

+46

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

HEM/DD

TELEPHONE MIDWAY 800
LOCAL 143

Dec. 8, 1922

The President,

University of Chicago.

Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Judson:-

A representative of a local morning paper called me by phone yesterday afternoon just prior to Parade and read to me the article appearing in the Daily News of Dec. 7th, and purporting to quote me on the attitude of members of the University regarding military training. I later read the article myself. I am indignant and resentful beyond expression at so deliberate and malicious a misrepresentation.

A reporter for the News reached me by phone yesterday morning, stating that he had a copy of an article in the Maroon which gave extracts from a recent talk in my classes, and asking if that actually represented my views. I replied that with one exception the Maroon article quoted me quite accurately. Evidently primed by some one who had heard, or heard about, these talks, he asked if I had alluded to "pacifists, reds, and bolsheviks". I said I had, but I in no way stated that any members of our faculty should be considered in such connection. As a matter of fact, I had said in class, and do say, that these three - pacifists, anarchists, and bolsheviks - belong in one group and that their activities all have the same result. I did not use the words "They are liberals"; I have never been able to determine in my own mind exactly to what that name should be applied; I do know what the others are.

As to my being discouraged, the sentiment I expressed was absolutely opposite to that attributed to me. I never was more encouraged over the progress achieved this Fall and the prospects of success of our Field Artillery unit, and the splendid appearance of the Battery yesterday afternoon when over two hundred members turned out for parade and review justifies my confidence in its future.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

Dec 17, 1933

TELEPHONE ROOM 501
LOCAL 745

Dec 17, 1933

The President,

University of Chicago.

My dear President:

A representative of a group of young men, who are interested in the study of military science and tactics, has been in contact with me for some time. They are interested in the study of military science and tactics, and are looking for a place where they can study. I have been thinking about this for some time, and I have been looking for a place where they can study. I have been thinking about this for some time, and I have been looking for a place where they can study.

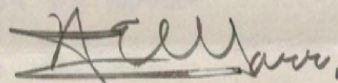
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I enclose herewith copy of a letter I wrote this morning to the Chicago Daily News, The Chicago Evening American, and the Chicago Evening Post. The article referred to originated in the first named, and I understand was reprinted in the other two.

Yours very truly,



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

Maj. H. E. Marr,
The Military Department.

I have been thinking of you
often lately, and wondering how
you are getting on. I hope you
are well and happy. I have been
very busy lately, but I have
managed to find some time to
write you.

Yours truly,

E. A. Tamm, Jr.

December 9, 1922.

My dear Major Marr:-

Your note of the 8th instant
is received. Don't be disturbed by news-
paper misrepresentations. They are all
in the day's work.

Very truly yours,

Major Harold E. Marr,
The Military Department.

HPJ:CB

December 9, 1933.

My dear Major Merr:-

Your note of the 8th instant
is received. Don't be disturbed by news-
paper misrepresentations. They are all
in the day's work.

Very truly yours,

Major Harold E. Merr,
The Military Department.

H91:02

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 143

Military
aff

My dear Dr Goodspeed,

Here is an address by the
Secretary of War which I believe you
might like to read. Perhaps Dr Burton
would like to read it too.

This article gives quite a different
slant from that generally prevalent
and shows us in a constructive light.

Very sincerely yours

J. M. Darrows.

1923

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Department of Military Science and Tactics

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE HWY 400
LOCAL 125

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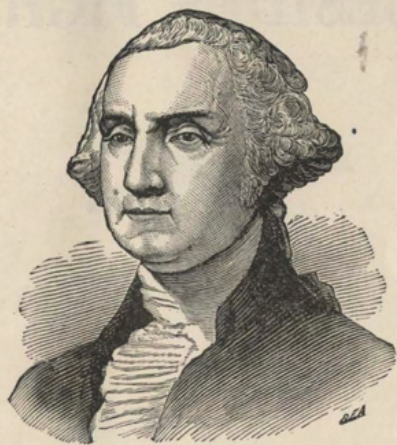
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1925

OTHER THINGS THE ARMY DOES BESIDES FIGHT



Address by the HON. JOHN W. WEEKS, Secretary of
War, delivered at a banquet tendered by the Los Angeles
Chamber of Commerce, at Los Angeles, California, on
May 21st, 1923



OTHER THINGS THE ARMY DOES BESIDES FIGHT

By HON. JOHN W. WEEKS, *Secretary of War*

THERE are several important reasons for the Transport Grant making the voyage which brings us to Los Angeles. We have on board a thousand men and their officers bound for the Philippines, and about fifty passengers, Senators, and Congressmen and their families, who will visit either the Hawaiian Islands or Alaska. Any trip of this nature is ordinarily termed a "junket", but such characterization does not apply to this tour of inspection. The voyage itself is necessary on account of the large numbers of officers and enlisted men who are going to Hawaii and the Philippines for station and in order to provide our Pacific outposts with much needed supplies. The amount saved to the Government by sending these officers and their families, the enlisted men, and freight by transport instead of by rail and commercial liner more than pays the cost of the trip. An Army transport maintains no free list, and every Senator and Congressman is paying his way. We have had a most pleasant and enjoyable trip from New York to the Pacific Coast by way of Porto Rico and the Panama Canal, but the pleasure which has come to us is incident to a tour of inspection of the activities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War being made by members of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations and Military Affairs. Members of the Committee on Territories are also making the trip in order to better acquaint themselves with the needs of our great Pacific possessions; but the primary and most important object of the trip is to give members of the Committees of the Senate and House who must pass on legislation affecting the Army and provide the appropriation necessary to its maintenance and opportunity to visualize the requirements of the War Department and to assist them in solving the problems relating to our National Defense which are presented for their consideration by the War Department.

Citizens Know Little of Army.

Speaking for myself, since assuming the office of Secretary of War, the prosecution of my duties has convinced me that our people know very little of the peace-time activities of their Army, that the average citizen is too busy with his own affairs to take the time to find out for himself what the Army does in time of peace to justify its maintenance and the large appropriations necessary for its upkeep; and one of the reasons which led

me to make this trip is the opportunity afforded me to give our citizens on the Pacific Coast a more intimate knowledge of the activities of the Army and to direct their attention to important policies of the War Department which should have their consideration.

A Profit-Sharing Enterprise.

Tonight it is my purpose to discuss some of the peacetime accomplishments of the Army and to demonstrate, if possible, their relationship to keeping our nation prepared for any emergencies which may present themselves in the future. At this time when extremists of various shades of violence are advocating the relinquishment of our military programs, and calling attention to fancied dangers of militarism, or to imaginary extravagances in the upkeep of an Army, I consider it very important to show that the Army is a profit sharing enterprise and that its actual upkeep represents an inconsiderable cost to the taxpayer. I believe that Los Angeles should be particularly susceptible to common sense economic arguments. A city which has had the marvelous expansion of this one must recognize that progress is inimical to inertia—that success comes only through aggressive endeavor—and that the fruits of success must be protected not only against external coercion but also against those who from within preach the doctrine of passive surrender.

Engineers Develop Los Angeles Harbor.

A little more than fifty years ago a project was adopted for a 10' channel at the mouth of the Los Angeles River, to enable barges to communicate with ships in the exposed roadstead that formed your only pretense of a harbor. Thirty years later your farsighted citizens conceived the daring ideas of creating for your city a real harbor. The idea was secretly looked upon with amusement in some quarters—it was novel to say the least. Within twenty years that dream has been accomplished and the harbor of Los Angeles is a fact; with an operating waterfront many miles in length. A considerable part of the actual work of this project was performed by the Army engineers. It was they who gave our Government assurance that your project was sound. It is they who have continued the work of development. They have protected your harbor against silt by constructing the diversion channel which carries the flood waters of the Los Angeles River directly to the sea. They have enlarged and improved the neighboring port of San Diego until it also is now adequate for the deepest draft vessels afloat on the Pacific. In assisting you during peace they were preparing themselves for their work in war—for the supervision of the vast engineering project of the American Army in France.

Lewis and Clarke Expedition an Army Enterprise.

When the American colonies on the Atlantic were declaring their Independence, the Spanish conquerors of Mexico were establishing, upon this great Pacific Coast, the flag and authority of Spain. A quarter of a century later an Army expedition under Lewis and Clarke brought American civilization to the great Northwest. For the next half century the Army was the only public organization able to encourage and assist our pioneer ancestors in their development and westward expansion. The Army conducted nearly all of the preliminary explorations. It constructed the roads and trails leading west. It built bridges and canals, to enable supply bases to keep abreast of the pioneers. It conducted the surveys and prepared the maps which are so necessary in the opening up of new lands. Army engineers initiated most of the accurate methods now employed by the geodetic, topographic, and hydrographic surveys of our possessions. As our citizens moved west they had not only moved over Army roads and trails and with the aid of Army maps, but their goods and their lives were protected by the troops of the Army. Finally when the time came to link our western outposts with eastern civilization, the Army located, constructed and even operated the earlier railroads.

Army Builds Country's Railroads.

Our railroad development began with the construction and operation by Army engineers, of such well known roads as the B & O; the Northern Central; the Erie; the Boston and Providence; the New York, New Haven, and Hartford; and the Boston and Albany. American Army officers became so widely recognized as railroad builders that when the Czar of Russia desired a road from St. Petersburg to Moscow, he selected an Army engineer for the task. This officer died before completing the task, but passed it on to another American officer to complete. This early preparation fitted our officers for a vast project which was soon to develop. The Gold Rush of '48 and '49 turned the eyes of America towards the Pacific. Immigrants surged westward and it became apparent that the economic growth of our country demanded the creation of a transcontinental system of railroads. This dream, like so many that have been fostered in the inspiring climate of the Great West, appeared visionary to many people. Yet the American Army undertook the task, projected the transcontinental lines, and thus led the way to the unification of the greatest civilization which the world has yet known. When you discount the value of our military forces, remember that in their side of the balance rests our railroad development in the past, as well as our air development and many other contributions in the present.

Protected Pioneers on West Coast.

In 1846, American troops took forcible possession of the military post of the Presidio of San Francisco, which had

previously been taken by the Mexicans from Spain. At the time of the Gold Rush this outpost was held by a handful of American troops. As San Francisco grew overnight into a considerable city, the military importance of the west coast was greatly increased and the Presidio grew rapidly to become eventually one of our greatest Army posts. With this growth there was a growth of the commerce of the early settlers. The Army protected their incoming trains, developed the railroads, and later, when the need for development of waterborne commerce became urgent, played a large part in the construction of the Panama Canal, which is so important to the commerce of the Pacific Coast.

Army Influence in Panama and South America.

Because of the sanitary conditions in Panama, our predecessors were unable to remain. Under military administration, not only have we remained, but we have accomplished our major purposes. American occupation continues to exert a powerful influence upon the nearby countries in Central and South America. They are stimulated to undertake many improvements for which the means are derived from the increased prosperity which the canal has brought. The tolls collected by our own government have steadily increased to over a million dollars each month. Seventy-five lines of shipping, serving the great trade areas of the world, ply through this great waterway. The equipment of the Panama Canal as a base for fueling, supply, and repair, is complete. It is incidentally a military asset of greatest importance. Its use increases our naval power at least 50 per cent although its total cost is no more than the cost of 10 modern battleships, which would be doomed to obsolescence in 20 years. All that we need is an increased support for its defensive project, to make this keypoint not only a tremendous economic asset but a source of national strength.

Engineers Construct Erie and Other Canals.

The construction of the Panama Canal was merely one of a continuous series of projects conducted by the Army engineers for the development of our waterways. Beginning with the construction of the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Erie Canal, they have continued their activities upon practically every navigable waterway in our country, and their work has been of such uniform excellence that there is a general acceptance of the belief that our governmental engineering projects are unexcelled by any other country on earth. The Corps of Engineers of the Army have expended a total of over a billion dollars with a consistent record of integrity and economy. They have recently undertaken an important project of examination of port terminal facilities in our great harbors. Because of the antiquated terminal facilities in many ports, the economy of waterway transport is largely absorbed by transfer.

Communities are receiving very valuable assistance through the reports of the engineers on their systems. It is interesting to observe that the Army engineers report the terminal facilities in the harbor of the Pacific Coast to be far more up to date than in any other section of the country.

Conducted Lake Survey, Built Washington Monument, Library of Congress and Lincoln Memorial.

I could discuss at much greater length the interesting work of Army Engineers. They originally were charged with the lighthouse service and constructed most of our lighthouses. They conducted the famous Lake Survey. They have played a large part in developing the public buildings of our Capital City. When the American citizen visits Washington, the first sight to greet his eye is the Washington Monument, completed after great difficulties by Army Engineers. The engineers built the wings and the dome of the Capitol. They built the old Post Office Building, the new Municipal Building, the Government Printing Office, the War College, the Agricultural Building, and the beautiful Library of Congress. They supervised construction on the new Lincoln Memorial and practically all of the park system of Washington. They are even developing the playgrounds of the District of Columbia. All of this is a by-product of the preparation of these engineers for war.

Chemical Warfare Service Kills Rodents and Insects.

There are however many other fields in which the Army has contributed. A former engineer officer is at present at the head of the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army. General Fries has acquired quite a reputation, not only for his recent success in making himself highly unpopular with some of our radicals, but also for his constructive efforts to apply his service to peace-time accomplishment. Last year several men were killed in San Francisco during their efforts to fumigate a ship with hydrocyanic gas. The Public Health Service was much concerned over this matter and appealed to the War Department for suggestions. The Chemical Warfare Service cooperated with them to develop a mixture of tear gas which is fully effective in destruction of rodents and insects, and yet which will drive away human beings through inducing intolerable tears, before its strength has exceeded one-seventh of that necessary to be injurious. This is a great development in the sanitation field and opens the way for many new discoveries.

Gases Combat Epidemics and Aid Police.

Few Americans realize that the deadly mustard gas, as well as some of the chlorine compounds developed by the Army, are being experimented with successfully in the prevention of influenza and other diseases of the respiratory tracts. This discovery grew through the knowledge that during the great in-

fluenza epidemics, the employees of some of the war gas factories were practically immune to the disease. Extensive arrangements are made in the laboratories of the Chemical Warfare Service to conduct research into the possibilities for constructive use of other gases and liquids developed for defense. Tear gases have become generally recognized as valuable in the action of police against outlaws and in protection of banks and other buildings against burglars and safe robbers. Investigations of various war gases have led to valuable contributions to the American dye industry, as well as to chemical production generally.

Develop Gas Mask for Industrial Use.

The latest development of the Chemical Warfare Service has been in the adaptation of the gas mask to civil pursuits. The protection of miners has long been an industrial problem. The Army succeeded in producing the only substitute suitable for their protection against the deadly carbon-monoxide. Other materials have been developed for protection of firemen and chemical workers. The chief handicap in the use of these materials has been that the use of masks caused the workers too much discomfort and they preferred the dangers. It was impossible to speak through the masks and for those who must be in constant communication, masks were plainly impracticable. The Army has finally developed a mask which avoids the difficulties. There is a phonographic mouthpiece which gives at least 80 per cent of the efficiency of the voice. The mask is very comfortable in use, and a special process has eliminated the blurring eye pieces. When designed as an "all-purpose" mask, the result is a complete protection against not only monoxide but ammonia fumes as well, and this mask should be widely used by the members of fire departments.

Fighting Boll Weevil and Other Crop Destroyers.

The Chemical Warfare Service has also accomplished results in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, in pest elimination. In the Philippines, flame throwers have been used advantageously against the locusts which periodically ravage the islands. In this country progress has been made experimentally in the direction of a solution for the boll weevil, the corn borer, and the potato hopper troubles. These dangers seriously threaten our agricultural prosperity and are a real menace to the life of the nation. I feel confident that the cooperation between the War Department and the Department of Agriculture will in time produce results of far reaching importance. There has also been progress towards protection of timber against the destructive teredo, and in cooperation with the Navy Department in developing a non-fouling paint for ship bottoms.

Air Service Protects Forests and Fruit Trees.

In the pest destruction experiments, the Army Air Service has been called in to investigate means of spraying liquids over the growing crops. The Department of Agriculture are calling for more planes for this purpose than we can possibly provide. Our Air Service is fully occupied with the development of commercial aviation, the protection of forests, and preparation for defense, in addition to activity against pests. In 1922 we were unable to provide planes for forest protection in the State of California, and the California Forester expressed the opinion that this was the direct cause of an increase of 23% in incendiary fires in that year. Air patrols are frequently able to discover new fires which escape the observation of ground observers, and have been the first to report a considerable percentage of destructive fires. The Air Service have also been called upon to experiment in the spraying of fruit trees from the air. There are now even efforts to develop a process of actual seeding from the air. I need not impress upon you the general importance of our Air Service as a defensive proposition. I do wish to impress upon Americans the fact that in preparing for defense, the Air Service are also preparing the way for commercial air development. Although the nature of wartime flying is such that military aviators incur great risks in their training, they are doing everything possible to insure safety for those who fly for peacetime purposes. Our development in the air is progressing in a very gratifying manner, except for the production of reserve planes, training of reserve fliers, and the provision of airways for commercial development. I believe that we might feel that our Army is at present playing the important part in development of air commerce that it once played in the development of American railroads.

Army Blazed Trail for Many American Industries.

When I speak, as I speak now, of the part our Army plays in promotion of American industries, some of my listeners hear me with quite a bit of skepticism. It is so easy to think of an army as an instrument intended only for waging war, instead of the influence that it really is in developing and intensifying the general standards of our national output. Do you realize that the Army initiated our steel industry, guided it through its early development, and in cooperation with the Navy, stimulated it in its expansion to the present magnitude? Do you know that the great work of the Interior Department is merely a development of early activities of the War Department? The Bureau of Public Roads grew from the work of the Corps of Engineers. The Signal Corps played a major part in development of our telegraph systems, and through their operation of coastwise communications made possible the growth of our Life Saving Service. The motor truck and tractor industries

owe a great measure of their development to the standardization of military transportation and the development of the tank. In all of these ways the Army has proven itself a veritable vanguard of American civilization, just as Roman armies left behind many permanent monuments to that early Republic.

Developed Steel Industry and Metallurgy.

I am often challenged in the statement that the Army developed the steel industry. It can be proven. The dominating influences in steel development have been the provision of markets, the adaptation of the use of steel, and the standardization of steel specifications. The Army was the original market for steel products, opened up an ever increasing field for its employment, and led the entire industry in specifications for design. High grade steel dates from the Civil War when the Army demanded superior gun metal. In 1880 the requirements for high carbon steel used in guns were fully 50% more severe than the general industrial specifications. The Ordnance Department introduced alloy steels and prescribed the use of nickel steel at a time when there were practically no other uses for such grades in the entire country, and when only two or three commercial companies were capable of their manufacture. In 1875 there was established at the Watertown Arsenal the largest metal testing machine in the world,—one that even today ranks near the top. The work of Watertown Arsenal was pioneer work in this country and it still has a tremendous influence in stimulating similar investigation on the part of technical schools and colleges. It was until the creation of the Bureau of Standards, the recognized leader in the field of metallurgical research.

Ordnance Department Pioneer in Interchangeable Parts in Machinery.

General manufacturing processes also owe a great deal to the Ordnance Department. The science of this interchangeable manufacture, that has revolutionized industry, began in this country in 1798, with the filling of a contract for 10,000 muskets. In 1812, interchangeability had become a normal contract specification of the War Department. Out of this development naturally came some consideration for what is known as scientific shop management. The well-known authority, Dr. Taylor, makes frequent reference to the work of the Army in this field. He states that the card system of shop returns, which was a very important development was first employed in the shops of the Frankford Arsenal. In this direction as in so many other ways, one is brought to realize what we owe to the Army in the way of by-products which alone would be worth the expenditure which we have made for national defense.

Army As Pioneers and Colonizers.

I have mentioned our work in colonization at the Panama Canal. Colonization is one of the severest tests of the ideals of a nation. As our country grew older this burden was thrust upon it, through acquisition of Alaska, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam, as well as the Panama Canal Zone. Our burdens have been successfully carried, and the major part of the task was that of the Army. When gold was discovered in Alaska, it was the Army that opened the harbors, and built the roads and trails leading to the mines. Americans settled this new country, and were protected from lawlessness and mob rule by the Army. The Army surveyed their lands and policed their frontiers. Their only link with civilization was the Alaska cable, constructed and operated by the Signal Corps, which also operates 600 miles of inland telegraph lines. Army engineers projected the railroads which are opening this new region to our commerce. Business to the extent of over 110 millions annually is transacted over the 57 cable and telegraph systems and 17 radio systems, all operated by the Signal Corps.

Just as in Alaska, the Army has a record of accomplishment in other possessions. Building up public utilities, eradicating terrible diseases, educating the children, attending even to spiritual needs, creating the institutions of self-government and protecting these from aggression—in all of these has the Army left its seal, which is the seal of Americanism, upon our possessions. In the Philippines, where tribes once fought continuously, we have built roads, railroads, schools, and churches, and have done more in twenty years than was done before in centuries, to make the Filipinos a unified people. To the Cuban we brought freedom and civilization. One of the greatest influences for good in Cuba today is the American Ambassador, an American Army officer who gained his experience in the Philippines.

Medical Corps Stamps Out Tropical Diseases.

In speaking of our tropical ventures, I cannot overlook the work of Army medical men. The countries to the south of us, as well as tropical countries throughout the world, were once ravaged by yellow fever and malignant malaria. The French enterprise at Panama was completely blocked because 75% of the employees lost their lives from disease within a few months of their arrival. In 1901, a group of medical officers, headed by Dr. Walter Reed of the Army, determined definitely that yellow fever is transmitted by the mosquito. Within a few months of the discovery, Havana was cleared of the disease that had ravaged it for 150 years. One can now live in Panama with as much assurance of health as though one were living in Continental United States. When we took over the administration of Porto Rico, the entire population was enervated

by the results of what was then called "tropical anemia". Army officers demonstrated that this disease is a hookworm infection and these people have been redeemed from a plague that would have forever hindered their development. They have also played a considerable part in the elimination of pellagra, and one of them made the first discovery of Malta Fever in this country.

Eradicates Typhoid. Statistics Uncover Physical Defects of Citizens.

All of this work of the Medical Department had a bearing upon the health of America. It moreover was preparing our officers to administer our war armies without the great disease losses of former wars. During the Civil War, smallpox claimed over 7,000 victims, during the World War only 14. In the Civil War malaria claimed 15,000—in the World War, 25. In the Spanish-American War, 20,000 men suffered from typhoid—in the World War we had 2,000 cases—a contrast between twenty per cent and one-twentieth of one per cent, of the totals engaged in these wars. This marked progress leads us to wonder if there was anything else that our medical men could give to Americans who entered the armies. We find indeed that there was. We are shocked to discover that approximately half of our young men who were examined for service, had physical disabilities of some sort. We should be pleased to realize that after a comparatively short time in service, under the supervision of our physical trainers and our medical men, the recruits were generally developed into fine specimens of American manhood. This is no exaggeration. Because of prevention measures taken against such diseases as typhoid, there is moreover no doubt that the prevalence of these diseases has been greatly decreased throughout our general population.

Campaign Against Social Diseases.

Many citizens fear the effects upon their sons of the military camps, which they appear to believe have a dangerous moral influence. These parents should know that the war records proved a shocking prevalence of social diseases among our young men, as they came from their homes. The influence of the military camp is a continual education against these evils. The young soldier is protected, by education, by disciplinary measures, or by prompt treatment of those who cannot escape the dangers. The American Army in France was able to establish such a low record of disease that our Allies were astonished. We are living in an age when serious minded citizens are devoting time to consideration of our physical problems. What will be the influence upon our future, of our physical evolution? For one who would like to analyze this question, there is no better source of information than in the writings of the Surgeon General of the Army, and particularly in the volume on "Military anthropology".

Signal Corps' Remarkable Inventions.

I have already mentioned the work of our Signal Corps. Although the primary function of that Corps is to adapt civilian developments to potential military use, its research experts are continually presenting to the public solutions of perplexing difficulties. Among these are the loop which supersedes the cumbersome outside antennae, and General Squier's remarkable application of radio principles to commercial telephone systems, which makes possible the utilization of existing wire lines for sending private messages and broadcasting. General Squier has just recently announced another new invention—this time of a new radio alphabet which will remove some of the difficulties now experienced in radio work, and which permits a rapidity of transmission of more than double that of the Morse Code. The Signal Corps is also largely responsible for the use of the vacuum tube in this country, and also for the development of the small radio set which is now in such general use by radio amateurs. The Army has today 72 radio stations in its general radio web and this is a reserve system that would enable our country to continue its general contacts even in the face of a complete breakdown of civilian lines. Moreover, the Signal Corps today operates about 400 telephone systems, and is a telephone organization second only to the Bell Telephone which is, of course, the largest system on the Western Continent.

I am sometimes asked, "Just what is the value to the country of these systems?" I then point out, as I have done already, that a large part of our civilization has evolved from the pioneer work which the Army originated. Just as the Army built up our railroads, so did they play a part in building up our telegraph systems. As late as 1877, there were more than 3 000 miles of telegraph service in the south, operated by the Signal Corps as a continuance of their work during the Civil War. We can be assured that when our expansion necessitates the present systems of communication employed by the Army will be drawn upon for the general use by the public.

Army Organized Weather Bureau.

Do you realize that the Army first organized the Weather Bureau and that during Army control this bureau gave out information that was of tremendous interest throughout the scientific world? Is it generally remembered that the Ordnance Department has played a chief part in stimulating the essential American Nitrate industry? The Engineers have led us in flood prevention and control. One of our greatest present problems, the utilization of our vast resources in waterpower and irrigation prospects, is being considered by the War Department, the Interior Department, and the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation. The Federal Power Commission, in the second year of its operation, had to consider projects of development greater than double the combined resources of

France and Italy, and six times as great as the aggregate of our own Federal development in the preceding twenty years. The greater part of the examination and study have fallen to the War Department. The Chief Engineer and his assistant, and the Chief Counsel of the Commission, are officers of the Army.

Remount Service Helps Farmer Breed Good Horses.

A most vital element in national defense, more important perhaps than during peace time industry, is the question of transportation. I have called your attention to the work of the Army in building railroads, canals, harbors, and improving waterways generally. The Public Roads Bureau has been given at cost, over a quarter billion dollars worth of material for public road construction. Trucks and tractors and many other manufactured elements are standardized throughout Army organizations, and this process of standardization has been recognized of great value to the industries. One concern reports a 20% gain in sales through adoption of certain features recommended by army equipment experts. The Ordnance Department has periodic conferences with manufactures relative to such matters. Finally, there is one phase of transportation problems that is even more directly an interest of the Army. The World War proved to be a great drain upon our stock of horses and mules and the standards have become rather depleted. The Army Remount Service have been given leadership in the effort to elevate the standard. With the close cooperation of the Department of Agriculture and civilian horse associations they have established a record of successful breeding that compares favorably with the best European records, and that assures us a timely solution for this vital problem.

Rescue Work in Civil Disasters and Emergencies.

We could not afford to maintain a great pioneer organization to perform such functions as I have described alone. Such benefits can come only from some organized and trained public body which produces them as by-products and still performs its primary tasks. The Army is being trained primarily for emergency use. It is not limited to the emergency of war. When the Mississippi overflows its banks, it is the Army that is called upon for protection, supply, and relief. After the San Francisco Fire in 1906, it was the Army that took charge of disorder and administered the emergency relief forces until civilian organization could be formed. In the Galveston flood, the Mount Pelee disaster, during the floods on the Ohio in 1912, and in nearly every grave civil emergency in our history, the Army made similar records of accomplishment for which there are huge files of grateful letters of appreciation. Over a year ago, in the coal fields of West Virginia, a situation arose which promised untold difficulties for industry and for the country generally. The Army assumed control of the situation

and in the friendliest possible manner persuaded both parties to the dispute that nothing could be gained through the use of force just as it had previously done in the Western Mine troubles. The subsidence was so sudden that few citizens realize the seriousness of the case. The settlement was made by the mere convincing of good Americans that the rights of the public are greater than the rights of any class or classes.

Army Officers Hold Many Important Civil Administrative Positions.

Many Americans are surprised that the Army is able to accomplish what it does in the way of civic accomplishment. They forget that the War Department is one of the greatest administrative schools in the country. I have looked up the record of former regular officers and I was really amazed at its excellence. There is scarcely a high office under the Government to say nothing of high achievement in private life, that has not been attained to by army officers. Statesmen, lawyers, financiers, authors, even artists of world renown—all had their training in the service of the Regular Army. I might point to a few examples at the present day. The Governor General of the Philippines, our most important foreign possession, the head of the Bureau of the Budget, a new undertaking that is absorbing the minds of our statesmen—the President of the Radio Corporation of America—the Ambassador to Cuba—The Governor of the Panama Canal Zone—the head of the Veterans' Bureau—all of these are posts of predominant importance, and all are held by public servants who have been until recently officers of the Regular Army. It has been suggested that the so-called Chester concessions in Turkey, arranged for by a naval officer, be administered by an officer of the Army, the latter incidentally one who built the Panama Canal. Americans are proud of the record of Mr. Hoover's relief organization in Europe. Except for Mr. Hoover and a few civilian assistants, this was the work of the Army. Five colonels of the Regular Army acted as Mr. Hoover's principle assistants either in Paris or at the head of important missions. More than four hundred officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and many men were engaged in this work, which has been conducted under the same general direction both in Russia and the Near East. The distribution of foodstuffs and clothing which has been going on in those localities during the past year has been done under the direction of officers of the Army. All of this proves the value of the Army as an administrative school alone. All of it is a by-product of national defense.

Red Tape Explained.

The Army is often criticised for its so-called "red tape." The critics fail to appreciate that such a huge organization,

open as it is to attack from any citizen of this country, must be conservative and accurate, both of which qualities demand recognized form of procedure. The very citizen who criticises us for red tape might have sent us one of the countless queries which we receive daily, such as, "Did George Washington really throw a dollar across the Potomac?" or, "Who originated the term 'buddy'?" If a citizen asks such questions as these in good faith we must answer them, for ours is also his business. During one month in 1919, the average number of pieces of mail received daily at the Adjutant General's office was over half a million. Over 80 million pieces were received in the year. In the files of the office are records of over 30 million individuals. The records of the office occupy 83,000 filing cabinets and more than 450,000 square feet of floor space. Yet we are criticised for being formal.

Adjutant General's Huge Task. Army Lawyers Rank High.

The Adjutant General's office is but one of the many in the department. Every known phase of human activity is involved in our administrative calendar. Does the citizen realize that in addition to training young men for war, we are required to train many thousands in purely vocational and educational features? Officers must pay the Army, keep accounts for the Army, give spiritual guidance and in short administer the Army according to the most civilized concept of human administration. Our military jurisprudence has been pronounced excellent by some of the best civil jurists. Our military lawyers, or judge advocates, rank among the best the country has known. In their past lists one finds such men as Henry Wheaton, Minister to Denmark and Prussia, and later Professor at Harvard; the illustrious Joseph Holt (the John Marshall of military justice) who was also Postmaster General and Secretary of War; John A. Bingham, later Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives; George B. Davis, who represented our country at the Hague Convention in 1899 and whose book on International Law is widely used in colleges and universities throughout the country. Finally there should be mentioned Enoch Crowder, who administered the great American draft of the World War and who is now Ambassador to Cuba.

The military work of the Judge Advocate General is but a fraction of his entire responsibility. Yet the volume of this work alone was estimated by experienced observers in one year to be comparably equal to the work of the supreme appellate courts of thirty-nine states combined. A large part of the work of this Department has been connected with the operations of the War Claims Board, which has handled claims amounting altogether to approximately \$4,000,000,000 in the form of suspended contracts.

During the war there were made approximately 150,000 contracts, and there were 15,000 cancellations, afterwards. There have also been large undertakings in the adjustment of patent

cases. The special ability of the officers of this department has impressed the higher officials of our government, and in recent years the Attorney General has adhered to the policy of refraining from expressing his opinions relative to War Department matters before receiving the opinion on the subject from the Judge Advocate General.

Army Officer Is Director of the Budget.

When the important Bureau of the Budget was established several army officers were assigned to its organization, and eventually a retired officer, formerly Chief of Finance of the Regular Army, was made Director of this Bureau. I sometimes hear of individuals who appear surprised that army officers should be entrusted with such important and specialized work. Here again is an instance of ignorance of the great administrative schooling of the Army. The Chief of the Army Finance Department has a rare opportunity to master the science of finance and economy.

Finance Department's Remarkably Efficient Record.

An example of the excellent administration of Army Finance is offered in a recent report of the Budget Bureau, calling attention to the fact that the War Department has established a remarkable record in the advantage taken of discounts on payment of obligation. The Director of the Budget expressed his doubt if any private business concern had ever equalled this record. I will read the record:-

	discounts taken	discounts lost	percent- age lost
Fiscal year 1920 - - - -	\$273,179.93	\$38,327.82	12.30
Fiscal Year 1921 - - - -	477,979.32	40,728.04	7.90
Fiscal year 1922 - - - -	249,423.73	7,327.68	2.07
July to February 1923 -	141,019.22	2,784.75	1.94

This final record includes a record for the month of February of 99.51% efficiency in use of discount, and in nearly all cases of failure there was a practical reason for failure.

Few Americans appreciate the difficulties which were faced by the War Department after the World War in connection with disposal of surplus property. It seemed a simple matter to dispose of our stocks. Various liquidation plans were put forth, some enthusiastic gentlemen even going so far as to urge that they be destroyed, since their sales or disposal otherwise would put an undue strain upon an already sensitive market. Our belief has been, however, that no matter how much we wish to avoid a disturbance to the market, we must, nevertheless, realize that property is created for the welfare of mankind and that it must receive the protection of the government. We have accordingly liquidated our surplus in such manner that there have been no appreciable complaints from industrial circles and yet we have disposed of over four billion dollars

worth of goods. Although much of this progress was made during very slack periods on the market, we have actually reclaimed approximately one billion dollars for the Treasury.

Only 13.5 Per Cent of Federal Budget for National Defense.

Next to the belief that army officers are incapable of handling big business and finance, which I trust I have counteracted by the few brief proofs to the contrary which I have just offered, there is among our citizens the belief that we pay too much for our army. This belief is fostered by certain pacifist organizations which are continually circulating incorrect and misleading statistics relative to the cost of national defense. Typical of this false propaganda was a recent statement purporting to be an official analysis of the Budget, wherein it was claimed that 85% of our Budget will go for past and future wars. The real report of the Budget proves that but 13.5% of the Federal Budget is for present national defense and only 32.7% for purposes relating to past wars as well as present defense, including pensions, insurance and similar items. One cannot condemn too severely the tactics of those who thus seek to mislead the American public concerning such a vital matter as national defense.

It is important for us occasionally to study our basic principles of Government. We should remember that our government is a dual one, whereby the states and communities delegate to the Federal Government only those functions which cannot be administered separately. It was stated by the makers of our Constitution that the primary purpose of our General Government is self defense. John Hay and Alexander Hamilton, the brilliant authors of those articles in the "Federalist" which had so much to do with the adoption of our Constitution, repeatedly observed that by the nature of our social principles, the primary expenditures of the new Federal Government would be for security against aggression from without and confusion within. Is it now surprising that at the close of a great war one-third of our budget should be for past and present military purposes and about one-eighth for present national defense? If we did not have at least this much provision, would it not be likely that we should soon face, as Hamilton remarked, disgraceful disintegration within and shameful acquiescence to the desires of aggressors from without?

Army Is National Insurance Paying "Dividends" of Service Every Day.

An analysis of city and state governmental budgets in thirteen of our largest cities indicates that out of every dollar of taxes approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents is spent for the upkeep of our army, and about 6 cents for army and navy together. If the radical pacifists succeeded in their desire to do away with our entire military organization the result would merely reduce

the dollar of taxation to about 97½ cents. Such a policy of false economy would be laughed at by a business man, preparing for the insurance of his property. In one year the policy holders of insurance companies in the United States received from their policies over one billion dollars. It is presumable that policy holders paid more than that for their policies. It is plain that we pay for national defense less than a fifth of what our individuals pay for their own protection or the protection of their private property.

No country has made more determined efforts than ours to remove possible causes for war and to lighten burdens of preparedness. For further developments we must wait until all peoples are willing to follow the example which we have already set. We cannot even trust our own citizens to the unrestricted play of their own impulses and temptation. In 1920 our people employed sheriffs, police and similar forces with a total strength of twice the size of our present regular army. Added to this were 50,000 firemen, employed for protection against fires, which we do not invite and yet which occur to the detriment of civilization in the same unexpected manner as do wars, which we should also insure against by competent measures for national defense.

Our Army Is Smallest Save Germany's.

I have been asked the question, "Why do we not set an example in reduction of military forces, in hopes that other countries will follow?" These questioners fail to realize that what we have now is a very generous example of reduction. We are reduced proportionately below the military strength allowed Germany, which is believed to be the minimum necessary for their police and which is considered absolutely safe against the danger of militarism. Ours is the smallest army among the great powers, except for Germany, which is a few thousand smaller. The percentage of the total budget spent for military purposes is also smaller in our case than in any other except Germany. If we were prepared for war in proportion to our population we should have an army of over a million men. If the proportion were to national wealth we should have even more. Yet we actually have only about 118,000 men.

Present System of National Defense Explained.

We now have a system of national defense which enables us to maintain the smallest regular army, in proportion to population, not only among the great powers of Europe, but also among the countries of our own continent, excluding Canada, which is, of course, a part of the British Empire. The essential parts of our new system cannot be neglected. It is necessary to maintain an efficient national guard and to supplement the regular army and also give the states control over their own forces. It is fully as important to develop the Or-

ganized Reserves. Above all it is vitally important to train our young men in the Citizens' Military Training Camps and in the units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The President has stated that he would like to see at least 100,000 young men in training in the Citizens' Military Training Camps each summer. Actually we have but 30,000. The National Guard is not developed to the standard set in the Defense Act. There is a tendency to cut the National Guard among some of the states. You should remember that for each dollar spent by the state for National Guard purposes, the Federal Government pays into the state nearly two.

Real Danger in Further Reduction of Army.

Americans need not be afraid of militarism as long as their own hearts are set against war. They need have no fear of the growth of a militaristic class, as long as they take the interest in national defense that the responsibilities of citizenship demand of them. They should, however, be on guard against the dangers of going too far in the desire for peace. We should obey the words of our past leaders who urged us to be industrious and constructive, but to resist alike the coercion and the aggression of those who would interfere with our destiny. Our ideal should be to attain to the balance of mind and body. Healthy in body, sane in mind, and reasonably prepared for his own self-defense, the American citizen can look forward with the knowledge that he is fit to carry on the glorious traditions of his forefathers. In the words of our first great leader, George Washington, "If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." Washington never urged that we prepare for a war of aggression, but that we should be always prepared to defend ourselves, and preparation for defense is the policy of the War Department today.

June meeting
RHS:EJ
16.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

1819 WEST PERSHING ROAD.
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

IN REPLY REFER TO:

June 4, 1923.

*What action
was taken*

Memorandum on National Defense, - for The President, University of Chicago.

The National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, was the result of an exhaustive study, not only by our military experts, but by a Congressional Committee, - of the minimum necessary defensive measures for the safety of our country.

Based upon our requirements in the World War, one hundred and fifty thousand officers and four million enlisted men were necessary and would be in the future under similar conditions. The following plan was evolved:

- (a) A Regular Army of eighteen thousand officers and two hundred and eighty thousand enlisted men.
- (b) The organized National Guard.
These two bodies to form a first line of defense and a nucleus for the expansion necessary in time of war.
- (c) An Organized Reserve Corps of officers and non-commissioned officers formed of participants in the World War and other qualified men to command and to assist in training the volunteers and drafted men in time of war.
- (d) Annually to maintain training camps for civilians who desired to prepare themselves for their part in the National Defense, and to qualify as officers and non-commissioned officers.
- (e) Reserve Officers' Training Corps organized in colleges and high schools, qualified graduates of these to be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps.
- (f) The remainder or bulk of the army needed at the outbreak of war to be obtained from volunteers, or by draft of all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, as at present. Lack of preparedness in all our wars has proven costly in lives and money.

Preparedness prevents, or shortens duration of wars, and avoids a helpless condition in case of an invasion.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

THIS REPORT PERTAINS TO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

JUNE 4, 1938

Memorandum on National Defense, - for the President, University of Chicago.

The National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, was the result of an extensive study, and only by an all-out effort, and of a University of Chicago, - of the minimum necessary defensive measures for the safety of our country.

Based upon our requirements in the World War, one hundred and fifty thousand officers and four million enlisted men were necessary and would be in the future under similar conditions. The following plan was involved:

- (a) A regular army of eighteen thousand officers and two hundred and fifty thousand enlisted men.
- (b) The organized National Guard.
- (c) These two bodies to form a first line of defense and a nucleus for the expansion necessary in time of war.
- (d) An organized reserve corps of officers and non-commissioned officers formed of participants in the World War and other qualified men to be trained and to assist in training the volunteers and drafted men in time of war.
- (e) Annually to maintain training camps for civilians who are trained to prepare themselves for their part in the National Defense, and to qualify as officers and non-commissioned officers.
- (f) Reserve Officers' Training Corps organized in colleges and high schools, local and national, to take up to be commissioned in the Officers Reserve Corps.
- (g) The formation or bulk of the army, based on the outbreak of war, to be gathered from volunteers, or by draft of all citizens between the ages of 18 and 35, or at 21 and 35, as at present. Lack of preparedness in all our arms has proven costly in lives and money.

Preparation, training, or shortening duration of war, and avoiding a religious condition is one of our first aims.

The Regular Army in times of peace is needed to garrison our coast defense, our overseas possession, to maintain a sufficient force at military posts to be available for protection of our citizens in case of internal uprisings that the civil authorities are unable to control. Also, to care for its necessary equipment, to develop and experiment with new devices for military purposes, and to study the military conditions, resources, and improvement of other armies so as to intelligently comprehend what our country needs for its protection.

Especially is it needed to form model units as standards for our National Guard, to erect and maintain training camps and at these camps to be used in training our civilians; to organize the Officers' Reserve Corps, to examine its candidates for commission, promotion and assignment to the various units, and to keep a correct record of its constant change of personnel.

For the Reserve Officers' Training Corps it must furnish officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as instructors, and to care for its equipment.

The present system of civilian training of volunteers was adopted because our country apparently objected to Universal Compulsory Military Service. The trained qualified citizen in time of war will be absorbed as officers; the untrained must serve as enlisted men.

The Officers' Reserve Corps at last report numbered 68,474, a shortage of required strength of 81,526. Age limit, casualties, and acquired physical disabilities cause loss continually requiring replacements. The same loss applies to our splendid World War Army. These replacements of officers and non-commissioned officers must be obtained from our annual Civilian Military Training Camps and from our Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps furnished:

	1100 officers in 1921
	2600 " " 1922
and it is estimated	3500 " " 1923

Its enrollment thru-out the United States at last report was 103,999, and in the 6th Corps Area (Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin), 13,213. It should be at least four times that strength. Congress has reduced the army, proposed by the National Defense Act, to 12,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men. This prevents the organization of any new units, and in many institutions makes a vital shortage of Instructors for the existing R.O.T.C. units.

Experience proves that military training teaches a boy the value of personal hygiene, neatness in personal appearance and carriage, promptness, responsibility for any assigned duty, leadership and organization, qualities that should make him a better citizen and better qualified for his business or professional career.

The Regular Army in times of peace is needed to maintain our coast defense, our overseas possessions, to maintain a sufficient force of military police to be available for protection of our citizens in case of internal disturbances that the civil authorities are unable to control. Also, to care for its necessary equipment, to develop and experiment with new devices for military purposes, and to study the military conditions, resources, and improvement of other armies so as to intelligently comprehend what our country needs for its protection.

Especially is it needed to form model units as standards for the National Guard, to erect and maintain training camps and at these camps to be used in training our citizens; to organize the Officers' Reserve Corps, to examine its candidates for commission, promotion and assignment to the various units, and to keep a correct record of its complete system of personnel.

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The Officers' Reserve Corps at last report numbered 58,474, a shortage of required strength of 31,088. The limit, according to the physical classification needs last censusedly requiring requirements. The same loss applies to our regular army. These requirements of officers and non-commissioned officers must be obtained from our annual Civilian Military Training Camps and from our Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps furnished:

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Its enrollment from the United States at last report was 103,992, and in the 6th Corps Area (Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin) 12,210. It should be at least four times that strength. Congress has retained the army proposed by the National Defense Act, to 15,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men. This prevents the organization of any new units, and in many instances makes a vital shortage of instructors for the existing 10,000 units.

Experience proves that military training teaches a boy the value of personal hygiene, neatness in general appearance and attire, promptness, responsibility for any assigned duty, leadership and organization, discipline that should make him a better citizen and better qualified for his business or professional career.

In the smaller institutions where it is possible for the Principal to more closely observe the students it is positively asserted that the military training beneficially changes the character of the boy.

The efficiency of the unit depends not only on the personality of the army officers detailed, but also upon the support and encouragement given by the faculty of the institution. This is very clearly shown by a comparison of the units in the various institutions.

With our form of government there is no possibility of our ever becoming militaristic. All our military law and training teaches subordination to the civil government.

The military training of our civilian youth is purely for preparedness in case of war.

It is believed that the University of Chicago should have a much larger enrollment, and this could be accomplished if the faculty would take an active interest in its unit and give it encouragement and support.

In any great local catastrophe, such as fire, earthquakes, or floods, the army is the only organized body immediately available with equipment for protection and relief.

In an efficient R.O.T.C. unit, the simple sounding of "Assembly" on the bugle would in a few minutes assemble a body organized and trained to specifically carry-out orders given them, such as to erect camps, guard, and distribute food, take charge of signal communication, etc.

It is respectfully requested that this matter be given careful consideration and more encouragement be given the R.O.T.C. unit, and its enrollment increased.

R.H. Sillman

R.H. Sillman,
Lt. Col. Inf.

Officer in Charge of R.O.T.C. Affairs.

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Principal to more closely observe the students it is positively asserted
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In an event of local catastrophe, such as fire, earthquake, or
floods, the only organized body immediately available with
equipment for protection and relief.

In an efficient I.O.O.F. unit, the single sounding of "assembly"
on the bugle would in a few minutes assemble a body organized and trained
to specifically carry out orders given them, such as to erect camps, guard,
and distribute food, take charge of signal communication, etc.

It is respectfully requested that this matter be given careful
consideration and more encouragement be given the I.O.O.F. unit, and its
enrollment increased.

Very respectfully,
W. L. Hillman,
I.O.O.F. Unit,
Officer in Charge of I.O.O.F. Affairs.

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THE CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
CHESTER, PA.

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July 3, 1923.

Military Science

Acting-President Ernest D. Burton, D. D.,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Burton:

I am writing you in view of a news item which appears on page 805 of the Christian Work for June 30, 1923. If you have chanced not to see this already I think you will wish to know of the paragraph. Except that the Christian Work is on the whole a rather reliable paper I could hardly believe that what is printed in the paragraph referred to can be in accordance with the facts. Whether the actual situation is as thoroughly militaristic as this item indicates or not, I fear it tends only too well to show that we are being utilized by those who take for granted that war rather ^{than} peace is what even the future must bring the world. Naturally I prefer not to believe that a tendency in such direction receives any encouragement from you and that any arrangements of those sorts were already distinctly under way some time in the past.

With the highest good wishes for yourself and the university, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Frank G. Lewis,

BL/L/RB

Librarian.

Dr. Frank
y. ad Dr

LIBRARY
JUNE 1923

THE CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
CHESTER, PA.

01253

July 8, 1923.

Reverend President Ernest D. Burton, D. D.,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Burton:

I am writing you in view of a news item which appears on page 808 of the Christian Work for June 30, 1923. If you have changed not to see this already I think you will wish to know of the paragraph. Except that the Christian Work is on the whole a rather reliable paper I could hardly believe that what is printed in the paragraph referred to can be in accordance with the facts. Whether the actual situation is as portrayed by statisticians as this item indicates or not, I fear it tends only too well to show that we are being misled by those who take for granted that war rather than peace is what even the future must bring the world. Naturally I prefer not to believe that a tendency in such direction receives any encouragement from you and that any arrangements of those sorts were already distinctly under way some time in the past.

With the highest good wishes for yourself and the University, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Frank B. Lewis

Librarian.

BL/ME

September 17, 1923

My dear Dr. Lewis:

When I received your letter of July 3, which I understand to refer to the fact that we maintain a Department of Military Science and Tactics at the University, supported, by the way, practically entirely by the United States Government and maintained at the express request of the Government, I had not then seen the Christian Work of June 30. Only recently has the article in the Christian Work for June 30 come under my eye, and it has led me to revert to your letter.

The situation, of course, is one which I inherited from my predecessor. It has given me grave concern. On the one hand I am extremely adverse to doing anything which will in any way foster the war spirit. On the other hand I am unable to believe that the world has yet reached such a spirit of international peace as to make it unnecessary for the United States to maintain an army; and if an army is to be maintained, then I am disposed to believe that the safest and most economical way to keep the nation in a condition of hostility to war, yet to such a measure of preparedness as that we may be able to meet such emergencies as may arise, is to train an unlimited number of men in an academic atmosphere to such an extent that though they will not enter the army but will enter into other occupations,

September 14, 1923

My dear Dr. Lewis:

When I received your letter of July 8, which I understand to refer to the fact that we maintain a Department of Military Science and Tactics at the University, supported by the way, practically entirely by the United States Government, and maintained at the express request of the Government, I had not then seen the Christian Work of June 30. Only recently has the article in the Christian Work for June 30 come under my eye, and it has led me to revert to your letter.

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Dr. Frank
they will

Dr. Frank G. Lewis

(2)

September 17, 1943

they will be ready to be called upon and prepared to respond in case there is need of them.

Unable as yet to reach a clear decision as to precisely what the course of the University ought to be, I have felt it wise simply to maintain status quo. Among the many policies in question which I have set down for serious consideration at the earliest possible date is this one, and I hope within the next few months to secure a conference of wise men upon the subject and to arrive at some judgment as to whether the University ought to continue or discontinue its compliance with the request of the Government.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Frank G. Lewis
Crozer Theological Seminary
Chester, Pennsylvania

EDB:HP

September 17, 1953

(2)

Dr. Frank G. Lewis

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to whether the University ought to continue or discontinue
its compliance with the request of the Government.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Frank G. Lewis
Grover Theological Seminary
Greeter, Pennsylvania

MBB:HP

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

HEM/DD

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 143

July 9, 1923.

The President,

University of Chicago.

Sir:-

Having been relieved by the War Department and ordered to duty elsewhere, it is with regret that I hereby tender my resignation as Professor and Head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics, effective July 15, 1923.

In taking this action I desire to express my deep appreciation of the uniform courtesy and consideration, both personal and official, shown me during my four year detail.

To have been a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago is to me an honor which I shall always contemplate with pride and pleasure. I leave only with sentiments of respect and admiration for the officials and my fellow members of the institution, and for those with whom I have been most closely associated I also feel sincere regard and affection.

The associations, friendships, and experience here can only make me a more valuable and efficient officer of the Army. I shall cherish the memories of my university detail as the pleasantest of my military service.

Very respectfully,

Harold E. Marr
Harold E. Marr,
Major, Field Artillery,
U.S. Army.

100-10000

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 123

July 8, 1923.

The President,

University of Chicago.

Sir:-

Having been relieved by the War Department and ordered to duty elsewhere, it is with regret that I hereby tender my resignation as Professor and Head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics, effective July 15, 1923.

In taking this action I desire to express my deep appreciation of the uniform courtesy and consideration, both personal and official, shown me during my four year detail.

To have been a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago is to me an honor which I shall always contemplate with pride and pleasure. I leave only with sentiments of respect and admiration for the officials and my fellow members of the institution, and for those with whom I have been most closely associated I also feel sincere regard and affection.

The associations, friendships, and experience here can only make me a more valuable and efficient officer of the Army. I shall cherish the memories of my university detail as the pleasantest of my military service.

Very respectfully,

Donald F. Mann,
Harold A. Hart,
Major, Field Artillery,
U.S. Army.

July 10, 1923.

My dear Major Marr:

I have your letter of July 9th indicating that you are leaving the University July 15th. May I assure you that all members of the University who have had the pleasure of forming your acquaintance regret that military regulations necessitate your transfer to another post and will follow you with pleasant remembrances of your residence with us, and best wishes to yourself and family.

Your resignation as Professor and Head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics is hereby accepted.

Very sincerely yours,

Major Harold E. Marr,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 143

July 10, 1923.

My dear Major Harry:

I have your letter of July 9th indicating that you are leaving the University July 15th. May I assure you that all members of the University who have had the pleasure of forming your acquaintance regret that military regulations necessitate your transfer to another post and will follow you with pleasant remembrance of your residence with us, and best wishes to yourself and family.

Your resignation as Professor and Head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics is hereby accepted.

Very sincerely yours,

Major Harold E. Harr,
The University of Chicago.

HDB:CB

2485 *ack* *file* *1*
The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

HEM/DD

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 143

01377
July 13, 1923.

To the President of the University:

SIR: I submit herewith my report on the work of the Department of Military Science and Tactics for the year 1922-23.

The officially reported enrollment, averaging the three quarters during which the Department conducts its main activities, was 202 - an increase of only 29 over that for 1921-22. The requirement that students entering upon the military courses now agree to continue them for two years, not strictly enforced hitherto, is largely responsible for this particular evidence of lack of satisfactory progress. Except in numbers of students enrolled, the fourth year of Chicago's Field Artillery Unit was successful.

The present head of the department and his senior assistant have both completed their four-year tour of duty at the University and will be replaced during the summer by well qualified officers of the same military rank. Measures have been taken to insure a continuity of the administrative policy which appears satisfactory to all concerned.

The principal changes in curriculum were the abolishment of academic instruction for entering Freshmen in the Fall quarter, the extension of the course in Gunnery, and the broadening of the scope of the practical military training through development of the Physical Culture courses. Such sports as polo, mounted games and athletics, and pistol practice, conducted as parts of the P.C. work, have aroused and maintained no little enthusiasm among the students. The battery participated in several ceremonies, parades and reviews, and with one exception due to an unusual number of absentees, made a very creditable appearance.

At the close of the Spring quarter seventeen students were sent to the Field Artillery summer training camp at Camp Knox, Ky. Reports received by the undersigned indicate that their instruction here has fitted them most satisfactorily for the work there, and these students have made a very favorable impression upon the camp authorities.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE MICHIGAN 0800
LOCAL 125

July 15, 1933

To the President of the University:

SIR: I submit herewith my report on the work of the Department of Military Science and Tactics for the year 1932-33.

The officially reported enrollment, averaging the three quarters during which the Department conducted its main activities, was 202 - an increase of only 29 over that for 1931-32. The enrollment that students entering upon the military courses now agree to continue them for two years, not strictly enforced hitherto, is largely responsible for this persistent evidence of lack of satisfactory progress. Except in numbers of students enrolled, the fourth year of Chicago's Field Artillery Unit was successful.

The present head of the Department and his senior assistant have both completed their four-year tour of duty at the University and will be replaced during the summer by well qualified officers of the same military rank. Measures have been taken to insure a continuity of the administrative policy which appears satisfactory to all concerned.

The principal changes in curriculum were the abolition of academic instruction for entering Freshmen in the Fall quarter, the extension of the course in Gunnery, and the broadening of the scope of the practical military training through development of the Physical Culture courses. Such sports as polo, tennis, games and athletics, and pistol practice, conducted as parts of the P.C. work, have aroused and maintained no little enthusiasm among the students. The battery participated in several contests, games and reviews, and with one exception due to an unusual number of absences, made a very creditable appearance.

At the close of the Spring quarter seventeen students were sent to the Field Artillery summer training camp at Camp Jocko, Ky. Reports received by the undersigned indicate that their instruction here has fitted them well satisfactorily for the work there, and these students have made a very favorable impression upon the command authorities.

The equipment supplied by the government has been maintained at its former standard in spite of pressure for extreme economy in military expenditures. The facilities afforded by the University are now only fairly satisfactory as the Military Department develops and increases its activities. A need which must be met in the near future is a better place for housing the guns and carriages. Gun-sheds of suitable type can be constructed at comparatively small expense at the south end of the drill field, and they should be provided at once.

While the Department of Military Science and Tactics functions as a regular department of the University, conforming in every way to the administrative routine of the institution, it should be borne in mind that it is first and last a project for training reserve officers. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps is one of the most important of the government's civilian military training activities. Ability and readiness to render proper military service when our country calls is a fundamental obligation of Americanism, and willingness to devote some time and effort in preparation for the national defense in periods of peace - not the hysteria of war-time - is the true measure of one's patriotism. It was to provide this vital element in the college man's education that the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was established, and the student who fails to grasp the opportunity afforded is not the type of citizen this country needs to-day.

The matter of enrollment is our big problem. The comparatively small number of students engaged in the military training offered subjects the unit to considerable criticism by government officials. This problem will be solved when every young man entering this University secures a proper conception of the facts set forth in the preceding paragraph. To make them understand that they have some obligations, as well as privileges, requires the active - not passive - cooperation of every member of the faculty. Only with such cooperation can our Field Artillery Unit justify its existence.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold E. Marr,

Harold E. Marr, Major, Field Artillery,
Head of the Department of Military Science & Tactics.

The equipment supplied by the government has been maintained at its former standard in spite of pressure for extreme economy in military expenditures. The facilities afforded by the University are now only fairly satisfactory as the Military Department develops and increases its activities. A need which must be met in the near future is a better place for housing the guns and carriages. Gun-sheds of suitable type can be constructed at comparatively small expense at the south end of the drill field, and they should be provided at once.

While the Department of Military Science and Tactics functions as a regular department of the University, conforming in every way to the administrative routine of the institution, it would be hard to find it in the first and last project for training reserve officers. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps is one of the most important of the government's civilian military training activities. Ability and readiness to render proper military service when our country calls is a fundamental obligation of Americanism, and willingness to devote some time and effort in preparation for the national defense in periods of peace - not the hysteria of war-time - is the true measure of true patriotism. It was to provide this vital element in the college man's education that the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was established, and the student who fails to grasp the opportunity afforded is not the type of citizen this country needs today.

The matter of enrollment is our big problem. The comparatively small number of students engaged in the military training offered subjects the unit to considerable criticism by government officials. This problem will be solved when every young man entering this University secures a proper conception of the facts set forth in the preceding paragraph. To some of the students that they have some obligations, as well as privileges, requires the active - not passive - cooperation of every member of the faculty. Only with such cooperation can our Field Artillery Unit justify its existence.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold E. Hart

Harold E. Hart, Major, Field Artillery,
Head of the Department of Military Science & Tactics.

Mil Sec

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

HBM/DD

01383

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 143

July 16, 1923.

The President,

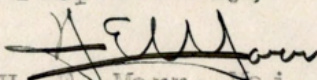
University of Chicago.

My dear President Burton:-

I formally report my departure from the institution this date. Captain Jewett D. Matthews is in charge of the Military Department and I am sure can handle everything satisfactorily to the University prior to the arrival of Major Barrows. He will probably arrive about August 1st.

Should anything come up which requires my personal attention I can be reached at "Searsport, Maine".

Very respectfully,


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

01383

Will be

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 125

July 16, 1923.

The President,

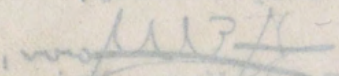
University of Chicago.

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stitution this date. Captain Jewett D. Matthews
is in charge of the Military Department and I
am sure can handle everything satisfactorily to
the University prior to the arrival of Major
Barrows. He will probably arrive about August
1st.

Should anything come up which requires my
personal attention I can be reached at "Searsport,
Maine".

Very respectfully,


H. A. Hart, Maj., U. S. A.

July 26, 1923.

My dear Major Marr:

This is to make formal
acknowledgement of the report of your
work in the Department of Military Science
and Tactics for the year 1922-23, and
to acknowledge the report of your de-
parture as of July 16th.

Very truly yours,

Major Harold E. Marr,
Seasport, Maine.

EDB:CB

July 26, 1933.

My dear Major Harr:

This is to make formal

acknowledgment of the report of your
work in the Department of Military Science
and Tactics for the year 1932-33, and
to acknowledge the report of your de-
parture as of July 16th.

Very truly yours,

Major Harold E. Harr,
Searport, Maine.

EDB:CB