

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject

Military Department

File No.

Regarding

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Military Science

File No.

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



Cat. No. 30-5902
For use in all Filing Systems

Dec 31, 1900
Retained
 QUARTERLY RETURN
 OF
 ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES

ARTILLERY IMPLEMENTS ISSUED
 TO COLLEGES, ETC.

With two 3-inch guns.

(For implements see par. 3 of the regulations printed hereon.)

In possession of *University of Chicago*
 at *Chicago, Illinois*
 and for which* *William R. Harper*
 President, is responsible.

For the quarter ended *Dec. 31* 1900



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

Received at Ordnance Office.....190

Examined at Ordnance Office.....190

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

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

The set of hand reloading tools consists of:

- 1 combination anvil.
- 1 brush-wiper.
- 1 adjustable charger.
- 1 reloading and crimping die, for rifle, carbine, and 2".4 shells.
- 1 reloading and crimping die, for revolver shells.
- 1 resizing die, for rifle and carbine shells.
- 1 resizing die, for revolver shells.
- 1 drift.
- 1 powder funnel.
- 1 mallet.
- 1 oil can.
- 1 priming tool.
- 1 reloading punch, for rifle, carbine, and 2".4 shells.
- 1 reloading punch, for revolver shells.
- 1 resizing punch.
- 1 shell scraper.
- 1 wiping rod.
- 1 tool box.

RETURN FOR THE QUARTER ENDED *December 31, 1900*,
University of Chicago at *Chicago*
 and for which *William R. Harper, President*

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	QUARTER ENDED	CLASS 1.—CANNON.					
			3-inch wrought-iron rifled guns, model 1861.	3.2-inch B. L. steel rifles, model.....				
1900		<i>Dec. 31, 1900</i>						
		On hand from last Return.....						
		Received from.....						
		Received from.....						
		TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.....						
	/	Expended, as per Abstract of Expenditures.....						
		Returned to Ordnance Department.....						
		Turned over to.....						
		TOTAL ISSUED AND EXPENDED.....						
		REMAINING ON HAND TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR ON NEXT RETURN.....						

ALL PERSONS HAVING ORDNANCE STORES TO ACCOUNT FOR MUST OBSERVE:

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

OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES in possession of the
Illinois under Section 1225, Revised Statutes U. S.,
is made responsible.

CLASS 2.—ARTILLERY CARRIAGES, ETC.								CLASS 3.—ARTILLERY IMPLEMENTS.								CLASS 6.—SMALL ARMS.													
Carriages and limbers for 3-inch rifled guns.								Implements for 3-inch wrought-iron rifled guns, sets.									Springfield cadet rifles, cal. .45, model												
Carriages and limbers for 3.2-inch B. L. steel rifles.								Implements for 3.2-inch B. L. steel rifles, sets.									100												
Caissons and limbers for 3-inch rifled guns.																													
Caissons and limbers for 3.2-inch B. L. steel rifles.																													

GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

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

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

*Infantry accouterments, sets.	Waist belts with plates, N. C. O. or musicians'.	Sliding frogs for N. C. O. or musicians' waist belts.	Saber belts with plates.	Saber attachments.	Saber knots.	Headless-shell extractors.	Screw-drivers.	Spring vises.	Tumbler punches.	Wiping rods, wood.
100						10	100	5	20	100
100						10	100	5	20	100
100						10	100	5	20	100

3-1787

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

- 1 Bayonet scabbard.
- 1 Cartridge box.
- 1 Gun sling.
- 1 Waist belt.
- 1 Waist-belt plate.

*CLASS 8.—AMMUNITION, ETC.

Blank cartridges (cartridge bags, filled) for field guns.	Friction primers.			Carbine ball cartridges, cal. .45.	Rifle or carbine blank cartridges, cal. .45.		Carbine bullets, cal. .45.	Round balls, cal. .45.	Cartridge primers.	Small-arms powder, pounds.										
				3500				3000	3000	17										
				3500				3000	3000	17										
								1000	1000	1 1/2										
								1000	1000	1 1/2										
				3500				2000	2000	15 1/2										

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

Missing (Reported June 30, 1900)

- 1 N.C. O Sword
- 1 Belt and plate
- 1 Bayonet
- 1 Ramrod

CLASS 9.—TARGETS, RELOADING TOOLS, ETC.

Paper targets (A and B).	Paper targets for gallery practice.	Centers for paper targets.	Pasters, black and white.	<i>Pasture buff</i>	Bullet molds.	Pouring ladles.	Melting ladles.	Hand reloading tools, sets.											
90 150			700	3800				1											
90 150			700	3800				1											
90 150			700	3800				1											

3-1787

$$\begin{array}{r} 3800 \\ 700 \\ \hline 4500 \end{array}$$

REGULATIONS

PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR

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

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

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

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

2 M. L. wrought-iron rifled guns, caliber 3 inches.	4 sponge covers, 3-inch.
2 carriages and limbers for 3-inch gun.	2 tube pouches.
2 gunner's haversacks.	4 thumbstalls.
2 trail handspikes.	2 tompions, 3-inch.
4 lanyards.	2 vent covers.
2 priming wires.	1 pendulum hausse, 3-inch.
4 sponges and rammers, 3-inch.	1 pendulum-hausse seat.
	1 pendulum-hausse pouch.
	2 paulins, 12 by 15 feet.

4. When in the opinion of the Chief of Ordnance the supply on hand will permit there may be issued in lieu of the foregoing two of the 3 2-inch B. L. steel field guns, with their carriages and implements, as above.

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

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

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

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

9. Issue of the above stores will be made by the Chief of Ordnance to any selected institution upon its filing a bond in the penal sum of double the value of the property, conditioned that it will fully insure, take good care of, and safely keep and account for the same, and will, when required by the Secretary of War, duly return the same, within thirty days, in good order, to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, or such other officer or person as the Secretary of War may designate to receive them.

10. For practice firing, the following allowances of ammunition will be made annually to each of the various institutions, viz: 100 blank cartridges and 300 friction primers for 3-inch, or for 3.2-inch B. L. gun, as the case may be. Projectiles will not be issued for the field guns.

11. Ammunition for rifle target practice will be issued annually at the rate of 50 carbine ball cartridges (or their equivalent value in reloading material, reloading tools, or target supplies) for each cadet actually engaged in target practice, but there shall not be issued to any college more than 7,500 ball cartridges in any one year. Where it is not deemed practicable to have target practice, a limited quantity of rifle blank cartridges will be furnished for instruction in firing. This ammunition will be issued upon requisition to be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance by the presidents or superintendents of the institutions; and as annual allowances date in all cases from July 1 of each year, requisitions should be forwarded before or as soon after that date as practicable for the current year's supply. Undrawn allowances of one year can not be drawn in the succeeding year.

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

(a) Reloading materials, consisting of—

Small-arms powder;
Carbine bullets;
Round balls;
Cartridge primers.

(b) Reloading tools, consisting of—

1 set of hand reloading tools (bench reloading tools are not issued to colleges).

(c) 1 bullet mold, casting 4 balls;

1 melting ladle;

1 pouring ladle.

(d) Target supplies, consisting of—

Paper targets A and B, and centers for these targets;
Paper targets for gallery practice;
Pasters, white and black.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In calling for the blank forms of bond, they may be called for as "Form K," "Form L," etc.

QUARTERLY RETURN

OF

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES

In possession of *University of Chicago*

at *Chicago, Illinois*

and for which* *Sam R. Harper*

President, is responsible.

For the quarter ended *March 31, 1901*



Received at Ordnance Office _____, 189

Examined at Ordnance Office _____, 189

*Give name of person signing this Return.

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

RETURN FOR THE QUARTER
the _____
and for which _____

RETURN FOR THE QUARTER ENDED March 31, 1901, 1899, OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES in possession of
 the University of Chicago at Chicago, Illinois, under Section 1225, Revised Statutes U. S.,
 and for which William A. Harper, President, is made responsible.

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	QUARTER ENDED	6-pdr. Bronze Guns, and Implements.	Light 12-pdr. Bronze Guns, and Implements.	3-inch Wron't-iron Rifles, with Implements.	3.2-inch B. L. Steel Rifles.	8-inch Mortars, with Implements.	Gun Carriages.	Gun Caissons.	Mortar Beds.	Springfield Cadet Rifles.	N. C. O. and Musicians' Swords and Belts.	Sabers and Belts.	Infantry Accouterments, sets.	Headless-shell Extractors.	Blank Cartridges for Field Guns.	Metallic Ball Cartridges, Cal. 4.5- Carbine	Metallic Blank Cartridges.	Friction Primers.	Mortar Platforms.	Saw Guns.	Spring axes.	Timber punches.	Hiping rods, wood.	Round Balls.	Cartridge Primers.	Powder, small arms, pounds.	Paper Targets, A. & B.
<u>1901</u> <u>1899</u>		<u>March 31, 1901</u>																										
		On hand from last Return ¹									<u>100</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>3500</u>				<u>100</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>15 1/2</u>	<u>90</u>
		Received from																										
		Received from																										
		TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.....																										
<u>March</u>	<u>31</u>	Expend as per Abstract of Expenditures																								<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>1 1/2</u>
		Return to Ordnance Department																										
		Turned over to																										
		TOTAL ISSUED AND EXPENDED.....																								<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>1 1/2</u>
		REMAINING ON HAND TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR ON NEXT RETURN.....									<u>100</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>100</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>3500</u>				<u>100</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>90</u>

I CERTIFY that the foregoing Return exhibits a correct statement of the Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, etc., in my charge during the quarter ended March 31, 1901, 1899

COLLEGE University of Chicago

March 30, 1901, 1899

Post-office address of the College Chicago, Illinois

President of the College.

Second sheet Return O & O Stores

ALL PERSONS HAVING ORDNANCE STORES TO ACCOUNT FOR MUST OBSERVE:

1. Mail with the ORIGINAL FOR THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT one complete set of vouchers as above numbered, within *twenty days* after the expiration of the quarter for which the return is made.
2. Keep with the DUPLICATE TO BE RETAINED one complete set of vouchers—exact duplicates of those sent with the "Original."
3. The account of property rendered in this Return must invariably be closed at the end of the official quarter, viz: 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year, *except* where Colleges desire to close their accountability between these dates, in which case it will terminate at the date *the balance on hand was returned to the Ordnance Department*.
4. It must be clearly stated how the stores with which the United States is credited came into the possession of the College—whether brought forward from the last return or received on an invoice from an Ordnance establishment.
5. Nothing but ammunition can be expended, and this only in such quantities as the necessities of the case will warrant.
6. In short, every transaction noted on the Return *must be supported by proper vouchers*, which are the legal evidences of the correctness of the statements made.
7. The return must be signed with *full name and official title*, and done *legibly*; the College and date must be inserted in the proper place when the Return is finished and signed, and the *P. O. address of the College* must be given.

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

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	QUARTER ENDED _____, 189	6-pdr. Bronze Guns, and Implements.	Light 12-pdr. Bronze Guns, and Implements.	3-inch Wron ^t -iron Rifles, with Implements.	3.2-inch B. L. Steel Rifles.	8-inch Mortars, with Implements.	Gun Carriages.	Gun Caissons.	Mortar Beds.	Springfield Cadet Rifles.	N. C. O. and Musicians' Swords and Belts.	Sabers and Belts.	Infantry Accouterments, sets.	Headless-shell Extractors.	Blank Cartridges for Field Guns.	Metallic Ball Cartridges.	Metallic Blank Cartridges.	Friction Primers.	Mortar Platforms.	Paper Targets For Gallery Practice.	Parkers	Hand Abrading Tools etc.	Arm Chits	
189																					150	4,500	1	5	
		On hand from last Return ¹																							
		Received from																							
		Received from																							
		TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR																							
		Expended as per Abstract of Expenditures																							
		Return to Ordnance Department																							
		Turned over to																							
		TOTAL ISSUED AND EXPENDED																							
		REMAINING ON HAND TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR ON NEXT RETURN																				150	4,500	1	5

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

COLLEGE University of Chicago
March 30, 1901, 189
 Post-office address of the College Chicago, Illinois

President of the College.

Second check Return of Ordnance

ALL PERSONS HAVING ORDNANCE STORES TO ACCOUNT FOR MUST OBSERVE:

1. Mail with the ORIGINAL FOR THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT one complete set of vouchers as above numbered, within *twenty days* after the expiration of the quarter for which the return is made.
2. Keep with the DUPLICATE TO BE RETAINED one complete set of vouchers—exact duplicates of those sent with the "Original."
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Retained

QUARTERLY RETURN

OF

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES

In possession of *The University of Chicago*

at *Chicago, Illinois*

and for which* *Wm. R. Harper*

President, is responsible.

For the quarter ended *March 31, 1891*



Received at Ordnance Office, 189

Examined at Ordnance Office, 189

*Give name of person signing this Return.

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

Dames
Comptroller

A STATEMENT REGARDING THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE FOR THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

M: 1

HISTORICAL:

The United States, for the first time in its history has a national defense policy, known as the National Defense Act of 1916 as amended in 1920. Prior to this time, and because of the lack of such a policy, thousands of men have been needlessly sacrificed in our several wars due to improper leadership and care. Soldiers can be quickly trained, but it requires time to train the officers who are to lead them. The National Defense Act of 1920 provides a means for the training in time of peace of these officers and will within a few years, if properly carried out, place the country on a sound footing in national defensive preparedness, and will save the country millions of dollars and many lives in the event of a future war.

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

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

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

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

At the present time, the Officers' Reserve Corps has a fair complement of officers, due to the large number of men who held commissions during the World War, but due to age, business reasons and other causes many of these are lost each year and within a few years comparatively few of the World War officers will be available. To provide a feeder for this Corps and to make the proposed Defense Act workable, the presidents and executives of many of the leading universities and colleges met in Washington in 1919 and outlines the establishment of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit in the colleges. Their plan became part of the National Defense Act and as a consequence such units have been established in some 225 institutions of higher education. The War Department believes it necessary to graduate 6000 to 8000 properly-trained men annually from these units to keep the Officers' Reserve Corps properly filled. At present there are about 3000 graduated and commissioned yearly.

THE UNIT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO:

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

THE VALUE TO THE STUDENT:

During the first two years, a student who has registered for Military Science is required to do at least three hours work each week and if he continues during the last two years he is required to do five hours work each week. During the last two years, however, the student is on a commutation status, receiving from the government about \$212.00. During one of the summers of the last two years, the student is required to spend six weeks in training at Camp Knox, Kentucky, but during the period of this camp he receives transportation, all clothing and expenses, and compensation at the rate of one dollar a day. As a matter of practical economy for the student, the system is therefore unique. At the end of his four years he receives his degree and his commission as second lieutenant in the Field Artillery Reserve. He has received credit in the university for all courses pursued in the Department of Military Science. His commission has been gained at a period in his life

when it costs him nothing in the way of money or valuable time taken away from his business, and he has received \$212.00 for giving a small part of his time to a training as valuable to him in civil life as in army life in time of War.

THE COOPERATION WITH AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITY:

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

THE ECONOMY TO THE TAX PAYER:

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

The Unit at the University of Chicago ~~has~~ existed since 1919. Its enrollment has varied from seventy five in 1919 to a maximum of two hundred and forty seven in the fall quarter of 1923, and dropped to one hundred and twenty three in the spring quarter of 1924. To maintain the unit it has cost the government ~~\$4000.00~~ ^{\$40000.00} per year and the university about \$4000.00 per year, or about ten percent the cost to the government. The gradual rise in enrollment from seventy-five in 1919 to two hundred and forty seven in 1923 can be explained as follows:

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

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

DIFFICULTIES IN BUILDING UP A SATISFACTORY UNIT:

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

- (a) The apparent attitude of indecision as to whether the Military Department has a place in the University.
- (b) The lack of active support by the faculty generally.
- (c) The lack of cooperation on the part of some of the Deans in registering students.
- (d) The difficulty of arranging hours so that students may take Military Science.

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

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAKING THE UNIT A SUCCESS:

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

SUGGESTIONS:

(a) That the Trustees give publicity to a statement to the effect that the unit will be given support.

(b) That the President make a statement to the Deans directing that students be encouraged to register for Military Science.

(c) That the President in his opening address state to the students that the University stands behind the government's policy of national defense and gives evidence to that in the maintenance and support of the R.O.T.C. unit.

(d) That a statement be made at chapel exercises about the time registration begins for the new quarter, strongly supporting the unit, and that all members of the faculty give students the impression that the Military Department is an integral part of the University, thereby lending prestige to the Department.

(e) That before registration, freshmen be informed of the advantages of courses in Military Science and strongly urged to register for it, and that Deans do their best to assist students to arrange their schedules accordingly. In this connection Military Science course can be used as a Minor Sequence.

(f) That Greenwood Field and the lot on 58th and Ingleside be allocated to the Military Department in order to increase training facilities.

(g) That better quarters be provided for the Department.

(h) That at the annual faculty dinner for new members, a short talk be given by someone interested in the Military Department, such as Colonel Gale of the Department of Physics, explaining just what the Department means to the University and to the Government.

(i) That a similar talk be given at the Trustees' dinner to the faculty.

(j) That, so far as possible, the completion of a two year period by a student who has registered for Military Science, be made prerequisite to graduation, for the purpose of complying with the provisions of Special Regulations of the War Department which provide that Military Science be divided into two, two year periods, a basic course and an advanced course, and that a student registering in one of these courses must complete the course unless forced to drop it for some reason satisfactory to the Professor of the Department and to the executive head of the University.

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JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.,
CHAIRMAN.
R. E. DEVENDORF,
CLERK.

Maj. Mann 35

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Jan. 6, 1922.

The President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

k

W. Wadsworth

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 1, 1914
RECEIVED

January 1, 1914

The President, Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir:
The report of military affairs in which the
provisions of the several articles of
the Constitution, and other laws of the
United States, are being carried out, is
the subject of the report of the
Committee on Military Affairs.

It is of course the duty of the
President to see that the military
affairs of the United States are
carried out in accordance with the
provisions of the Constitution and
the laws of the United States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signature]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

January 9, 1922.

My dear Mr. Wadsworth,

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

Very truly yours,

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

HPJ:CB

January 9, 1933.

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by Congress.

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

HPJ:CB

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

TELEPHONE MIDWAY 800
LOCAL 143

January 17th, 1922.

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

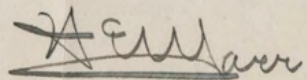
My dear Dr. Goodspeed:-

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

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

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

Yours very truly,


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

HEM/jab
1 encl.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

TELEPHONE ROOM 500
LOCAL 145

January 17th, 1922

Mr. Robert A. Goddard,

Secretary to the President,

University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Goddard:-

When you have the opportunity would you mind
bringing the enclosed suggestion to the attention of
President Abbott? It has come from the War Department
and is one of the most important in the history of the
service in this country.

We should have been in the first place and
fifth in the second but in both we have been ex-
posed to the uncertainty of the six units concerned at
non-judicious locations under similar conditions.
The universities, and in those in which military
work is compulsory, also have a distinct advantage
over us in such organizations since they really have
several units and certain overhead expenses can be
divided up and a very cheap one made.

I should add that the University for the period
covered, the year of 1921, was approximately 100 for us
due to the fact that in 1921, 1922, and 1923
we had half the authorized authorized personnel, and
no cost of maintenance for students is included. Under
present conditions, we could not have more than
to the students for some of the work, and about
representing the actual maintenance of the govern-
ment in maintaining our unit.

Yours very truly,

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I am,

Letter to our old students.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Chicago, Illinois
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

Telephone Midway 0800
Local 143

August 20, 1922.

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

New lockers - 240 of them - have been installed in the dressing-room next to the showers.

New and up to date jumps and hurdles have been built which will add greatly to the fun in equitation classes.

We look for some new and better horses this Fall.

We mean to have a polo club which will enable all members to play.

The courses of instruction are being revised and perfected so as to make them more attractive.

You can help make the Battery something of which the University will boast; here are two ways in which you can do your share:

ONE is by going into it with the right spirit next Fall.

The OTHER, and this is of vital importance, is to talk it up to all prospective freshmen - the right type I mean - with whom you come in contact.

Tell them of the advantages and opportunities secured by enrollment in the Military Department. Explain the method of registration. Tell them that they have to take P.C. anyway - with us or at the Gym; that since P.C. is compulsory they may as well take at least some of ours, have some fun, and get the benefit from the horses and special features of our work such as boxing, wrestling and mass games.

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

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

Sincerely,

H. E. Marr, Major F.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Chicago, Illinois
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

Telephone Midway 0800
Local 143

August 20, 1922.

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New lockers - 240 of them - have been installed in the dressing-room next to the showers.
New and up to date jumps and hurdles have been built which will add greatly to the fun in education classes.
We look for some new and better horses this fall.
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Sincerely,

H. E. Herr, Major T.A.

Letter to prospective students.

AW

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Chicago, Illinois
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

Telephone Midway 0800
Local 143

August 25, 1922.

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

(a) Military training of the highest character in conjunction with your college work.

(b) A Commission in the Reserve or National Guard at the end of your college course.

(c) Full academic credit toward your degree at the University for each course taken in the Military Department.

(d) A money compensation of \$220.00 during your last two years in the University.

(e) Membership in the U. of C. Battery and the right to enjoy its many privileges.

Letter to prospective students
Wm

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 Chicago, Illinois
 DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

Telephone Midway 0800
 Local 143

August 25, 1922.

Dear Sir:

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

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- (a) Military training of the highest character in conjunction with your college work.
- (b) A Commission in the Reserve or National Guard at the end of your college course.
- (c) Full academic credit toward your degree at the University for each course taken in the Military Department.
- (d) A money compensation of \$250.00 during your last two years in the University.
- (e) Membership in the U. of C. Battery and the right to enjoy its many privileges.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

H. E. Marr, Major F. A.

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Sincerely,

H. E. HARR, Major U. S. A.

Follow-up letter to prospective students.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Chicago, Illinois
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

Hem

Telephone Midway 0800
Local 143

September 14, 1922.

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

H.E. Marr, Major F.A.
(Commandant.)

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

Follow-up letter to prospective students

Ann

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Chicago, Illinois
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

Telephone Midway 0800
Local 143

September 14, 1932.

Dear Sir:

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

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H. E. HARR, Major E. A.
(Commandant.)

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The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

HEM/DD

TELEPHONE MIDWAY 800
LOCAL 143

Oct. 24, 1922

The President,

University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Harold E. Marr
Harold E. Marr, Maj., F. A.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

1913

RECEIVED
LOCAL 1-2

Oct. 22, 1913

The President,

University of Chicago.

My dear President:

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

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

I thought it would be better to have the Rifle Club handled by the Athletic Department, and I thought it would be better to have the Rifle Club handled by the Athletic Department, and I thought it would be better to have the Rifle Club handled by the Athletic Department.

I thought also that those who have handled the Rifle Club for some time are in a better position to discuss and advise to obtain the same recognition as a sports club and rifle shooting here as is given in other leading universities. As it is now, having been recognized I have had to use my own judgment in the matter of recognition, and I have been very much troubled by the matter of recognition, and I have been very much troubled by the matter of recognition.

The time element also counts me. I have been in the Athletic Department for some time, and I have been in the Athletic Department for some time, and I have been in the Athletic Department for some time.

I do want to assure you, however, that I realize the importance of being here in the Athletic Department, and I do want to assure you, however, that I realize the importance of being here in the Athletic Department.

Sincerely,
W. D. B. B.

October 25, 1922.

My dear Major Marr:-

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

Cordially yours,

Major Harold E. Marr,
The Military Department.

KPJ:CB

October 25, 1933.

My dear Major Harris:-

Yours of the 24th instant at hand. My first

impression is that the Rifle Club had better retain its separate

identity. Of course the Military Department will be

glad to aid as it always has been. It seems to me, how-

ever, that as a separate Club it ought to have a wider

interest perhaps, and more outside support. I suspect

also that if the Military Department took it over it

would find it had unloaded on itself merely a problem.

I believe also that you and your staff ought not to do

any more teaching than you are doing.

Cordially yours,

Major Harold E. Harris,
The Military Department.

HPJ:OB

Mil Spr 1923-4 + 91

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 143

Nov. 9, 1922

The President,

University of Chicago.

Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Judson:-

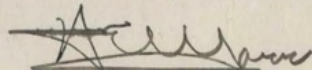
Under the regulations, my tour of duty here does end next June. The so-called Manchu law, however, limiting detached service, has affected officers on R.O.T.C. duty only since April of this year. The phraseology of the regulation as to length of R.O.T.C. tour is: "ordinarily for four years unless sooner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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,



H. E. Marr, Maj., F.A.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

TELEPHONE MICHIGAN 5200
LOCAL 123

Nov. 22, 1918

The President,

University of Chicago,

Faculty Exchange,

My Dear President Johnson:-

Under the regulations, my term of duty here does not expire until the 30th of March. However, I am leaving before that time, and I am sorry to do so. I have been thinking over the matter over since I received your note of the 15th. I did want to speak to you last night, but I was not able to do so. I am of course deeply appreciative of the information that an extension of my detail here would be acceptable to the University. I have been thinking over the matter over since I received your note of the 15th. I did want to speak to you last night, but I was not able to do so. I am of course deeply appreciative of the information that an extension of my detail here would be acceptable to the University. I have been thinking over the matter over since I received your note of the 15th. I did want to speak to you last night, but I was not able to do so.

I have recently corresponded with the R.O.T.C. representative in the Chicago Office regarding my extension, and in view of the fact that the Chicago Office representative has now gone on to the front, I am unable to do so. I am of course deeply appreciative of the information that an extension of my detail here would be acceptable to the University. I have been thinking over the matter over since I received your note of the 15th. I did want to speak to you last night, but I was not able to do so.

I do not know just what the War Department's attitude will be, but I believe that the War Department will be in a position to make a decision on the matter. I am of course deeply appreciative of the information that an extension of my detail here would be acceptable to the University. I have been thinking over the matter over since I received your note of the 15th. I did want to speak to you last night, but I was not able to do so.

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Yours sincerely,

William J. Snow

Nov. 9, 1922

The President,

University of Chicago.

Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Judson:-

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

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

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

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Yours sincerely,

H. E. Marr, Maj. F.A.

Nov. 9, 1922

The President,

University of Chicago.

Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Jackson:-

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

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

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

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Yours sincerely,

H. E. M. and M. J. W. A.

+202

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

HEM/DD

TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 143

Nov. 24, 1922

The President,

University of Chicago.

Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Judson:-

As you remarked at the foot-ball dinner Wednesday night, all our troubles eventually come to you. Our Field Artillery Unit is again about to be adversely affected by the recent legislation reducing the army. The National Defense Act of 1920 on which our whole military policy and scheme of national defense is now based provided an enlisted strength in the regular army of 280,000, with certain definite percentages of that number for non-commissioned officers in the first three grades. With an enlisted strength of 280,000 the percentages were so fixed that the War Department could take care of the duties imposed in connection with the organization and training of the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, and the Reserve Officer's Training Corps, in addition also to caring fairly well for the tactical organizations.

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

It is, I know, rather selfish to stress our own particular case but this is only a sample of how the entire civilian military training program of the country will be affected. Secretary of War Weeks has drawn up a bill which is being intro-

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 143

duced at this special session of Congress designed to ward off, in a measure, the blow about to be struck. If passed it will save 1600 of these senior non-commissioned officers of the army now slated for demotion and will enable the War Department to keep the number absolutely required on R.O.T.C. duty.

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

Yours very truly,

Harold E. Marr,

Harold E. Marr, Maj., F. A.

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Department of Biological Sciences and Ecology

TELEPHONE MIDWAY CROSS
LOCAL 183

Dear Mr. [Name]:
I have just received your letter of the 15th inst. regarding the [subject]. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but the [subject] is still under consideration. I will be sure to let you know as soon as a final decision has been reached.

I am sure that you will understand the need for careful consideration of this matter, and I am sure that you will be patient while the [subject] is being reviewed.

I have discussed this matter with the [committee] and they have agreed that the [subject] should be [action]. I am sure that this decision will be in the best interests of the [organization]. I will be sure to let you know as soon as the [subject] has been [action].

I am sure that you will be satisfied with the [action] and I am sure that you will be patient while the [subject] is being reviewed.

I am sure that you will be satisfied with the [action] and I am sure that you will be patient while the [subject] is being reviewed.

I am sure that you will be satisfied with the [action] and I am sure that you will be patient while the [subject] is being reviewed.

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I am sure that you will be satisfied with the [action] and I am sure that you will be patient while the [subject] is being reviewed.

November 25, 1922.

My dear Major Marr:-

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

Very truly yours,

Major Harold E. Marr,
The Military Department.

HPJ:CB

November 25, 1922.

My dear Major Harris:-

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

Major Harold E. Harris,
The Military Department.

HPL:CB

20

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

HEM/DD

TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 143

Dec. 2, 1922

The President,

University of Chicago.

Faculty Exchange.

Sir:-

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

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

Members of the class march from the armory to the lot under a student non-commissioned officer, fall out in front of the line of horses and each takes the animal nearest to him. William L. Embree happened to draw No. 1, the only mare we have, and a rather spirited but really gentle animal. Embree is probably as far advanced as the average freshman in equitation, has had little trouble in the course, and as a matter of fact has ridden this same animal before. Incidentally she had been ridden in two of the three earlier classes of the day and while the riders had the usual difficulty, nothing happened to cause us any concern. Embree mounted like all the others and started out in column for the warming up exercises and manoeuvres. His horse tried to forge ahead, as she always does, and according to his story he decided to pull her out of line and let her get nearer the head of the column where he thought she would be more manageable. Apparently he let her get somewhat out of control as she ran the full length of the column, down the east side, across the north side and back to the south side of the lot.

There are stringent orders in force regarding the closing and fastening of the south gate before the mounted work starts. According to all the testimony which I have secured from Lts. Bixby and Hinton who were in charge of the class at that particular moment and from Sgt. Lyman and Sgt. White, both of whom mount their horses just before the instruction starts, this gate was closed and fastened. Almost always two or three students arrive a few minutes late, enter through the gate, and secure their horses near the lower end of the lot. This happened as usual Wednesday but I have not been able to find out yet who these students were. They answer to their names at the formation in the armory as they hear them called and then report at the lot. There seems to be no doubt but that one of these students left the gate open as he entered the lot because both officers and both Sergeants are positive that it was closed when the column started toward the north end of the field, and they are just as positive that these two or three late students were near the gate adjusting the blankets on their horses preliminary to joining the class. At any rate, somehow, the gate was open.

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

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

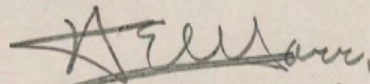
yesterday and, while he is suffering some pain, he seems to be getting along all right.

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

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

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

Very respectfully,



H. E. Marr, Maj., F. A.

December 4, 1922.

My dear Major Marr:-

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

Very truly yours,

Major Harold E. Marr,
The Military Department.

HPJ:CB

December 4, 1932.

My dear Major Harr:-

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porting the accident, is received. I talked
with the young man over the telephone yess
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better, and that there is a slight fracture
of the skull, but not serious. I cannot see
that anybody is liable.

Very truly yours,

Major Harold E. Harr,
The Military Department.

HL:CB

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE & TACTICS
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL.

December 8, 1922

The Editor

Sir:

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

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

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

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

Yours truly,

Harold E. Marr, Maj., F.A.

Head of the Department of
Military Science and Tactics.

December 8, 1922

The Editor

Sir:

The article in your issue of December 7, pur-
porting to quote me in an arraignment of certain of
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a matter of simple justice I request that you give
this communication equal publicity with the article
you printed.

Yours truly,

Harold E. Marx, Maj., U.S.A.

Head of the Department of
Military Science and Tactics.