

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

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

Nov. 10, 1924.

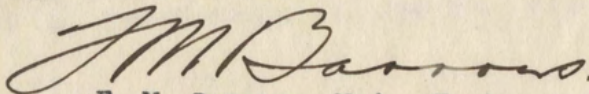
Mr. William E. Scott,
Secretary to the President,
University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Scott:-

The military property is protected by an agreement similar to the one President Kinley mentions.

The University has not, as yet, been involved in a situation similar to the one at the University of Illinois. However the situation may arise concerning one Dodge Touring Car. Should the situation arise I will take it up with you before any action is taken.

Very sincerely yours,



F. M. Barrows, Maj., F. A.

Incls.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
LOCAL 112

Nov. 10, 1924.

Mr. William B. Scott,

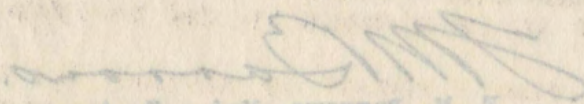
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Very sincerely yours,



E. M. Morrow, Maj., U. S. A.

Inc.

C O P Y

Urbana, Illinois
October 24, 1924

Colonel R. J. Shand, Adjutant General
P&DO of the US for the NG of Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

Dear Colonel Shand:

Our Colonel Merry, Commandant of our R.O.T.G. has sent me your letter of October 15 requesting that he turn over to the Supply Officer, 202nd Coast Artillery, A-A, I.N.G., 5875 Broadway, Chicago, one Dodge Touring Car, and one Dodge Light Delivery Truck now in the possession of the University of Illinois for its use in connection with its Military Department. I have instructed Colonel Merry to decline to comply with the order, and have so informed Adjutant General Smith, Sixth Corps Area in a letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

My reason for this action is that the University of Illinois has given bond to the War Department for all the property in its care. Therefore, we do not recognize the right of the War Department to change this property without our consent. Otherwise the value of our bond would be constantly subject to impairment by the War Department.

If the War Department wishes to entrust the University with its property without bond then it could order said property here or away from here as it pleases. Under the existing circumstances, however, I do not believe that it has the right to do so.

Please do not interpret this letter as indicating in any way our unwillingness to have this transfer made. I will facilitate the matter to the best of my ability, and hope that in a few days we shall be able to send the articles in question, but it can only be after I have submitted the matter to the Board of Trustees, which will meet on Saturday. I hope to be able at that time to make the adjustment.

Trusting this explanation will make clear to you the reason for my position, and also my readiness to do what I can to meet the situation, I am

Very truly yours,

David Kinley

President

0 0 7 Y

Urbana, Illinois
October 24, 1924

Colonel R. J. Shand, Adjutant General
Bldg of the US for the NG of Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

Dear Colonel Shand:

Our Colonel Merry, Commandant of our R.O.T.C. has sent me your letter of October 13 requesting that he turn over to the Supply Officer, Second Coast Artillery, A-A, I.K.C., 5875 Broadway, Chicago, one Dodge Touring Car, and one Dodge Light Delivery Truck now in the possession of the University of Illinois for its use in connection with its Military Department. I have instructed Colonel Merry to decline to comply with the order, and have so informed Adjutant General Smith, Sixth Corps Area in a letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

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Very truly yours,

David Kinley

President

C O P Y

Urbana, Illinois
October 24, 1924

General Charles C. Smith
Headquarters Sixth Corps Area
1819 Pershing Road
Chicago

Dear General Smith:

Colonel W. T. Merry has sent me, at my request, your letter of April 23 addressed to the P.M.S. & T., University of Illinois, accompanied with certain endorsements giving instructions for a change in the distribution of motor equipment, and directing that certain motor trucks, property of the War Department, now in the care of the University of Illinois, be transferred to the care of the National Guard.

The University of Illinois now, as always, desires to meet the wishes of the War Department and its representatives fully and promptly. However, it is under heavy bond for the care of the War Department property entrusted to it. That bond has been approved by the Board of Trustees of the University on the understanding that the property committed to its care, against which the bond is issued, is under its charge until and unless the bond is changed. As the agent of the Board of Trustees, acting for them in the interim of their meetings, I am not at liberty to permit the withdrawal of any property committed to our care under this bond. It does not seem to me the War Department has the legal right or power to change the condition of the bond at its pleasure without the consent of the other party in question. Therefore, I have directed our Commandant not to ship this property until he has received authority from the University.

In this connection may I without offence point out that there seems to be some misunderstanding either on the part of the War Department or the University as to the relations of the P.M.S. & T. to the University. As I wrote General Hale under date of February 16, 1924, from our point of view, when an army officer is assigned here and made a member of our faculty he is under the authority of the University, and not subject to direct orders of the War Department or any of its officers. In his relations to me as President of the University the P.M.S. & T. is like any other department head, and has full authority over the work of his department, subject to general University regulations. I do not interfere with him. However, if the War Department can issue orders directly to him affecting either the property or instruction of our Military Department, his relationship ceases to be direct with the University.

C O P Y

Urbana, Illinois
October 24, 1924

General Charles G. Smith
Headquarters Sixth Corps Area
1819 Pershing Road
Chicago

Dear General Smith:

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ject Please understand that in expressing these views and taking this stand I do not want to be understood as being in the slightest degree unwilling to acquiesce in and facilitate the performance of any wish or request of the War Department or any of its representatives in any matter in which the University has a voice. I will see to it that the request for the transfer of this property is facilitated as promptly as possible. My objection is to the procedure and the involved assumption that the University having given a bond can be held responsible under that bond and yet have nothing to say about the transfer of property committed to its care.

Our Board of Trustees meets on Saturday, and if there is time under press of business, I will secure their formal consent to the transfer of this property.

May I call your attention to the fact that I have already directed the attention of the Commander of the Sixth Corps Area to the principle discussed above in my letter of April 15, 1924.

Very truly yours,

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Very truly yours,

David Kinley
President.

T 49

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS
Washington

Office Circular
No. 98, C. of C.

November 13, 1924

"In the entire collection of pacifist, "red," Soviet, or bolshevik assault upon the instrumentalities of national defense, there has been nothing to compare with the comment recently printed, as an editorial expression, in the Chicago publication known as "The Christian Century," mellifluously describing itself as "an undenominational journal of religion," of which Charles Clayton Morrison, presumably a clergyman, is managing editor. In a discussion of the case of Captain Paxton Hibben, O.R.C., whose views are the occasion of current official inquiry, this Chicago "religious" journal passes, in terms that are nothing short of villification, upon the character, as well as the "Christianity," of those who wear the uniform of the United States Army. There has never been a more scathing, and at the same time reprehensible, arraignment of Army officers. It is an amazing insult, that is calculated to arouse indignation and, as a matter of fact, is already the subject of serious consideration for official rejoinder, that should spare the offender in no degree the vigorous condemnation his production merits. One quotation, in particular, has all the attributes of defamation. It is to be found in the last two sentences of the editorial, as follows:

* * * *

'No man who values freedom of opinion and speech has any business in an Army officer's uniform, just as no Christian minister, whose first allegiance is to Jesus Christ, has any business in an Army officer's uniform. In an army, whether in time of peace or in time of war, is just the sort of thing that can exist only by the partial unmanning of the manhood of those who participate in it.'

There is surely opportunity here for as direct and positive denunciation as the English language permits. The passage, which for the sake of emphasis is set apart from the body of the article, comes nearer to slander than anything which has been visited upon the military personnel, encountered in a protracted and patient perusal of other attempts, less conspicuous and less obnoxious, to traduce the Army and its officers, and especially its chaplains, Regular and Reserve. Predicated wholly upon false statements and misrepresentations this editor has repeatedly attempted to mislead popular opinion into the belief that the War Department undertakes to circumscribe and limit officers in the matter of their utterances and activities, particularly chaplains of the reserve corps. This is absolutely untrue.

It is not and never has been the policy of the War Department to prevent, in any manner, the expression of his views by any officer of the reserve corps, or to limit his activities within the law. Should an officer find his opinions so at variance with the government's actions that he feels he cannot support the government, it would appear reasonable to suppose that, as a matter of propriety, he should apply for separation from his position as a member of an agency of the government. Naturally, in time of war the secrecy that must be maintained restricts the utterances of all, but in the matter of freedom of speech the War Department has never sought to limit its personnel. It is just such unreliable utterances as those of the Christian Century that bring certain religious journals into disrepute with those who know the facts and cause thoughtful men to question the value of their statements and opinions on all other matters." Army and Navy Register, November 8, 1924.

We thought for a time that it was lack of ideas with which to fill space that caused this self-styled "Journal of Religion" to devote itself to diatribes against the National Defense Act, a well considered provision of the Congress, and against the policies and personnel of the Army. It seems to go deeper than that however for the extremes of misrepresentation, innuendo and slurs indicate a purpose to harm at any cost. This office has been aware of the attacks but has kept silent for reasons that are obvious. Others will speak for us.

John T. Axton

JOHN T. AXTON,
Chief of Chaplains.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS
Washington

October 2, 1924

Sir:

In accordance with Army Regulations 60-5, War Department, 1924, I have the honor to submit the report of the Chief of Chaplains for the fiscal year 1924, the same being the fourth annual report of this department.

I. Personnel.

1. Gradually the standards are being raised so that the corps is composed of men of judgement, vision, imagination, courage and devotion, with an exceptional mental equipment and a broad but safe and sane view. Training is becoming more effective, the supervision more active and alert, there are more conferences and a greater solidarity of the profession. The chaplain's field has become more complex and perfected and there has been an output of finished work which shows marked progress and improvement over former years.

2. The chaplain of today, like the minister generally, is a harder worker than his father with no limit on his time. Those traditions which limited him to pulpit utterances and to pastoral calls have been broken through. He deals with the modern Sunday School and religious education classes, with young people's movements, limitless in their possibilities, the social interpretation of the Gospel, pastoral work, the daily press and its use for religion, education and citizenship. He is in the riding hall, on the drill ground and target range. He is in the gymnasium, on the gridiron, wherever men assemble for play and recreation. Whatever interests his soldier parish interests him. He has contact with those in any type of trouble, visits guard house and hospital frequently. With all of this he is not neglectful of the opportunity afforded by the public services.

3. There have been few changes during the year in regular army chaplain personnel. Chaplain Samuel J. Smith was retired on August 13, 1923 on account of physical disability incident to the service and Chaplain Francis F. Donnelly resigned his commission on February 2, 1924. Chaplain John R. Carroll was appointed into the service January 19, 1924. The present strength of the corps is:

Colonels	1
Lieutenant Colonels	4
Majors	6
Captains	87
First Lieutenants	26
Total	124

Twenty eight of these chaplains were in the army prior to the World War, all but one, recently appointed, saw active service during the war and all but seven have enjoyed tours of duty outside the continental limits of the United States. One chaplain transferred his fellowship from the Methodist Episcopal Church South to the Congregational Church. The various denominations are represented as follows:

Baptist	17	Protestant Episcopal	9
Baptist, Colored	2	Presbyterian Cumberland	1
Congregational	9	Roman Catholic	21
Disciples of Christ	8	Reformed	2
Lutheran	7	Universalist	2
Methodist Episcopal	28	Unitarian	2
Methodist Episcopal, Colored	1	Evangelical	1
Methodist Protestant	1	Total	124
Presbyterian	13		

4. There has been no diminution in the interest of prominent clergymen of all denominations in the Chaplains' Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps. They have responded to calls for service at places where, except for their voluntary co-operation, no religious ministry would be available. They have acted as members of important boards and committees and in connection with helpful conferences. The number of chaplains called to active duty at training camps becomes larger each year. Sixty seven served in this interesting capacity during the past summer. During the year there was a net increase of 172 in the number of chaplains in the Reserve Corps. The number newly commissioned was 217, two died, seven resigned, four were discharged, one transferred to another branch, and thirty one were dropped for non-acceptance of reappointment upon expiration of commission. The increase in grades was as follows:

	Lt.Col.	Major.	Capt.	1st Lt.	Total.
June 30, 1924	2	42	310	603	957
June 30, 1923	<u>2</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>785</u>
		12	117	43	172

The distribution of Reserve Corps Chaplains is such as to cover all Corps Areas and Departments. The additions that have been made to the corps during this fiscal year are representative of the various denominations and appointments have been made only when the applicants have filed certificates of approval from the authorized committees or commissions of their respective church fellowships.

The following table shows the number in each grade by denomination:

Denomination	Lt.Col.	Major.	Capt.	1st Lt.	Total.
Baptist		2	31	84	117
Christian			3	7	10
Christian Science			2	4	6
Church of Christ				3	3
Congregational		1	12	30	43
Disciples		2	13	16	31
Dutch Reformed			2	2	4
Evangelical			3	2	5
Jewish		2	1	10	13
Lutheran		2	9	29	40
Methodist		4	62	126	192
Presbyterian	1	4	50	71	126
Protestant Episcopal	1	14	41	79	135
Reformed in America		1		2	3
Reformed in U. S.			3	6	9
Roman Catholic		8	67	121	196
Salvation Army		1		3	4
Unitarian			8	3	11
United Brethren		1	2	1	4
Universalist			1	4	5
Total	2	42	310	603	957

5. Closer contacts than heretofore have been established with chaplains of the National Guard. They participate in the conferences that are held in the various parts of the country. Many have indicated a deep interest in the correspondence course and have made practical suggestions concerning it. The summer encampments offered a fine field for service of the highest order. These clergymen turned aside from their parish work, gladly went to camp and there exercised a steadying influence upon the lives of hundreds of young citizen soldiers.

II. The Chaplains' School.

1. The transfer of the Chaplains' School to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which is to be its permanent home, places that institution where its director, faculty and students will have the guidance and support of a commanding general and staff who specialize in the field of military education. The facilities for instruction and for practical work are the finest that the army affords. A section of the school is devoted to the development of the Correspondence Course for Chaplains and another to the

promotion of the traveling libraries of selected books which have special relation to the professional duties of chaplains.

2. The course of instruction occupies a period of three months and the following subjects are covered: Army administration, problems and methods of chaplain's work, military law, military courtesy, map reading, the organization of the army, regulations governing field service, education and recreational activities, equitation, military hygiene and first aid, chaplain's equipment, identification and burial of the dead, psychology and sociology related particularly to soldiers, and the history and character of American political institutions. Two sessions of the school were held during the year: Twenty two regular army chaplains completed the full course and two chaplains of the Officers' Reserve Corps pursued a special course.

III. Vital Statistics.

1. The total attendance of officers and enlisted men and their families at divine worship conducted by chaplains on military reservations was 1,339,473, which is nearly three hundred thousand more than for the preceding fiscal year. By the law of averages this indicates that every-one in the military establishment attended some form of religious service at an army post eleven times during the year. This does not take into account the large attendance of military personnel upon services in communities near their stations, nor does it include those services which are conducted by chaplains of the Officers' Reserve Corps and National Guard in the great summer camps. The various types of services may be summed up in the following:

Nature of service.	Number of services.	Total attendance.
Mass	1891	141620
Benediction	67	4775
Morning services Protestant	3838	348660
Evening services General	3399	519394
Sunday School	4010	175032
Bible class sessions	200	13134
Guard house	658	20100
Hospital, other than station and general	105	2991
Young peoples	17	2773
Week night	1499	110994
Total	15684	1339473
Marriages	566	
Baptisms	722	
Funerals	924	

2. The greatest work of chaplains cannot be expressed in any form of tabulation or statement. Those quiet and frequently unnoticed offices, which after all constitute the real joy of a clergyman's life, are the ones that have required the most thought, time and attention on the part of chaplains and have brought the finest results to those among whom they minister.

IV. General.

1. With a view to making better provision for the moral and religious needs of the army, an inquiry was directed to all corps areas and departments, per letter AG 211.21 April 7, 1924, relative to the efficiency and adequacy of the chaplain personnel within their respective jurisdictions, together with a request for recommendations for any redistribution which might make wider ministry possible. Replies indicate that there are no places where there are chaplains on duty in excess of the needs of the commands. There were urgent requests for chaplains from twenty six separate stations for which none are now provided. Six of these are needed for duty outside the continental limits of the United States. A few adjustments have been made following the suggestions received but it has not been possible to supply chaplains for any of the twenty six assignments which certainly require their services if suitable provision

2. Owing to lack of funds there has been but little opportunity for those professional visits to the chaplains at work in their fields which would encourage and help them with their local problems and perhaps build up their services. Even as the bishop must visit the parishes of his diocese and know the situation at each so the pastor-pastorum of the army, if he is to render the best service to his corps, should spend less time in the office and more in making stated visitations. Linking the travel involved to engagements to speak under civilian auspices, a considerable number of visits were made to camps, posts and stations without expense to the government. There is an insistent call from the chaplains that these visits be made more frequently.

3. It is essential to the progress of any work that those who carry its responsibilities shall have the wise counsel and encouragement which come from well planned conferences. During the year it has been possible to assemble groups of chaplains of the three components of the army in most of the corps areas and in the three departments outside of the United States. Sometimes these meetings have been for chaplains only but more frequently the programs have been participated in by line officers and by men prominent in religious and educational affairs. Chaplains of the Navy have united with us to our mutual advantage. Plans and methods of work have been considered and chaplains have ^{been} encouraged to greater effort.

4. When the War Department recommended to the Congress that chaplains be placed upon the same basis as other non-combatants in the matter of grades, pay and allowances, new life was infused into the whole corps, reserve and national guard chaplains being as appreciative as the regulars. No man works at his best when aware of inequalities of opportunity, growth and advancement in the department where he is engaged. Chaplains, altruistic though they may be, felt that they were working more or less in a blind alley but they are conscious now of an enthusiastic desire on the part of the War Department and of the churches, whom they represent, to have the Congress enact legislation which will remove long standing discriminations. Such legislation will be most salutary in its effect.

5. All of those societies which have been listed in former reports have continued to operate most helpfully in promoting the moral and religious welfare and contentment of soldiers. No one can measure their influence. Officers and men have repeatedly attested their value. Expressions of appreciation have been extended to the great number of volunteer workers who find joy in this form of patriotic service. The churches, without exception, have supported those activities which are designed to keep men true to the highest and best.

6. Certain equipment for the work of chaplains is indispensable. Tables of basic allowances now provide for some of the essentials common to the use of all denominations. Through the hearty cooperation and often the initiation of commanding officers, temporary places of worship, attractive in their appointments, are now available for many garrisons and there are a few permanent chapels. In no field is the highest success won without proper equipment for winning. A permanent physical habitation for the religious idea will stimulate interest in the spiritual life of men. Chapels should therefore be built as rapidly as funds can be made available.

7. The office of the Chief of Chaplains has sought to make available to every chaplain the best plans and methods of others who are engaged in similar work. To this end an exchange of programs, circulars and memoranda has been conducted and items of interest have been distributed informally to all. This has affected the work most favorably, the chaplains being quick to adapt to the needs of their station the programs which have been successful elsewhere. The year has been by far the most satisfactory since the branch was organized.

V. Recommendations.

1. In view of the situation described in paragraph 1, Section IV,

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it is recommended that at the earliest moment consistent with budget limitations an effort be made to induce Congress to increase the number of chaplains now authorized for the regular army by twenty five.

2. It is recommended that plans for the permanent housing of the army include suitable provision for religious worship through the construction of chapels built on composite lines so as to be adapted to the forms of service of various sects.

3. It is recommended that the effort to secure legislation which will provide grades for chaplains up to and including colonel on the same basis as to promotion as obtains for medical officers and dentists be continued. Convinced of the soundness of this recommendation, as made in the first, second and third annual reports of this office, and the facts in detail having been presented in memoranda to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, July 2, 1923, and to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, April 11, 1924, the matter is not dealt with at length in this report.

John T. Axton

JOHN T. AXTON,
Chief of Chaplains.

The Adjutant General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

It is recommended that the earliest possible consideration be given to the project of a bridge across the river at the point of crossing the river by the highway.

It is recommended that plans for the permanent housing of the army be made as early as possible for the purpose of providing for the housing of the army in the event of a war.

It is recommended that the project for a bridge across the river at the point of crossing the river by the highway be given the highest priority in the program of construction of the project. The project for a bridge across the river at the point of crossing the river by the highway is of the greatest importance to the project and should be given the highest priority in the program of construction of the project.

John D. Brown

JOHN D. BROWN,
Chief of Engineers.

The Adjutant General,
Washington, D. C.

December 3, 1924

M. 1

My dear Mr. Palmquist:

I am sorry that your letter of December 4 to the President has been so long unanswered.

I am sending under separate cover a copy of the University Record of July, 1924. You will find on pages 199 and 200 the President's statement at last July's Convocation dealing with the attitude of the University toward military training in the colleges.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President

Mr. Elim A. E. Palmquist,
The Philadelphia Federation of Churches,
1505 Race Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WS:B

1 1 M
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WS:B

ask. office member of Phila. Fed'n
in Military Policy

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1505 RACE STREET
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Executive Secretary

MRS. JENNIE A. GRIFFITH
Social Service Secretary

MISS MABEL BUTTERWORTH
Office Secretary

Comity

J. HENRY HARMS

Evangelism

J. S. LADD THOMAS

International Relations

HERBERT E. BENTON

Social Service Department

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WM. J. MILLER, JR.

2. Industrial Relations
SAMUEL ZANE BATTEN

3. Law and Order
EDWIN HEYL DELK

Religious Education
SAMUEL B. FARES

Temperance
FLOYD W. TOMKINS

Sunday Observance

Woman's Work Committee

MISS MARY JOHNS HOPPER

Woman's Interdenominational Union

MRS. WILLIAM BOYD
President

November 4th,
1924.

*statement about
war Dept work.*

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

My dear Doctor Burton:-

In a letter sent you some weeks ago, expressing my appreciation of the fact that Doctor Atchison was on your staff, I mentioned the fact that I had something on my mind regarding the University that was giving me concern, namely the new Military Training Program. You were kind enough to write inviting me to go further, expressing my thought in this matter.

It is increasingly evident, it seems to me, that the one thing needed above all others is International Good Will. There are two institutions upon which the bringing about of international good will rests heavily, namely the church and the university. These two should above all things else in these days become the apostles of the gospel of international good will.

Our stupid War Departments in this and other governments have no programs for good will. Their programs are all based upon fear.

Moreover the State Departments, in this and other Governments, evidently have but a more or less indefinite interest in the establishing of international good will.

Our governments themselves need must be shown the way in a new experiment for man kind, and the only institutions to do this directing are the agencies of idealism, the Church and the University. These two, it seems to me, must be the missionaries to enlarge our moral frontier in this matter.

Many religious bodies have passed commendable resolutions, and the general public is greatly interested in international

peace, and outlawing war.

Conscious of this rising peace sentiment during the last two years, our military friends in the government have been disturbed.

Secretary Weeks, a poor discredited politician from Massachusetts who was given a berth with several other lame ducks in the Harding cabinet, foisted upon the American public his Defence Day last September.

During the last two years the War Department approached different universities and colleges, and suggested to them that they take on Military Training, as a part of their curriculum. Among those that yielded for reasons that no doubt seemed good to those in authority was our university. As a humble alumnus, I write to express my very great regret.

It seems to many of us that Secretary Weeks and his confreres in our Government in no wise represent the minds of the public in this matter of increasing our Military and Naval strength.

A referendum upon this whole military program would be very enlightening and interesting. Even though a referendum should indicate that the people were still dwelling in the twilight zone of military preparedness, surely our universities and churches ought to have emerged from that area.

My position is that the established agencies of this country have been sufficient and are sufficient to care for such armed force as we may need, especially when one remembers that about three million men in this country have had military training through the last attempt at international suicide. To add military training programs in our other institutions of learning is a movement entirely in the wrong direction. The presence on the campus of our university of the military uniform, and all that it stands for is, in my opinion, a step toward Medieval darkness.

I do have a constructive suggestion to make, namely that our University should lead in an effort to establish in this country and in Europe exchange Professor-ships, whose one and sole purpose should be the preaching of the gospel of international good will, and the establishment of international contacts to help outlaw war. If the University will do that it will help to counteract the baneful influence of military training upon the campus.

Let me close by saying that I sincerely hope that the experiment of Military Training at the University will be short lived.

After having written all this I feel better, and I trust that you will feel no worse after having read it. My convictions are exceedingly deep, and I am glad to have had the opportunity of expressing them to you so frankly.

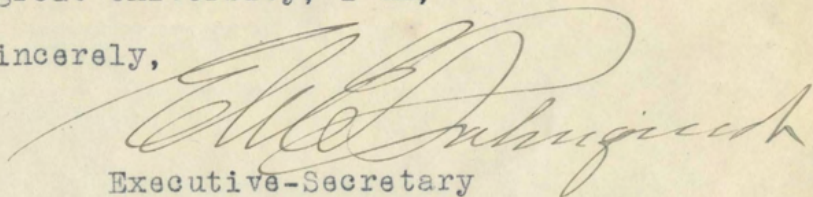
President Ernest D. Burton,

-3-

11/4/24

With kind personal regards, and highest appreciation of your splendid service to our great University, I am,

Sincerely,


Executive-Secretary

EAEP:MB.

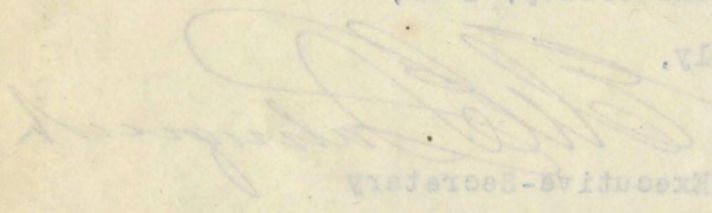
11/4/34

-3-

President Ernest D. Burton,

With kind personal regards, and highest appreciation of your
splendid service to our Great University, I am,

Sincerely,



Executive-Secretary

JAN:MB.

military

I am strongly opposed to war; absolutely opposed to any war of aggression, and wholly convinced that the American people should plan in every way possible to avoid the necessity of taking up arms even against a nation which may be doing or threatening to do us an injustice. I believe that all of us in America should set ourselves to cultivate that friendly interest in other peoples and that readiness to endure rather than to inflict wrong which will tend to exterminate the war spirit. But to the proposal made by some that we should pledge ourselves never under any circumstances nor in the face of any danger to ourselves, or to others, or to civilization, to resist aggression with force, I am quite unable to give assent. I earnestly hope that the time may never come when we shall have to use force against any organized body of our own citizens or any other nation, but I believe we must still by a policy of moderate preparedness hold ourselves in readiness to take up arms, if despite our best endeavors to avoid it this is nevertheless necessary.

The University has always stood for freedom of thought and inquiry. It deprecates the creation of organized partisan groups, especially on the ground that this is unfavorable to that calmness of thinking and discussion which is requisite to rational decision.

W. L. Garrison

I am strongly opposed to war; absolutely opposed to any war of aggression, and wholly convinced that the American people should plan in every way possible to avoid the necessity of taking up arms even against a nation which may be doing or threatening to do us an injustice. I believe that all of us in America should set ourselves to cultivate that friendly interest in other peoples and that readiness to endure rather than to inflict wrong which will tend to exterminate the war spirit. But to the proposal made by some that we should pledge ourselves never under any circumstances nor in the face of any danger to ourselves, or to others, or to civilization, to resist aggression with force, I am quite unable to give assent. I earnestly hope that the time may never come when we shall have to use force against any organized body of our own citizens or any other nation, but I believe we must still by a policy of moderate preparedness hold ourselves in readiness to take up arms, if despite our best endeavors to avoid it this is nevertheless necessary.

The University has always stood for freedom of thought and inquiry. It deprecates the creation of organized partisan groups, especially on the ground that this is unfavorable to that calmness of thinking and discussion which is requisite to rational decision.

March 30, 1925.

Dean James H. Tufts,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Dean Tufts:

Military Science 21, the only regular Military Science course given in the Winter Quarter of the Freshman year, meets five times a week and gives credit as a full major.

Military Science 4, 5, and 6, given respectively in the Autumn, Winter, and Spring Quarters of the Sophomore year, meet three hours a week and give credit as one-half major each. A combination of 4 and 5 in the Winter Quarter meets five hours a week and yields credit as a major.

Military Science 7 and 9, given respectively in the Autumn and Spring Quarters of the Junior year, meet three hours a week and give credit as one-half major each. Military Science 8, given in the Winter Quarter, meets four hours a week and gives credit as a major.

Military Science 10 and 12, given respectively in the Autumn and Spring Quarters of the Senior Year, meet three hours a week and yield one-half major each. Military Science 11 meets four hours a week and gives credit as a major.

In addition to these courses there are others in Military Physical Culture given during the first two years which yield Physical Culture credit But no academic credit.

Very truly yours,

Dean of the Colleges.

EHW Y

March 10, 1933.

Dear James E. Tully,

Enclosed please find

the first two letters.

Military Release II, the only regular Military Release number given in the first letter of the first letter, was given a week and gives credit as a full letter.

Military Release I, II, and III, given respectively in the first letter, and being members of the first letter, were given a week and give credit as one-half letter each. A condition of 4 and 5 in the first letter were given a week and give credit as a letter.

Military Release IV and V, given respectively in the second and third letters of the first letter, were given a week and give credit as one-half letter each. Military Release VI, given in the first letter, was given a week and gives credit as a letter.

Military Release VII and VIII, given respectively in the third and fourth letters of the first letter, were given a week and give credit as one-half letter each. Military Release IX, given in the first letter, was given a week and gives credit as a letter.

In addition to these letters there are others in Military Release which are given during the first two years with their regular letters and give credit as one-half letter each.

Very truly yours,

Dean of the College.

Enc. 1

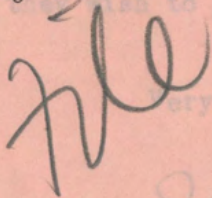
Office of the President

Referred to _____

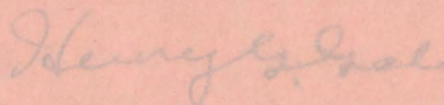
1924

Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
2. Answer and retain in your files.
3. Answer and return with carbon of reply for our files.
4. Return with answer on President's stationery for him to sign.
5. Return
 - a) With information called for in writing.
 - b) With suggestion of answer in writing.
 - c) Comment in writing.
6. Return and arrange for personal interview.
7. Follow through—and report.
8. Initial and return (sent for information only).
9. Accept _____ Decline.
10. Send to _____ with covering letter.
11. File under _____
12. Make _____ copies.
Send to _____
13. Remarks.



Very truly yours,



Henry G. Gale
Dean.

there is no doubt
I will recommend

The University of Chicago
The Ogden Graduate School of Science

April 15, 1925

President E. D. Burton
Harper Memorial Library

Dear President Burton:

We had an entirely satisfactory conference with Major Danford last Friday. A majority of the Committee were present. Dean Wilkins and I gave him, I think, your points of view. The War Department is, I believe, quite willing to leave the Unit here for an additional year or two if we desire it, or to withdraw it if we indicate that we prefer to have it withdrawn. I think that we gave him to understand that the University's attitude was very much the same. If they feel that they can do better elsewhere, we will not attempt to hold the Unit, but we will continue to have it here for a few years if they wish to give it an additional trial here.

Very truly yours,

Henry G. Gale

Henry G. Gale
Dean.

HGG:M

I think there is no doubt that Major Danford will recommend the withdrawal of the Unit, but all agree that this should not be made public until after the close of the Spring Semester
H.G.G.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

April 1, 1925.

My dear Dean Gale:

I have been notified by Major General Snow that Major R. M. Danford will visit the University on the 10th of April to observe the work and activities of the Field Artillery Unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

It happens that both Mr. Tufts and I are to be out of the city on the 10th of April. It seems proper therefore, that you as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs should meet Major Danford. Would you also care to associate with yourself in this meeting certain other members of the Committee?

I should be glad if you would inform yourself as fully as you can as to how the work is going on.

If the question arises as to the attitude of the administration, my answer would be that I have no occasion as yet to retract the statement which I made a year ago, and that from the University point of view my impression is that the experiment ought to be continued at least a year or two more to enable us to judge finally as to the desirability of the maintenance of a Military Department in the University.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

April 1, 1928.

My Dear General:

I have been notified by Major General Snow

that Major R. M. Sanford will visit the University on

the last of April to observe the work and activities

of the Field Artillery Unit of the Reserve Officers

Training Corps.

It happens that both Mr. Taylor and I are to

be out of the city on the last of April. It seems proper

therefore, that you as Chairman of the Committee on Military

Affairs should meet Major Sanford. Would you also care

to associate with yourself in this meeting certain other

members of the Committee?

I should be glad if you would inform yourself

as fully as you can as to how the work is going on.

If the question arises as to the necessity of the

administration, my answer would be that I have no occasion as

yet to retract the statement which I made a year ago, and

that from the University point of view my impression is that

the experiment ought to be continued at least a year or two

more to enable us to judge finally as to the desirability

of the maintenance of a Military Department in the University.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

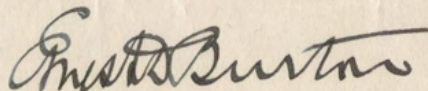
Office of the President

If the War Department, through Major Danford, expresses dissatisfaction with the results, my answer, which I should not wish at this time to make final, would be that I doubt the possibility of the University exerting any greater influence in the direction of promotion of these courses than it is now exerting.

In short, I should avoid letting things come to a sharp issue at this time -- should promise consideration of whatever criticisms they have to make --but should not encourage them to expect that we can do any more than we have been doing to promote the courses.

I am not at all certain that it is going to be possible permanently to satisfy the War Department; but if the break comes, I want it to come by the War Department withdrawing the work rather than by our refusing to go on with it.

Very truly yours,



Dean H. G. Gale,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

My dear Mr. [Name],

I am very glad to hear of your interest in the University, which

I should not wish at this time to make final, would be that

I doubt the possibility of the University and that any greater

influence is the direction of promotion of these courses than

it is now exerting.

In short, I should avoid letting things come to

a sharp issue at this time -- should promise consideration

of whatever criticisms they have to make -- but should not

encourage them to expect that we can do any more than we have

been doing to promote the courses.

I am not at all certain that it is going to be

possible permanently to satisfy the War Department; but it

the break comes, I want it to come by the War Department

withdrawing the work rather than by our refusing to go on

with it.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John E. B. Gale,
The University of Chicago.

823:02

Office of the President

Referred to

H. G. Gale

1924

Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
2. Answer and retain in your files.
3. Answer and return with carbon of reply for our files.
4. Return with answer on President's stationery for him to sign.
5. Return
 - a) With information called for in writing.
 - b) With suggestion of answer in writing.
 - c) Comment in writing.
6. Return and arrange for personal interview.
7. Follow through—and report.
8. Initial and return (sent for information only).
9. Accept_____Decline.
10. Send to _____ with covering letter.
11. File under_____
12. Make _____ copies.
Send to _____
13. Remarks.

To be considered
by Com in Militars
affairs
Return to EPD
to for answer

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

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

Mar. 30, 1925.

President Ernest D. Burton,

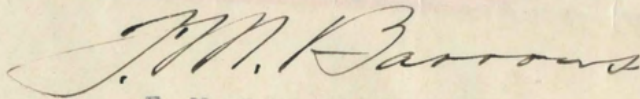
University of Chicago.

Faculty Exchange.

My dear President Burton:-

I am writing you with reference to our military ball which is to be given at the South Shore Country Club on April 17th. I am very anxious to have it a success as I feel that it will do much for our department in bringing it before the student body. We want very much to have you present as our guest of honor and I feel that a letter of acceptance from you which I can give publicity in the "Daily Maroon" will do much toward making it a success. I do not believe that the students know your real attitude and the attitude of the higher officers of the institution with reference to our department, and I believe that such a letter of acceptance embodying your feelings for the department would do much to put us on a higher plane in the University. I feel that if the students themselves know that you and the Board of Trustees are behind the department and want it to be a success that it will not be long before the fraternities and other organizations will encourage their men to take Military Science and fit themselves for a Reserve Commission so that they will be of more service to the nation in the event of a national emergency.

Very sincerely yours,



F. M. Barrows, Maj., F. A.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

Mar. 30, 1928

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE MIDWAY 0800
LOCAL 142

President Ernest D. Burton,

University of Chicago,

Facility Exchange,

I am writing you with reference to our military ball which is to be given at the South Shore Country Club on April 17th. I am very anxious to have it a success as I feel that it will do much for our department in bringing before the student body. We want very much to have you present as our guest of honor and I feel that a letter of acceptance from you which I can give publicly in the "Daily Maroon" will do much toward making it a success. I do not believe that the students know your real attitude and the attitude of the higher officers of the institution with reference to our department, and I believe that such a letter of acceptance embodying your feeling for the department would do much to put us on a higher plane in the University. I feel that if the students themselves know that you and the Board of Trustees are behind the department and want it to be a success that it will not be long before the fraternities and other organizations will encourage their men to take Military Science and fit themselves for a Reserve Commission so that they will be of more service to the nation in the event of a national emergency.

Very sincerely yours,

F. M. Bennett, Jr., F. A.

The University of Chicago

The Colleges of Arts, Literature, and Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 30, 1925.

President Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Burton:

With reference to the visit of Major Danford, may I suggest that since there is a President's Committee on Military Science, of which Dean Gale is chairman, it would be appropriate that Dean Gale rather than I should serve with you, or in your place if you are absent, to receive Major Danford.

After two years of honest effort to see all possible good in the Military Science Department, and of endeavor in justifiable ways to promote its interests, I find myself more and more inclined to doubt the wisdom of the maintenance of a Military Science Department here. I am not disposed as yet to make a definite recommendation that the Department be discontinued; but under the circumstances I ~~absent~~ prefer not to have the responsibility for the entertainment of Major Danford.

I am hoping to see you in the course of the week and should be glad to tell you at that time the reasons for my present position as regards the Department.

Very truly yours,

Ernest H. Wilkins

Dean of the Colleges.

EHW Y

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON SQUARE COLLEGE
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

June 16th 1925.

Vice President Tufts,
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dean Tufts,

Two days before I left Chicago, I received word from Washington and informed Dean Gale, Chairman of the Military Committee, but was unable to see you. General Snow, Chief of Field Artillery feels the Field Artillery Unit of our University should not be withdrawn. The progress of the past year warrants its retention. This coming year, we will work even harder in making it just what the University wants it, and though it may not be so large as I would like, I want it to be a department of which you will be proud.

Very sincerely,

Fredrick M. Barrows.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

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

June 3", 1925.

Subject: Compensation for service rendered.

To: The Board of Trustees, Thru The P.M.S. & T., F.A. Unit, ROTC.
The University of Chicago.

1. Under the provisions of Special Regulations and authority of the War Department granting Units of the R.O.T.C. to educational institutions, the institution is required to properly maintain, account for and keep all records, Etc. pertaining to the equipment and supplies furnished from time to time by the government.

2. Shortly after the University had obtained permission from the War Department to organize and maintain a Field Artillery Unit of the R.O.T.C., to be exact it was during the month of November, 1919, and having been discharged from a Captain's commission during the preceding month & looking around for a suitable place to finish that portion of service necessary in my case for retirement, I received a request from Major H.E. Marr, F.A., then Head of the Military Department, to come to the University of Chicago, that the University and He were having a great deal of trouble in meeting the War Department requirements in Administration, Property Accounting, Etc., and that if I would come to his assistance he would use his influence with the University authorities to obtain compensation for me. I came to the Department during December, 1919, straightened out the Administration & Property Accounting difficulties which covered the money value of approximately \$250,000.00 dollars worth of property and in addition thereto I have acted in the capacity as Custodian for the University in regard to this property.

3. As compensation for this service Major Marr arranged with the University authorities to furnish me quarters and a cash salary of thirty-five (\$35.00) dollars per month. The cash salary continued until about April, 1921, at which time there was a Sergeant "James A. Barksdale", who was doing the work which is now being performed by Miss Doris Dana, the Department stenographer, who finding it difficult to meet the financial obligations due his family, I agreed, after consultation with Major Marr, to the payment of this cash salary of thirty-five dollars per month to sergeant Barksdale; I in the meantime having received a promotion in grade with an increase in pay by the government which enabled me -with quarters still furnished- to meet my financial obligations. Quarters were still furnished me until April 28", 1925, about which time the house I occupied was demolished to make way for the building program of the University.

*What is the future of
the mil. Dept. at U.C.*

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

June 28, 1925.

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

Subject: Compensation for service rendered.

To: The Board of Trustees, The University of Chicago.
The Board of Trustees, The University of Chicago.

1. Under the provisions of Special Regulations and authority of the War Department Granting Units of the R.O.C. to educational institutions, the institution is required to properly maintain, account for and keep all records, etc. pertaining to the equipment and supplies furnished from time to time by the government.

2. Shortly after the University had obtained permission from the War Department to organize and maintain a Field Artillery Unit of the R.O.C., to be exact it was during the month of November, 1919, and having been discharged from a Captain's commission during the preceding month & looking around for a suitable place to finish that portion of service necessary in my case for retirement, I received a request from Major H.E. Marr, P.A., then Head of the Military Department, to come to the University of Chicago, that the University and he were having a great deal of trouble in meeting the War Department requirements in Administration, Property Accounting, etc., and that if I would come to his assistance he would use his influence with the University authorities to obtain compensation for me. I came to the Department during December, 1919, strengthened out the Administration & Property Accounting difficulties which covered the money value of approximately \$250,000.00 dollars worth of property and in addition thereof I have acted in the capacity as Custodian for the University in regard to this property.

3. As compensation for this service Major Marr arranged with the University authorities to furnish me quarters and a cash salary of thirty-five (\$35.00) dollars per month. The cash salary continued until about April, 1921, at which time there was a Sergeant "James A. Barksdale", who was doing the work which is now being performed by Miss Boris Jones, the Department stenographer, who finding it difficult to meet the financial obligations due his family, I agreed, after consultation with Major Marr, to the payment of this cash salary of thirty-five dollars per month to Sergeant Barksdale; I in the meantime having received a promotion in grade with an increase in pay by the government which enabled me - with quarters still furnished - to meet my financial obligations. Quarters were still furnished me until April 28, 1925, about which time the house I occupied was demolished to make way for the building program of the University.

June 3", 1925.

Subject: Compensation for service rendered.

To: The Board of Trustees, Thru The P.M.S. & T., F.A. Unit, ROTC.
The University of Chicago.

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2. Shortly after the University had obtained permission from the War Department to organize and maintain a Field Artillery Unit of the R.O. T.C., to be exact it was during the month of November, 1919, and having been discharged from a Captain's commission during the preceding month & looking around for a suitable place to finish that portion of service necessary in my case for retirement, I received a request from Major H.E. Marr, F.A., then Head of the Military Department, to come to the University of Chicago, that the University and He were having a great deal of trouble in meeting the War Department requirements in Administration, Property Accounting, Etc., and that if I would come to his assistance he would use his influence with the University authorities to obtain compensation for me. I came to the Department during December, 1919, straightened out the Administration & Property Accounting difficulties which covered the money value of approximately \$250,000.00 dollars worth of property and in addition thereto I have acted in the capacity as Custodian for the University in regard to this property.

3. As compensation for this service Major Marr arranged with the University authorities to furnish me quarters and a cash salary of thirty-five (\$35.00) dollars per month. The cash salary continued until about April, 1921, at which time there was a Sergeant "James A. Barksdale", who was doing the work which is now being performed by Miss Doris Dana, the Department stenographer, who finding it difficult to meet the financial obligations due his family, I agreed, after consultation with Major Marr, to the payment of this cash salary of thirty-five dollars per month to sergeant Barksdale; I in the meantime having received a promotion in grade with an increase in pay by the government which enabled me -with quarters still furnished- to meet my financial obligations. Quarters were still furnished me until April 28", 1925, about which time the house I occupied was demolished to make way for the building program of the University.

June 27, 1925.

Subject: Compensation for service rendered.

To: The Board of Trustees, The University of Chicago.
The Board of Trustees, The University of Chicago.

1. Under the provisions of Special Regulations and authority of the War Department Granting Units of the R.O.T.C. to educational institutions, the institution is required to properly maintain, account for and keep all records, etc., pertaining to the equipment and supplies furnished from time to time by the Government.

2. Shortly after the University had obtained permission from the War Department to organize and maintain a Field Artillery Unit of the R.O.T.C., to be exact it was during the month of November, 1919, and having been discharged from a Captain's commission during the preceding month & looking around for a suitable place to finish that portion of service necessary in my case for retirement, I received a request from Major H.B. Mary, P.A., then Head of the Military Department, to come to the University of Chicago, that the University and he were having a great deal of trouble in meeting the War Department requirements in Administration, Property Accounting, etc., and that if I would come to his assistance he would use his influence with the University authorities to obtain compensation for me. I came to the Department during December, 1919, straightened out the Administration & Property Accounting difficulties which covered the money value of approximately \$250,000.00 dollars worth of property and in addition thereto I have acted in the capacity as Custodian for the University in regard to this property.

3. As compensation for this service Major Mary arranged with the University authorities to furnish me quarters and a cash salary of thirty-five (\$35.00) dollars per month. The cash salary continued until about April, 1921, at which time there was a Sergeant "James A. Barksdale", who was doing the work which is now being performed by Miss Davis and the Department stenographer, who finding it difficult to meet the financial obligations due his family, I agreed, after consultation with Major Mary, to the payment of this cash salary of thirty-five dollars per month to Sergeant Barksdale; I in the meantime having received a promotion in grade with an increase in pay by the Government which enabled me - with quarters still furnished - to meet my financial obligations. Quarters were still furnished me until April 28, 1925, about which time the house I occupied was demolished to make way for the building program of the University.

The University of Chicago

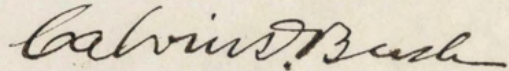
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

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

4. I filed an application with Mr. Pretzel for other quarters during the early Autumn of 1924, but he was unable to give me any definite information in regard to other quarters until about the middle of April, 1925, which was after I had contracted for my present quarters which is off the Campus, and which were secured at a monthly rental of eighty (\$80.00) dollars and this together with the other items of the high cost of living in the City of Chicago is more than my present salary will meet and I feel that unless I obtain financial assistance I will be compelled by circumstances to ask the War Department for assignment to duty elsewhere i.e. a station where so many of the things which I am now compelled to purchase are a part of my allowance.

5. Early action in this case will be greatly appreciated.



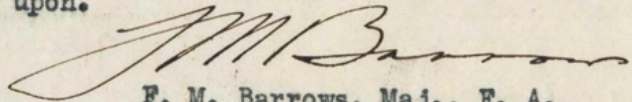
Calvin D. Bush,
Warrant Officer, U.S. Army.

CDB/b.

1st Ind.

P.M.S. & T., Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. June 13, 1925. - To The Vice President and Business Manager, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

1. It is believed that Mr. Bush's case is a deserving one and I hope that it will be favorably acted upon.



F. M. Barrows, Maj., F. A.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE MIDWAY 5200
LOCAL 143

4. I filed an application with Mr. Pretzel for other quarters during the early autumn of 1924, but he was unable to give me any definite information in regard to other quarters until about the middle of April, 1925, which was after I had contracted for my present quarters which is off the Campus, and which were secured at a monthly rental of eighty (\$80.00) dollars and this together with the other items of the high cost of living in the City of Chicago is more than my present salary will meet and I feel that unless I obtain financial assistance I will be compelled by circumstances to seek the War Department for assignment to duty elsewhere, i.e., a station where so many of the things which I am now compelled to purchase are a part of my allowance.

5. Early action in this case will be greatly appreciated.

Calvin D. Bush,
Warrent Officer, U.S. Army.

CRP.

1st Ind.

P.M.S. & T., Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. June 12, 1925. - To the
Vice President and Business Manager, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

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F. M. Morrow, Maj., U.S. A.

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CDB/b.

Calvin D. Bush,
Warrant Officer, U.S. Army.

1st Ind.

P.M.S. & T., Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. June 13, 1925. - To The Vice President and Business Manager, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

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F. M. Barrows, Maj., F. A.

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5. Early action in this case will be greatly appreciated.

Calvin D. Bush,
Warrent Officer, U.S. Army.

CDB/p.

1st Ind.

F.M.S. & T., Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. June 18, 1935. -- To the Vice President and Business Manager, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
It is believed that Mr. Bush's case is a deserving one and I hope that it will be favorably noted upon.

F. M. Morrow, Maj., U. S. A.

Mr. Tufts.

Memorandum of Conversation
With Major Barrows.

Major Barrows feels that this is the decisive year for the Department of Science. If it cannot develop its own work so as to be entitled to full University standing and approval it is doubtful whether it should continue. If it does so develop it is desirable that it should have the unequivocal approval of the President, the Board of Trustees and the Faculty. It now has about 200 students. It probably will never have more than 400 or 500.

Major Barrows admits that the standard of the Department has been lower than it should have been in respect to the character of the instruction and grading of students. He thinks, however, that these defects have been corrected, and shows an unsolicited letter from F. R. Moulton commending the work as of University quality.

Major Barrows feels that in view of the desire of the Government that the work should be done here the Department is entitled to some consideration; all the more that its status up to this point has been somewhat uncertain.

He raises several questions looking into this better status of the Department.

1) Could he be made a Dean and thus have opportunity to participate in the registration of students.

2) Could he have opportunity to expound the ideals of the Department and set forth the need of it at the Trustees Dinner to the Faculty or at the Faculty Dinner,

3) Would the President include in his Convocation Statement or in an address at the opening of the University in the Autumn

Mr. Lupton

Memorandum of Conversation

With Major Barrows.

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Major Barrows feels that in view of the desire of the Government that the work should be done here the Department is entitled to some consideration; all the more that its status up to this point has been somewhat uncertain.

He raises several questions looking into this better status of the Department.

- 1) Could he be made a Dean and thus have opportunity to participate in the registration of students.
- 2) Could he have opportunity to expound the ideals of the Department and set forth the need of it at the Trustees Dinner to the Faculty or at the Faculty Dinner.
- 3) Would the President include in his Convocation Statement or in an address at the opening of the University in the autumn

a statement concerning the University's approval of the Department?

General Drum will be here March 21st and Major Barrows would like to have him meet some members of the University at two o'clock in the afternoon.

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General Dirm will be here March 21st and Major Barrows

would like to have him meet some members of the University at two

o'clock in the afternoon.

June 17, 1925.

Mr. Calvin D. Bush,
Department of Military Science and Tactics,
Faculty Exchange.

Dear Sir:

The Committee on Expenditures considered the matter referred to in your letter of June 3, addressed to the Board of Trustees of the University. This is a matter which would not be sent to the Board but which would be decided by this committee, if there were money available to make the payment which you request. The committee regrets to report that there is no fund available to pay you the additional amount requested.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

June 17, 1925.

Mr. Calvin D. Bush,
Department of Military Science and Tactics,
Faculty Exchange.

Dear Sir:

The Committee on Expenditures considered the matter referred to in your letter of June 3, addressed to the Board of Trustees of the University. This is a matter which would not be sent to the Board but which would be decided by this committee, if there were money available to make the payment which you request. The committee regrets to report that there is no fund available to pay you the additional amount requested.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

July 10, 1925

My dear Colonel Smith:

In response to your letter of July 3rd (AG 201 Bush, Calvin D.) I have been instructed as follows:

"There is no objection to the transfer of Warrant Officer Calvin D. Bush provided he is replaced by a good Supply Sergeant. Any cut in the number of personnel assigned to duty with the R. O. T. C. Unit cannot be made without seriously lessening its efficiency.

"It is requested that this transfer, if made, be delayed until about October 1, 1925. The Unit is engaged at the present time in the cleaning and repair of harness, material, and uniforms and in the complete inventory of property. Warrant Officer Bush who had been handling the R. O. T. C. property, is therefor needed here until this work is satisfactorily completed."

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

Colonel Charles C. Smith
1819 West Pershing Road
Chicago, Illinois

WES/R

July 10, 1935

My dear Colonel Smith:

In response to your letter of July 3rd (AG 301 Bush, Calvin D.) I have been instructed as follows:

"There is no objection to the transfer of Warrant Officer Calvin D. Bush provided he is replaced by a good supply Sergeant. Any and all the number of personnel assigned to duty with the R. O. T. C. Unit cannot be made without seriously lessening its efficiency."

"It is requested that this transfer, if made, be delayed until about October 1, 1935. The Unit is engaged at the present time in the cleaning and repair of harness, material, and uniforms and in the complete inventory of property. Warrant Officer Bush who had been handling the R. O. T. C. property, is therefore needed here until this work is satisfactorily completed."

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

Colonel Charles C. Smith
1812 West Pershing Road
Chicago, Illinois

WBS/R

Office of the President

Referred to

Dept Mil Sci & Tac.

7-6

1925

Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
2. Answer and retain in your files.
3. Answer and return with carbon of reply for our files.
4. Return with answer on President's stationery for him to sign.
5. Return
 - ☒ a) With information called for in writing.
 - ☐ b) With suggestion of answer in writing.
 - ☐ c) Comment in writing.
6. Return and arrange for personal interview.
7. Follow through—and report.
8. Initial and return (sent for information only).
9. Accept_____Decline.
10. Send to _____ with covering letter.
11. File under _____
12. Make _____ copies.
Send to _____
13. Remarks.

Very truly yours,

Charles G. Smith
Colonel
Adjutant

Please

1. Dispose of as you think best.
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3. Answer and return with carbon of reply
our files.
4. Return with answer on President's stationery
for him to sign.
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a) With information called for in writing.
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c) Comment in writing.
6. Return and arrange for personal interview.
7. Follow through—and report.
8. Initial and return (sent for information only).
9. Accept _____ Decline _____
10. Send to _____
covering letter _____ with _____
11. File under _____
12. Make _____
Send to _____ copies.
13. Remarks _____

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS AREA
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER

IN REPLY REFER TO:

AG 201 Bush, Calvin D.

1819 WEST PERSHING ROAD,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

July 3, 1925.

President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

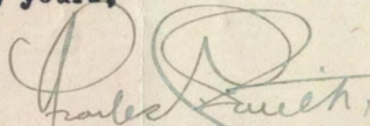
Request these headquarters be informed whether there is any objection to the transfer of Warrant Officer Calvin D. Bush, now on duty at your institution, to Headquarters Sixth Corps Area for duty.

It is contemplated transferring some of the Warrant Officers now on duty at outside stations to duty at Corps Area Headquarters to relieve the present clerical situation.

Records on file at these headquarters show that Warrant Officer Bush has been on duty at the University approximately four years.

A prompt reply will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,



Charles C. Smith,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

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

July 7, 1925.

The President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

It is suggested that the following indorsement to the enclosed letter be made to the Commanding General, Sixth Corps Area:

There is no objection to the transfer of Warrant Officer Calvin D. Bush provided he is replaced by a good Supply Sergeant. Any cut in the number of personnel assigned to duty with the R.O.T.C. Unit cannot be made without seriously lessening its efficiency.

It is requested that this transfer, if made, be delayed until about October 1, 1925. The Unit is engaged at the present time in the cleaning and repair of harness, materiel, and uniforms and in the complete inventory of property. Warrant Officer Bush who had been handling the R.O.T.C. property, is therefor needed here until this work is satisfactorily completed.

Respectfully yours,

W.P. Blair

W.P. Blair, 1st Lt., F.A. DOL
Acting P.M.S. & T.

1 Incl.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE HIGHWAY 5800
LOCAL 148

July 7, 1925.

The President,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

It is suggested that the following information to the
enclosed letter be made to the Commanding General, Sixth
Corps Area:

There is no objection to the transfer of Warrant
Officer Calvin D. Bush provided he is replaced by a good
Supply Sergeant. Any cut in the number of personnel
assigned to duty with the R.O.C. Unit cannot be made
without seriously lessening its efficiency.

It is requested that this transfer, if made, be
delayed until about October 1, 1925. The Unit is engaged
at the present time in the cleaning and repair of harness,
material, and uniforms and in the complete inventory of
property. Warrant Officer Bush who had been handling the
R.O.C. property, is therefore needed here until this
work is satisfactorily completed.

Respectfully yours,

W.D. Blain
W.D. Blain, 1st Lt., P.A. Det.
Acting P.M.S. & E.

1 Incl.

Mail File

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 1924-25.

The average enrollment in the department for the year covered by this report was 181, a decrease of 8 from the enrollment of 1923-24. This decrease is probably due to the attempted enforcement during the spring quarter of the War Department requirement that instruction once commenced must be pursued continuously for two years, a regulation heretofore not rigidly adhered to in every case.

The following is a comparative tabulation showing the enrollment figures for the past two years:

(quarterly enrollment averaged for the year)

Year:	Basic:	Advanced:	Total:	Commissioned:
'23-'24:	149:	20:	169:	8:
'24-'25:	136:	45:	181:	13:

From these figures it is readily seen that, while the total enrollment is far too small for a University of this kind, and is not growing in a satisfactory manner, the Reserve Officer output has increased over 60% and the number of students under contract to continue study leading up to commission in the Reserve Corps has increased over 100%. The latter has been accomplished by a new policy, instituted during the past school year, which standardized the War Department credit extended to former students of senior and junior units of ROTC in other institutions. Under this policy, a student who has had three years' service in a high school or preparatory school ROTC Unit, or has had two years' service in a college, university or technical school Unit of ROTC, for which he has received satisfactory grades, is given War Department credit for the entire Basic Course in our Unit, and is given a certificate of eligibility in case he is not 21 years of age when he completes the Advanced Course or has not received his academic degree.

This step was taken because of my belief that a student who has manifested that much interest in ROTC work, regardless of the branch of service in which his training was conducted is entitled to an equitable amount of War Department credit for the time he has served. My decision in this matter met with immediate response from our students and from others not previously enrolled in the department, with the results indicated in the above table.

At the same time, announcement was made that this department would grant hour for hour credit to students engaging in major sports toward satisfying our "drill" requirements for the reserve commission. Previously many students had found it impossible to take the required equitation in our department and participate in baseball, football, basketball and track athletics. This departure from our previous scheme of instruction enabled a number of good candidates to reconcile their national and university patriotism with considerable profit to themselves. It is believed that a general understanding of this ruling would increase the enrollment materially among students who participate in major sports.

During the past year, all Military Physical Culture Courses, consisting of Equitation, Artillery Driving and Mounted Drill, were placed under a single officer. This served to standardize this work, and bettered the class of practical instruction given in this department.

The educational and military value of the instruction is being strengthened each year through experience gained here and in other institutions throughout the country. The enforcement of the requirement that

M. J. 12/12

To the President of the University

Sir: I submit herewith my report on the work of the Department of Military Science and Training for the year 1934-35.

The average enrollment in the department for the year covered by this report was 101, a decrease of 8 from the enrollment of 109 in 1933-34. This decrease is probably due to the attempted enforcement during the spring quarter of the War Department requirement that instruction once commenced must be pursued continuously for two years, a regulation heretofore not rigidly adhered to in every case.

The following is a comparative tabulation showing the enrollment figures for the past two years:

Year	Enrollment	Advanced	Enrollment	Enrollment
1934-35	101	20	183	8
1933-34	109	44	191	13

From these figures it is readily seen that, while the total enrollment is far too small for a University of this kind, and is not growing in a satisfactory manner, the Reserve Officer output has increased over 50% and the number of students under contract to continue army training up to completion in the Reserve Corps has increased over 100%. The latter has been accomplished by a new policy, instituted during the past school year, which recommended the War Department credit extended to former students of ROTC in other institutions. Under this policy, a student who has had three years' service in a high school or preparatory school ROTC unit, or has had two years' service in a college, university or technical school unit of ROTC, for which he has received satisfactory grades, is given War Department credit for the entire basic course in one unit, and is given a certificate of eligibility in case he is not 21 years of age when he completes the Advanced Course or has not received his academic degree.

This step was taken because of my belief that a student who has manifested such interest in ROTC work, regardless of the branch of service in which his training was conducted is entitled to an equitable amount of War Department credit for the time he has served. My decision in this matter met with immediate response from our students and from officers not previously enrolled in the department, with the result indicated in the above table.

At the same time, announcement was made that this department would grant honor for four credits to students engaging in major sports toward satisfaction of ROTC requirements for the Reserve Officer's Commission. This step had been found it impossible to take the required regulation in our department and participate in baseball, football, basketball and track sports. This department from our previous scheme of instruction enabled a number of good candidates to receive their national and university participation with considerable profit to themselves. It is believed that a general understanding of this ruling would increase the enrollment materially among students who participate in major sports.

During the past year, all Military Physical Culture Courses, consisting of Basketball, Artillery Drilling and Mounted Drill, were placed under a single officer. This served to standardize this work, and bettered the class of practical instruction given in this department.

The educational and military value of the instruction is being strengthened each year through experiments gained here and in other institutions.

students, in case they elect to take the military instruction must pursue the course for two years will probably decrease the enrollment considerably, but it also will eliminate those who have the selfish desire to take the classes in equitation only with no serious intention of continuing the Course with a view of securing a commission in the Officer Reserve Corps. Strong UNIVERSITY SUPPORT will be required to prevent such a marked decrease in numbers as to endanger the continuance of the Unit.

Early in the academic year the Cadet Officers of the ROTC Unit organized themselves into a society fostered by the Department. The object of the "Crossed Cannon" Society as it is called, is to increase interest in the ROTC Unit, to study the whole matter of national defense and to provide the advantages of group contact impossible during the regular instruction periods due to the fact that no opportunity is afforded by the schedule for the assembly of all members of the Unit at any time. This society is of material assistance in developing unity of purpose and esprit. Its members were filled with an excellent manly spirit, and gave the department a great deal of assistance. It became known on the campus through its Military Ball held at the South Shore Country Club during the spring quarter. Its meetings were quite seriously professional in the character of the subjects discussed.

There are several ways leading toward betterment of conditions in the Department of Military Science and Tactics and in its Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit. To make use of these we must have the interested assistance of the Faculty and Board of Trustees in place of the passive acquiescence to our presence on the campus that has been the case in the past. They are as follows:

1. One hour each month of the Autumn and Spring quarters should be set aside by the University for Military ceremonies. Under the present schedule it is impossible to get all of the students of the department together at one time. The value of an assembly of each battery for the purpose of heightening organizational esprit and the training in leadership of its officers, cannot be over-estimated.

2. One of the most difficult problems the Department has to face is the dissemination of accurate information concerning the purpose of the Military Department, the value of its leadership training, and the scope of its Courses. The active support of the Board of Trustees and Faculty is needed in this matter.

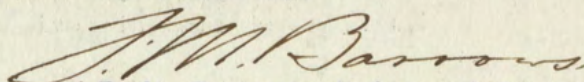
3. Assistance by the University in equipping the students with a satisfactory uniform would materially aid the Department. A uniform is needed which will not be too radical a departure from civilian attire, but one which will satisfy the needs of a mounted student officer.

4. Students who show an inclination toward enrolling in the Military Science Department should be encouraged by all Deans and Advisers. It is realized that students who are specializing in certain work find difficulty at times in reconciling conflicts with Military Courses. However, it is believed that the Deans and other Faculty members should assist in every way possible in adjusting such conflicts. The fact that Military Science may be taken as a minor sequence should be constantly borne in mind.

5. The needs of the Military Department should be considered in the present development program of the University. The Military Department should be more suitably housed. The quarters now provided in Lexington Hall are not considered to be adequate. Students must inevitably think that a Department so housed is not regarded as being on a par with others in the University.

In these respects the Department must look to those in authority at the University for assistance. Careful consideration of them is requested with a view of making the Department a credit to the University.

Respectfully submitted.



F. M. Barrows, Major, Field Artillery,
Head of Department Military Science & Tactics

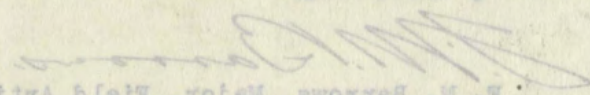
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Early in the academic year the Cadet Officers of the ROTC Unit organized themselves into a society fostered by the Department. The object of the "Crossed Cannon" Society as it is called, is to increase interest in the ROTC Unit, to study the whole matter of national defense and to provide the advantages of group contact impossible during the regular instruction periods due to the fact that no opportunity is afforded by the schedule for the assembly of all members of the Unit at any time. This society is of material assistance in developing unity of purpose and spirit. Its members were filled with an excellent military spirit, and gave the department a great deal of assistance. It became known on the campus through its Military Ball held at the South House during the spring quarter. Its meetings were quite seriously professional in the character of the subjects discussed.

There are several ways leading toward betterment of conditions in the Department of Military Science and Tactics and in its Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit. It seems to me of these we must have the interested assistance of the Faculty and Board of Trustees in place of the passive acquiescence to our proposals on the campus that has been the case in the past. They are as follows:

1. One hour each month of the Autumn and Spring quarters should be set aside by the University for Military exercises. Under the present schedule it is impossible to get all of the students of the department together at one time. The value of an assembly of each battery for the purpose of heightening organizational spirit and the training in leadership of its officers, cannot be over-estimated.
2. One of the most difficult problems the Department has to face is the dissemination of accurate information concerning the purpose of the Military Department, the value of its leadership training, and the scope of its courses. The active support of the Board of Trustees and Faculty is needed in this matter.
3. Assistance by the University in equipping the students with a satisfactory uniform would materially aid the Department. A uniform is needed which will not be too radical a departure from civilian attire, but one which will satisfy the needs of a mounted student officer.
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5. The needs of the Military Department should be considered in the present development program of the University. The Military Department should be more fully housed. The quarters now provided in Lexington Hall are not considered to be adequate. Students must inevitably think that a Department so housed is not regarded as being on a par with others in the University.

In these requests the Department must look to those in authority at the University for assistance. Careful consideration of them is requested with a view of making the Department a credit to the University. Respectfully submitted,


F. M. Barrows, Major, Field Artillery,
Head of Department Military Science & Tactics

May 17, 1924

Major F. M. Barrows,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Major Barrows:

I am very much obliged for a copy of Professor Moulton's letter, which is, I think, an important document, in view of the high scientific standing and high standards of Professor Moulton. I am sending a copy of it to Deans Wilkins, Spencer and Gray, who are chiefly concerned with the undergraduate students.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Tufts

T:W

May 17, 1924

Wm. F. M. ...

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James H. ...

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The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

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

May 15, 1924.

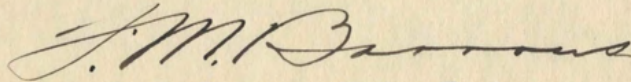
Dean James H. Tufts,
University of Chicago,
Faculty Exchange.

My dear Dean Tufts:-

Dr. Moulton told me that you would like a copy of the note that he wrote me regarding the work in the Military Department.

He visited three of the classes - namely, Captain Matthews' class in Military Law, Lieutenant Bixby's class in Gunnery, and Lieutenant Hinton's class in Materiel. A day or so later he sent me a note, a true copy of which I am enclosing. I can furnish you the original if you wish but generally keep originals for my files.

Very sincerely yours,



1 Incl.

F. M. Barrows, Maj., F. A.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Department of Military Science and Tactics

May 12, 1904.

FIELD ARTILLERY UNIT
RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS
TELEPHONE HIGHWAY 2200
LOCAL 143

Dear James E. Butler,

University of Chicago,

Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

My dear friend:

Dr. Hamilton told me that you would like a copy of the
note that he wrote me regarding the work in the Military
Department.

He visited three of the classes - namely, Captain
Harrison's class in Military Law, Lieutenant Bixby's class
in Gunnery, and Lieutenant Hinton's class in Material.
A day or so later he sent me a note, a true copy of which
I am enclosing. I can furnish you the original if you
wish but personally keep originals for my files.

Very sincerely yours,



F. M. Brown, Maj., U. S. A.

- 1 Incl. -

Files on Unit Training
June 14(12) 1924

OUTLINE OF A UNIVERSITY POLICY
RESPECTING MILITARY INSTRUCTION

Presented by the President to Deans of the University
for their consideration in March 1924.

1. The government, presumably and at least officially, representing the mind of the people, has decided on a policy of moderate preparedness. This policy is neither militaristic nor anti-militaristic, in the sense that it represents a determination not to go to war even for purely defensive purposes, but distinctly precautionary. Under it the country is hoping to avert war, but is prepared not to be taken wholly at a disadvantage if war should come. It also takes account of the necessity for a certain amount of police duty even in time of peace.

2. On the whole, there is much to be said for this attitude of the government. We do not want war; we hope, and will do all in our power, to avert it, even submitting to great loss if necessary, and using every possible effort to settle differences domestic or international without resort to force; yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we may sometime be forced to defend ourselves against aggression, and that it is necessary for that reason to have a few men who have knowledge enough of military affairs to be fairly quickly convertible into officers capable of training and leading others.

3. The government has appealed to the Universities of the country and to the University of Chicago in particular, to cooperate with it in raising up a limited number of such men.

Presented by the President to the University
for their consideration in March 1934

OUTLINE OF A UNIVERSITY POLICY
RESPECTING MILITARY INSTRUCTION

Presented by the President to the University
for their consideration in March 1934

1. The Government, presumably and at least officially, representing the mind of the people, has decided on a policy of moderate preparedness. This policy is neither militaristic nor anti-militaristic, in the sense that it represents a determination not to go to war even for purely defensive purposes, but distinctly precautionary. Under it the country is kept to a state of readiness, but is prepared not to be taken wholly at a disadvantage if war should come. It also takes account of the necessity for a certain amount of police duty even in time of peace.

2. On the whole, there is much to be said for this attitude of the Government. We do not want war, we hope, and will do all in our power, to avert it, even submitting to great loss if necessary, and using every possible effort to settle differences domestic or international without resort to force; yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we may sometime be forced to defend ourselves against aggression, and that it is necessary for that reason to have a few men who have knowledge enough of military affairs to be fairly deftly convertible into officers capable of training and leading others.

3. The Government has appealed to the Universities of the country and to the University of Chicago in particular, to cooperate with it in raising up a limited number of such men.

This fact itself creates a strong presumption in favor of our complying with this request. Unless the policy of the government is clearly wrong, so that it is our duty to resist it, its request in accordance with the policy which has been officially and nationally adopted has a strong claim upon us.

4. If the University responds to this request, it has a right to demand^d that the work shall be (a) in all respects of high quality educationally, (b) conducted in the spirit and with the aims above stated - as a means of preventing rather than encouraging war.

5. Properly conducted, such work as the Military Department offers has real educational value, and is on that ground educationally defensible.

6. If the work is put on a sound educational basis, and conducted in the spirit above indicated, and if on this ground and those previously stated it is included in the plans of the University, it ought to have the unequivocal endorsement of the University. It is just neither to the government nor to the University nor to the students to continue it, as it were on sufferance, existing but without hearty approval.

7. It does not follow that students should be urged to take this work in preference to other kinds of study, or in any way constrained or pressed, but there should be such a declaration of the University's attitude as would leave the students in no doubt that if they choose this work they have the full approval of the University in doing so. | This result would probably be best achieved by some public utterance by the President or over his name.

① Trustees

② Chicago Committee

③ See Denver list

Approved

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