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

Dear President Judson:

In order to meet the emergency and to make it possible for University men to enter National Service without embarrassment, Northwestern University early in the year adopted the policy of supplementing the salaries of men called to Washington so that the Government salary would not be less than their standard University salary. That is to say, the University paid the difference, if any, between the Government salary and the man's standard University salary. The question arises now as to what should be done for these same men during the second year and I am writing to ask what your policy is in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

H/A
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON - CHICAGO

April 11, 1916

President Harry Pratt Walker
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear President Walker:

In order to meet the demand for a larger number of
students, Northwestern University is considering the
appointment of students in the Physical Laboratory and
the Library of the University. The University wishes to
secure capable and energetic students for its service and
therefore desires to offer a position of responsibility
and opportunity.

We are, therefore, writing to you to secure your
attention to this matter and to solicit your
consideration of the proposal.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
April 16, 1916.

My dear President Holgate,

Your favor of the 11th inst. is received here, forwarded from Chicago. While our Board has not adopted any distinct policy on the subject to which you refer, in point of fact in each individual case such action has been taken as in North-western University. I shall recommend to the Board the continuance of such action in said cases throughout the war, unless special reasons to the contrary should appear.

Very truly yours,

President Thomas F. Holgate,
North-western University,
Evanston, Ill.
Dear President Helfferich

Northwestern University

I am aware of the importance of such action in this case. I support your decision to take action and appreciate your efforts in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Jane Anderson
August 31st, 1917.

Mr. Henry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I am taking the liberty of mailing to you, under separate cover a little book entitled, "Souls in Khaki", by Arthur G. Copping, an English Journalist. The book gives an interesting account of the work of The Salvation Army among the Allied Troops of Europe.

It will, no doubt, interest you to know that The Salvation Army in America is organizing similar efforts for our Soldier Boys as our Comrades of Great Britain are doing for the British and French Soldiers in the United Kingdom and France.

One of our leading Officers is now on the ground in France supervising the work in connection with the opening of a Hostel and Huts, for the benefit of the American Troops. He has sent urgent and pressing requests for twenty Officers, in response to which a party of eleven Officers sailed on August 11th, and we are arranging to send a second party of nine Officers on September 8th.

We are now busy completing our plans for the erection of Huts at convenient centers in this country, for the benefit of the Soldiers who are in Camp for training purposes. These Huts will provide accommodation and conveniences for reading, games, correspondence, refreshments and entertainments, and religious services. In each case, these Huts will be controlled by a married Officer, whose wife will take an active part in the management.
Mr. Henry Pratt Judson.

It is also our plan to provide Ambulances to operate at the front in France. The chief object of the foregoing is to provide for the physical, moral, and spiritual welfare of our Soldier Boys, and as our Officers have demonstrated in numerous ways their ability to adapt themselves to the needs of the men under similar circumstances, we are anticipating many beneficial results, advantageous to the Soldier Boys, from their labors.

Then also it may interest you to know that we expect sending a number of our Officers to France with the Troops as Chaplains, the first of which has been appointed Chaplain of the 6th Infantry of Nebraska, and has been commissioned as First-Lieutenant.

Apologizing for the length of this letter, and praying God to bless you, I am

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Commissioner.
Mr. Harry West Vaughan

If it is the plan to provide transportation to the point of the entrance, it is perhaps advisable to ascertain the cost of the same as well as the availability of the same. Any information that you can provide would be greatly appreciated.

Also, if you have any further information or requirements, please let me know. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Territorial Headquarters
106-114 N. Chicago, Illinois
September 5, 1917

August 31st, 1917.

Dear Sir:

President Judson asks me to acknowledge with
his thanks the receipt of your letter of August 31st.

He will be glad to examine the booklet to which you refer.

Yours very truly,

My dear Mr. Judson:

I am taking the liberty of mailing to you, under
separate cover a little "Private Secretary's
in Khaki", by Arthur G. Copping, an English Jour-
nalist. The book gives an interesting account of
the work of The Salvation Army among the Allied
Troops of Europe.

It will, no doubt, interest you to know that The
Salvation Army in America is organizing similar
efforts for our Soldier Boys as our Comrades of
Great Britain are doing for the British and French
Soldiers in the United Kingdom and France.

Commissioner Thomas Estill
The Salvation Army, Leading Officers is now on the ground
106-114 N. Dearborn St., Chicago for the work in connection with
the opening of a Hostel and Huts, for the benefit
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to which a party of eleven Officers sailed on August
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tion of Huts at convenient centers in this country,
for the benefit of the Soldiers who are in Camp
for training purposes. These Huts will provide
accommodation and conveniences for reading, games,
correspondence, refreshments and entertainments,
and religious services. In each case, these Huts
will be controlled by a married Officer, whose
wife will take an active part in the management.
Cape Town, September 8, 1914

Near Sir:

President Jacob down take me to go to know this letter with

As spring the receipt to your letter of August 30th.

We will do this to examine the points to which you refer.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Commissioner to the Army
The Secretary, Army
100-114 West Donegan & Company
Office
To the psychiatrists and neurologists assigned to special duty in the military camps of the United States Government.

In detailing psychiatrists and neurologists to special duty with the armies, the Surgeon General has had in mind (1) the proper care and treatment of soldiers who become incapacitated through mental or nervous disease (2) the special examination of recruits in the training camps in order that those who because of neuropathic or psychopathic conditions are unfit for military duty, may be identified and discharged from service.

Until the troops move abroad the chief and most important responsibility of the military psychiatrists and neurologists will be the special examination of recruits. It is obvious that no man should be eliminated from the service who is fit to render a valuable service in this emergency. On the other hand, it is quite apparent that individuals suffering from certain forms of nervous and mental diseases should not be permitted to enter into service, as experience with the American armies has shown quite conclusively that such individuals are not capable of military service even in time of peace, and experience in the European armies has shown beyond question that such individuals are not able to withstand the rigors of modern warfare. At critical times such individuals go to pieces, with the result that the military force is weakened, is hampered in the free performance of its function, and the Government is likely to be burdened after the war with the care of a large number of invalids.

At the request of the Surgeon-General, the question of those who should be excluded from the military services on account of mental and nervous disease has been carefully studied, and with the approval of the Surgeon General we would suggest that the following general outline be followed in determining this matter. It is important that the potential as well as the actual condition of the recruit be kept in mind. For this reason emphasis has been laid upon the early symptoms of disease. Likewise, attention has been called particularly to those diseases which are most likely to be met and which have not very obvious symptoms but which, nevertheless, can be diagnosed relatively easily and with considerable certainty. It is not to be assumed that other neuropathic and psychopathic conditions when found are not cause for exclusion. Most of these, however, such as multiple neuritis, various forms of paralysis, hemiplegia, cranial nerve palsies and peripheral neuritis, have such striking symptoms that they are likely to be recognized before they come to the attention of the neurologists and psychiatrists.

RECRUITS TO BE EXCLUDED

I. Nervous Diseases

(a) On the Basis of Disease

1. Tabes (Look for Argyll-Robertson pupils, absent knee and ankle jerks, ataxia of station and gait.)

2. Multiple Sclerosis (Look for absent abdominal reflexes, nystagmus, intention tremor)
3. Progressive muscular atrophy and Syringomyelia (Look for fibrillary tremors; atrophy in the small muscles of the hand and of the muscles of the shoulder girdle; scabs on forearm and fingers caused by burning; deformities of feet.

4. Epilepsy (Look for deep scars on tongue, face and head; voice. Where diagnosis depends only upon history of epileptic attacks given by the patient, the latter should be asked to give the address of the physician who has treated him. This history must then be verified by a letter from the physician.)

5. Hyperthyroidism (Look for persistent tachycardia, exophthalmos, tremor, enlarged thyroid.)

(b) On the Basis of Symptoms or Combination of Symptoms or History

1. Unequal pupils † Irregular pupils † Argyll-Robertson pupils

2. Nystagmus (in one not in albino) † absent abdominal reflexes † intention tremor

3. Absent knee jerks associated with some one other organic neurologic symptom

4. Exaggerated tendon jerks † Babinski

5. Disorders of station or gait

6. Disorders of speech (on test phrases) facial tremor one other organic neurologic symptom. (Stammering and stuttering per se is not significant of an organic neurologic condition. Stammers and stutters are rejected by regulations. See form No. 94777)

7. History of Epilepsy (Ask the recruit to give the address of the physician who has attended him; this information to be verified by letter)

II. Mental Diseases

(a) On the Basis of Disease

1. General Paralysis (Look for Argyll-Robertson pupils, speech defect consisting of distortion of words, writing defect consisting of distortion of words, facial tremor in showing the teeth, euphoria and marked discrepancies in giving facts of life.)

2. Dementia Praecox (Look for indifference, ideas of reference, feelings of the mind being tampered with (e.g. ideas of hypnotism), auditory hallucinations, bodily hallucinations such as electrical sensations or sexual sensations, meaningless smiles; in general, inappropriate emotional reactions, lack of connectedness in conversation.)
3. Manic depressive insanity (look for mild depressions with or without feeling of inadequacy or mild manic states with exhilaration, talkativeness and over-activity)

(b) On the Basis of Symptoms or Combination of Symptoms or History

1. History of previous mental illness (Ask the recruit to state when and where he had such illness, in what hospital he was observed or treated or by what physician he was attended; this information to be verified by letter)

III. Psychoneuroses and Psychopathic Characters (Look for phobias, morbid doubts and fears, anxiety attacks, fatigue-ability, hypochondriasis, compulsions, homosexuality, grotesque lying, vagabondage.)

IV. Chronic Alcoholism (look for suffused eyes, prominent superficial blood vessels of the nose and cheek, flabby, bloated, reddened face, purplish discoloration of the mucous membrane of the pharynx and of the soft palate; also ashen complexion and clammy skin; muscular tremor in the protruded tongue and extended fingers; (noticeable also in lack of control when the applicant attempts to sign his name); emotionalism, prevarication, suspicion; auditory or visual hallucinations, paranoid ideas)

V. Mental Deficiency (Look for defect in general information with reference to native environment, ability to learn, to reason, to calculate, to plan, to construct, to compare, weights, sizes, etc.; defect in judgment, foresight, language, output of effort, suggestibility, stigmata of degeneration, muscular incoordination. (Consult psychometric findings.)

VI. Drug Addiction (look for pallor, dryness of skin; flippancy, mild exhilaration (if under the influence); cowardly, cringing attitude, restlessness, anxiety, (if without the drug); distortion of the alae nasi; contracted pupils (morphine) or dilated pupils (cocaine); dirty deposit at junction of gums and teeth; bluish and whitish needle scars on thighs and arms.)

(SIGNED)

August Hoch, M. D.,
Director, Psychiatric Institute,
Ward's Island, N. Y. C.

Thomas W. Salmon, M. D.,
Medical Director, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene,
New York.

Adolf Meyer, M. D.,
Director, Phipps Psychiatric Clinic,
John Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.

Pearce Bailey, M. D.,
Chief of Clinic,
N.Y. Neurological Institute,
New York.
E. E. Southard, M. D.,
Director, Psychopathic Hospital,
Boston, Mass.

Albert M. Barrett, M. D.,
Director, State Psychopathic Hosp.,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

William A. White, M. D.,
Supt., Government Hospital for the
Insane,
Washington, D. C.

Walter E. Fernald, M. D.,
Massachusetts School for the
Feeble-minded,
Waverly, Mass.

Joseph Collins, M. D.,
N. Y. Neurological Institute
New York

T. H. Weisenburg, M. D.,
President, American Neurological
Association,
Philadelphia.

Robert M. Yerkes, Ph. D.,
Professor of Comparative Psychology,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.
Major-General W. C. Gorgas,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In view of the fact that it will be necessary for the psychiatrists who are assigned to the various military camps to examine a large number of recruits in a brief space of time, it is felt by the undersigned that this work can be greatly expedited if the assistance of camp surgeons and line officers can be obtained in selecting from those who come under their observation, individuals likely to need neuro-psychiatric examination. This can be easily done if the medical officers, dental surgeons and line officers will keep certain fundamental things in mind. We would suggest, therefore, the following:

(1) That in view of the importance of syphilis and hyperthyroidism in neuro-psychiatric conditions, that all persons suffering from either of these diseases observed by the surgeons in the ordinary course of their work, be referred to the psychiatrist for further examination; and

(2) That the personality traits named below are of such importance as indicative of possible underlying mental conditions, that line officers be instructed to refer to the psychiatrist recruits under their observation who exhibit them. These traits are:

 Irritability
  Seclusive
  Sulky
  Depressed, shy, timid
  Over boisterous
  Sleepless
  Persistent violators of discipline
  "Queer sticks", cranks
  "Goats" - butts of practical jokes
  "Boobs" - those who have difficulty in comprehending orders - dull, stupid
  Marked emotional reaction (such as vomiting and fainting) at bayonet drill
  Peculiarities of attitude, speech or behavior sufficiently marked to attract attention of associates
  Those resentful of discipline
  Suspicious
  Sleep walkers
  Bed wetters
  Those persistently slovenly in dress
  Those who have difficulty in executing muscular movements in setting up exercises
Very truly yours,

(SIGNED)

August Hoch, M. D.,
Director, Psychiatric Institute,
Ward's Island, N.Y.C.

Adolf Meyer, M. D.,
Director, Phipps Psychiatric Clinic,
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore.

E. E. Southard, M. D.,
Director, Psychopathic Hospital,
Boston.

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N. Y. Neurological Institute
New York.

Joseph Collins, M. D.,
N.Y. Neurological Institute,
New York.

T. H. Weisenburg, M. D.,
Pres., American Neurological
Association,
Philadelphia.

Robert M. Yerkes, Ph. D.,
Professor of Comparative Psy-
chology, Harvard University,
Cambridge.
Major-General W. C. Gorgas,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It is the belief of the undersigned that the neuro-psychiatric examination of a large number of recruits would be expedited if permission were granted to the psychiatrists in the various camps to train and utilize hospital sergeants or others who might be chosen by the psychiatrist, to make group examinations of recruits for the following conditions:

- Pupillary changes - unequal, irregular, disorders of reaction
- Absent or increased knee jerks
- Station and gait disorders
- Marked tremors (extended fingers)
- Facial tremor on showing teeth

Recruits found by the examining sergeant to exhibit any one of these symptoms should be referred to the psychiatrist for further and more intensive examination.

(SIGNED)

August Hoch, M.D.,
Director, Psychiatric Institute,
Ward's Island, N.Y.C.

Adolf Meyer, M.D.,
Director, Phipps Psychiatric Clinic,
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.

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T. H. Weisenburg, M.D.,
President, American Neurological
Association,
Philadelphia.

Robert M. Yerkes, Ph. D.,
Professor of Comparative Psychology,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.
President H.P. Judson
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

In to-day's issue of the Chicago Herald, I have read of your "conversion to a preparedness program; and I take it that like others of a similar belief, you are in favor of compulsory military training.

May I ask you if you have a son whom you desire to submit to the damming conditions which always surround a military camp? To such conditions as say obtain on the Mexican border to-day. Have you a son for such a vile experience, or is it my boy whom you desire to send there? Have you a son whom you desire to grow up with a mind filled with the best methods of wholesale homicide, rather than the Christ method of converting humanity into one great brotherhood, or is it my son whom you wish to consign to such a blighting, blasting process?

We had a paid agent of the "Universal Military Training League" in our city not long ago, (like the man White who addressed the same gathering with you, and who to earn his salary, tried to inject into his hearers some scare nonsense about Japan) I say we had such a creature in Fond du Lac a few weeks ago, and he published the opinions of several men all favorable to his scheme, or rather the scheme he is paid to advocate, and not one of them has a son to be damned by the plan which they favor. I have one son, and I would rather follow him to his grave to-day, than have him submit to the debauching, destroying effect of military training.

Please let me know if you have a son for this awful business, or if it is my son that you desire to consign to it.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Hopkins
Chicago, January 22, 1917

Dear Sir:

Dear Sir:—Today's issue of the Chicago Herald, I have read of your "conversion to a preparedness program," and I take it that like others of a similar condition, you also are in favor of compulsory military training. Every young man, whether he is your son, or mine, or the son of anybody else, ought to be willing to give proper time in preparing himself for the defense of his country. If any young men are too precious to give their lives for this purpose they should be carefully put away in a museum.

Very truly yours,

We had a paid agent of the "Universal Military Training League" in our city not long ago (like the man White who addressed the same gathering with you, and who to earn his salary, tried to say some scare nonsense about Japan) I say we had such a creature in Fond du Lac a few weeks ago, and he published the opinions of several men all favorable to his scheme, or rather the scheme he is paid to advocate, and not one of them has a son to be damned by the plan which they favor. I have one son, and I would rather follow him to his grave today, than have him submit to the debauching, destroying effect of military training.

Please let me know if you have a son for this awful business, or if it is my son that you desire to consign to it?
Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 20th Inst. is received.

Every ounce man, whether he be your own or mine, of the low or high rank, seize an opportunity to be willing to give proper time in presenting personal to the presence of the community. If any person were too precocious to give their lover for the heroine, they would be considered very wise in a woman.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Rev. Robert Hophin
Township Congregational Church
Hopkinton, R.I.
Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear Dr. Judson:

At a patriotic meeting held in Wilmette recently, and attended by a large audience from the North Shore suburbs, the enclosed resolution was unanimously adopted. It was a public meeting, but called and conducted by the Churches of Wilmette. The resolution elicited great interest, and I think speaks pretty well for itself. Our idea is that when the Government takes our young men for military purposes, they assume an obligation to take proper precaution for their moral safety. It ought to be part of the national preparedness program that decent moral conditions should surround military encampments. You are doubtless familiar with the reports of conditions on the Mexican border in and about the places where our troops were assembled. They tell us that on the whole our boys comported themselves in a manner far above the average under similar circumstances, but even so the state of affairs was viciously bad. Officially the Government took no notice whatever of the saloons and brothels which set up for the special convenience of the soldiers and did a disgracefully thriving business.

Now with universal training in no distant prospect, it is most disquieting to contemplate the possibility of our young men being deliberately placed in such untoward surroundings. If necessary martial law would be justifiable to avoid it. The Government will act if we demand it. Knowing your interest in such matters, we thought a word from the University faculty to the War Department would carry much weight. Isn't it worth considering?

Sincerely yours,

Frank E. Wilson
Mr. President, I am pleased to report that the University of California, Berkeley, has reached a significant milestone in its history. The establishment of a graduate program in Wildlife Management has been a long-standing goal of the faculty and administration.

The program has been designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of wildlife conservation and management. It will encompass a wide range of topics, including ecology, population dynamics, and sustainable practices. The program will be offered in collaboration with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, ensuring that graduates are well-prepared to address the challenges facing wildlife conservation.

I am confident that this program will not only contribute to the advancement of scientific knowledge but also inspire a new generation of leaders in the field of wildlife management. As the program commences, I look forward to seeing the students achieve great success and contribute to the preservation of our natural resources.

Please accept my congratulations on this important accomplishment.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]
RESOLUTION

WHEREAS -

Past experience has taught us that wherever a large body of men are assembled for military purposes, saloons and evil resorts multiply in the closest possible proximity, thereby endangering greatly the good health both morally and physically of the troops so assembled:

and WHEREAS -

The recent mobilization of our troops on the Mexican border has brought the matter sharply to the attention of many of the citizens of this country:

and WHEREAS -

The possibility is in no way remote that another call to the colors may be sounded in the near future:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That we, the citizens of Wilmette, Illinois, do respectfully submit an appeal to the War Department of the United States Government that in the general plans for military preparedness the moral environment of the soldiers be accorded full and careful attention; that with official foresight all saloons and evil resorts be eradicated from the vicinity of all points of mobilization or encampment, just as other unsanitary conditions would be cleared away; and that our sons, brothers, and fathers be not called to jeopardize their souls as well as their bodies in the service of their country:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED -

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of War, and also to the public press.
RESOLUTION

WHEREAS:

Past experience and study of the national defense have shown the necessity for maintaining a large body of trained military personnel in the nation's defense. The volunteer, citizen-soldier has been shown to be as effective and efficient in the performance of military duties as any professional soldier. He brings to the armed forces the qualities of self-discipline, personal bravery, and patriotic devotion that are essential to the success of our nation's defense.

RESOLVED. - Be it therefore resolved that the Congress of the United States shall provide for the enlistment of citizen-soldiers in the volunteer army in time of peace, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.
Mar. 12, 1917.

Chicago, March 13, 1917

Dear Mr. Wilson:

My dear Dr. Judson:

Your favor of the 12th inst. is received. I quite appreciate the purposes of the and attended by a large audience from the North Shore suburbs, the resolution which you enclose. The faculty of the enclosed resolution was unanimously adopted. It was a public meeting, but University is not accustomed to take action on questions called and conducted by the Churches of Wilmette. The resolution elicited of this sort. I will however communicate myself with great interest, and I think speaks pretty well for itself. Our idea is the War Department, and I am sure that everybody will that when the Government takes our young men for military purposes, concur in the advisability of proper steps in the matter, they assume an obligation to take proper precaution for their moral safety. It ought to be part of the national preparedness program that decent moral conditions should surround military encampments. You are doubtless familiar with the reports of conditions on the Mexican border and about the places where our troops were assembled. They tell us that on the whole our boys comported themselves in a manner far above the average under similar circumstances, but even so the state of Rev. Frank E. Wilson affidavit badly. Officially the Government took no notice Wilmette, Illinois whatever of the saloons and brothels which set up for the special convenience of the soldiers and did a disgracefully thriving business.

Now with universal training in no distant prospect, it is most disquieting to contemplate the possibility of our young men being deliber-ately placed in such untoward surroundings. If necessary martial law would be justifiable to avoid it. The Government will act if we demand it. Knowing your interest in such matters, we thought a word from the University faculty to the War Department would carry much weight. Isn't it worth considering?

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Frank E. Wilson
Emotional, Warm in Tone

 Reverend Wilson

 The Reverend's Prayer

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

Dear Mr. Judson:

This will introduce M. Justin Godard, Under Secretary of State for Sanitary Service, who is about to visit America in the interests of the Entente.

To Monsieur Godard belongs the credit for the remarkable organization of the Sanitary Service of the French Armies and we are particularly fortunate in having a visit at this time from one who can speak so authoritatively on this aspect of the Allied efforts.

I am sure that you will do all in your power to further his mission and see that he meets those with whom he should come in contact.

With cordial greetings, believe me

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Marshall Flint.

JMr/Rad

At Convocation Tuesday
accounted for my delay
the rear of the procession.
American University Union

in Europe

Paris

April 6, 1969

Professor Betty Reed, Ph.D.,
University of Chicago;
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Professor Reed:

This will introduce Mr. Samuel Levin, Secretary General of the United Nations, who is going to visit America in the interests of the United Nations. He will arrive in New York on April 14th and will be here for about two weeks. We are very much interested in having a visit of this kind from a man who can speak so effectively on the subject of the United Nations.

I hope that you will go to New York to tour the premises of the United Nations and to see the site of the future United Nations. We will be very pleased to have you.

S.Y. Secrest, President

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

1717!
My dear President Judson,

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I am sending Mr. Vincent, which explains itself.

While I realize the many demands on your time and thought, I would greatly appreciate your encouragement and cooperation as well as your assistance toward...
The furnishing was for the project.

Thank you for the many kindnesses extended in this part.

Most Sincerely Yours,

Francis E. Small

March 14, Chairman and Publisher of the

The Herald

5003 Blacketown Avenue
My dear Mr. Vincent:

This is a different sort of play from the ones we used to "put over" at the University, but tastes and needs do change in this world.

I have been working through the winter with a group of women volunteers on the publicity side of the government's plan for the disabled soldier.

If we have accomplished nothing else, we have convinced ourselves that this piece of work is worthy of any sacrifice.

Our office is at the corner of State and Adams Street, where the crowds are continually passing. The many cases that drift in make us feel that the necessity of putting this work on a more constructive and fundamental basis is imperative. The appeals are urgent and often pitiful.

The Association of Commerce has contemplated making a survey of the subject and might render assistance in time.

Personally, I do wish that our help toward establishing an Institute for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the disabled civilian in the Middle West might come through you from the Rockefeller Foundation.

I am writing this to ask you to give your thought and consideration to the enclosed pamphlets.

An interview with Mrs. Allport, our Chairman, may be arranged at any time to suit your convenience.

Most sincerely yours,

Publicity Chairman.
Chicago, March 16, 1919

Dear Mrs. Small:

Thanks for your note of the 14th inst. with enclosure. Of course Mr. Vincent will give the case due consideration.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mrs. Charles P. Small
5053 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago
BULLETIN TO INSTRUCTORS:

We are threatened with a return of the epidemic of influenza. You are accordingly requested for the remainder of the current quarter to ask every student in your classes who appears to be suffering from a heavy cold or persistent cough to withdraw at once from the classroom and report (in the case of men) to Dr. D. B. Reed in Bartlett Gymnasium from to , and (in the case of women) to Dr. Robinson in Ida Noyes Hall from to . If the physicians are not immediately available students should leave name and address at the medical office and go at once to their rooms.

The conscientious observance of this method of procedure contributed in no small degree to the marked success with which the previous epidemic was handled and your earnest cooperation is therefore invited in the effort to prevent the present spread of the disease.

JAMES R. ANGELL
Vice-President

Chicago, December 7, 1918
BULLETIN TO MEMBERS OF THE FACULTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

To prevent misapprehension on the part of members of the faculties regarding the control of health conditions, it seems advisable to submit the following brief statement:

For several years past the supervision of health conditions in the University community has been placed in the hands of the Committee on University Sanitation and Hygiene, of which Dr. E. O. Jordan is chairman, the other members being Dr. Dudley B. Reed, Health Officer of the University; Major Anton J. Carlson, Major John M. Dodson, and Dr. W. J. Monilaw. This committee has called freely on medical experts for advice and has had at its command the help of the best medical authorities in the community. The University has had no general hospital facilities at its disposal but has been able, through its local medical connections, to secure quarters in the best city hospitals for such of its members as have required hospital treatment. It has also had at its disposal two small infirmaries—one in Hitchcock Hall and one in Green Hall. Up to the present time these arrangements have been adequate to cope with any medical emergency which has confronted the University community.

By arrangement with the Commanding Officer of the Students' Army Training Corps, made on October 3, and until further adjustment, the University has taken over responsibility for the control of health conditions of the members of Section A (Collegiate Division) of the Students' Army Training Corps in addition to its responsibility for its own regular students. An infirmary has been accordingly established in one of the sections of Hitchcock Hall appropriated exclusively to this use, and in addition three buildings to the west of the University have been set aside for hospital purposes.
Up to the present time the student community, numbering roughly three thousand, has been extremely fortunate in the low percentage of cases of influenza, as compared with any of the institutions round about us. There has been only one fatality in the student community, a young man dying of pneumonia at his home in Chicago early in October. The University authorities had no contact with the case. There have been up to date approximately 120 cases of which the University has cognizance. There may have been other instances of students living at home, where the exact facts could not be ascertained. For the last three days there has been an average of slightly more than one case per day reported, and with the exception mentioned none has been of a very grave character.

It is hardly to be expected that the good fortune which has thus far attended us can be continued indefinitely, and every precaution which we can take has been provided to care for any sudden emergency. One of our large buildings has been set aside, in case it should be needed, the necessary equipment is at hand, and with the single exception of adequate nurses, which it is very difficult to secure in advance, there is every reason to believe that we may hope to cope successfully with any sudden crisis which may confront us. In any case we shall at every point be guided in the future, as we have been in the past, by the best medical advice which we can secure. Should it be thought wise to close the institution, this will of course be done, but at the moment it seems clear that the present policy is best serving the real interests of the community. It may be added that the conditions in the University High School and Elementary School have been substantially like those in the University student body.

Section B of the Students' Army Training Corps (Vocational Section) has been leasing some of the University buildings for a number of months past, together with certain buildings secured in the neighborhood for its use. This section has had its own medical officers and in general has been administered as a separate army post. The University has had no authority over this group beyond its responsibility for organizing instruction and furnishing shop equipment, mess, and barracks. The serious outbreak of influenza among the newly arrived contingent of two hundred and fifty men, chiefly drawn from southern Illinois farms, subjected the unit to a sudden strain with which it was very difficult to cope. Ten of the men arrived with the disease already developed. The University has from the first put at the disposal of the unit and its medical officers every assistance which it could offer, both in materials and in personnel. It should be clearly understood, however, that it has had no direct jurisdiction in the matter and has been confined to voluntary offers of assistance. There have been no new cases developed in this group for the last twenty-four hours, and it is therefore to be hoped that this particular crisis has been passed. There has been one fatality, a soldier dying of pneumonia after several days in the Illinois Central Hospital. The medical officers of the Corps have co-operated with the University authorities in attempting to establish and preserve rigid conditions of quarantine.

The response of the community to the sudden needs of this unit has been most admirable, and the local Red Cross organization has rendered invaluable assistance.

Members of the faculties who have suggestions to make for improvement of the health supervision are requested to communicate with Dr. Dudley B. Reed, University Health Officer. During the present epidemic it is also requested that Dr. Reed be notified if illness occurs in the families of members of the faculty in order that accurate information may be secured regarding the general health conditions in the community. The University will be glad to be of assistance wherever possible.

JAMES R. ANGELL,
Vice-President

October 25, 1918
April 28, 1917.

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

My dear Dr. Judson:

I wrote you a week ago in reply to your advice on the army bill and indicated that I felt we should try out something of the volunteer plan in connection with universal service. Since that time I have been giving the matter the deepest study and consideration and I am now convinced that even the measure of the volunteer system that I thought then wise to incorporate we should omit and I have cast my vote for the proposition of a selective draft.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1917

Chicago, April 30, 1917

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

My dear Mr. French Judson:

I wrote you a week ago in reply to your
request on the matter of the army bill, and am glad
that you voted for the selective draft. The experience
of our past wars, it seems to me, makes it plain that the
volunteer system alone is not effective, and certainly the
present conditions of the world prove that conclusion still
more clearly. I see no objection to supplementing the
selective draft by a volunteer system, and personally
should think it advisable to get on the battlefields in
France as early as possible an effective force. Indeed,
I see no reason why Mr. Roosevelt should not be allowed
to use his great influence in raising such a body and in
accompanying it in a suitable capacity, although I
understand he does not desire to be in command.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Hon. Burton L. French
House of Representatives, U. S.
Washington, D. C.
April 30, 1917

My dear Mr. Roosevelt:

Thank you very much for your letter of

the 29th instant. I am sure that you received a

copy of the speech at the White House and am glad

that you appeared for the service of the country. The

experience of our people is, to some extent, made to

plain that the

organized system alone is not attractive, and certainly the

present condition of the matter shows that communication

more openly, I see no objection to the proposition of the

Secretary Grant of a voluntary system and personally

think it is impossible to set on the politicians in

France as easily as possible an attractive course. Indeed I

see no reason why Mr. Roosevelt should not be allowed

to use the great influence in Russia even a power and in

accomplishing it in a successful capacity, besides I

understand he does not seem to be in command.

Very truly yours,

H.P.H.

Home of Representative U. S.

Washington, D.C.
1. Prior to the enactment of the law for selective service the Patriotic Educational Guilds at a meeting April 20th, 1917, at the office of the Borough President of Manhattan, New York City, adopted resolutions on the subject of vocational, mechanical and agricultural training for sundry units of the National Army; as also for annual training, compulsory, for our young men after the war. (Plan 1.) Copies of these resolutions were duly transmitted to the President and to the military committees of the House and Senate, and which resulted in due provision accordingly in the said law and under which authority sundry Technical Troops have been formed.

2. The Guilds now further recommend enactments by Congress for a GUILDS TECHNICAL LABOR CORPS for the due selection of men not acceptable in the fighting forces but who can be useful in various vocations, factories, industries, farms, etc., where young men would be released to join the fighting forces and where the exempted could be used to the great advantage of the industries of the country. (Plan #2.)

3. (A) In addition, the Guilds submit for consideration the organization of a Technical Labor Army (Plan #3) of 500,000 men to be organized in China and Japan, OUR ALLIES in this war. The technical units of such would be organized on a military basis with a distinctive (civilian) uniform, duly officered with noncommissioned officers and junior officers as foremen, who are natives of China or Japan; the principal officers to be U. S.

3. (B) Such Technical Labor Units would be brought to this country under control of the U. S. Department of Labor, which latter would be charged with the duty of farming out detachments or squads or companies or battalions or regiments of such men in the industries for which they are specially fitted; and at the same rate of wages now paid or was paid prior to this war. It is possible that this may result in reducing the cost of living to the basis existing prior to this war.

3. (C) The first industry for which such labor units would be formed abroad would be for the SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY in the U. S., which at present can obtain only about one-half of the laborers that could be utilized in existing shipyards and those being constructed. The quicker we could build the necessary shipping, the quicker can we WIN THE WAR; the quicker we can send troops and supplies abroad and necessary food articles to our allies and neutral countries of Europe.

3. (D) Following such, there would be formed adequate Technical Labor Units:

For manufacture of Ordnance and Ammunition;
For equipment, clothing, shoes, etc.;
For mining coal, iron, copper, etc.;
For aeroplane construction, repairs, etc.;
For transportation, railways, etc., in the U. S.;
For adequate housing facilities at new cantonments or great industrial plants engaged in war industries;
For naval stores, especially turpentine, pitch, tar and resin for ourselves and allies;
In agriculture, wherever farm help is needed in planting or harvesting, etc.

3. (E) I have merely mentioned a few items where additional labor is urgently needed and where intelligent citizens can readily understand the importance of immediate action, especially in view of the belief that this is to be a long war, an expensive war and one which will require in the fighting ranks a very large percentage
of men now engaged in industries and agriculture. The intelligent citizen will readily perceive that the COST OF LIVING would be materially reduced by such a Technical Labor Army and Corps; and further, all will concede that SOMETHING MUST BE DONE for the individual consumer as well as for the patriotic necessities of the Army and Navy.

3. (F) It is not contemplated to limit the number of men brought in under such system to 500,000 men; the Secretary of Labor should be authorized to increase such as the various farming associations would request. And though such subject should be primarily under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, the organization and control of the Technical Units should be under the direction of the War Department. It is not contemplated to arm such units with weapons but only with those implements necessary in their several vocations.

3. (G) The principal objections would lie in the present laws against such immigrants; but such objections would be met by the fact that these organizations of Technical Units would be analogous to an army of an ally and would be permitted to remain here only during the war; and all the members thereof would be ordered returned to their native country within three months after the war; and such return would be made compulsory, and could be effected through the present system of FINGER PRINT IDENTIFICATION.

3. (H) A somewhat analogous body of about 100,000 men, known as the Chinese Expeditionary Labor Corps, is now in France, having been duly formed and transported by the British Government.

3. (J) This recommendation or subject should be considered by Labor Unions and by the various TRADE ORGANIZATIONS of the country; and also by local Boards of Trade, attention is invited to the fact that the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, on October 10th, 1917, adopted resolutions favoring the importation of Chinese and Japanese labor; under the system which it advocates, it would be difficult to control such, but under the system herein presented of a Technical Labor Corps, every possible objection could be met.

4. A fourth subdivision of the Commodity Plan of the Guilds, pertains to the subject of war materials, especially FOODS for the U. S. or its allies, obtainable from nearby neighbors such as any of the Caribbean Islands, where large tracts of land, etc., with abundant labor are available but not now used, but which, it would be feasible to develop and utilize in this war emergency.

5. We submit this brief summary, which could be expanded to fill a volume. Communications on the subject may be addressed to Major J. E. Bloom, U. S. A., ret., 266 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

* * * * *

Our Slogan or Motto: "COME ON - HELP WIN THE WAR!"

* * * * *

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Major, U. S. A., ret., Chairman Military Comm., the P. P., Guilds.
deadlySoon after the event, all the parties of the Contract, and the citizens of the Caspian Sea, were informed about the circumstances of the event, and all the parties expressed their satisfaction with the outcome. The Contract was signed on the 1st of December, 1950, in the presence of the government of the Caspian States and the representatives of the United Nations. The Contract was ratified by all the parties on the 1st of January, 1951, and came into force on the 1st of February, 1951. The Contract was designed to ensure peace and stability in the region and to promote economic development. It was hailed as a significant step towards regional cooperation and development.
WAR COMMODITY CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION THROUGH TECHNICAL OFFICERS AND CIVILIAN COMMISSIONS.

1. It is proposed: that there shall be instituted TECHNICAL UNITS or vocational, TECHNICAL AND AGRICULTURAL TRAINING for some of the State as well as NATIONAL TROOPS, OFFICERS and MEN, pertaining to the several TECHNICAL SUBJECTS covered by the U. S. War Measures, including any Commodity or Foods Conservation, Farming, Mobilization, Packing, Canning, Refrigerating, Purchase and Sale, Shipping, and Distributing, Price-fixing, Embargoing, Priority Shipping, etc.

2. Such TECHNICAL Training to include CLASSIFICATION to determine where a man or woman is best fitted for PATRIOTIC SERVICE, CIVIC or MILITARY, and the particular branch of the SERVICE, depending upon age qualifications, trade and training, and physique; including DRAFTED MEN, Exempts and VOLUNTEERS.

3. And further that such TECHNICAL Officers and men or Supply Squads should be SUBJECT to DETAIL by the President (or Governor, as to his State Troops,) in any Industry included in a National WAR MEASURE or corresponding auxiliary State Law; and including especially the work of COMMODITY INCREASE, CONTROL and DISTRIBUTION DURING THE WAR, in COOPERATION with any COMMISSION,--National, State or Municipal, or any Private AGENCY, such as a number of similar tradesmen or farmers or neighbors duly associated together; or through present WHOLESALERS or RETAILERS or middlemen, who agree to like control or like maximum price to consumer or ultimate user.

4. It is feasible for the President or Governor to DETAIL THEREFORE, technical officers and squads of men or SUPPLY SQUADS who have been trained, and become familiar with a particular supply, its production and distribution, and such could arrange to supervise the PURCHASE AT WHOLESALE under the Commission, and control the distribution to the CONSUMER in small groups, organized in the form of NEIGHBORHOOD GUILDS or otherwise; and which local or trade organization would pay CASH ON DELIVERY for any such supplies, at cost plus freights or expressage as fixed by the Commission plus 5% or 10% to cover all incidental expense of the local or trade organization; and which latter has previously arranged for the due ordering and for the immediate distribution or sale at cost to its MEMBERS, of the incoming Supplies,--all conducted on a CASH BASIS, and at a maximum or fixed price.

5. A very few OFFICERS and MEN could be trained, to attend to this SYSTEM at a moment's notice, and at a comparatively insignificant cost, but which would effect a saving to the individual consumer, to attain for him a like benefit as for the Army, Navy and Allies,--or prevent extortion. Due PREPAREDNESS could thereby be attained to carry out the President's Plans to BENEFIT THE CONSUMER, equally with the Government, as first suggested by the Patriotic Educational Guilds.

6. And ditto, in all Industries now subject to the U. S. WAR CONTROL, including Mining, Coal, Metals, Fuels, Shipping, Railroads, Foods, Flour Mills, Meals, etc., or the expansion whereof it is desired to promote, such as Agriculture, Sugar, etc., or in the priority distribution of the products.

7. Pending final adoption,--the organization of COMMITTEES OF TRADES or other Technical Guilds for General PATRIOTIC SERVICE and study of above, is recommended. For such purpose, address the Patriotic Educational Guilds, per the undersigned; thus to secure joint action, if in favor of doing SOMETHING PRACTICAL.

8. Technical Men-Artisans, Skilled Tradesmen, Agriculturists and efficient organizers in any of said lines can thereby render a most practical PATRIOTIC SERVICE; and in many cases such can obtain Commissions as Officers in the Military or Civic Departments of the Government, when this System is organized.

[Signature]
Major, U. S. A., Ret.,
266 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Chairman Military Committee, p.e.o.
(Personal and Confidential)

(To avoid Famine in Coal, Sugar and War Supplies.)

GUILDS TECHNICAL LABOR CORPS
To Supplement Plan of Guilds WAR COMMODITY CONTROL.

1. Prior to the enactment of the law for selective service the Patriotic Educational Guilds at a meeting April 20th, 1917, at the office of the Borough President of Manhattan, New York City, adopted resolutions on the subject of vocational, mechanical and agricultural training for sundry units of the National Army; as also for annual training, compulsory, for our young men after the war. (Plan 1.) Copies of these resolutions were duly transmitted to the President and to the military committees of the House and Senate, and which resulted in due provision accordingly in the said law and under which authority sundry Technical Troops have been formed.

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* * * * *

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Major, U. S. A., ret.,
Chairman Military Comm., the P. P. Guilds.
(Plan No. 1.)

GUILDS' WAR COMMODOITY PLAN.

To avoid famine in Coal, Sugar and War Supplies

WAR COMMODITY CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION THROUGH TECHNICAL OFFICERS AND CIVILIAN COMMISSIONS.

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Major, U. S. A., Ret.,
266 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Chairman Military Committee, P.E.G.
To All Members of the Faculties:

The Student Army Training Corps of the University of Chicago will assemble at the Flagpole at 11:00 A.M., October 1, 1918. At the same hour in five hundred colleges the Corps of one hundred and fifty thousand students will pledge their lives to the honor and defense of their country. Your presence is requested. Cap and Gown.

The Faculty Dinner will be held in the Quadrangle Club Wednesday evening, October 2, at six-thirty. Only one hundred and seventy-five can be accommodated in the main dining-room. The price is eighty-five cents. Professor A. C. McLaughlin will speak of his experiences in Great Britain. The Vice-President of the University will speak of the Student Army Training Corps and the University of Chicago. The occasion affords an opportunity to welcome to the University of Chicago the Commanding Officer of the Student Army Training Corps, Major Henry S. Wygant, and his staff.

The Annual Commemorative Chapel Service will be held at 11:15 A.M., October 4, 1918, in Leon Mandel Assembly Hall. Members of the faculties will meet in the Reynolds Club.

James R. Angell
Vice-President
Chicago, February 2, 1916.

Dear Dr. Rowbotham:

I thank you very heartily for your letter of January 29 with the list of the University of Chicago men who attended the Second Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. We have had so much difficulty in getting information like this that I assure you we greatly appreciate your help.

The names have been copied on cards for our permanent records and the original document filed for the use of Professor Congers Read who will, some time in the future, write a history of the University of Chicago participation in the great war. I enclose a typewritten copy of the list for your records.

I have directed the University Press to send to you a University of Chicago pennant.

Yours very truly,

D. . R. -D. Secretary to the President

Reverend Arthur Rowbotham.

Y.M.C.A. B.S. B.C.E.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.
To the President:

Dear Sir,

I enclose the original signatures of the men of your University who attended the Second Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe during the months September to November 1917.

I feel sure you agree with me that this evidence should be perpetuated of their service, and I am asking that these original lists be suitably framed and hung in some conspicuous place in your University.

Will you kindly write me covering the three following items?

1. What disposition will you make of this material?

2. Will you provide me with a typewritten copy of this list for my records?

3. Will you send me a pennant or banner of your University to place in this building that served your men during their training?

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Rowbotham, B.D.

Address:
Reverend Arthur Rowbotham, B.D.
Y.M.C.A. #23 R.O.T.C.
Military Branch
Chattanooga, Tenn.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Home Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>W. Curti Rogers</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>6th Battery</td>
<td>Columbus, Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank J. Alley</td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Battery</td>
<td>Maryville, Tenn.</td>
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<td>H. Conway Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td>5th Inf.</td>
<td>Knoxville, Ala.</td>
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<td>Lester Barnes</td>
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<td>4th Inf.</td>
<td>Greer, S.C.</td>
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<td>R. J. Anderson</td>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>J. Y.linn</td>
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<td>J. Reddick</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>10th Co. Inf</td>
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COMMISSION ON STUDENTS WAR SERVICE HAS BEEN ENTRUSTED BY WAR DEPT
WITH TASK OF URGING PROPERLY QUALIFIED YOUNG MEN TO ENTER AND REMAIN
IN COLLEGE AS PATRIOTIC DUTY AS RECRUITS FOR STUDENTS ARMY TRAINING
CORPS LEGAL RESTRICTIONS PREVENT DEPARTMENTS FINANCING CAMPAIGN
Adequate budget approved by Executive Committee Robert L. Kelly
Executive Secretary Association American Colleges secured as campaign
Director work now well organized Commission voted ask institutions
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E J JAMES P. L CAMPBELL J H MACCRACKEN
W A SHANKLIN E W LORD O F SWAIN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AUG 3 317 AM
1. This institution is coeducational, and has the following divisions: the undergraduate Colleges of Arts, Literature, and Science; the School of Commerce and Administration (both undergraduate and graduate); the School of Education (both undergraduate and graduate); medical courses (undergraduate, with graduate work at Rush College, on the West Side); the Law School (both undergraduate and graduate); the Graduate School of Arts, Literature, and Science; the Divinity School (graduate); the University College (courses conducted at a downtown center; students not involved in S.A.T.C.).

The attendance of the University in 1917-18 was as contrasted with in 1916-17. It had been expected that there would be a still further shrinkage in 1918-19, but all our plans had been based on the assumption that the minimum draft age would remain at twenty-one. With the legislation of the summer of 1918 lowering this age to eighteen, the basis of our prediction was of course wholly altered. Presumably, we should have had only a small fraction of our usual male student attendance, but it is wholly impossible to frame an estimate of any significance.
II. We assume that your second question relates to the
number of men actually enrolled in this institution in the
autumn quarter of 1918. There seems to be no particular
point in trying to give the enrollment for the autumn of
1917, nor for the winter and spring of 1918. It should be
understood that this institution has from its foundation
been administered on the quarter system, so that attendance
statistics must be considered in terms of quarters, and not
in terms of academic years.

There were enrolled in the University in the autumn of
1918 male students, and men were inducted into
the S.A.T.C. This number would have been very much larger
save for (a) the influenza; (b) the prospect of speedy peace;
and (c) delays in completing the formalities of induction
as concerned the Local Boards and the Army Headquarters. The
cause first mentioned occasioned a good many men to be with-
drawn by anxious parents before the process of induction was
complete. The second caused a good many men to go home
before completing induction, in the belief that they would
in no case see service. The third affected a very large
group of men, many of whom remained to the end, undergoing
military discipline and training, but unable to complete
the process of induction.
III. We estimate roughly that substantially one-third (i.e., ) would have attended college in any event. The remaining two-thirds would perhaps not have come except for the S.A.T.O. Certainly a very large proportion of the group would not have come.

IV. We expect to lose from two-thirds to three-fourths of the men in the S.A.T.O., the reasons being partly inability to meet the expense, and partly lack of interest in a college education, as such.

V. a) The academic work at this institution was never in its entirety interrupted by the influenza epidemic. The work of individual students was, however, affected very gravely in several hundred cases. The illness of instructors also occasioned disintegration.

b) Classroom work was not materially affected by the late inductions. Most of the men who intended to enter at all came early enough in the quarter to carry the courses successfully.

c) Some 60 men were withdrawn for Officers' Training Camps in October, and their work was of course substantially wrecked from the academic point of view.

d) The interruption to academic work by irregular military calls was extremely serious, and exceeded all reasonable bounds in the judgment of the academic authorities. It practically wrecked the work of many men, and was perhaps
quite as serious in its reflex effects as in its direct interruption. It gave the enlisted men a vivid impression of the entirely negligible character of their academic duties, discouraged those who were making a sincere effort to keep abreast of their classes, and strengthened the purpose of those who had come intending to give as little time and energy as possible to study.

VI. This institution found no serious difficulty in meeting the requirements of the academic program from the point of view of instruction, although some courses, like those in surveying, required the introduction of a large number of outside assistants. It was, however, extremely difficult to administer so heavy a daily program as the Committee set up without an intervening training period in which to accustom the men to so radical a change in their entire habits of life and work.

VII. For the most part, the attitude as compared with that of peace times, was distinctly discouraging. A reasonable number of students were eagerly interested in their work, although finding the conditions of its prosecution almost hopelessly impossible. But the unit contained so large a number of men wholly lacking in interest in study that the intellectual atmosphere as a whole was decidedly below the normal level in the institution.
VIII. The attitude of the faculty at the outset was one of open-minded willingness to try the experiment, and cooperate as fully as possible. The impossible character of the program, together with the wholly unsympathetic attitude of many of the younger officers—men in many cases of extreme youth, social callowness, and lack of education—made it increasingly difficult to preserve a satisfactory attitude on the part of the faculty. These conditions were of course aggravated by the presence of the large group of students already referred to, who were lacking in any natural interest in study. The outcome of this situation was the conviction on the part of many members of the faculty that a combination of military and academic work was impracticable. My own judgment is that, while the two things obviously cannot be conjointly administered so as to secure the same results which would be obtained in either branch conducted alone and for its own sake, time and experience would have enabled us to work out a combination which for the production of intelligent candidates for officers would have been highly successful.

IX. In many cases the work of students in the S.A.T.C. was of acceptable grade for academic recognition. But in many cases it was not, and there were many instances in which the men were toward the end of the quarter advised to drop the effort to secure credit in one or more of their courses in order to give their entire attention to the remaining
courses, in the hope that they might thus salvage something out of the general wreck. This plan proved in a good many cases successful.

X. In the case of advanced technical students who were allowed to report in their laboratory rooms, "supervised study" was entirely successful, because it did nothing but add a new name to the ordinary routine of the students' day. In the case of the great mass of undergraduates, who were brought together in large assembly rooms for this purpose, the plan was pretty largely a failure. I am disposed to think that the responsibility for the failure may be in part accredited to the military authorities, and in part to the academic. The military authorities did not in my judgment exhibit any great intelligence in their appreciation of the psychology of the situation, and the academic instructors gave too little actual assistance to utilize the possibilities of the plan. The military authorities insisted that all the men should study the same subject at the same time, which under the circumstances was manifestly absurd. The academic instructors were unwilling to give the additional amount of time to be on hand in the study rooms throughout the entire period of study. Even had they been willing to make this contribution of time and strength, the rigidity of program which the military authorities felt must be enforced would have made it extremely difficult to secure any satisfactory result.
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XI. The course on issues of the war was certainly of very great value to the serious-minded students, and it was beneficial to the institution in compelling a type of cooperation among its departments which had never before been so definitely put in practice. The conduct of the course imposed a very severe drain on the instructional resources of the institution, particularly in the matter of securing an adequate number of competent quiz-masters.

XII. Except as above noted, the relations between the academic and military authorities were entirely satisfactory. The two Commanding Officers were men of high type, and in general thoroughly appreciative of the character of their problem. The institution was greatly distressed at the removal of the first Commanding Officer, Major H. B. Wygant, in the middle of October, just after he had gotten the organisation well started. Although his successor was an extremely competent officer, we can only feel that this change was unfortunate for the interests of the unit at that particular juncture. The failure of the younger officers to appreciate the program of the Committee on Education and Special Training, and their almost entire lack of sympathy with the academic portion of the work, were elements fatal to the success of the War Department program. No doubt as time went on the damage done by these young men might have been measurably repaired, but it constituted a persistent element of discord between the military and academic administrations.
XIII. Conditions were so chaotic throughout the larger part of the quarter that a satisfactory reply to this question is not possible. Were one to judge by the conditions as they apparently existed, one would have to say that the general conduct of the students was decidedly less satisfactory than in normal times. But such a judgment would imply a reflection on the men which in view of the wholly abnormal circumstances may well be unfounded. This institution has for years enjoyed an unusually fine spirit among its students, and the standard of behavior has been extremely high.

XIV. There is no satisfactory method of replying to this question. Although the institution suffered far less than any other of like size in this part of the country, nevertheless there were many cases of influenza, and the debilitating effect of this upon general physical vigor is well recognized. When the War Department reports the findings of the final medical examinations made at the time of discharge, there should be a possibility for comparing weight statistics, at least, for the beginning and end of the three months' training. These figures are not accessible to the academic authorities.

XV. It is too early to reply satisfactorily to this question, and to hazard a reply would be to enter upon mere prophecy, for which there would be no substantial backing beyond the merely personal judgment of the writer.
Negatively I think it can be said, however unfounded the conclusion, that the practically unanimous opinion of this faculty would be that university work cannot be successfully combined with military training if the latter be carried to any really serious extent. The type of training given in the land-grant colleges is not generally regarded very seriously.

XVI. The personal opinion of the writer has already been expressed on this matter in communications addressed to the Secretary of the Committee on Education and Special Training. The substance of the suggestion is that the colleges should be encouraged to give all the academic work which they are competent to offer on the theoretical and scientific sides of military instruction; and to give this in close conjunction with specific instruction and advice from the appropriate divisions of the Army, e.g., Artillery, Signal Corps, Ordnance, etc. Except, however, for the rudiments of close-order drill, such as can be given to intelligent boys in a few hours of exercise per week, it would be strongly urged that all intensive training on the practical side of military work be given in intensive training camps of six or twelve weeks' duration at points and seasons most convenient for prompt and effective results. It is believed that in this way the institutions can make their peculiar contribution with greatest efficiency, and that the men may be turned out effectively trained soldiers in the shortest possible time. It is believed that this type of program has value, not only for
times of emergency, but as a permanent educational program, knitting the civil institutions of the country up into a firm fabric with the centralized agencies of the Federal Government. The kind of plan indicated would be capable of development, not only in the direction of the interests of the War Department, but also of the Navy, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor, not to mention various of the Government scientific bureaus.

XVII. It should be clearly understood that any statement under this heading reflects the personal opinion of the writer, and is in no way a commitment of the institution.

As indicated in the reply to certain of the foregoing questions, I feel it to be inexpedient to attempt any specific and detailed expression upon this issue prior to the announcement of policy by the Versailles Conference, as this may relate to the general policy of disarmament. However, if I understand your intention correctly, you are putting a hypothetical question - inquiring what would be advisable policy, assuming that Congress provides for a system of universal training involving 69 months of service of all citizens at the age of 19.

On the above assumption, I should strongly favor a system of credits for military training in colleges which, without materially affecting the demand for training in camps, would obligate the colleges to give the largest practicable
amount of theoretical military training. It would in my judgment be absurd to set up a universal military training scheme without incorporating into it the vast available machinery of the institutions of higher education. But, as indicated in my reply to the preceding question, I should not favor the introduction into the work of the regular college year of any large amount of military drill as such. My general conception of the situation would perhaps be indicated by the suggestion that a student who followed successfully proper military courses in a college throughout his four years of academic work, and who spent in summer camps a total of six months' time, should be exempted from the remaining three months that citizens not enjoying collegiate education might be called upon to undergo. I will not pause to justify this suggestion, but I think it to be warranted from the point of view of the efficiency of an army organization.

XVIII. It is not possible at the present moment to give a satisfactory reply to this question. If the matter is regarded as of importance, we shall be glad to send the data later. When you say "the war record of your institution" we assume that you wish to be understood literally, and that the inquiry does not apply simply to the S.A.T.C., none of whose members saw active service.

Vice-President
The University of Chicago

Chicago, January 2, 1919
BULLETIN TO MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY CONCERNING THE

STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS

I. ORGANIZATION

The Student Army Training Corps has two divisions, A, the Collegiate Section, and B, the Technician Section. Both Sections are represented at the University of Chicago. Units of Section B have been undergoing training in the High School shops since early summer. The unit of Section A, numbering fifteen hundred, is to be established this week.

Both Sections have a number of subdivisions. In Section A men may be trained for the line, including Infantry, Field Artillery, and Heavy Artillery, or for the Technical Corps, such as engineering, chemistry, and medicine, or for other branches of the service, such as Aviation, Ordnance, Signal Corps, and Quartermaster Corps. The unit at the University of Chicago will train primarily for the line, for chemistry and medicine, including psychology; but many of the courses are directly available for training in the other branches of the service mentioned above.

II. ADMINISTRATION

The Corps is at present administered by a Committee of Army officers, on which are represented the General Staff (Colonel Rees, Chairman), the Provost Marshal General, the Adjutant General of the Army, and the Training Section of the
War College. An Advisory Board of civilians assists this Committee. The Vice-President of the University represents the universities and colleges on this Board.

Section A (Collegiate) is administered in its civilian educational relations by a Director - President R. C. Maclaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The country is divided into districts, with a local educational Director in each. President A. Ross Hill of the University of Missouri is the Director for this district.

III. CURRICULA

To meet the requirements of the amended Selective Service Act, students in training for the line will be given courses determined by their age. Students over twenty will probably be called to the colors after three months, and are accordingly required to pursue a curriculum judged to be of most value for those entering immediately on such service. Students nineteen years of age are likely to be in college for six or more months. For them the curriculum is more flexible. Younger boys have still greater latitude. But in each case the attempt is to confine the training to lines of work most likely to have direct value in a soldier's life.

In addition to daily drill, the student must carry at least fourteen hours of academic work per week, for which twenty-eight hours of preparatory work are required. The following departments are accepted as "allied" to the military courses: French, German, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry,

An elective in subjects outside this list of not to exceed three hours per week is permitted.

IV. TECHNICAL CORPS

Men who are in the technical divisions, such as chemistry and medicine, pursue curricula in the main prescribed by the academic authorities and are held to a somewhat smaller amount of drill than those preparing for the line. Only men who make excellent records are allowed to remain in the technical divisions.

V. ELIGIBILITY FOR THE S.A.T.C.

All physically fit boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who have graduated from a standard four-year high school are eligible for induction in the Corps. All men between thirty-one and forty-five who can qualify on the educational and physical requirements are eligible. Men in deferred classes of the draft prior to September 12 are eligible, but men in Class I A of the original draft are not eligible. Boys under eighteen, otherwise qualified, may enroll, but not enlist. They pay their own way, but may share the
VI. CONDITIONS AFTER INDUCTION

After induction into the Corps, the student becomes a private in the Army of the United States, subject to the Articles of War, and with the pay, equipment, and duties of the soldier. He is housed, fed, clothed, and given medical attention by the government. Provided his academic and military record is satisfactory, he remains in the college until his draft number is called, when he may be transferred or assigned in any one of the following ways, depending in part on his record, and in part on the momentary needs of the Army:

a) to a central Officers' Training Camp; or

b) to a Non-Commissioned Officers' School; or

c) to a cantonment for duty with troops as private; or

d) be assigned to the school where he will be enlisted for further intensive work in specified lines for a limited time; or

e) be assigned to the Vocational Training Section of the Corps for Technician Training.

VII. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INSTRUCTOR

As the treatment accorded each soldier depends in considerable degree on his academic record, instructors are required to keep the most exact account possible of his daily work. Devices must be employed to assure constant and accurate information on this matter.

The Army authorities request "that members of the S.A.T.C. when reciting in the classroom shall stand at attention
and shall speak with clearness and decision. Instructors should require that enunciation be distinct and the pronunciation of words clear. The possession of these qualities of speech is regarded as of military importance."

It may be added in this connection that the Commanding Officer is directed to have the men marched to and from their classrooms and study rooms under military surveillance.

VIII. HOUSING AND MESSING

The University of Chicago unit of the S.A.T.C. (Collegiate Section) will be housed in the University dormitories, the University Stadium, and certain residences leased for the purpose in the immediate vicinity of the University grounds. Each of these buildings has been prepared to meet the conditions of Army barracks, in accordance with government instructions. Hutchinson Commons and Lexington Hall are converted into Army mess halls.

IX. THE MILITARY STAFF

The present military personnel consists of Major Henry S. Wygant, Commanding Officer, and the following staff:

Captain Robert P. Boardman. Post Adjutant and Summary Court Officer
Lieut. Claud D. Manary. Battalion Commander
Lieut. Mark T. Vornholt. Chief Medical Officer
Lieut. George H. Manosevitch. Dental Officer
Lieut. Earl T. Crawford. Post Quartermaster and Supply Officer
2nd Lieut. Robert L. Revey. Personnel Adjutant
2nd Lieut. W. L. Oliver. C. O. "C" Co.
2nd Lieut. Terrence Foster Ogden... C. O. "D" Co.
2nd Lieut. Fred C. Oliver........... C. O. "K" Co.

Military headquarters are established in the Reynolds Club.

X. THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Y. M. C. A. has been given quarters in the Reynolds Club, and, with the approval of the Commanding Officer, will be in general charge of the recreational facilities in that building, and will also serve the several functions assumed by the Y. M. C. A. in the Army camps.

JAMES R. ANGELL

VICE-PRESIDENT

Chicago, September 30, 1918
I. This institution is coeducational, and has the following divisions: the undergraduate Colleges of Arts, Literature, and Science; the School of Commerce and Administration (both undergraduate and graduate); the School of Education (both undergraduate and graduate); medical courses (undergraduate, with graduate work at Rush College, on the West Side); the Law School (both undergraduate and graduate); the Graduate School of Arts, Literature, and Science; the Divinity School (graduate); the University College (courses conducted at a downtown center; students not involved in S.A.T.C.).

The attendance of the University in 1917-18 was as contrasted with in 1916-17. It had been expected that there would be a still further shrinkage in 1918-19, but all our plans had been based on the assumption that the minimum draft age would remain at twenty-one. With the legislation of the summer of 1918 lowering this age to eighteen, the basis of our prediction was of course wholly altered. Presumably, we should have had only a small fraction of our usual male student attendance, but it is wholly impossible to frame an estimate of any significance.
II. We assume that your second question relates to the number of men actually enrolled in this institution in the autumn quarter of 1918. There seems to be no particular point in trying to give the enrollment for the autumn of 1917, nor for the winter and spring of 1918. It should be understood that this institution has from its foundation been administered on the quarter system, so that attendance statistics must be considered in terms of quarters, and not in terms of academic years.

There were enrolled in the University in the autumn of 1918 male students, and men were inducted into the S.A.T.C. This number would have been very much larger save for (a) the influenza; (b) the prospect of speedy peace; and (c) delays in completing the formalities of induction as concerned the Local Boards and the Army Headquarters. The cause first mentioned occasioned a good many men to be withdrawn by anxious parents before the process of induction was complete. The second caused a good many men to go home before completing induction, in the belief that they would in no case see service. The third affected a very large group of men, many of whom remained to the end, undergoing military discipline and training, but unable to complete the process of induction.
III. We estimate roughly that substantially one-third (i.e., ) would have attended college in any event. The remaining two-thirds would perhaps not have come except for the S.A.T.C. Certainly a very large proportion of the group would not have come.

IV. We expect to lose from two-thirds to three-fourths of the men in the S.A.T.C., the reasons being partly inability to meet the expense, and partly lack of interest in a college education, as such.

V. a) The academic work at this institution was never in its entirety interrupted by the influenza epidemic. The work of individual students was, however, affected very gravely in several hundred cases. The illness of instructors also occasioned disintegration.

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   d) The interruption to academic work by irregular military calls was extremely serious, and exceeded all reasonable bounds in the judgment of the academic authorities. It practically wrecked the work of many men, and was perhaps
quite as serious in its reflex effects as in its direct interruption. It gave the enlisted men a vivid impression of the entirely negligible character of their academic duties, discouraged those who were making a sincere effort to keep abreast of their classes, and strengthened the purpose of those who had come intending to give as little time and energy as possible to study.

VI. This institution found no serious difficulty in meeting the requirements of the academic program from the point of view of instruction, although some courses, like those in surveying, required the introduction of a large number of outside assistants. It was, however, extremely difficult to administer so heavy a daily program as the Committee set up without an intervening training period in which to accustom the men to so radical a change in their entire habits of life and work.

VII. For the most part, the attitude as compared with that of peace times, was distinctly discouraging. A reasonable number of students were eagerly interested in their work, although finding the conditions of its prosecution almost hopelessly impossible. But the unit contained so large a number of men wholly lacking in interest in study that the intellectual atmosphere as a whole was decidedly below the normal level in the institution.
VIII. The attitude of the faculty at the outset was one of open-minded willingness to try the experiment, and cooperate as fully as possible. The impossible character of the program, together with the wholly unsympathetic attitude of many of the younger officers — men in many cases of extreme youth, social callowness, and lack of education — made it increasingly difficult to preserve a satisfactory attitude on the part of the faculty. These conditions were of course aggravated by the presence of the large group of students already referred to, who were lacking in any natural interest in study. The outcome of this situation was the conviction on the part of many members of the faculty that a combination of military and academic work was impracticable. My own judgment is that, while the two things obviously cannot be conjointly administered so as to secure the same results which would be obtained in either branch conducted alone and for its own sake, time and experience would have enabled us to work out a combination which for the production of intelligent candidates for officers would have been highly successful.

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courses, in the hope that they might thus salvage something out of the general wreck. This plan proved in a good many cases successful.

X. In the case of advanced technical students who were allowed to report in their laboratory rooms, "supervised study" was entirely successful, because it did nothing but add a new name to the ordinary routine of the students' day. In the case of the great mass of undergraduates, who were brought together in large assembly rooms for this purpose, the plan was pretty largely a failure. I am disposed to think that the responsibility for the failure may be in part accredited to the military authorities, and in part to the academic. The military authorities did not in my judgment exhibit any great intelligence in their appreciation of the psychology of the situation, and the academic instructors gave too little actual assistance to utilize the possibilities of the plan. The military authorities insisted that all the men should study the same subject at the same time, which under the circumstances was manifestly absurd. The academic instructors were unwilling to give the additional amount of time to be on hand in the study rooms throughout the entire period of study. Even had they been willing to make this contribution of time and strength, the rigidity of program which the military authorities felt must be enforced would have made it extremely difficult to secure any satisfactory result.
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As indicated in the reply to certain of the foregoing questions, I feel it to be inexpedient to attempt any specific and detailed expression upon this issue prior to the announcement of policy by the Versailles Conference, as this may relate to the general policy of disarmament. However, if I understand your intention correctly, you are putting a hypothetical question—inquiring what would be advisable policy, assuming that Congress provides for a system of universal training involving 19 months of service of all citizens at the age of 19.

On the above assumption, I should strongly favor a system of credits for military training in colleges which, without materially affecting the demand for training in camps, would obligate the colleges to give the largest practicable
amount of theoretical military training. It would in my judgment be absurd to set up a universal military training scheme without incorporating into it the vast available machinery of the institutions of higher education. But, as indicated in my reply to the preceding question, I should not favor the introduction into the work of the regular college year of any large amount of military drill as such. My general conception of the situation would perhaps be indicated by the suggestion that a student who followed successfully proper military courses in a college throughout his four years of academic work, and who spent in summer camps a total of six months' time, should be exempted from the remaining three months that citizens not enjoying collegiate education might be called upon to undergo. I will not pause to justify this suggestion, but I think it to be warranted from the point of view of the efficiency of an Army organization.

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Chicago, January 2, 1919

Vice-President
The University of Chicago
My dear Dean Linn:

Our prospects for the Student Army Training Corps have been almost completely upset in the last forty-eight hours by the decision to change the draft ages and to enlist all boys from the age of eighteen upward. We had just completed drawing regulations for the S.A.T.C.; these must now be scrapped, and at the moment that I write there is considerable doubt as to how much we can save out of the wreck of the original plan.

It seems at the moment, probable that the colleges will be obliged to face the possibility of a two year course as the maximum possible for men going into the line service and this may possibly be reduced to one. Obviously the case of the technical corps, such as medicine and engineering, is somewhat different and the government may decide to keep students in these lines of work (at least a few of the best qualified) to complete their training, regardless of age.

As I write, it is almost impossible to predict just what the outcome will be. However, I think the chances distinctly favor an arrangement of the following kind.

The President is likely to call men under twenty one a year at a time, calling first the men who have come twenty one since June 1, followed perhaps next winter or early in the spring by men between twenty and twenty one and so on.
is quite possible that when such a call comes for boys between nineteen and twenty, of whom it is estimated that there will be available between 750,000 and 1,000,000. Only a fraction will be called at a given time, possibly one half or two thirds. The colleges would be called upon to supply for immediate service from this age group only their fractional proportion. This might result in a college which had three hundred boys of this age sending in response to the first call only 100. You will see that should this general project be put in operation on these lines, it would not necessarily put the colleges wholly out of business at least for a year or two to come. But it does absolutely alter the type of plan which we had previously matured.

I am writing you at this time because the War Dept. has assigned to us Major Wygant formerly at Wesleyan, a retired officer who has been called back into active service and who is highly recommended by the military authority. My hand was somewhat forced because the appointment was made before I had met Major Wygant. But, if we find him unsatisfactory, my relations here will make it easy to secure someone else later on. He is meeting Mr. Arnett in New York today and I expect to have a conference with him either tomorrow or later in the week here at Washington. I am, therefore, warning you, that he may appear on the grounds at any time. I will notify you when I know the exact date of his coming. His orders were issued before this new draft regulation was proposed and it is quite possible that the staff will hold up the orders until it
is more certain what is going to happen to the remains of the R.O.T.C. and the A.S.T.C. He was ordered to report at Chicago promptly on the supposition that the A.S.T.C. plan was going through (it has indeed been authorized by the war dept.) and it is believed the more promptly he could get on the grounds and familiarize himself with the situation the better for all concerned.

May I ask that you kindly show this letter to Mr. Robertson and Dean Lovett in order that they may be put in touch immediately with the situation.

I need hardly tell you that this office is greatly perturbed, having already under authority set up quite an elaborate organization to run this new project. Incidentally the heat is of a character to discourage all the more important functions of intelligence.

With kind regards and congratulations that you are not more deeply concerned in this mess, I am,

Yours very truly,
August 20, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Subject: Selection of Officer Material and Training Officers.

The Secretary of War directs that the following be published to the service as a General Order:

"Under the authority conferred by sections 1, 2, 8 and 9 of the Act of Congress "authorizing the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States" approved May 18, 1917, the President directs that for the period of the existing emergency there shall be raised and maintained by VOLUNTARY INDUCTION AND DRAFT, a Students' Army Training Corps. Units of this Corps will be authorized by the Secretary of War at EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS that meet the requirements laid down in Special Regulations."

Peyton C. March,
General, Chief of Staff.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: Selection of officer material and training officers.

I. In order to make possible the provision of a sufficient means of selecting and training officers and technical experts for all branches of the military service, it is recommended that the General Order of June 28, 1918 (WPD 9089-41), be amended to read:

1. Under the authority conferred by sections 1, 2, 8 and 9 of the Act of Congress "authorizing the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States" approved May 18, 1917, the President directs that for the period of the existing emergency there shall be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment, VOLUNTARY INDUCTION AND DRAFT, a Students' Army Training Corps. Units of this Corps will be authorized by the Secretary of War at EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS that meet the requirements laid down in Special Regulations.

II. In connection with this recommendation, the following facts are pertinent:

1. The pending legislation concerning the Selective Service law, by which the draft ages are extended to include the age limits 18 to 45, together with the recent order prohibiting voluntary enlistment, make it impossible either to recruit or to maintain the Students' Army Training Corps under the unamended order.

2. There are now, both at home and overseas, about 98,000 line officers. 90,000 additional line officers are estimated to be required for new divisions, replacement troops and in reserve in the next ten months,—by July 1, 1919. The present program of officers' camps appears to be insufficient to meet these requirements. The Field Artillery alone needs 20,000 new officers in this period, and these must be men of intelligence and some education. The Engineer Corps is now making a campaign for 2,000 volunteers to be commissioned outright. The Quartermaster Corps is advertising for 30, and is finding difficulty in securing them. Other requirements arise constantly in the Staff Departments.

In all cases, the officers must be of the highest possible quality and intelligence. The difficulty of securing them is as much a difficulty of prompt and effective selection as it is one of training.
III. If the proposed amendment is approved, the situation outlined in section II above, the requirements of the revised Selective Service Law and the demands of democracy can all be met by organizing and administering the Students' Army Training Corps on the following plan:

1. Extend the Students' Army Training Corps to include not only college work, but also the technician work now being done in the National Army Training Detachments under supervision of the Committee on Education and Special Training. This means enlisting or inducting the men who take this work in the Students' Army Training Corps instead of in infantry unassigned. At present 100 of the 147 Training Detachments are at institutions of college grade. This change wipes out any distinction between the vocational training and the college training, and makes a free interchange from one to the other possible in accordance with the abilities of the men and the needs of the service.

2. Place all men who enlist or are voluntarily inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps before their order number is reached on furlough status (as already authorized) with the pay of a private, but without allowance for subsistence and quarters. This will enable a poor boy with ambition to take advantage of the opportunity and will give the colleges time in which to adjust themselves to the housing and feeding of the men when these men enter upon the full active duty status as their order numbers are reached.

3. Permit any young man who is physically fit for full military service, who is over 18 years of age and who has had a grammar school education or higher, to be voluntarily inducted (or enlisted if not yet registered) in the Students' Army Training Corps, there to be assigned to the type of training for which his experience and abilities seem best to qualify him. All men who prove in accordance with army specifications and ratings to be proper material for officers in the line or staff departments would be continued in training on private's pay and with subsistence and quarters, until qualified to enter a Central Officers' Training Camp. Those who do not qualify for commissioned officer training would be sent either to a non-commissioned officer school or to the nearest Depot Brigade, or in the case of men showing special technical or mechanical ability, continued in such school course of technical training for such period (approximately two months) as would render them fit to fill requisitions for men of their special type of training, and then assigned to duty with troops. The close contact between instructors and men in the colleges would permit of a very accurate estimate of a man's particular qualifications.

4. Arrangements must also be made for transferring from depot brigades to units of the Students' Army Training Corps men whose ratings at the cantonment indicate them to be officer material but not yet ready to enter Central Officers' Training Camps. This device would increase the probability: (1) of giving every man of proper qualifications the opportunity of winning a commission promptly; and (2) of securing the necessary number of trained officers in time.
5. A limited number of the stronger schools should be selected to specialize on particular types of training, as at present Yale is training for Artillery, Stevens Institute for Steam Engineering, the Maryland Agricultural College for Radio Engineering, etc. All these give intensive specialized training leading to Officer Training Schools for the respective corps. As the needs of the service demand, properly qualified men would be transferred from the unspecialized units of the Students' Army Training Corps or the cantonments to those specialized schools in numbers sufficient to meet the announced requirements of the several branches of the army.

6. This plan is not presented as one for preserving college education, but as one for utilizing effectively the plant, equipment and organization of the colleges for selecting and training all kinds of officers and technical experts. It is believed that this plan would enable the War Department to maintain a reservoir of officer material under training from which it would be possible to meet requisitions from the several branches of the service for specified numbers of men of specified qualifications at specified times. It would be a means of releasing an enormous store of at present unused creative energy at the colleges and, hence, of speeding up the mobilization program.

7. It is a practicable plan because boys can enlist at once in the Students' Army Training Corps and come under military instruction, thereby attaining a degree of advancement before being called to the colors. By placing them on pay it enables any boy to avail himself of the opportunity and makes the plan thoroughly democratic; by omitting housing and subsistence at the start it gives the institutions time to adjust themselves and to organize for the intensive specialized work that will be required of those who are assigned to further training after their order numbers are called.

8. The cost to the Government would be $30 a month for those members of the Students' Army Training Corps whose order numbers are not yet reached. Each man would make his own arrangement with the college for his fees and subsistence. After his order number is reached, he goes on subsistence and quarters as well as private's pay. Experience with the National Army Training Detachments at colleges where soldiers are quartered in buildings owned by the institution indicates that this costs about 8 cents per day. Where temporary barracks have been built on college grounds with soldier labor the cost does not exceed 20 cents, when the building cost is amortized over a 12 month period. Cantonments cost about $12,000,000 each for 40,000 men; or $300 per man. This means 82 cents per man per day when amortized in 12 months. Subsistence at the Training Detachments is costing, on the average, 70 cents per man per day for the army ration or its equivalent. This includes cost of utensils, pay of cooks, use of mess hall and overhead. This is but little in excess of subsistence, at the cantonments.

9. Instruction costs are very varied, depending on the subject and the materials used and the equipment required. At the Training
Detachments the instruction cost average 50 cents per man per day for everything,-- housing, subsistence, supervision and instruction,-- is $1.47 per man per day.

10. Action recommended is as indicated in the attached memorandum for The Adjutant General of the Army, and the approval of the Chief of Staff is requested for the plan as outlined in this memorandum.

The Provost Marshal General (General Crowder) has been consulted and concurs.

Lytle Brown
Brigadier General, N A
Director, W P D, A C of S.

Approved except as to voluntary enlistments. There will be no more voluntary enlistments in the army during the war.

By order of the Secretary of War,
Larch
General, Chief of Staff.
THE PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO ILLS

STUDENTS OVER EIGHTEEN WILL ENTER THE SATC AFTER REGISTRATION DATE
UNDER AMENDED ELECTIVE SERVICE ACT ENTER BY INDIVIDUAL VOLUNTARY
INDUCTION NOT ENLISTMENTS THIS CHANGE IN VIEW OF PROBABLE REDUCTION OF
DRAFT AGE TO EIGHTEEN AND PROBABLY REGISTRATION DATE ABOUT SEPTEMBER
TENTH CHANGE IN DRAFT AGE INVOLVING CALL OF MEN EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY
ONE EARLIER THAN PREVIOUSSY ESTIMATED WILL REQUIRE READJUSTMENT OF
MILITARY TRAINING PLAN AND ACADEMIC WORK REGULATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS,
SENT SOON AS PRACTICABLE EXCEPT FOR CHANGES NECESSITATED BY NEW LEGIS-
CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL
---|---
Telegram |  
Day Letter | Blue  
Night Message | Nite  
Night Letter | NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT  
GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT  
1603 E. 53rd St., Phone Midway 4321

ACTION CORPS WILL BE ORGANIZED AS ALREADY OUTLINED UNIFORM  
AND OTHER SUPPLIES WILL BE ISSUED BY COMMITTEE DIRECT PERIOD NO  
REQUISITION NEEDED AND MUST NOT BE SENT  
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING  
740A
THE ARMY CALL FOR COLLEGE MEN

I. The Student Army Training Corps. The War Department has called upon the colleges to join in a national program to supply highly trained men for the army. To secure this end the Student Army Training Corps has been created, and the University of Chicago has been selected as one of the institutions at which a branch of the Corps will be established. It affords an unparalleled opportunity for men entering the army to secure the highest form of preliminary training under the best auspices.

II. Main Features of the Plan. Enlisted members of the Student Army Training Corps will live in barracks under experienced army officers and will be subject to a strict military régime, involving a certain amount of daily drill and military work, with the remainder of the time devoted to the pursuit of academic studies approved by the War Department. Provision will be made for periods of recreation and rest.

Enlisted men of the Corps will remain in college until their draft numbers are called, whereupon as the needs of the army require and the authorities of the War Department direct they will be transferred

a) to a central Officers' Training Camp; or
b) to a Non-Commissioned Officers' School; or
c) to a cantonment for duty with troops as privates; or
d) be assigned to the school where they are enlisted for further intensive work in specified lines for a limited time; or
e) be assigned to the Vocational Training Section of the Corps for Technician Training.
Each man's personal attainments and the momentary needs of the army will determine the disposition made of him.

A certain percentage of the abler men enrolled in the work of the Technical Staff Corps, e.g., medicine, engineering, and chemistry, may expect to complete the usual course for professional training, although it is intended to employ substantially less time than usual to finish the course. Men who are intending to enter the service of the line, if they give promise of making satisfactory officers, and if they are not over eighteen years of age, may probably expect to remain in college one or two years at the outside. Older men and those giving less promise will presumably remain a shorter time. Here, again, the momentary needs of the army will determine the policy.

III. Eligibility for Enlistment in the Student Army Training Corps.
Any physically fit registrant, eighteen years of age or over, who is a graduate of a standard four-year high school may present himself at the University on stated registration days and be inducted into the Student Army Training Corps. The moment he is so inducted, he becomes a private soldier in the Army of the United States, subject to the Articles of War, entitled to the uniform, equipment, pay, quarters, and rations of the soldier. He is forthwith in Class 5 under the selective service regulations. Eligibility for admission to the colleges should be established in advance by presenting credentials for previous work (high school or high school and college) to the University Examiner.

It is expected to enroll physically fit students in the University who are under eighteen years of age and to allow them the privileges of training. Enlistments cannot be made until the age of eighteen years is reached. Enrolled students will presumably have to meet their own tuition and living expenses.

IV. Advantages of the Student Army Training Corps. Whether a man remains in college for a longer or a shorter period of time, the Student Army Training Corps affords the finest opportunity to secure a training which will enhance his value to the army, expedite the raising
of the largest and most effectively trained force, and give the individual himself the best possible chance of advancement. His tuition, board and lodging, and medical care are provided by the government, leaving him only his books to purchase. Consequently any boy can afford to enlist. Indeed, no boy who has the mental and physical qualifications can afford not to enlist.

V. Capacity of the University. The University cannot possibly plan to administer the Corps effectively unless it can know in advance with some approximation to accuracy the number of enlisted men it must accommodate. It can at present care for only a limited number. You are therefore urged to return the inclosed card at the earliest possible moment, stating your intention, and to notify any of your friends who may also be interested to communicate with us at once.

JAMES R. ANGELL
Vice-President

September 1, 1918
The Special Attention of Students Is Directed
to the Following General Courses:

Food and the War. Home Economics 45. 1 major. This
is a course prepared by the Federal Food Administration
especially for university women. The government urges all
patriotic women to take the course.

Courses on the Care of the Human Body. 3½ majors.
For students who do not wish to specialize in science. During
the Autumn and Spring Quarters, Dietetics 7 N, Bacteriology
1 N, Human Body 3 N. These courses will enable the student
to gain such knowledge of the human body and its organs
and of their functions and their protection against disease and
abuse as should prove most useful in home and family life.
Prerequisite: Chemistry 1 or High-School Chemistry.

First Aid. ½ major. A course in first aid as outlined
by the American Red Cross Society, lectures and practical
exercises. Students completing the course successfully will
receive the certificate of the American Red Cross Society.
Lecture: Wednesday, 5:00–6:00. Demonstration: Friday,
4:00–6:00. Laboratory fee, $3.50. For women only. Dr.
Lewis.
To all patriotic women of the University of Chicago:

In accordance with the “Work or Fight” provision of our government, many women are eager to take up their share of the work of the world.

To prepare themselves for some essential service, a group of University of Chicago women are organizing the Woman Students’ Training Corps in order to secure for its members definite training for some particular work needed by the nation; and through organization, discipline, and devotion to aid the University of Chicago in every way possible to do its part to win the war.

The pledge of the organization is as follows:

As a member of the Woman Students’ Training Corps I promise:

1. That while in college I will prepare myself definitely for some essential occupation whereby I may serve my country efficiently in my own home or elsewhere.

2. That after leaving college, and during the major portion of long vacations, I will practice an essential occupation systematically for the duration of the war.

3. Furthermore, I pledge myself to support the President of the United States, to honor the flag, and to uphold by my acts and influence, in all business and social relations, the best ideals of American womanhood.

As a loyal member of the University of Chicago I hereby pledge my faith.

Between September 27 and October 10 designated members of the initial group will be prepared to explain to all women interested the organization of the Woman Students’ Training Corps, and to enroll applicants at the recruiting office in Ida Noyes Hall.

A uniform is optional.

A serious adherence to the pledge is required.

Come prepared to do your part.

Work and Fight: Together We Win

STUDENTS’ WAR ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

ELIZABETH WALLACE, Chairman
Desired that institutions shall not accept such large numbers of students that they cannot be instructed according to good academic standards and cannot be housed and subsisted without undue amount of construction. An officer will be in your territory September sixteenth and will be at your disposal relative to housing and other matters. He will communicate with you. Institutions are advised in the interest of record for efficiency to enforce entrance requirements rigorously. In no case will a student be eligible for induction into Students Army Training Corps who has not completed the equivalent of thirteen units of secondary school work or the number of units required for conditional admission to the State University of the State in which the institution is located. The commanding officer will induct only students on list certified by the head of institutions to have satisfied entrance requirements as above defined. No vocational units are authorized except on basis of separate application and inspection of facilities for vocational training owing to the large program already undertaken few such additional units can be established.

In the curriculum of the S.A.T.C the average number of hours each week will be as follows. Military subjects including practical instruction theoretical military instruction and physical training eleven hours, allied subjects including lectures recitations laboratory instructions and the necessary preparation therefore forty two hours; each hour of lecture or recitation will ordinarily require two hours of supervised study. The hours above set forth have reference to the normal course. In the case of students who have pursued at least one year at an approved institution such studies as form part of the program of preparation for the chemical warfare service the medical corps the engineer corps the ordnance corps or other technical branches of the service, the committee on Education and Special Training may authorize a reduction in the hours in military instruction (including practical military instruction theoretical military instruction and physical training) to not less than six hours per week provided that the reduction is made good by the substitution of a corresponding number of additional hours of instruction in approved technical subject. Provision will be made for approving general programs as well as technical and special programs in medicine engineering chemistry and other technical courses. The allied subjects will ordinarily be selected from the following list: English, French, German, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Geography, Telegraphy, and Map Making, Meteorology, Astronomy, Hygiene, Sanitation, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanical and Free Hand Drawing, Surveying, Economics, Accounting, History, International Law, Military, Law, and Government. Permission may be granted for the recognition as an allied subject of not more than one subject outside the above list provided that it occupied not more than three hours per week in lectures and recitations with corresponding time for study. In the case of technical and professional schools provision will be made for approving general programs of study containing subjects other than those included in the above list of allied subjects. The program of study in allied subjects
Dean J.R. Angell:

Members medical reserve will be called to active duty in S.A.T.C. and quartered on same basis as other students.

Committee on Ed. and Special Training.

President University of Chicago.

Please send list of teachers in your institution of draft age who are essential in instruction of members of S.A.T.C. Text books and instruments of the kind usually bought by the student except text books on strictly military subjects must be provided at expense of the student and will not be paid for by the war department.

Maclaurin Educational Director.

President University of Chicago.

In the curriculum of the S.A.T.C. the average number of hours each week will be as follows. Military subjects including practical instruction theoretical military instruction and physical training eleven hours, allied subjects including lectures, recitations, laboratory instructions and the necessary preparation therefore forty-two hours; each hour of lecture or recitation will ordinarily require two hours of supervised study. The hours above set forth have reference to the normal course. In the case of students who have pursued at least one year at an approved institution, such studies as form part of the program of preparation for the chemical warfare service, the medical corps, the engineer corps, the ordnance corps, or other technical branches of the service, the committee on Education and Special Training may authorize a reduction in the hours of military instruction (including practical military instruction, theoretical military instruction, and physical training) to not less than six hours per week provided that the reduction is made good by the substitution of a corresponding number of additional hours of instruction in approved technical subject. Provision will be made for approving general programs as well as technical and special programs in medicine, engineering, chemistry, and other technical courses. The allied subjects will ordinarily be selected from the following list: English, French, German, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Geography, Topography, and Map Making, Meteorology, Astronomy, Hygiene, Sanitation, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanical and Free Hand Drawing, Surveying, Economics, Accounting, History, International Law, Military Law, and Government. Permission may be granted for the recognition as an allied subject of not more than one subject outside the above list provided that it occupied not more than three hours per week in lectures and recitations with corresponding time for study. In the case of technical and professional schools provision will be made for approving general programs of study containing subjects other than those included in the above list of allied subjects. The program of study in allied subjects...
must include a course on the underlying issues of the war. This may be planned as a special war aims course with a minimum of three class room hours per week with corresponding time for study covering three terms or the requirement may be met by a course or courses in history government, economics, philosophy or modern literature, where these courses are so planned as in the opinion of the educational director to accomplish substantially the same purpose.

Washington D.C.

The President University of Chicago.

Supplementing wire Sept. 5/ psychology should be included in list of allied subjects for members S.A.T.C. You are further advised that admission to S.A.T.C. is confined to students graduated from standard four year secondary school or having equivalent educational qualifications.

Committee on Ed.
Washington, D.C.

The President, University of Chicago

Subject: Motion Picture Improvement

Enclosed for your consideration is a proposal to improve the film industry as it affects the movies. It is sponsored by the Committee on Motion Picture Education because of the importance of the subject to the motion picture industry.

The committee is composed of representatives from various film industry organizations.
MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To be read at Assembly of the
Students' Army Training Corps, Oct 1, 1918

The steps you have taken is a most significant one. By it you have ceased to be merely individuals, each seeking to perfect himself to win his own place in the world and have become comrades in the common cause of making the world a better place to live in. You have joined yourselves with the entire manhood of the country and pledged, as did your forefathers, "your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honor" to the freedom of humanity.

The enterprise upon which you have embarked is a hazardous and difficult one. This is not a war of words; this is not a scholastic struggle. It is a war of ideals, yet fought with all the devices of science and with the power of machines. To succeed you must not only be inspired by the ideals for which this country stands, but you must also be masters of the technique with which the battle is fought. You must not only be thrilled with zeal for the common welfare, but you must also be masters of the weapons of today.

There can be no doubt of the issue. The spirit that is revealed and the manner in which America has responded to the call is indomitable. I have no doubt that you too will use your utmost strength to maintain that spirit and to carry it forward to the final victory that will certainly be ours.

Woodrow Wilson
MESSAGE OF HON. BENEDICT CROWELL
Acting Secretary of War.
To be read at first assembly of the
Students' Army Training Corps, Oct. 1, 1918

As college students you are accustomed to contests of physical force. You are familiar with the tedious training and self-sacrificing discipline that are required to develop a team that can win the game. You know that the contest is won by team work, push, enthusiastic cooperation with one another and coordination of every individual talent to the single purpose of common success.

In the military struggle in which you are about to enter, the same conditions prevail. In order to succeed many weeks of thorough going training and drill are essential to achieving the vast and vital end to which the country has pledged its every effort. The fighting machine will come into effective working order more rapidly in proportion as each individual in it devotes his full attention to the particular service for which he is best qualified. In entering upon this training as student soldiers you have the opportunity of developing your abilities to the point where they will be most effective in the common struggle. I am sure that you will do this in the same spirit and with the same enthusiasm that you have always exhibited in the lesser struggles to which you have been accustomed to devote your energies. I am sure that you will rise to this opportunity and show that America, the home of the pioneer, the inventor and the master of machines, is ready and able to turn its every energy to the construction of an all-powerful military machine, which will prove as effective in liberating men as have the reaper, the
As college students you are accustomed to compete for grades. Can you handle the college training and work?

You are familiar with the technical training and work.

Scientific discipline, the training required to develop a team that can meet deadlines you know that the contract is now in your watch. Bury enthusiasm cooperatively with the warmth and coordination of every individual tenant to the single purpose of common success.

In the military we are accustomed to work and为客户 many weeks of

the same condition. Bury enthusiasm and will for ourselves to complete the

work and allow time to accept the contract and believe the

work. The training exercise will come into effect of it eventually

after more regularly to properties as soon familiarly Je becomes

will fall attention to the particular service to which we

are trained. In preparing you have learned as subject

in our defense you have the opportunity of developing your abilities.

to the point where they will be most effective in the common

struggle. I am sure that you will go into the same conflict

with the same enthusiasm that you have always expressed in

the lesser struggle to which you have been accustomed to devote

your energies. I am sure that you will rise to this opportunity

and show that America is home of the pioneer, the leader and the master of machines. To work any field to make the extra

effort to the consideration of as all-possessing military machine.

With those as effective in Fuss program well have the leader, the
aeroplane and the telephone.

MESSAGE OF GENERAL MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF

To be read at first assembly

of the

Students Army Training Corps,

Oct. 1, 1918.

The Student's Army Training Corps has been organized to assist in training a body of men from whom the United States will draw officer material in large numbers. The need for these officers is one of the most imperative connected with our large army program, and patriotic young men will be given an opportunity to acquire this training with the knowledge that they will thus be enabled to better serve their Country in the great drive which is to come. Superior leadership spells success in war and it is the duty of every member of the Student Officers' Training Corps to do his utmost to qualify as a leader of men.

PEETON C. MARCH
General, Chief of Staff
United States Army
MEMORANDUM

To: The Hon. Mr. Justice K. L. Wren

From: Foreman, Orderly

Subject: Case of Alice Smith

Oct 1, 1978

This is to certify that Alice Smith, a patient under my care, has been completely recovered and is ready to be discharged from the hospital. The medical team agrees that she is fit to be released. Her rehabilitation program has been successful, and she has shown significant improvement in all aspects of her recovery.

The team recommends that she be discharged with the following medical advice: Alice should continue her rigorous exercise regimen under the supervision of a physical therapist. She should continue her medication as prescribed by the attending physician. Regular follow-up with her primary care provider is advised to monitor her progress.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any concerns or questions about her discharge.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Note: This document is a memo to the judge regarding the discharge of a patient from the hospital.
Chicago, November 2, 1918

Dear Mr. Burton:

I think the only question raised by your favor of November 1 relates to the appropriateness of appeals to members of the S.A.T.C. classes. I should regard the permission given by President Judson as mandatory for all our ordinary classes. Many of these men are quite without funds, and an appeal for financial support would necessarily fall on stony ground. However, if you think it desirable I have no objection to offer. I should suppose that you would think it unnecessary to go into some of the smaller classes, it being certain that the vast mass of the students would hear the appeal if it were confined to the classes of larger size. I enclose a schedule of attendance in classes for the quarter which may give you some guidance in the matter.

A bulletin should of course be sent, warning
instructors of the date and hour at which the plan is to be put in operation. I shall be glad to have this indicated, too, that the arrangement is in continuation of a program approved last year by President Judson.

Yours very truly,

J.B.A. - L.

Director E. D. Burton
The University of Chicago
WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.
October 1st, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE DAY

1. This day has a peculiar significance for more than five hundred colleges and universities throughout the United States. It is witnessing the organization of a new and powerful instrument for the winning of the war,—the Students' Army Training Corps. The patriotism of American educational institutions is demonstrated to the world by the effective and convincing manner in which they are supporting this far-reaching plan to hasten the mobilization and training of the armies of the United States.

2. It is most fitting that this day, which will be remembered in American History, should be observed in a manner appropriate to its significance, and to the important aims and purposes of the Students' Army Training Corps. Each Commanding Officer of a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps, will, therefore, with the cooperation of the president and faculty of the institution where his command is stationed arrange a program for the proper observance of this day, when more than one hundred and fifty thousand American College students offer themselves for induction in the Students' Army Training Corps, pledging themselves to the honor and defense of their country.

3. This Corps is organized by direction of the President of the United States under authority of the following General Orders:

War Department
Washington, August 24, 1918.

General Orders

No. 79

Under the authority conferred by Sections 1, 2, 8 and 9 of the Act of Congress "authorizing the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States" approved May 18, 1917, the President directs that for the period of the existing emergency there shall be raised and maintained by voluntary induction and draft, a Students' Army Training Corps. Units of this corps will be authorized by the Secretary of War at educational institutions that meet the requirements laid down in Special Regulations.

MS 235c
Read the oath of allegiance to the flag, to be repeated in unison by the entire command after the officer. The oath is as follows: I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible with Liberty and Justice for all. The Commanding Officer or the Adjutant will read the Order of the Day, attached hereto, and any message which may be transmitted by the Secretary of War or other Federal official.

Brief addresses may be made by the president of the institution and by other prominent men.

The command will pass in review if a parade ground be available and the men have been sufficiently drilled.

During the oath of allegiance to the flag, the reading of the Order of the Day and any messages from members of the Federal Administration, the Command will stand at attention, During the remainder of the program they will stand at ease.

The Commanding Officer may direct such other observances as are in keeping with the spirit of the day.

5. Newspapers in your community may be supplied with information regarding the proposed exercises and moving pictures and photographs will be permitted. It is also desired that newspaper clippings giving accounts of the observance of the day at your institution and pictures be transmitted to the Committee, addressed to the Executive Secretary, Room 595, State War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C.

6. As of October 1st, 1918, the United States Army Training Detachments established at education institutions by the Committee on Education and Special Training are merged with the Students Army Training Corps as Section B thereof.

By direction of the Committee.

R.I. Rees,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chairman.
Chicago, November 4, 1918.

1. Hereafter, the University of Chicago will furnish no janitorial service for the buildings or parts of buildings occupied as barracks by the Students Army Training Corps, it being understood that the military organization will furnish all such necessary service, except that the University shall be solely responsible for (a) the operation and maintenance of the necessary plumbing, lighting, and heating apparatus in said buildings, and (b) for the care of the basement portions of the same.

2. All janitorial supplies will be furnished by the University upon request of the Post Quartermaster.

3. It is understood that the University has heretofore furnished the Post Quartermaster with the following janitorial supplies:

- Cloths, Mop.................E eighty-two (82)
- Handles, Mop.................Seventy-four (74)
- Buckets, Galvanized..........Fourteen (14)
- Paper, Toilet, Cases.........Five (5)
- Soap, Laundry, bars..........Twenty-four (24)
- Brooms, Corn..................Eighty-seven (87)
- Cleaner, Powder, Cans........Twenty-one (21)

It is estimated that these supplies together with one hundred (100) additional cans of powder cleaner to be presently furnished by the University will meet the requirements of the Quartermaster for the current month.
NIGHT LETTER

Chicago, November 6, 1918

Committee on Education and Special Training
Washington, D. C.

Please request immediate cancellation of order from Adjutant General to Dr. Dudley B. Reed to report at Princeton November tenth. Reed is in charge of University medical service including S.A.T.C. and cannot possibly be spared. We permitted him to accept appointment as Army Contract Surgeon only to serve in Chicago and to meet emergency in Student Army Training Corps. Before appointing a substitute to go to Princeton we should like to know exact status of the work. Our Commanding Officer has no instructions indicating that this is part of Army program. If voluntary we should hesitate to try to send anyone at this time. What payment if any is to be made men for subsequent service after close of conference?

James R. Angell
November 27, 1918.

HEADQUARTERS
STUDENTS ARMY TRAINING CORPS
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

BULLETIN
NO. 19.

DEMOBILIZATION OF STUDENTS ARMY TRAINING CORPS

1. Telegraphic instructions received this day from the Adjutant General of the Army order the demobilization of the Students Army Training Corps.

2. Demobilization of Section "B" (vocational section) will begin December 2, 1918.

3. Demobilization of Section "A" (Collegiate Section) will begin December 4, 1918.

4. Demobilization involves the making of thorough physical examinations of and numerous written records for every man to be discharged. This work will be prosecuted as speedily as practicable. At best its accomplishment will require from two to three weeks time. Meanwhile, except in so far as interrupted by the necessary work of demobilization the routine of this Post will go forward as usual. Military discipline will be maintained and men at all times will bear in mind that until actually discharged they are soldiers in the United States Army and are subject to all rules and regulations governing the conduct of men in service.

5. Attention is directed to the fact that upon the written discharge of each soldier will appear a statement as to his character as a soldier. No man should be satisfied with a rating lower than "Excellent." In determining the rating to be given, a man’s conduct to and including the time of discharge will be considered.

6. The instructions referred to in this Bulletin have no reference to the Naval Section. The release of men from active duty in the Naval Reserve Forces will be accomplished (unless varied by subsequent instructions) by application to the Commandant of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Naval Districts through the Commanding Officer of this Unit as heretofore announced.

7. This Bulletin will be read by each Company Commander to the men of his command at the first drill formation after its receipt and will thereafter be posted on the company bulletin board.

By order of Major Dana,

Forrest Mercer,
Captain Infantry USA.
Adjutant.
WAR DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING
SECTION OF TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION BRANCH
WAR PLANS DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
593 STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1915

[Handwritten note and signature]

I do not think the matter requires any special action. If it matters at this time, but they may wish to know that, in accordance with general instructions from President Wilson, I have applied to U.S. War Department to establish an army training corps. This will take the place of the Reserve Army Training Corps. This will

[Handwritten note: "Mr. J. S. Dickinson"]

[Handwritten note: "Any training corps. This will take the place of the Reserve Army Training Corps."]
WAR DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING
SECTION OF TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION BRANCH
WAR PLANS DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
593 STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING

WASHINGTON

Effren Training Corps, which was had last year, which is has practically been supplanted in all the colleges since it existed by the new R.O.T.C. The new Department has
assigned to its Major Wiggent, the Regular Army, to be our new Commandant, and has granted permission to establish a unit of the S.A.T.C. Rifles.
and equipment of uniforms, etc., to supply 3000 men has already been sent us. I hope and shall be glad to have our commandant at the States.

The details of the plan for the S.I.T.C. have been much modified by the sudden proposed change in the Selective Service Act, and it is not possible to speak with confidence as to just what they will involve. In general, however,
The project contemplates army training detachments at every college that can supply the facilities. Between 200 and 300 have applied. The training will be: (1) for line officers; (2) for special corps officers, such as medicine, chemistry, engineering; and (3) for those who fail to make good as officer material. Preliminary training is to be conducted, and missed officers or privates will be given the technical training they qualify.
time or four years or at present, the training in the line can hardly, in any case, remain more than two years, in many cases it will certainly require less. You can appreciate how radically this is going to affect us.

We shall probably have to use some of our dormitories as barracks early in the year, for as soon as possible it is desired to give full time military training instead of regular army condition. This will cost us the cost...
At the opening of the year, however, the academic work for the soldiers (they will all be enlisted men in the S.A.D.C.) will continue in French, German, Italian, and mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, and geography, history and other subjects for the West Point course of study.

[Handwritten note crossed out: The last part was crossed out with a red pen.]

With best regards, [Signature]

James A. [Signature]
Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman, 
Commission on Training Camps Activities, 
War Department, 
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

April 13, 1918.

I have long been interested in the magnificent work you have already done in this country and hope the standards and methods you have devised will serve for our future guidance. As a citizen I wish to add my sincere thanks to the great volume of appreciation you have received.

Can you now share some responsibility for all of the nation's boys of eighteen and nineteen who will attend the training camps of the future? We feel that discipline, resulting in self control, coupled with such guidance as you can render, will go a long way toward giving us the strong, clean, wholesome Americans our country must have if it is to lead the world as we hope.

When we began to study the effect of Military Training in reducing crime and received our first classic letter (the brief one reproduced on the front page of the enclosed folder), we found that the by-products of such training are without doubt of far more importance than mere military efficiency as vital as that is now. You will note from the enclosed copy of a letter prepared at the suggestion of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, that a new angle of training is under consideration.

Do you not feel that the most important thing the United States can do right now is to provide for a Federal Short Course of Training covering the broad features which are possible without sacrificing the urgent need of this great crisis.

The idea of attacking this problem in this new way has not yet been given any formal consideration, either in Congress or on the part of the several agencies primarily interested in Military Training and it should have expert attention at this time.

Can I make an appointment with you in Washington or in Chicago, if you happen to be coming this way, to go over this whole subject, so that your views may be incorporated in a new plan to be announced by you if you are interested?
Mrs. Bowen will probably obtain the opinions of a number of leading women, but she is so intensely busy that it is unlikely she can give the matter a great deal of attention beyond attempting to interest others if her views are confirmed.

We understand there is also a movement being considered by some of the leading college presidents to prepare a bill covering Federal Training, which will accentuate educational lines. This, therefore, seems the proper moment for attempting to crystallize the broadening thought for a new bill to provide for "A Federal Short Course of Training."

The people throughout the entire country are almost unanimous in urging that Universal Military Training be adopted. The change of sentiment has been extraordinary and it is imperative that something be done very soon to either recognize the principle for the future or to start training for the boys now.

The broader idea affords a great opportunity. In any event I feel a sense of personal responsibility to do what I can to insure that the training will accomplish everything it possibly can.

Kindly let me know by wire, collect, as to the earliest opportunity for a conference, if you feel you can lend some assistance.

Yours faithfully,

Vice-President.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.

Dear President Judson:

I asked Mr. Kinsley to look up the question raised by Major Wildman with regard to training telegraphers for the United States Army. Mr. Kinsley found, as he expected, that the letter was a form letter sent out to a great many schools in the hope of getting a few men immediately and sending them to schools especially prepared to train them. Major Wildman informed Mr. Kinsley that your formal acknowledgment was sufficient reply and that they would expect no effort on our part to meet their request. The Department of Physics is planning, however, to give training in sending and receiving wireless and Morse messages to student officers now in the University. It seems to us quite a different proposition to train men who are hoping to become officers than to train a large number who are planning to become enlisted men and who will get their scientific training at another place.

Very truly yours,

Henry G. Dale.

HGG.
June 16, 1917.

From: Department Signal Officer.
To: President, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Subject: Telegraphers for U. S. Army.

1. In the organization of signal troops for the army, a grave difficulty has been met in securing the required number of Morse and Radio telegraphers for the first increment of troops.

2. Since it has been found very difficult to secure the required telegraphers for the first increment, it is an assured fact that unless immediate steps be taken to increase the number of available telegraphers, the situation will be even more serious when an attempt is made to further increase the army.

3. Several schools in the Department have already expressed their willingness to take up the matter of educating Morse and Radio telegraphers and are now progressing with the work, but in view of their limited capacity, it becomes necessary that additional schools be interested.

4. We have a technical school for the Signal Corps available at Fort Leavenworth where advanced students can be given final instruction with the various types of apparatus used in the Signal Corps and their proper handling. It is, therefore, not necessary that the student during his course in your school be given instruction in other than simple sending and receiving in the Morse telegraph code.

5. As the age limits for the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps are 18 and 45, the selection of students should be made within these limits and from men who have not or will not have dependents at the time they may be called.

6. It is important that your efforts be devoted to educating students in sending and receiving in the Morse code, with the understanding that these men may be considered qualified when they are able to send and receive commercial matter at the rate of 15 to 25 words per minute.

7. In addition to the work in learning to send and receive in the Morse code, it would be advantageous to the student to have learned some fundamentals of the simple ring-down magneto telephone switchboard of ten or twenty line capacity and the details of the common magneto telephone.
8. The student can be taught the electrical details of the simple, single line telegraph circuit, including relay, key and sounder, but it is preferable that no great amount of time be expended on theory. Further instructions can be given after the student has reached the signal school at Fort Leavenworth.

9. Will you kindly advise if you can undertake this work, to what extent, and how quickly classes can be started.

Loweldman
Major, Signal Corps,
Department Signal Officer.
Chicago, June 19, 1917

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 16th inst., and will give the matter careful consideration. As soon as we see what can be done I shall be pleased to communicate with you again.

Very truly yours,

M. P. J. - L.

Major L. D. Wildman
Department Signal Officer
War Department, Chicago
October 1943, N.Y. 22

Dear Mr. Filer,

I feel so compelled upon your being in the 40th to write. I want you with me to the water on the East Coast. I am going to be in the water on the East Coast so you can do your sightseeing in New York. If you can, I will see you again and make arrangements with you with regard to your trip to the World's Fair. You can start direct.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Department of Interior
New York City
Chicago, June 26, 1917

Dear Mr. Gale:

Thanks for yours of the 25th inst. regarding the training of telegraphers for the Army. The ground is entirely covered by your statement.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. H. G. Gale
The University of Chicago
September 18, 1919

Dear Mrs. Flint:

Do you remember a young man in one of your composition classes, whose claim to recollection is partly that he is a fine boy, and partly that you gave him an A.? His name is Beauchamp. Another one of our students whom you may remember, Robert Vanderpoel, who went to England and France with the Red Cross, discovered Beauchamp in London, broken by the war. He was suffering badly from neuritis. The British Army authorities had agreed to send him through college, on condition that he remain in England and teach. Beauchamp however naturally desired to get back to Chicago, not only because of his home, but because the British climate is not made for neuritis patients.

From London, he and Vanderpoel wrote to me in the hope that here we might find something equivalent to the British offer.
President Judson has assured me of his tuition. He needs something more however. I had hoped to get something from Mr. La Verne Noyes, though in view of the fact that Beauchamp was in the British Army and not in our Army, it was impossible to get him anything from the Foundation. I thought, however, that his case might appeal to Mr. Noyes, inasmuch as the boy had been so eager to serve that he enlisted in the British Army. Mr. Noyes' death interfered with my getting anything from that source.

Do you think there is any possibility of assistance from the Henry Strong Foundation? The case rather appeals to me and I think it will appeal to you.

Beauchamp reports that his expenses at the University of Chicago for four quarters will be $480.00, divided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board and Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Garfare</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$480.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of course part of this will be cared for by his allotment. He was enthusiastic today because the British