possible to deal with the situation rather readily so far as entrance requirements are concerned. It would however, involve some additions to the high school curriculum.

3. The financial issues involved are of course matters for the consideration of the Board of Trustees. I should suppose that no considerable difficulty would exist in securing donations of funds for scholarship purposes in such a case as this.

4. My offhand judgment is that this whole affair might well be specialized. If every institution tries to provide for dozens of professions or trades, the thing will be poorly done in an expensive fashion. If we decide to specialize in the venture, I might not wisely confine our cooperation to a few pretty definite lines of preparation.

Yours very sincerely,

L. H. Marshall
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MARCH 7, 1918.

Mr. Sears introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To promote military training by providing scholarships for students enrolled in public institutions of higher learning, and for other purposes.

1

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa
2

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3

That for the purpose of cooperating with the States and the District of Columbia in providing military training for young men within their borders there is hereby appropriated the sum of $50,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary,

4

for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and a like sum annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary, thereafter to be apportioned among the States and the District of Columbia in the proportion that the num-
ber of males of the ages sixteen to twenty, inclusive, bears
to the total number of males of said ages in the territory
defined in this section.

SEC. 2. That not more than two hundred and fifty
thousand students at any one time shall be granted scholar-
ships as provided for in this Act, and no student holding a
scholarship shall be permitted to enter any class except the
freshman class. Said students shall be apportioned by the
Federal Board for Military Training to the States and the
District of Columbia in the proportion that the number of
males of the ages sixteen to twenty, inclusive, bears to the
total number of males of said ages in the States or District
of Columbia, and the Federal Board for Military Training
shall on or before the first day of August of each year cer-
tify to each State and the District of Columbia the number
of scholarships allowed, as shown by the said apportionment:

Provided, That for any one year the Federal Board for
Military Training shall only certify one-fourth of the number
of scholarships as provided for in this Act, except in the
case of the resignation, death, or expulsion of any student
the said board shall make an additional certification, and said
additional scholarship or scholarships shall be apportioned
in the States as provided for in section three of this Act:

Provided further, That the said Federal board may, during
the first year this Act is in force, issue to students in the
in junior, or senior year scholarships, provided said
students sign the obligations as provided for in section
sixteen of this Act, and any student accepting said scholar-
ships shall be subject to all the terms and conditions of
this Act.
Sec. 3. That upon receipt of certification from the
Federal Board for Military Training of the number of scholar-
ships apportioned to said State, the authority designated
under section eight (h) shall apportion said scholarships to
the several counties of the State in the proportion that the
number of males of the ages sixteen to twenty, inclusive,
bears to the total number of males of said ages in the States:
Provided, That if the allotment to any county exceeds the
number of graduates from high schools in that county, said
excess of scholarships may be apportioned to the other
counties. Graduates from high schools shall be entitled to
scholarships in the order in which they pass their final ex-
aminations, and the county school superintendent shall im-
mEDIATELY upon the graduation of any pupil from a regular
high school of his county certify to the authority designated
under section eight (h) the name of said pupil, his age,
and address, together with final marks made: Provided
further, That in the case of the District of Columbia the
authority designated to carry out the terms of this Act shall
I see that the scholarships are equitably distributed throughout said District.

Sec. 4. That after the passage of this Act and before any State or the District of Columbia shall receive any appropriation as provided in this Act the legislature or law-making body of said State or District shall by resolution or other enactment designate such educational institution, or institutions, already established or which may be established, to receive the benefits of this Act, and shall also pass such other legislation or laws as may be necessary to comply with the requirements of this Act.

Sec. 5. That the institution or institutions designated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act must meet the following conditions:

(a) They must be under public support and control.

(b) No pupil shall be eligible for admission to any institution except the one in the State in which he resides, and he shall be sixteen and not over twenty years of age, must be a graduate of a high school, and physically able to take military training.

(c) Said institution or institutions shall, as near as practicable without interfering with the literary course, conform with the rules and regulations prescribed for West Point, but in no event shall the military drill and instruction at said
institutions or institutions be less than seven hours per week
for four years of not less than thirty-six weeks each.

(d) The President of the United States shall detail
from the officers of the United States Army or the National
Army or the National Guard or from officers on the retired
list one officer for each five hundred students or fractional
part thereof, and the military control, instruction, and dis-
icipline shall at all times be under the direction and control
of the officer or officers designated for said duty. The rank-
ing officer shall be in charge and have full control. The
limitation of the number of officers which may be detailed to
military schools under section twelve hundred and twenty-
five of the Revised Statutes is hereby abrogated. Officers
detailed for said duty shall retain their rank and pay the same
as if they were in the active service.

(e) The general discipline and control of the non-
military functions of the institutions shall be at all times under
the presidents of the institutions: Provided, That any student
may have the right to appeal to the president of the insti-
tution in case he feels he has been unjustly dealt with:
Provided further, That no student shall be expelled from
any institution except by those who now have authority or
to whom authority may be given to do so in the future.

(f) The president of the institution shall, on or before
October fifteenth and April fifteenth of each year, certify or
cause to be certified to the State or district treasurer and the Federal Board for Military Training the names of students entitled to receive installments on scholarships. He shall also immediately certify to the above-named official and the above-mentioned board the name of any student who has left said institution and is no longer entitled to said installments.

(g) The president of the institution shall within fifteen days after the close of any school year register, or cause to be registered to the State or district treasurer and the Federal Board for Military Training, as provided for in section sixteen of this Act, a complete list of all students who have received six months' training or more as provided for in this Act, which said list shall contain the full name, home address, age, and rank of each student.

Sec. 6. That the sum hereby appropriated to the States and District of Columbia shall be paid in semiannual installments on or before the first day of November and May of each year by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the certification by the majority of the members of the Federal Board for Military Training of the number of students entitled to receive same, out of any funds of the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to the State or District of Columbia treasurer, who shall pay the same in quarterly installments upon warrants of the treasurer of
duly accredited and designated public institutions of higher learning. The treasurer of the institution shall pay the same,
on or before the fifth of each month, to holders of scholar-
ships certified by the president of said institution, and as
provided for in this Act.

Sec. 7. That the funds allotted annually under section
one of this Act shall be distributed in sums of $200 per
annum to holders of scholarships, which said amount shall
be used by the student in part payment of board, clothing,
and incidental expenses.

Sec. 8. That for the purpose of assisting public insti-
tutions of higher learning and to carry out the provisions
of this Act, there is hereby appropriated the sum of
$25,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for
the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and
nineteen, and a like sum, or so much thereof as may be
necessary, annually thereafter to be apportioned among
the States and the District of Columbia in the propor-
tion that the number of males of the ages sixteen to twenty,
inclusive, bears to the total number of males of said ages
in the territory defined in this section.

Sec. 9. That from the funds appropriated under section
eight of this Act, there shall be paid to each institution
qualified to participate in the benefits of this Act the sum
of $100 for each student actually enrolled and receiving
1st instruction and holding a scholarship as provided for in this
2d Act, which said sum shall be used for the sole purpose of
3d aiding the States or the District of Columbia in (a) payment
4d of salaries of teachers, (b) providing quarters, (c) providing
5d adequate drill grounds, (d) upkeep of buildings and grounds,
6d which may be made necessary by the passage of this Act:
7d Provided, That not more than seventy per centum of said
8d amount shall be used for expenses under (a) of this section
9d and not more than twenty-five per centum shall be used for
10d expenses under (b), (c), and (d) of this section.
11d and 12d Sec. 10. That before any State or the District of
13d Columbia shall participate in the benefits of this Act it shall
14d be necessary for the legislature, or in the case of the District
15d of Columbia the proper legal body, to take the following:
16d actions:
17d (a) Accept the provisions of this Act.
18d (b) Designate the institution or institutions which are
19d to receive the benefits of this Act and to carry out the pro-
20d visions of same.
21d (c) Authorize the State or District treasurer to re-
22d ceive and pay out the funds appropriated by the Act.
23d (d) Authorize the treasurer of the institution receiving
24d the benefits of this Act to pay out same according to the
25d provisions of said Act.
Appropriate funds sufficient to provide the sum of $50 for each student holding a scholarship as provided in this Act, and authorize the State or District treasurer to pay the same to holders of scholarships upon certification of the president of the institution. Provided, That the said sum of $50 shall be used by the student in part payment of board, clothing, and incidental expenses. Provided, That no tuition shall be charged any student holding a scholarship.

Appropriate funds sufficient to provide facilities for well-rounded courses of instruction and to properly house and care for said students.

Provide for adequate drill grounds for said students.

Provide for such reports as may be required from time to time by the Federal Board for Military Training.

Designate the branch of the Government of the State, or District of Columbia, which shall see that the provisions of this Act are carried out.

That before any person shall receive a scholarship to any institution provided in this Act, he shall sign obligations in triplicate, which shall be furnished by the Federal Board for Military Training, stating in case the United States is at war he shall be liable for services and subject to the call of the President of the United States and that he

H.R. 10553—2
will serve the United States subject to the laws now in force or which may be hereafter enacted, as follows: (a) Two years for the first six months or year, (b) two years for the second year, or fractional part thereof in excess of six months, (c) one year each for the third and fourth years or fractional part thereof in excess of six months, which said obligations shall be filed with the president of the institution, who shall cause one to be filed with the treasurer of the institution and he shall immediately forward one to the State treasurer and one to the Federal Board for Military Training: Provided, That no student shall be subject to call who is actually attending any institution or after he has attained the age of thirty-one.

Sec. 12. That after leaving said institution if any person having availed himself of the benefits of this Act shall change his address at any time prior to attaining the age of thirty-one years he shall immediately forward to the Federal Board for Military Training the name of the place to which he has moved.

Sec. 13. That anyone violating any of the provisions of this Act shall upon conviction be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months.

Sec. 14. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal any laws, which have been passed or may be passed affecting educational matters in any State or the District of
Columbia, and there is specifically reserved to each State
and the District of Columbia the right to regulate their public
institutions, and the board hereinafter provided shall only
have the right to prescribe rules and regulations governing
the military feature of said institution.

Sec. 15. That the uniforms, shoes, and other equip-
ment of students holding scholarships shall be the same as
those in use in the Regular Army, except there shall be worn
on the left arm an insignia to be selected by the Federal
Board for Military Training, and letters denoting the institu-
tion to which the student belongs shall be placed on the hat
or cap. No person shall wear said uniform who is not a
student of the institution.

Sec. 16. That the Quartermaster Department of the
United States Army, upon receipt of requisition from the
Federal Board for Military Training, is hereby instructed
and directed to furnish to the students through the treas-
urers of said institutions, uniforms, shoes, and clothing, as
provided for the Regular Army, at cost, and further directed
upon requisition received from the Federal Board for Mili-
itary Training hereinafter provided to furnish to said insti-
tutions the necessary arms and equipment which may be
necessary to properly train said students.

Sec. 17. That the treasurer of the institution shall
collect from the students the amount due for uniforms, shoes,
and clothing and shall every thirty days remit same to the Quartermaster General of the United States Army. The Quartermaster General shall upon receipt of payment from the treasurer of the institution turn same over to the Treasurer of the United States and said amounts shall be placed to the credit of the general fund of the Government.

Sec. 18. That the Federal Board for Military Training is hereby created, to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the United States Commissioner of Education. The board shall elect annually one of its members as chairman and shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to properly carry out the provisions of this Act. The sum of $250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and a like sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, thereafter for the necessary expenses, including salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, printing reports, traveling expenses, and incidentals.

Sec. 19. That said board, as authorized under section eighteen of this Act, shall cause to be made by a Regular Army officer at least once during each school year a thorough inspection of each institution receiving any assistance under the terms of this Act, and shall keep on file, indexed, a complete list of those attending the several institutions as
herein provided for and also a full and complete list of those
who are subject to service under this Act in case of war.

Sec. 20. That the Secretary of the Treasury of the
United States is hereby authorized to purchase from any
State or the District of Columbia any bonds which may be
issued for the sole purpose of complying with the provisions
of this Act. Said bonds shall be due and payable in not
exceeding twenty years and shall bear a rate of interest not
in excess of the maximum rate of interest the United States
Government pays on any of its bonds: Provided, That the
State shall pay all expenses in connection with the issuance
of said bonds and also all expenses that may be incurred in
examining into the legality of said bonds.

Sec. 21. That all laws or parts of laws in so far as they
are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.
A BILL

To promote military training by providing scholarships for students enrolled in public institutions of higher learning, and for other purposes.

For Mr. Stearns. March 7, 1918—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

13. To the Congress of the United States in Congress Assembled, in Congress assembled:

14. Knowing of the necessity for training the soldier citizen for public service, and of the importance of national security, and in order to promote the health, efficiency, and morale of the armed forces of the United States, it is hereby provided that the President of the United States shall annually report to the Congress of the United States the number of students enrolled in public institutions of higher learning who have received scholarships under this Act.

15. And a like sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the necessary expenses, including salaries of officers, clerks, traveling expenses, and incidental expenses of the Secretary of the Navy or such other officer as may be authorized by law to perform the duties of the Secretary of the Navy, to be paid out of funds appropriated for the purpose.

16. Therefore for the necessary expenses, including salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, printing, postage, traveling expenses, and incidental expenses of the Secretary of the Navy or such other officer as may be authorized by law to perform the duties of the Secretary of the Navy, to be paid out of funds appropriated for the purpose.

17. "That said board, as authorized under section eighteen of this Act, shall cease to be made by a Regular Army officer at least once during each school year a thorough inspection of each institution receiving any assistance under the terms of this Act, and shall keep on file, indexed, a complete list of those attending the several institutions as
WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON.

June 25, 1919.

Mr. E. K. Hall,
240 So. Mountain Avenue,
Montclair, N. J.

My dear Mr. Hall:

Now that the delicate and arduous task of effecting financial settlements with the colleges under the S.A.T.C. contracts has been brought to so satisfactory a conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating you and your organization upon the loyal and efficient service which they have rendered to the country. This work could not have been successful without thorough organization, sound leadership and hearty cooperation on the part of all concerned. You and your associates are to be the more congratulated because the major part of your work has been done since the signing of the armistice and therefore without the stimulus of actual hostilities. That your work has been so well done argues a steadfastness and pride of workmanship that are deserving of high praise.

With best wishes for your success as you return to your several civilian pursuits, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) Newton D. Baker,

Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War.

MS-684
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1918

Mr. J. M. McClellan

The report of General McClellan on the condition and working of the Marine Corps is satisfactory. The Corps is now in a position to assume its full responsibilities and to aid in the prosecution of the war.

Summary of the report:

1. The Corps is now fully equipped and armed.
2. The officers and men are well trained.
3. The Corps is ready to be moved at short notice.
4. The Corps has sufficient personnel for its duties.

The Department desires to express its appreciation of the efforts of General McClellan and his staff in bringing the Corps to this condition.
WAR DEPARTMENT
FINANCE SERVICE
Office of the Director of Finance
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1919.

E. K. Hall, Esq.,
71 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hall:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of copy of your report as Business Director, Committee on Education and Special Training, showing the completion of settlements with various educational institutions of the country who had units of the Student Army Training Corps. I wish to extend to you my congratulations on the masterly manner in which you handled a very complicated problem. It was a problem that called for ability of a very high and rare grade, and it seems to me that you have fulfilled every requirement. I know that the settlement has been made most justly and most expeditiously and that the better interests of the Government, as well as the interests of the educational institutions themselves, have been given full consideration. You have done a fine piece of constructive work, and I wish you to know that I appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd) H. M. Lord,

H. M. Lord,
Brigadier General,
Director of Finance, U. S. Army.

MS-684
I have to recommend that you take a copy of your report as

I am a member of the executive committee of the National Education Association and am interested in the work of the National War Labor Board. I have been very closely associated with the work of the Board and am familiar with the reports of the various sections of the Board. I believe that the Board is doing an excellent work and that it is doing what it can under the circumstances to carry out the work assigned to it.

I am also a member of the executive committee of the National Child Labor Committee, and I am interested in the work of that committee. I believe that the Committee is doing an excellent work and that it is doing what it can under the circumstances to carry out the work assigned to it.

I have been very closely associated with the work of the Board and the Committee, and I believe that they are doing what they can under the circumstances to carry out the work assigned to them. I am very much interested in the work of both organizations, and I believe that they are doing an excellent work.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director of Finance

[Signature]
WAR DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING
SECTION OF TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION BRANCH
WAR PLANS DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
1ST FLOOR, VIRGINIA BUILDING

Washington, D. C.,
July 3, 1919.

Mr. E. K. Hall,
249 S. Mountain Avenue,
Montclair, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Hall:

In acknowledging the receipt of your report I desire to express to you my full appreciation of the remarkable achievement which that report describes. It fell to the lot of you and your associates to deal almost wholly with the difficulties, the embarrassments, and the awkward predicaments which arose from the sudden declaration of the armistice. You have not had the inspiration of participating in active hostilities. When others were leaving the Committee and being relieved of responsibility your burden only grew greater. The work of your department therefore required exceptional disinterestedness and a most scrupulous performance of duty. Beyond this it required the skillful development of a plan of adjustment that should protect the Government, and at the same time satisfy a great variety of claimants. The situation was novel, and there were no precedents to follow. Finally, you required a personnel that should be inspired throughout by the same devotion, and that should have the personal qualifications required by a task of peculiar delicacy. All these things you have succeeded in doing with unqualified success, and with a most fortunate effect upon the opinion of the educational world.

To you and your associates one and all I desire to extend thanks and congratulations of the Committee, and best wishes for your future.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) F. J. Morrow.

F. J. Morrow,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chairman.
WAR DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING
Section of Training and Instruction Branch
War Plans Division, General Staff
1st Floor, Virginia Building

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 1, 1919,

FROM:
F. K. Hall, Business Director,
Committee on Education and Special Training.

TO:
Colonel F. J. Morrow, Chairman,
Committee on Education and Special Training.


1. Contract Status on November 11.

On November 11th, when the Armistice was signed, there were in effect 686 contracts between the War Department, acting through the Committee on Education and Special Training, and various educational institutions throughout the country under the terms of which these institutions were to furnish housing, subsistence and technical or academic training to members of the Student Army Training Corps.

These contracts called for the training of 228,980 student soldiers.

There were two kinds of contracts, classified according to the nature of instruction, one covering academic instruction carried on under what is known as the Educational or A Section, and the other technical instruction under what is known as the Vocational or B Section.

The Section A contracts covered the training in the colleges and universities which started their academic year in the fall of 1918. The Section B contracts called for a continuation and enlargement of the Vocational training which started in a small way in the spring of 1918; schools and units having been added in increasing numbers during the summer.

2. Demobilization.

Under date of November 19th, and 23rd, the Secretary of War ordered the earliest practicable demobilization of the Student Army Training Corps and the demobilization was started about the middle of December and practically completed before Christmas.
This abrupt suspension of the S.A.T.C. contracts on the part of the Government left the educational institutions of the country in a serious condition. Most of these contracts were to run until July 1, 1919, and, in proper preparation for carrying out the contracts, the institutions had built temporary barracks, mess halls, purchased special equipment, altered old buildings, leased hotels, warehouses, fraternity houses and private buildings for barrack purposes, had employed additional and special instructors and otherwise made commitments for facilities not required for college purposes in times of peace. The commitments made by the Colleges for these purposes aggregated many millions of dollars and the Colleges had relied solely upon the payments under the Government contracts to meet these obligations.

The Colleges were not only faced with the suspension of payments under the Government contracts but it looked at first as if they (in many cases) might lose most of their students, it being entirely problematical as to how many members of the Student Army Training Corps would return after January first as civilian students. (The records of this Department now show an average return of 69%).

Recognizing the serious plight of the educational institutions, the Secretary of War authorized the Committee on Education and Special Training to make "equitable adjustments" with the institutions. This responsibility was delegated by the Committee to its Business Department.


The Business Department at once proceeded to work out the general principles and policy to govern the adjustments of the suspended contracts, to negotiate these adjustments and to work out a procedure by which the amounts agreed upon in adjustment would be promptly paid. Field forces were organized and the country divided into twelve districts. Assigned to each district was one District Accountant to take charge of examining the accounts and claims of the colleges. Where necessary, Assistant or Staff Accountants were assigned to assist the District Accountant. A Business Manager was assigned to each District who was charged with the responsibility of representing the Business Director in negotiating the settlements after the accounts had been checked and verified by the Accountants.

The Department was organized in two Divisions. The Contract Accounts Division had charge of the examination and verification of claims and accounts both at Washington headquarters and in the field. The chief of this Division was Mr. Wm. R. Gray, Dean of the Tuck School of Business Administration and Finance at Dartmouth College. During the months of May and June Mr. Malcolm Kuor, previously Mr. Gray’s assistant, took Mr. Gray’s place as Chief of the Division, it having been impossible for Mr. Gray longer to devote his exclusive time to the service of the Department.

The Settlement Division had direct charge of the negotiation of settlements in the field and final approval at the Washington headquarters of all settlements made in the field. The chief of this division was the Assistant Business Director, Mr. Henry H. Hilton, managing partner of Ginn & Company in Chicago. The direct supervision at Washington headquarters of the settlement work was in charge of Mr. Charles R. Lingley and Mr. E. R. Nevby, Assistant Chiefs of the Division.
This report contains the results of the questionnaire administered to the students of the Commerce Department. The questionnaire was conducted to gather information on the effectiveness of the courses offered in the department. The results indicated a high level of satisfaction among students. The questionnaire also included questions on the relevance of the courses to the students' future careers and the quality of teaching. Overall, the department received positive feedback, with many students expressing interest in pursuing further studies in the field. The department plans to continue its focus on providing quality education and improving the curriculum to meet the needs of its students.
A series of "Settlement Bulletins" to the institutions was at once started advising them from time to time as to the form in which their claims must be presented, how the claims and accounts were to be checked and verified, what kind of items would be allowed when verified, what other claims might be presented for consideration and how temporary construction, equipment and supplies should be salvaged, etc., etc.


The original contracts with the institutions were based on tentative and, in most cases more or less arbitrary figures which were subject to readjustment to actual, reasonable or necessary costs.

The whole theory in the Student Army Training Corps contracts was that the institutions would contribute their facilities and services to the Government without profit. The basis of settlement adopted, therefore, was reimbursement to the institution for actual, reasonable or necessary costs incurred in connection with the performance or preparation for performance of their contracts with the War Department.

5. Progress of the Negotiation of Settlements.

Neither cost accounting nor the ascertainment of costs have been reduced to an exact science in any line of business, but in the case of the colleges many unusual difficulties were presented. Educational institutions, as a rule, are not run for profit, and most of them have paid too little attention to their accounting systems. In many cases accurate cost data was not available. Even where available it was seldom in convenient form. It was accordingly necessary to make use of various more or less arbitrary assumption and to establish certain rules and principles of apportionment of accounts and allocations of charges. It was clear that while this procedure would work substantial justice in the majority of cases, there would be other cases where it would work hardship. This made it necessary not only to examine the accounts and statements of claims of the institution but in most cases to conduct negotiations on the ground where all the data was readily available.

Final detailed instruction as to the preparation of their claims and getting their accounts ready for analysis and verification were sent to the colleges about the middle of January.

On March 1st, 245 institutions had filed their statements of claim and settlements began early in March, 16 settlements having been negotiated and paid on March 15.

It was after June 1st. before all the claims of the colleges had been presented, but meanwhile the settlement proceeded rapidly, 100 having been completed by April 5, 339 by May 5, 579 by May 31. By the 6th. of June practically all settlements had been negotiated and on the 25th. of June the last contract was finally settled.

Forty four institutions had already received through the routine payments under their original contracts full reimbursement for their costs and accordingly signed cancellation agreements and releases for the nominal consideration of one dollar.

Eight institutions had received payment under their original contracts in excess of their actual costs and returned to the Government their respective surpluses amounting in the aggregate to $84,729.93. (See Appendix #1).

The amounts paid in settlement of the balance of the contracts varied from less than $1,000. in some cases to more than $200,000. in others, depending of course in each case largely on the size of the unit, and the amount of extra construction and other extraordinary expense.

The following is a brief summary of all settlements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of original contracts</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross amount paid in settlement</td>
<td>$9,895,124.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average settlement per contract</td>
<td>14,424.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average settlement per contract man</td>
<td>43.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The payroll cost of the Business Department from January 1 to July 1 was slightly less than $115,000. As already stated, the Department collected in cash excess payments under the original contracts amounting to $84,729.93. In addition to the foregoing it found $58,740.14 excess payments made on Training Detachment contracts prior to October 1, 1918, which it credited to the Government on claims filed under S.A.T.C. contracts before the approval of the latter.

In other words $143,470.07 of excess payments were discovered during the progress of negotiating the settlements. This amount was collected for or credited to the Government and was in excess of the total administrative cost of the Department.

The administrative cost of checking and verifying the claims and negotiating the settlements was approximately $189. per contract.

8. Analysis of Gross Cost of Training the S.A.T.C.

The total number of men for whose training the Government had contracted under its 686 S.A.T.C. contracts was 228,990. This was the number for whose training the colleges had made preparation. They are referred to in this report as "Contract Men".

The men actually inducted and in training on November 15, 1918, was 171,835. They are referred to as "Men Trained". The discrepancy between the number of men under contract and the number of men actually trained was largely due to four reasons: (1) The failure of the draft boards to furnish promptly men for the Vocational Training Section. (2) The influ-
The Co-Op of Battersea

The Co-operative Wholesale Clothing Co-operative Ltd.

The Co-operative Wholesale Clothing Co-operative Ltd. welcomes your request for information about its operations. The Co-operative Wholesale Clothing Co-operative Ltd. is a member-owned cooperative that operates on a not-for-profit basis and is dedicated to providing quality, affordable clothing to its members.

The Co-operative Wholesale Clothing Co-operative Ltd. has a rich history dating back to its founding in 1902. Over the years, the cooperative has grown and evolved to meet the needs of its members and the wider community. The Co-operative Wholesale Clothing Co-operative Ltd. is committed to providing a diverse range of clothing options, including fashion, workwear, and casual wear, to suit the needs of its members.

In addition to its retail operations, the Co-operative Wholesale Clothing Co-operative Ltd. also offers a wide range of services to its members, including credit and financial services, training and development opportunities, and support for small businesses.

If you have any questions or would like more information about the Co-operative Wholesale Clothing Co-operative Ltd., please don't hesitate to contact us. We are always happy to assist and provide support to our members and the wider community.
The response of the institutions of higher education throughout the country to the Government's call in 1918 was an magnificent as it was inspiring. Without reservation they placed their facilities and their services in the hands of the Government without hesitation and without thought of profit or reward. They accepted the contracts which the Committee on Education and Special Training placed before them and relied upon the assurance that they would be justly treated and that
sooner or later all inequities would in some way be adjusted. They seemed to be actuated solely by a desire to serve and cooperate with the plans of the War Department. This same spirit has continued through the period of adjustment and settlement. In only a few rare instances has there been any apparent desire to profit or to receive from the Government anything more than their actual costs. They have readily accepted the Department's interpretation of how such costs should be determined and what expense should be allowed under such costs. Had it not been for this hearty cooperation on the part of the institutions the work of making the settlements would have been long drawn out, and this Department wishes to take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge and express its appreciation of the patriotic and fair-minded attitude and cooperation of the educational institutions of the country which have contributed so largely to the successful completion of the work of the Department.

It is perhaps proper to state at this point that the Department has received letters and other expressions from several hundred of the contracting institutions to the effect that the institutions feel that in the making of these settlements they have been justly and considerately treated by the War Department.

10. Personnel of Business Department.

The personnel of the Business Department was recruited very largely during the latter half of September and the first half of October in the year of 1918. It was made up almost entirely of men and women who welcomed an opportunity for patriotic service, to assist in the mobilization of the enlarged army and to contribute their small share to the winning of the war. After the signing of the Armistice and especially after the order demobilizing the Student Army Training Corps the chief incentive for service was removed and there was naturally the strongest kind of desire on the part of practically every member of the organization to go back to his own home and his own business. It was apparent, however, that if this were done and the task of making adjustments with the colleges were turned over to a new organization unfamiliar with the situation or to those departments of the Government which were handling the adjustment of commercial contracts, it would inevitably mean long drawn out delay in making the settlements and would impose still further hardship on the colleges, many of which were already in desperate straits.

In spite of the personal sacrifices involved every member of the organization, with a fine conception of loyalty, remained with the organization until he had made his full contribution to the work which it was obviously the duty of the Department to complete.

It was this spirit of loyalty and the whole-hearted co-operation of the entire personnel of the Department which made possible the prompt and successful completion of the work.

A list of the personnel of the Department is attached herewith marked Appendix No. 2.
Preparatory to the Personnel Department

The preparation of the Personnel Department is essential to the proper handling of the personnel of the Department. It is the duty of the Personnel Department to prepare the necessary materials for the Personnel Department to perform its duties. The Personnel Department should be equipped with the necessary materials and equipment to perform its duties efficiently.

In order to ensure the effective functioning of the Personnel Department, the following steps should be taken:

1. Preparation of the necessary materials and equipment for the Personnel Department.
2. Training of personnel in the use of the necessary materials and equipment.
3. Development of procedures and policies to ensure the proper functioning of the Personnel Department.
4. Establishment of a feedback system to monitor the performance of the Personnel Department.
5. Regular review of the performance of the Personnel Department to ensure its continued effectiveness.

By taking these steps, the Personnel Department can be prepared to perform its duties effectively and efficiently.
In closing I wish to express to you personally my very sincere appreciation of the continued assistance and never failing support with which at all times you have stood behind this Department.

Respectfully submitted,

E. K. Hall,
Business Director.
Appendix No. 1.

Institutions Which Returned to the Government Payments Received Under Their Original Contracts in Excess of the Actual Cost of Taking Care of Their Student Army Training Corps Units.

Bradley Polytechnic, Ill.
Buffalo Board of Education
Board of Education, Cinn., O.
Iowa State College of A. & M.
Northern State Normal, Mich.
Southwestern State Normal, Okla.
University of Nebraska.
University of South Carolina.
University of Virginia.
Appendix No. 1

Institution which returned to the Government the funds received under their original contracts for
Excess of the faculty cost of operating care of their
Student Training Corps units

I. Board of Education

2. Board of Education

3. Iowa State College

4. North Dakota State Normal

5. South Dakota State Normal

6. University of Kentucky

7. University of South Carolina

8. University of Virginia
Appendix No. 1.

Institutions Which Returned to the Government Payments Received Under Their Original Contracts in Excess of the Actual Cost of Taking Care of Their Student Army Training Corps Units.

Bradley Polytechnic, Ill.
Buffalo Board of Education
Board of Education, Cinn., O.
Iowa State College of A. & M.
Northern State Normal, Mich.
Southwestern State Normal, Okla.
University of Nebraska.
University of South Carolina.
University of Virginia.
Appendix No. 1

Institution with which returning to the government pay
wages received under Title X Training Contracts in
fiscal year ending June 30, 20XX

1. University of Virginia
2. Virginia Military Institute
3. Virginia Polytechnic Institute
4. George Mason University
5. University of Virginia
6. William & Mary
7. Washington and Lee University
8. College of William & Mary
9. Christopher Newport University
10. University of Richmond
11. University of Virginia
Appendix No. 2.

PERSONNEL OF BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Business Director's Office:

E. K. Hall - Business Director.
W. A. Kent - Assistant.
R. E. Dallas - Construction Engineer.
K. B. Emerson - Statistician.
F. J. Harris - Secretary of the Department.
A. M. Shaw - Chief Clerk of the Department.

Settlement Division:

Washington Headquarters,

H. H. Hilton, Assistant Business Director, - Chief,
C. R. Lingley, Assistant Chief,
E. R. Newby,
J. H. Hazen,

District or Field Forces:

L. T. Damon, District Business Manager, 1st. District,
H. L. Walker, " 2nd. "
F. T. Moore, " 3rd. "
J. C. Wardlaw, " 4th. "
H. W. Furlong, " 5th. "
E. U. Rannells, " 6th. "
Arthur Stocks, " 7th. "
E. L. Sommerville " 8th. "
H. H. Cook, " 9th. "
S. E. Gideon, " 10th. "
Wm. J. Cooper, " 11th. "
A. W. Hobson, " 12th. "
P. H. Smiley, ) Unassigned.
P. B. Woodworth,)

Contract Accounts Division:

Washington Headquarters:

W. R. Gray - Chief,
Malcolm Koir - Assistant Chief,
L. L. Chaulis - Staff Accountant,
H. B. Doty,
Appendix No. 3

PERSONNEL OF BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Business Directors Office

E. A. Hart - Business Manager
W. A. Roper - Assistant
R. A. Johnson - Construction Engineer
R. E. Dobson - Statistician
E. A. Hunt - Secretary of the Department
E. A. Hunt - Chief Clerk of the Department
A. M. Smith - Deputy Chief of the Department

Salient Division:

Washington Headquarters

H. R. Hilton - Assistant Business Director - Chief
C. R. Lindsley - Assistant Chief
E. H. Brown - Assistant Chief
J. H. Hixson - Assistant Chief

Director of Field Forces:

J. T. Hansen - Assistant Business Manager - Chief

Coastal Division:

W. H. Grass - Assistant Business Manager - Chief

Conference Room Division:

Washington Headquarters:

W. R. Wood - Office

5.2000 feet - Assistant Chief
Appendix No. 2.

District or Field Forces:

Charles Beittell, District Accountant, 1st District,
C. A. Saliers, " 2nd. "
C. A. Dietze, " 3rd. "
C. B. Smith, " 4th. "
A. G. Postlethwait, " 5th. "
H. M. Dudley, " 6th. "
T. F. Carey, " 7th. "
C. A. Sakrison, " 8th. "
W. E. Augustus, " 9th. "
Lt. W. E. Lockhart, " 10th. "
F. F. Holbe, " 11th. "
F. S. Lamb, " 12th. "

Staff Accountants Assigned to Field Service:

F. C. Emrich, Jr.
C. L. Fleming,
M. C. Goul,
J. H. Hand,
A. W. Hand,
C. E. Josephsen,
P. L. Lally,
P. L. Milne,
Lt. W. W. Parham,
J. W. Riegel,
W. W. Shelden,
M. J. Shugrue.
WAR DEPARTMENT  
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING  
SECTION OF TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION BRANCH.  
WAR PLANS DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF  
1ST FLOOR, VIRGINIA BUILDING  

Washington, D. C.  
July 23, 1919.  

FROM: Committee on Education and Special Training.  

TO: The President, University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois.  


1. I have a letter from Mr. E. K. Hall, Business Director of  
the Committee on Education and Special Training, who left Washington  
as soon as the Business Department had completed the work, asking me  
to send you a copy of his final report on the Business Department,  
dated July 1, 1919, and addressed to Colonel F. J. Morrow, Chairman  
of the Committee on Education and Special Training. Copies of this  
report have already been sent to Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of  

2. I have taken the liberty of attaching copies of the letters  
of acknowledgment from Secretary Baker, General Lord, and Colonel  
Morrow.  

Committee on Education and Special Training.  

R. E. Dallas  

MS-684
War Department
Committee on Education and Special Training

From:

To:

Subject: Report of the Director of Education

I have a report to make of the progress of the educational activities of the Committee on Education and Special Training, and I am enclosing the same in this letter. The report is based on the work accomplished in the various schools and colleges associated with the Committee, and it summarizes the efforts of these institutions to meet the educational needs of the country.

The report includes an overview of the courses offered in each school, the number of students enrolled, and the results obtained. It also highlights the achievements of the Committee in the field of education, particularly in the areas of science, technology, and arts.

I am confident that this report will be of interest to the Committee and will provide valuable information for future planning.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Chicago, September 7, 1917

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

I was much interested to receive your favor of the 5th inst. with enclosures. The plan is a very good one, and I hope you will carry it out.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. E. H. Wilkins
The University of Chicago
Dear Mr. Wee:\n
I was much interested to receive your\n\nletter of the 8th instant, with an\n\ninvitation. I hope you will carry it out.\n\nWith best wishes, I am,
\nVery truly yours,

H.R.L. - J. \n
Mr. H. Wee: \n\nThe University of Chicago
My dear Wilkins:

If the French instruction is to be carried on in the second camps and in the National Army cantonments in the same way as in the first camp as we knew it at Fort Sheridan, then I am distinctly of the opinion that it is doomed to disappoint the authorities and to discourage the men who volunteer for the work. A certain number of volunteers can doubtless be found who will do their best despite the unsatisfactory conditions, but it will result rather in a sacrifice of their time than in an effective contribution to the training of the men. My experience in giving instruction at the R.O.T.C. camp at Fort Sheridan, and more lately at the camp of the First Illinois Field Artillery (now the 149th U.S.) enables me to speak with a certain competence on this subject.

May I make a few suggestions?

Each camp should have one man on government pay, with suitable rank, who will organize the French instruction, a man who is a competent teacher himself.

French classes should be on the official program, and no other duties should be allowed to keep men away. This is essential. Even in camps where the commanding officer was supposed to favor the instruction, there were numerous conflicts, in which the French classes always suffered.

The French director of each encampment should have the authority to detail all men in the camp with satisfactory training as assistants in the teaching, such men to be paid accordingly by the government. For example, translators at present are paid eighty instead of thirty dollars monthly.

The directors of instruction in French should be chosen from competent college and high school men not eligible for military service.

The corps of interpreters might well be drawn on for instructors, especially in view of the fact that all interpreters should have military training, and might easily be attached to a camp where they would at once receive that and teach.

The organization of the instruction should not devolve on the Y.M.C.A. secretaries. Their hands are full. It should, however, be understood that the French director would work in harmony with the secretaries so as to avoid any clash of programs.

Stevens, the Y.M.C.A. man at the camp, feels as I do about the work having no place on the program.

Cordially,

(Signed) A. Coleman.
My great Wilhelm:

I am pleased to receive your letter of October 1st. We understand from the cable that you are arriving here in a few days. I have been in touch with Mrs. Wilhelmi and she has made arrangements for your accommodation. You will be quartered in the same room where I am staying. I have instructed the hotel manager to take care of your needs.

I look forward to seeing you. Please let me know if you need any assistance.

Yours sincerely,

A.O. W. A.

(Eigen) A. Colman

Department of Romance Languages and Literatures

The University of Chicago

August 31, 1911
We recommend that provision be made for similar instruction in posts other than the thirty-two training camps -- regular army posts, schools of aviation, medical corps, ambulance companies, etc. We suggest that in regions where there are few such posts, the instructions be directed by the teacher in charge of work in French at the nearest training camp; and that in regions where there are many such posts, special directors be appointed.

We shall be glad to recommend individual teachers for these positions.

The Army Y.M.C.A. would be glad to further the carrying out of this program, by helping in the organization of the courses, by offering its buildings as places of meeting, by providing books, and in every other possible way.

We do not recommend that the study of French be undertaken in the Reserve Officers' Training Camps, in view of the fact that the time of the men is there fully occupied in the evening as well as in the daytime in military duties and studies.
We recommend that provision be made for similar introduction in
boasts other than the thirty-two training camps -- regular navy boats
except of ex-sailors, merchant marine, employment companies, etc. We
suggest that in making these tests, the man be aware of the
sift-off system, the danger to the person in charge of work in training of
the tests.\

We need exacting camps and part in keeping where these are many
boats, especially the cutters be equipped.

We will be glad to recommend that a sufficient fund for these be
afforded.

The Army C.A.S.M.M. would be glad to intercede for the continuance of
The Army C.A.S.M.M. would be glad to intercede for the continuance of
the present arrangement of the course, of
the present arrangement of the course, by
altering the principle of placing of meetings, by providing better
in every other possible way.

We do not recommend that any of the men be manufactured in
the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, in view of the fact that the
same of the men to prepare fully to qualify at the necessary as well as in
the service in militia duties and similar.
We regard it as highly important that those Army Officers who have already some knowledge of French be given every possible opportunity to develop that knowledge; and that those Officers who know no French be given the opportunity to obtain an elementary knowledge of the language.

We regard it as highly desirable that the enlisted men be offered the opportunity to study French, because the knowledge should result in practical military utility, and because the regular pursuit of such a study will in itself benefit the men.

We therefore recommend that you appoint in each of the thirty-two Army Training Camps an experienced teacher of French to direct the work in French in that camp. We recommend that this man conduct evening classes for the Officers, and that these classes, whether required or optional, be rated as a regular part of the work in the Officers' Schools.

We recommend that this same teacher organize evening classes in French among the enlisted men of the camp.

We recommend that the subordinate instructors necessary for this work be provided as follows: (1) that regular army interpreters be detailed for this service; (2) that those among the enlisted men who have taught or who are well qualified to teach French be detailed to aid in this work. The census of abilities taken by the Y.M.C.A. at the opening of each camp will reveal the men who are thus qualified. These men, we believe, should be allowed a certain amount of extra pay, such as is now allowed to men serving as translators.
We recognize that it is highly important that those Army Officers who have already received the necessary training to develop the knowledge and skill of those Officers who know how to train be given the opportunity to acquire this knowledge and skill. We recommend that the Army Training Camps be transferred to the Officers, and that these Officers be permitted to acquire the necessary knowledge and skill of the Army Training Camps.

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