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Palmer
~~Tolman~~

LAW OFFICES OF
EDGAR BRONSON TOLMAN.
1628-32 MARQUETTE BUILDING.
CHICAGO.

October 4th, 1897.

19

Rev. W.R.Harper, D.D.L.L.D.,
President Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

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

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

Yours most sincerely,

Edgar Bronson Tolman

LAW OFFICES OF
EDGAR BRONSON TOLMAN
1529-30 HARQUETTE BUILDING,
CHICAGO.

October 4th, 1897.

Rev. W.R.Harper, D.D.L.L.D.,
President Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

(17)

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Yours most sincerely,

Petersburg, Illinois
October 1 1897

My dear Major Tolman.

I want to ask you if you will aid me in securing a college detail at the University of Chicago. You are no doubt aware that it is the policy of the government to assign officers to duty at various colleges, for the purpose of advancing popular military Education.

In most cases the instruction includes practical drill but at Harvard and Yale the military instructor is chiefly ~~ex~~ lectures upon the Art of War and the History of its development.

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

If the authorities at the University should apply

Petersburg, Indiana

October 1 1897

My dear Miss Jones:

I want to ask you if you would be willing to accompany a college class of the University of Chicago. You are the only person that I can be sure of being of the proper age & college spirit & duly or various college, for the purpose of reading Particular Problem Education.

It may seem the matter, perhaps, but duly but of Harvard and Yale the problem matters is duly as lecture when the Harvard Law and the Medical of the University.

Miss Jones this is a valuable opportunity for the delightful School of Science, but of Harvard & Yale of course Harvard is duly a lecture.

If the University of the University should duly

to my assignment as Military Instructor, I would undoubtedly be ordered to report to the President of the University for duty. Whether my duties should include practical military instruction in addition to lectures upon Military Science, would be a question for the College authorities to decide.

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

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

As a student of Military affairs, it will require no argument to convince you, that such a course

In my necessary to Military Hospitals Journal
unfortunately be reduced & unfortunate Juvenility
of the University to study. While, my duties should
include practical nursing medicine in medicine
& surgery under Military Surgeons, would be a great
to the College authorities towards.

Of course Journal also secure my pay as
an officer, that Journal wished to Commissioner
from the University. Actually My Office found our
financially made for four years.

While Journal wished to pay a salary, Journal
consider the value of your enhancing & nursing,
in accordance of this authorities. In study that
Journal saying claiming Journ service at the University
for a student of Military affairs, it would cause to
augmented & commence your. That seek a course

of lectures would be important enough to deserve a place in the program of any great University.

It seems to me that our military theory which is based on the old English jealousy of standing armies, renders it vitally important that every Educated American should know something of the problems of National defense.

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

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

If you can sufficiently interest Doctor Harper

If Fortune would be mythical enough to choose a Pilot as the Professor of your Great University.

It seems to me that we Prelates should be the old English, believing it strengthening, therefore strictly mythical that so my Educated Guardians should know something of the welfare of National defence.

For several years I have been studying the history of the chief phases of our Military institutions, with a view to publishing something when I shall be fully satisfied.

It is my belief that the Lord Provost for your Military organization has been less successful.

The function of our army, our National Guard and our volunteers, and their mutual relations are not very clearly understood, and I think that there is very real danger that we should be misunderstood when the Crisis comes.

I am, dear Gentlemen, sincerely yours, Alex. Thomson

shall him grant me an interview, I will arrange to go to Chicago about October 9th for that purpose, or if it should be desirable for me to be there sooner kindly advise me.

Very truly Yours.

John McAuley Palmer
2d Lieut 15th U.S. Inf.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.
JAMES A. CREIGHTON, SPRINGFIELD.
ROBT. B. SHIRLEY, CARLINVILLE.
OWEN P. THOMPSON, JACKSONVILLE.

~~Shirley~~ Palmer

Seventh Judicial District of Illinois.

Carlinville, Ill., Dec. 18th 1897. 189

Rev. W. R. Harper, D.D. L.L.D.

President of Chicago University,

Chicago.

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

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

Very Truly Yours,

Robt. B. Shirley

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

JAMES A. GREENHOUGH,
CHAMPAIGN.

ROBT. G. SMITH,
CHAMPAIGN.

OWEN R. THOMPSON,
DANVILLE.

Palmer

Board of Trustees

Fort Grant, Arizona
Dec 20th 1897

Rev. William R. Harper, D.D. LL.D.

My dear Sir:-

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

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

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

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
John M. A. Palmer
U.S. Army

Palmer

(44)

Fort Grant, Arizona
November 20 1897

Rev. William R. Harper, D.D. LL.D

My dear Sir:-

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

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

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

The rule limiting the total number of College details to 110 is statutory, and is therefore absolutely binding upon the War Department, but the method of apportion-

(1)

ment of these officers among the several states is a more or less desirable regulation of the War Department, and is capable of such modification as may be deemed expedient by the Secretary of War.

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

If such a ruling should be made, it would be final only so far as the regular official channels are concerned. Such rulings are made by officials, who having no discretionary power must conform to the regulations as they stand, whereas the Secretary of War may at any time modify the regulations themselves in the interests of the public service.

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

On October 20th, there were five college details in Illinois, and also five in Indiana, notwithstanding the difference of population in the two states, there were five such details in Illinois and six in a

less populous state, Ohio.

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

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

I do not think that any difficulty can arise that will not down before a word from either Senator Cullom or Senator Mason, or the Chicago delegation in Congress. For if military instruction in schools really serves a public good, a great institution like the University of Chicago cannot be ignored.

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

Very Respectfully

John Alexander Dennis

John M. C. Palmer

2d Lieut 15th Inf

Palmer

The University of Chicago

Military Department.

March 5 1898

The President, University of Chicago.

Sir.

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

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

1° Will the military companies as clubs receive aid from the University? Will they be assigned a room and will they be granted the customary money allowance for furnishing their clubrooms?

2° Will a student who already receives physical culture credits for team athletic work be eligible for membership in the company? — I hope this question will

he answered affirmatively. I want the prominent athletic men if I can get them. I will see that their military work will do no prejudice to their athletics.

3o. I am informed that a number of students desire to enter the military department, who are discouraged by the cost of uniform. The difficulty seems to be, the payment of a lump sum. It can be arranged to have uniforms paid for by instalments if the individuals desiring credit are endorsed by the University. Any tradesman will give reasonable time for payment if he is furnished protection.

This matter applies particularly to the young men who are self-supporting in their effort to attend the University. The uniform to them is a serious item of expense. I regard them as very desirable men, and I want to give them every reasonable aid.

Very Respectfully.

John McAuley Palmer

C. L. Hoy
5859 Washington Ave.

Palmer

Suggestions with reference to a Military Guard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Military Department

The University of Chicago

(45) Palmer

March 17 1898

Course

Phy. Cult.

The President, University of Chicago

Sir:-

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

While I appreciate the reasons for making three quarters physical culture a prerequisite to credit work in the military department, I believe that

a rigid enforcement of the rule will work an unnecessary disadvantage to the success of the military department.

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

1. Students who have completed three quarters work in prescribed physical culture, may substitute the military course as an equivalent for their unfinished work in the department of physical culture.
2. Students who have not completed three quarters physical culture work, may enter the military department, upon application approved by the president (or by the Board of Physical culture).

I understand that there are reasons, for limiting the free election of new students; it is important that the interests of the University in athletics should not be prejudiced by the military department, but I believe that the rule now in force is too general in character and that it will keep out of the military

department, men who would receive the greatest benefit from its course of instruction.

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

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

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
John McAuley Palmer

Palmer

Interesting. Please return. [illegible]

Need not be considered at present. H.P.

Camp of Fifteenth U.S. Infantry,

Puerto Principe, Cuba,

August 12, 1899.

Rev. William R. Harper, D.D., L.L.D.

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

120

My Dear Sir:

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

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

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

Camp of Reunion U.S. Infantry,

Puerto Principe, Cuba,

August 12, 1898.

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University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

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the rougher service in Cuba and the Philippines.

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

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

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

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

Our wars have always been conducted unscientifically, not because we have lacked generals or soldiers, but because our congresses and cabinets have never understood their part of the

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military problem. Washington wrote from Valley Forge that the policy of the Continental Congress thwarted and defeated him more than the British forces were able to do; and such has generally been the experience of our generals.

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

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

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

It seems to me that the study of the science that seeks such ends should find an important place in the scheme of the ideal University. For ultimately it is really the nation itself that the University educates, and in respect to the issues of war our country is the least intelligent of all the nations of the civil-

military problem. Washington wrote from Valley Forge that the policy of the Continental Congress thwarted and defeated him more than the British forces were able to do; and much has generally been the experience of our generals.

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

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

Great care should be taken as to references as to character, military record and general fitness, for some officers who are alleged to have been retired for" disability contracted in the line of duty"were really retired for disability due to dissipation by no means contracted in the line of duty. It would also be well

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(*)

to limit the selection to graduates of West Point, and to officers who have not been long enough on the retired list to lose contact and sympathy with the army and the military profession.

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

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

Your Obedient Servant,

John McAuley Palmer

1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant,

15th U.S. Infantry.

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Your Obedient Servant,

John McCauley Palmer

1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant,

12th U.S. Infantry.

April 10th, 1903.

Military Training

Mr. W. V. Hall,

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

My dear Sir:-

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

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

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

Publication

April 10th, 1903.

Mr. M. V. Hoff,

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

My dear Sir:-

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

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Communications on Official Business should be addressed—
"To the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C."

Refer to those figures in replying herein.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON.

April 3, 1903.

43

The President,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

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

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

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

Very respectfully,

W. P. Hall

Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON.

April 3, 1903.

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Refer to these figures in replying herein.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON,

April 13, 1903.

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

Sir:

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

Very respectfully,

Assistant Adjutant General.

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Very respectfully,

Assistant Adjutant General.

President

Chicago, Illinois.

June 8th, 1903.

File

The Inspector General,

Dept. of the Lakes,

Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

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

The institution derives no income from the U.S., is governed by a board of Trustees and is of the Baptist denomination. It is prepared to teach about 5000 students annually. The president is William R. Harper.

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

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

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

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

Open Sent

Chicago, Illinois.

June 8th, 1905.

The Inspector General,

Dept. of the Lakes,

Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the Military Department of the Chicago University, made June 8th, 1905; which was last inspected by Captain J. J. Bradley, 14th Infantry, June 5, 1902.

The institution derives no income from the U.S., is governed by a board of Trustees and is of the Baptist denomination. It is prepared to teach about 5000 students annually. The president is William R. Harper.

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

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

There are 32 students in attendance in the military department at this date, all over fifteen years of age.

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

service and their names should be entered on the next Army Register as such.

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

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

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

The drill ground is poor and the drill has been principally indoors

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The drill ground is poor and the drill has been principally indoors

in the old gymnasium which is not suitable; when the new gymasium is completed there will be an excellent indoor drill hall for the cadets. There is no target range.

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

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

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

100 Cadet rifles, cal. 45, all serviceable.

100 sets of accoutrements, all serviceable.

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

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

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

The inspection was held on the afternoon of June 8th; the uniform question has not yet been decided by the University authorities, and the cadets appeared in civilian clothing; they were steady in ranks and with very little gazing about. The rifles and accoutrements were in excellent condition. Company drill followed; the number of students is so small that

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the company is formed in single rank; the manual of arms and execution of the various movements in the school of the company were fairly well executed.

The institution has no dormitories or hospital of its own.

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

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

Very respectfully,

Charles Smith

Captain 20th Infantry,

Inspector.

RECEIVED JUN 25 1903
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
JUL 3 1903
WAR DEPARTMENT

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INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES
RECEIVED JUN 22 1903

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
JUL 3 1903
8685
WAR DEPARTMENT

FIELD RETURN CORPS OF CADETS University of Chicago AT INSPECTION June 8 1903

ORGANIZATIONS.	PRESENT UNDER ARMS AT INSPECTION.															ABSENT.			Aggregate, present and absent.	ABSENTEES ACCOUNTED FOR: (Number reported absent in figures to be accounted for here, with cause of absence — as 1 corporal sick, 3 privates on leave, etc.)
	Major.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	N. C. Staff.	1st Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total Commissioned.	Total N. C. O. & Privates.	No. in complete uniform.	No. in incomplete uniform.	No. without uniform.	Commissioned.	N. C. O. & Pvts.	Total.		
FIELD AND STAFF																				One Lieutenant and Eight Privates absent in attendance upon Class Examinations
BAND OR DRUM CORPS																				
COMPANY				1	0	1	1	5	15	1	22			22		8				
COMPANY																				
COMPANY																				
TOTAL				1	—	1	1	5	15	1	22					1	8	9		

☞This field return refers to actual strength on day of inspection.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES
RECEIVED JUN 22 1903

Dept. of the Lakes.
JUN 29 1903

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
JUL 3 1903
8685
WAR DEPARTMENT

103
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.
RECEIVED JUN 22, 1903
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
JUL 3

8685 Chicago, Ill.,
June 8th, 1903.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Dept. of the Lakes.
JUN 29 1903

Capt. Charles C. Smith,
20th Infantry.

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

2 Encls

(DUPLICATE.)

D,

1st Indorsement.

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

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

By direction of the Inspector General.

Ad S Pettit

Major of Infantry,
Inspector General.

Chicago, Ill.,
June 8th, 1903.

Capt. Charles C. Smith,
20th Infantry.

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

(DUPLICATE.)

Military Training at Chicago

September 24th, 1903.

Col. H P. Brinkerhoff,

317 Clinton Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

My dear ~~Sir~~ Brinkerhoff:-

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

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

September 24th, 1903.

Col. H P. Brinkerhoff,

317 Clinton Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

My dear Bro.Brinkerhoff:-

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

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

(Pres)

317. Clinton Avenue + 2
Oak Park. Illinois
August 8. 1903.

Prof. H. P. Judson
Dean University of Chicago
Chicago. Ill.

(47)

My dear Professor.

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of Special Orders No 182 Headquarters of the Army. A.G.O. August 5. 1903.

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

The order relieving me comes as a surprise, having been unsolicited by me. I am sure, however, that I have still served the government during my detail, and with that consciousness I leave my unfinished work - reluctantly.

I desire to express my thanks for the uniform kindness extended to me by the officers of this University, especially by yourself.

Very respectfully
W. R. Brinkerhoff
Lieut. Col. U. S. Army

1 enc

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

Special Orders
No 181

Extract.

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

By command of Lieut Genl Miles
Ad, H. C. Corbin
Adjutant General
Major Genl. U.S. Army

A true copy
H R Brinkerhoff
Lt Col U S Army