

Name in full _____ Date _____

Academic title _____

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1	<i>Statements of Faculty War Records made in 1920</i>			
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	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Include all service civil
and military

Name in full Evelyn May Albright Date Jan. 20, 1920
 Academic title Instr. in English

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
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	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Nothing of any interest for record. I reported on German publications for two years, in connection with the Liberty Loan workers of 7th Reserve Federal district and sent some translations to Washington.
 I also had an appointment from the ~~Washington~~ Postmaster-General, as a dollar a year man, under The Espionage Act, but the work did not materialize.
 A few odd jobs of translating (for propaganda) complete the record.

Number in full to be given in full to be given in full

Name in full

Academic title

Joseph May Wright
Justice in England

Date

Jan. 20, 1922

Enlistment	DATE	RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
1					
2					
3					
4					
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6					
7					
8					
Discharge					

Promotions,
Transfers,
Officer held,
and Co. Commander,
Adj., etc.

State in detail military ex-
perts performed, honors and
marks of distinction conferred,
(including service chevrons),
and any items of interest con-
cerning your service, such as
position of instructor in special
subject, etc.

*History of my interest for record. I reported on German
publications for two years, in connection with the
Liggett loan mission of the Bureau of War Reliefs
and have translations of the German Federal district and
also had an appointment from the ~~Department~~
Postmaster General, as a dollar a year man, under the Espionage
Act, but the work did not materialize.
I am now free of translating (for Postmaster) complete
the record.*

The University of Chicago
DEPARTMENT OF
ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES

War Activities.

- I. I taught military French both at Fort Sheridan and in the University.
- II. I was a member of the University R. O. T. C., with the temporary grade of Sergeant.
- III. I was sent on a special Government mission to Italy, where, as member of the Bureau of Public Information, I directed all American speakers in Italy.
- IV. I received a commission as Second Lieutenant, Infantry, and was assigned to Liaison Service, on the staff of the French General governing the XIVth Region, Lyon, Rhône, France, until the day of my honorable discharge.

Rudolph Altrochi

Sep. 30th 1919

War Activities

- I. I taught military French both at Fort Sheridan and in the University.
- II. I was a member of the University R.O.T.C., with the temporary grade of Sergeant.
- III. I was sent on a special Government mission to help, where, as member of the Bureau of Public Information, I checked all American speakers in help.
- IV. I received a commission as Second Lieutenant, Infantry, and was assigned as division trainer, on the staff of the French General governing the XIVth Corps, after Rhine, France, under the day of my favorable discharge.

Respectfully,
Arthur G. Atkinson

Sept 30, 1919

Name in full Rudolph Altrocchi Date Jan. 17. 1920.
 Academic title Assistant Professor of Romance Languages

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment	Oct 21. 18	Second Lieutenant, Infantry,	Lyon	2 ^d Lt. Inf.	Liaison Service
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1	assigned to Liaison Service - On the			
	2	staff of General Ebener, Governor			
	3	<u>XIVth</u> Region, Lyon, Rhône, France.			
	4	At one time Commanding Officer			
	5	of the School Detachment, University			
	6	of Lyon. One Service chevron.			
	7				
	8				
Discharge	May 7 1919.				

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Rudolph Altrocchi

not to be filled in by the subject

State in detail military ex-
 perts performed, honors and
 marks of distinction conferred
 (including service chevrons),
 and any items of interest con-
 cerning your service, such as
 position of instructor in special
 subject, etc.

May 7 1919

Discharge

Promotions,
 Transfers,
 Office held,
 etc., etc.

1
2
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Enlistment

Oct 21/18

DATE

RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying
 Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit
 (State in full, without abbreviation)

LOCATION

RANK

Abbreviations for
 BRANCH

Name in full

Academic title

Assistant Professor of Romance Languages
 Rudolph Altrock

Date

Jan. 17. 1920

Rudolph Altrock

Name in full

James R. Angell

Date

Academic title

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Although I held official positions under the War Department for practically the entire period of the war, I held no military commission. I guess that I am therefore not included in this list - my appointments

has been reported several times previously, but
 if desired, I shall be glad to send them
 in again.

James B. Angell

DATE

Enlistment

Promotions,
 Transfers,
 Officers held,
 etc., Co. Command,
 Adj. etc.

Discharge

State in detail military ex-
 perts performed, honors and
 marks of distinction conferred
 (including service chevrons),
 and any items of interest con-
 cerning your service, such as
 position of instructor in special
 subject, etc.

Information is given in this column

Name in full Joseph Hanson Artman Date Feb. 2 - 1920
 Academic title Associate Professor of Religious Education & Director of Vocational Training

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation)	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
		RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit		RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1	I was Dean of the Y.M.C.A. College			
	2	during the war and therefore Dean of			
	3	the splendid S.A. I.C. of the College.			
	4	I did not enter military work as such			
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Name in full

Willard Earl Atkins

Date

April 6, 1920

Academic title

Ph. B. A. M. J. D. Asst. in Pol Econ.

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment	June 10, 1918	Priv. Infantry 160 th Depot Brigade	Camp Custer	Private	Inf.
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1 July 5, 1918	337 th Regiment	"	Musician 3 rd Class	Inf.
	2 Dec 1, 1918	337 th Regiment	A.E.F. France	Musician 1 st Class	Inf.
	3 Jan. 25(?)	85 th Division	France	Assistant Educational Officer of 85 th Division	
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge	April 23, 1919	337 th Regiment	Camp Custer	Mus. 1 st Class	Inf.

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Name in full Nathaniel Waring Barnes Date _____

Academic title Asst. Professor, Commerce and Administration

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
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	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Served Jan-April 1919 in Educ. Dept. of Y. M. C. A. and
 April-July 1919 in Army Educational Corps (A. E. C.)
 as Specialist on Business English for the A. E. C.
 and Associate Director of Field work in English for the A. E. C.

State in detail military ex-
perts performed, honors and
marks of distinction conferred
(including service chevrons),
and any items of interest con-
cerning your service, such as
position of instructor in special
subject, etc.

and Associate Director of Field work in English for the A.C.S.
as Specialist on Business English for the A.C.S.
April - July 1914 in Army Educational Corps (A.E.C.)
Served from April 1914 in same Dept of W.C.A. and

Enlistment	DATE	RANK, BRANCH OF SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Appointments for	
				RANK	BRANCH
1					
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4					
5					
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7					
8					
Discharge					

Promotions,
Transfers,
Offices held,
Co. Command,
Adj., etc.

Academic title *Asst. Professor, Commerce and Administration*
Name in full *Nottingham Worthington Barnes*
Date

Name in full Storrs B. Barrett.

Date Jan'y 26 1920

Academic title Asst Professor of Astrophysics

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
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	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

nothing but a four-minute man

Printed in the office of the Adjutant General at St. Louis, Mo.

State in detail military ex-
pense performed, honors and
marks of distinction conferred
(including service chevrons),
and any items of interest con-
cerning your service, such as
position of instructor in special
subject, etc.

Nothing but a four-minute man

Name in full *Stuart B. Barrett*
Academic title *Asst Professor of Botany*
Date *January 6 1922*

Enlistment	DATE	RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit (State in full, without abbreviation)	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
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Discharge					

Name in full Harlan H. Barrows Date Jan. 27, 1920
 Academic title Professor and Chairman of the Department of Geography

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
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	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

War work:
 1. The preparation (with Professor Salisbury) of a report on the "Environment of Camp Grant" to be used by the men in training at the Camp.
 2. Work as Vice-Chairman of the 7th Ward, Chicago, in connection with the earlier Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives.
 3. Economist in Charge of Country Studies, Bureau of Research, United States War Trade Board, from July, 1918 to January 1, 1919. This work had to do with the collection and presentation of data on conditions in foreign countries and with the preparation and negotiation of agreements between the War Trade Board and certain neutral European countries.

Name in full

Guy W. Bartholmey

Date

I-18-20

Academic title

Assoc. Prof. of Anatomy

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment		Volunteer instructor			
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1	1st and Chief			
	2	Neurological Schools			
	3	U.S.A.			
	4	Nov. 1917			
	5	Jan. 1918			
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Name in full Wilbur Lee Beauchamp
 Academic title Instructor, University High School

Date April 12, 1920

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment	May 14-17	Co. 5, 11 th Provisional Training Regiment	Fort Sheridan	Priv.	Infantry
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1 Aug 15-17	343rd Infantry, 86 th Division	Camp Grant	2nd Lt.	"
	2 Jan 25-18	" " " " Bn. Adjutant	"	"	"
	3 March 1-18	" " " " Bn. Intelligence Officer	"	"	"
	4 Sept 17-18	Left for overseas service			
	5 Oct 1-18	Regt Intelligence Officer	St Louis France		
	6 Nov. 7-18	Routing, Registration & Claims Service	Le Mans France		
	7				
	8				
Discharge	June 25-19		Camp Dix		

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

One gold service chevron.
 Instructor Musketry - 3rd Officers Training Camp - Camp Grant, Ill.
 Interpreter - R. R. & C Service

Include all service civil
 and military

THIS RECORD IS TO BE MAINTAINED IN THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

State in detail military ex-
 photo performed, honors and
 marks of distinction conferred
 (including service chevrons),
 and any items of interest con-
 cerning your service, such as
 position of instructor in special
 subject, etc.

Include all service civil
 and military

Over all service character.
 Instructor, Instructor - 3rd Officer Training Camp - Camp Grant, Ill.
 Instructor - R. I. C. Service

Over all service character.
 Instructor, Instructor - 3rd Officer Training Camp - Camp Grant, Ill.
 Instructor - R. I. C. Service

DATE	RANK, BRANCH OF SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Appointments for	
			RANK	BRANCH
Jan 14-17	Co. 5, 11th Infantry	Fort Bliss	1st Lt.	Infantry
Jan 15-17	342nd Infantry, 86th Division	Camp Grant	2nd Lt.	"
Jan 22-18	"	"	"	"
Jan 24-18	"	"	"	"
Feb 7-18	Left for overseas service	"	"	"
Oct 1-18	8th Infantry	France	"	"
Nov 5-18	Central Postal Directory, 86th Division	France	"	"
Jan 25-19		Camp Grant		

Name in full: *William Lee Beuchamp*
 Academic title: *Instructor, University High School*
 Date: *April 12, 1920*

Name in full _____ Date _____

Academic title _____

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
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Discharge					

No war record
John W. Bedford

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Name in full Charles Henry Beeson Date Feb. 3, 1920

Academic title Professor of Latin

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment	<u>July 27, 1918</u>	<u>Captain, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff.</u>	<u>Washington</u>	<u>Capt.</u>	<u>M. I. D.</u>
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
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	7				
	8				
Discharge	<u>June 30, 1919</u>				

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Instructor in Code and Cipher work.
2nd Army chevrons.

Indicate with regard to qualifications and to nonmilitary

State in detail military ex-
 perts performed, honors and
 marks of distinction conferred
 (including service chevrons),
 and any items of interest con-
 cerning your service, such as
 position of instructor in special
 subject, etc.

Indicate in full and clear what
 other service branches.

Discharge		Enlistment		DATE	RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit (State in full, without abbreviation)	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
							RANK	BRANCH
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Promotions, Transfers, Officer's rank, etc. Co. Command, Adj., etc.	Feb 22, 1917			Captain, Military Intelligence Division, James Staff	Washington	Capt.	M.I.D.
June 30, 1917								

Name in full
 Academic title

Professor of Latin
 Charles Henry Brown

Date Feb 3, 1920

Name in full Ola Walter Bell, Cavalry.

Date April 17, 1920.

Academic title Prof. Military Science & Tactics Univ Chicago. Feb 1, 1917 to June 20, 1920.

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment		Officer Regular Army since 1896.			
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1	Prof. Mil. Science & Tactics Chicago University from 1st Feb. 1917 to 20th June 1917.			
	2	Instructor at Fort Sheridan Training Camp, from 21 June 17 to 9th Oct. 17. Commanded 10th (later 3rd)			
	3	Prov. Training Regiment. 5 Oct 17 detailed Adjutant General and assigned station Port of Embarkation at Newport News, Va.			
	4	Joined 11 Oct. 17. Served there until May 23, 1919.			
	5	Promoted Lieut. Col. (Temp) Aug. 18, 1917. Promoted Col. (Temp) 5th Nov. 17.		Lt Col Cav.	
	6	Honorably discharged as Col. Cav. May 18, 1919. Relieved duty Adjutant Generals Department Apl 22nd 1919.		Col Cav	
	7	Duty A.E.F. France June 17, 1920 to Aug. 10, 1919.			
	8	Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Student Army School of the Line, Aug 26, 1919 to date.			
Discharge					

Present rank Lieut. Colonel of Cavalry.

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Include all service of 11

and military

Include all service of 11

and military

State in detail military or
 other performed, honors and
 marks of distinction conferred
 (including service chevrons),
 and any items of interest con-
 cerning your service, such as
 position of instructor in special
 subject, etc.

Include all service of 11
 and 112 V
 Include
 and military

Present rank Lieut. Colonel of Cavalry.

Enlistment		DATE	RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Appraisals for	
					RANK	BRANCH
			Officer Regular Army since 1896.			
Promotions, Transfers, Office held, etc. etc.	1		Prof. Mil. Science & Tactics Chicago University from 1st Feb. 1917 to 30th June 1917.			
	2		Instructor at Fort Sheridan Training Camp from 31 June 17 to 9th Oct. 17. Commanded 10th (later 3rd)			
	3		Prov. Training Regiment.			
	4		5 Oct 17 detailed Adjutant General and assigned station Post of embarkation at Newport News, Va. joined 11 Oct. 17. Served there until May 23, 1919.			
	5		Promoted Lieut. Col. (Temp) Aug. 18, 1917.		Lt Col Cav.	
	6		Promoted Col. (Temp) 5th Nov. 17.		Col Cav	
	7		Honorably discharged as Col. Cav. May 28, 1919.			
	8		Relieved duty Adjutant General's Department April 22nd 1919.			
			Duty A. E. F. France June 17, 1920 to Aug. 10, 1919.			
			Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Student Army School of the Line, Aug 26, 1919 to date.			

Promotions,
 Transfers,
 Office held,
 etc. Co. Command,
 etc.

and not to be included in the summary

Name in full Ols Walter Bell, Cavalry.
 Academic title Prof. Military Science & Tactics Univ Chicago, Feb 1, 1917 to June 20, 1920.
 Date April 17, 1920.

Name in full Frank Billings Date Jan 25 1920
 Academic title Prof. of Medicine

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit				Abbreviations for	
		LOCATION				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment	Nov. 17, 1917	Major, Med. Reserve Corps, (Aide to Gov. of Illinois in Selective Service Regulations)				Chicago	Major, Medical
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1 Jan 17, 1918	Maj. Med. R. C. (Aide to Provost Marshal Genl. in Selective Service Regulations)				Washington	Maj. "
	2 Mar. 14, 1918	Maj. M. R. C. (Office of Surgeon General of Army Director of Physical Reconstr. of Disabled Soldiers)				"	"
	3 Mar 22, 1918	Lt. Col. National Army, do do do do				"	Lt Col. N.A. - Med. Dept
	4 Apr. 30, 1918	Col. Nat. Army do do do do				"	Col. N.A. " "
	5 Aug 18, 1918	Col. N.A. Physical Reconstr. Disabled Soldiers				A. E. F.	Col. N.A. " "
	6 Oct 26, 1918	Col. N.A. " " " Office Surg. Genl.				Washington	Col. N.A. " "
	7						
	8						
Discharge	June 28, 1919	Col. N.A. " " " " " " "				"	* Col. N.A. Med. Dept Reserve Corps

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

On June 30, 1917. (Maj. Med. Reserve Corps) appointed. Lt. Col. American Red Cross (Military Div.) and Chairman of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia. Established and organized Am. Red Cross office in Petrograd and a branch office in Moscow. After successful methods of relief for soldiers and civilians of Russia were established, returned to the United States on Oct. 26, 1917.

* Upon discharge from National Army, appointed Col. Med. Reserve Corps.

Name in full Fredric Mason Blanchard Date Jan. 17, 1920
 Academic title Assistant Professor of Public Speaking

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
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Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
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	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I return this blank merely to let you know that it has not been overlooked. My service of our country during the war was confined to the home lines. I did some speaking, to be sure, in the interests of right public opinion, but I think such work is not a part of War Service.
 Sincerely, F. M. Blanchard.

Printed name and grade to be filled in by the individual

State in detail military or
photo performed, honors and
marks of distinction conferred
(including service chevrons)
and any items of interest con-
cerning your service, such as
position of instructor in special
subject, etc.

think such work is not a part of
the interests of light public opinion, but I
of our country during the war was confined to
know that it has not been recorded. My service
I return this blank merely to let you
know Mr. Robertson:

Enlistment	DATE	RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Appointments for	
				RANK	BRANCH
1					
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7					
8					
Discharge					

Promotions,
Transfers,
Officer held,
Co. Comd.,
Adj., etc.

Name in full
Academic title

Date Jan. 17, 1922

Name in full Frederick Franklin Blicke Date Feb. 15, 1920

Academic title Research Associate in Chemistry

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment	<u>Dec. 10, 1917</u>	<u>Private, Ordnance Corps</u>			
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1	<u>2nd. Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service</u>	<u>Washington Ind., D.C.</u>	<u>2nd. Lt.</u>	<u>C. W. S.</u>
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge	<u>Dec 10, 1918</u>				

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

THIS CARD IS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE INDIVIDUAL

State in detail military ex-
perts performed, honors and
marks of distinction conferred
(including service chevrons),
and any items of interest con-
cerning your service, such as
position of instructor in special
subject, etc.

Name in full Frederick Franklin Black
Academic title Research Associate in Chemistry
Date Feb 12, 1950

Enlistment	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit			Approvals for	
		LOCATION	RANK	BRANCH		
1	Dec 10, 1917	2nd Infantry, Chemical Warfare Service	Private	Infantry		
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
Discharge	Dec 10, 1918					

Name in full Gilbert Ames Bliss

Date January 16, 1920

Academic title Professor of Mathematics.

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment		I was in the Civil Service Department with the title			
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1	"Scientific Expert" and was assigned to the Range Firing			
	2	Section at Aberdeen Proving Ground. The work of the Section			
	3	was the production of Range Tables, and its members were			
	4	also engaged in experimental and mathematical investigations			
	5	designed to aid in increasing the ranges of projectiles, in simplifying			
	6	the computation and improving the accuracy of range tables, and thereby			
	7	assisting to make firing from the map in the field more precise.			
	8	My term of service was approximately Oct 1, 1918 to Dec 15, 1918.			
Discharge		I obtained some results which have since been published, and			

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Shall be glad to send you some copies. They were concerned with the theory of the computation of ^{the} differential corrections for range tables which account for ^{the effect of} wind, abnormal air density, etc. upon the flight of a projectile.

GAB

Name in full Katharine Blunt Date January 19, 1920
 Academic title Chairman Home Economics Dept. and Associate professor of food chemistry
Home Economics

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment	Sept-Dec 1917.	Writer of food leaflets, Office of Home Economics, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D.C.			
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
	3	Jan-June 1918. Editor-in-chief, Collegiate Section, U. S. Food Administration, Washington.			
	4				
	5	While there prepared, in collaboration with others, <u>Food and the War</u> , a series of lessons for colleges afterwards published by Houghton Mifflin & Co.; and <u>Food</u> , <u>Guide for War Service at Home</u> a text-book for high schools, published by Dencubners.			
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

State in detail military ex-
perts performed, honors and
marks of distinction conferred
(including service chevrons),
and any items of interest con-
cerning your service, such as
position of instructor in special
subject, etc.

First for your service at the
a test for your high school
publication of your service.

Discharge		DATE	RANK, BRANCH OF SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for RANK BRANCH	
					RANK	BRANCH
Promotions, Transfers, Office held, etc., etc.		1	2	3	4	5
		2	3	4	5	6
		3	4	5	6	7
		4	5	6	7	8
		5	6	7	8	9
		6	7	8	9	10
		7	8	9	10	11
		8	9	10	11	12
		9	10	11	12	13
		10	11	12	13	14
		11	12	13	14	15
		12	13	14	15	16
		13	14	15	16	17
		14	15	16	17	18
		15	16	17	18	19
		16	17	18	19	20
		17	18	19	20	21
		18	19	20	21	22
		19	20	21	22	23
		20	21	22	23	24
		21	22	23	24	25
		22	23	24	25	26
		23	24	25	26	27
		24	25	26	27	28
		25	26	27	28	29
		26	27	28	29	30
		27	28	29	30	31
		28	29	30	31	32
		29	30	31	32	33
		30	31	32	33	34
		31	32	33	34	35
		32	33	34	35	36
		33	34	35	36	37
		34	35	36	37	38
		35	36	37	38	39
		36	37	38	39	40
		37	38	39	40	41
		38	39	40	41	42
		39	40	41	42	43
		40	41	42	43	44
		41	42	43	44	45
		42	43	44	45	46
		43	44	45	46	47
		44	45	46	47	48
		45	46	47	48	49
		46	47	48	49	50
		47	48	49	50	51
		48	49	50	51	52
		49	50	51	52	53
		50	51	52	53	54
		51	52	53	54	55
		52	53	54	55	56
		53	54	55	56	57
		54	55	56	57	58
		55	56	57	58	59
		56	57	58	59	60
		57	58	59	60	61
		58	59	60	61	62
		59	60	61	62	63
		60	61	62	63	64
		61	62	63	64	65
		62	63	64	65	66
		63	64	65	66	67
		64	65	66	67	68
		65	66	67	68	69
		66	67	68	69	70
		67	68	69	70	71
		68	69	70	71	72
		69	70	71	72	73
		70	71	72	73	74
		71	72	73	74	75
		72	73	74	75	76
		73	74	75	76	77
		74	75	76	77	78
		75	76	77	78	79
		76	77	78	79	80
		77	78	79	80	81
		78	79	80	81	82
		79	80	81	82	83
		80	81	82	83	84
		81	82	83	84	85
		82	83	84	85	86
		83	84	85	86	87
		84	85	86	87	88
		85	86	87	88	89
		86	87	88	89	90
		87	88	89	90	91
		88	89	90	91	92
		89	90	91	92	93
		90	91	92	93	94
		91	92	93	94	95
		92	93	94	95	96
		93	94	95	96	97
		94	95	96	97	98
		95	96	97	98	99
		96	97	98	99	100

Name in full Katherine Poland
 Academic title Chairman of the Board of Trustees
 Date January 12, 1910

Name in full J. A. Bobbitt Date _____

Academic title _____

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1	I was not in military service.			
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5	There is therefore nothing to record.			
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

United States Army to be filled in by the individual

State in detail military ex-
 pects performed, honors and
 marks of distinction conferred
 (including service chevrons)
 and any items of interest con-
 cerning your service, such as
 position of instructor in special
 subject, etc.

Name in full _____
 Academic title _____
 Date _____

Enlistment	DATE	RANK, BRANCH OF SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit (State in full, without abbreviation)			Appointments for	
		LOCATION	RANK	BRANCH		
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
Discharge						

Promotions,
 Transfers,
 Other Adv.
 etc., Co. Comdr.

There is therefore nothing to record.
 I was not in military service.

J. M. Smith

War Record.

Mrs. Bender

A.G.Bower

1. R.C.Amb. Co. No. 3, Univ. of Chicago, March - August, 1917.
2. M.O.T.C., Ft. Riley, Kansas, August, 1917.
3. C.O.Amb. Co., 356, Camp Funston, Kans., Sept., 1917.
4. Division Medical Training Officer, Oct. 1917 - May, 1918.
89 Division, Camp Funston, Ks. (Gen'; Wood).
5. Battalion Surgeon, 353 Infantry, A.E.F., May 1918.
6. Acting Division Sanitary Inspector, 89 Div., A.E.F., June, 1918.
7. C.O., Division Mobile Field Laboratory, 89 Division, A.E.F.
(Thru St. Mihael & Argonne), July, August, Sept., Oct., 1918.
8. Office of Chief Surgeon of A.E.F.
 1. Started Base Hospital Center, at Vannes, Morbihan, France.
 2. Straightened out Medical administration of U.S. Prison Camp for German Officer Prisoners of War, at Camp Richelieu, Chateau Urillaye(?), France.
9. Dept. Public Health & Sanitation, Advanced Gen'l. Hdq., A.E.F.,
(Pershing) Dec., 1918 - Apr., 1919.
10. Ass't Chief of Medical Service, Letterman Gen'l. Hospital.,
July, 1919 - Mar., 1920

Key Records

A. G. Bower

1. M.C. Amb. Co. No. 2, Univ. of Chicago, March - August, 1917.
2. M.C.T.C., Ft. Riley, Kansas, August, 1917.
3. C.O. Amb. Co., 358, Camp Funston, Kansas, Sept., 1917.
4. Division Medical Training Officer, Oct. 1917 - May, 1918.
as Division, Camp Funston, Kas. (Gen. Wood).
5. Station Surgeon, 353 Infantry, A.E.F., May 1918.
6. Acting Division Sanitary Inspector, 89 Div., A.E.F., June, 1918.
7. C.O., Division Mobile Field Laboratory, 89 Division, A.E.F.
(Station Surgeon, 353 Infantry, A.E.F., May, 1918).
8. Office of Chief Surgeon of A.E.F.
1. Station Base Hospital Center, at Vannes, Morbihan, France.
2. Generalized out Medical Administration of U.S. Prison Camp
for German Officer Prisoners of War, at Camp Richmond,
Chateau d'Orville(?), France.
9. Dept. Public Health & Sanitation, Advanced Gen'l. Hqs., A.E.F.,
(Planning) Dec., 1918 - Apr., 1919.
10. Asst. Chief of Medical Service, Letterman Gen'l. Hospital,
July, 1919 - Mar., 1920.

✓
 Name in full Frederick Denison Bramhall Date May 18, 1920
 Academic title Instructor in Political Science

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
<u>Enlistment</u>	<u>August - Sept, 1918</u>				
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1	<u>Special investigator, War Trade Board</u>	<u>Washington DC</u>		
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
<u>Discharge</u>					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Include all service civil
and military

Name in full

BOWER, ALBERT GORDON

Date

March 21, 1920

Academic title

A.B., M.S., M.D., INSTRUCTOR DEPT. BACTERIOLOGY

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment	2/28/17	1st Lt. ^{Red Cross} Ambulance Co. No. 3, Univ. of Chicago	Chicago	1st Lt.	A.R.C.
	1 8/4/17	Student Medical Officer	Ft. Riley Kan	1st Lt.	M.R.C.
	2 8/28/17	Commanding Officer, Ambulance Co. 356	Cp. Funston Kan	1st Lt.	M.R.C.
	3 9/15/17	Division Medical Training Officer, 89 Division	"	Capt.	M.R.C.
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	4 11/30/18	Battalion Surgeon, 353 Infantry	En Route to A.E.F.	1st Lt.	M.C. (Regular Army)
	5 6/25/18	Comdg. Officer, Division Mobile Field Laboratory, 89 Division.	A.E.F.	1st Lt.	M.C.
	6 10/21/18	Office Chief Surgeon, A.E.F., Tours, France.	A.E.F.	1st Lt.	M.C.
	7 12/10/18	Dept. Public Health & Sanitation, Adv. G.H.Q., Treves, Germany	A.E.F.	1st Lt.	M.C.
	8 7/1/19	Asst. to Chief Medical Service, Wetherman Gen'l Hospital.	S.F. Calif.	Capt.	M.C., N.A.
Discharged by Resignation	Mar. 9, 20	at Wetherman General Hospital.			

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

2 service chevrons.

Include all service civil and military

Albert G. Bower, M.D.

Name in full J Harlan Bretz Date Jan. 19 1920
 Academic title Assistant Professor of Geology

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

My war service, reported some months since, was in civilian capacity. See that record.

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Entered into service to this date and not discharged

State in detail military ex-
pense performed, honors and
marks of distinction conferred
(including service chevrons),
and any items of interest con-
cerning your service, such as
position of instructor in special
subject, etc.

Enlistment	DATE	RANK, BRANCH OF SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit (State in full, without abbreviation)	LOCATION	Appointments for	
				RANK	BRANCH
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
Discharge					

Assistant Professor of Geology
J. Marion Brooks

Date Jan. 18 1950

Mr. Brooks, Assistant Professor of Geology, was in civilian service, spent some months in military service.

Name in full Josiah Bridge Date 4/15/20
 Academic title Fellow in ¹⁹¹⁶ ~~1917~~ S.M. 1917.

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment	5/15/17	Recruit Company B. 1 st Illinois Engineers - Served two weeks - never sworn in - released to enter training camp.	Chicago.	Rec.	Engs.
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1 6/1/17	Cadet - company 9 - 11 th Provisional Training Regiment - Hon. discharge Aug 15, 17 & accept commission	Ft Sheridan Ill.	Cadet.	Co 9. 11 th P.T.R.
	2 8/15/17	2 nd Lieutenant - 331 Machine Gun Battalion - 86 th Division. Acting Adjutant - 8/24 - 9/6	Camp Grant Ill.	2 nd Lt.	Adj. 331. M.G. Bn 86 Div.
	3 9/6/17	2 nd Lieutenant. Instructor in Physical Training and Bayonet fighting. 1 st Battalion. 362 Infantry 91 st Div. Assigned to Co B. 362 Inf.	Camp Lewis Wash.	2 nd Lt.	Co B - 362 Inf 91 st Div.
	4 4/8/18	2 nd Lieutenant - 22 nd Machine Gun Co. 22 Machine Gun Battalion. 8 th Division - Regulars. Also Intelligence & Signal Officer.	Camp Fremont Calif.	2 nd Lt.	Co A. 22 nd M.G. Bn. 8 th Div. Reg.
	5 8/1/18	Promoted 1 st Lieutenant. Continued in same duties.	Camp Fremont Calif.	1 st Lt.	Co A. 22 nd M.G. Bn 8 th Div. Reg.
	6 9/6/18	1 st Lieutenant. Company. 76 th Infantry - 13 th Division. Also Bayonet Instructor. Divisional Infantry School of Arms - 2 nd Div.	Camp Lewis Wash.	1 st Lt.	Co A. 76 th Inf. 13 th Div.
	7				
	8				
Discharge	2/21/19	Discharged as 1 st Lieutenant, Infantry from the 76 th Infantry.	Camp Lewis Wash.	1 st Lt.	Co A. 76 th Inf 13 th Div.

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

No overseas service. This assigned to a company and regiment was on special duty must of done as instructor. at various times. was Instructor in. Physical & Bayonet. - Battalion.
 Automatic Rifle - "
 Machine Gunning - Company - later Battalion.
 Bayonet. Assistant Divisional.
 Three service chevrons - (silver)

Include all service civil and military

Printed info only to be given in full

State in detail military ex-
 photo performed, honors and
 marks of distinction conferred
 (including service chevrons),
 and any items of interest con-
 cerning your service, such as
 position of instructor in special
 subject, etc.

Include all service civil
 and military

These service chapters - (Notes)

Reserve training - Company - later instruction
 in - Chapter 1 - 1st Division

No Orders received. The company to a company and company was
 in effect. Company and company are instructed. On various times - was instructed

Discharge		DATE	RANK, BRANCH OF SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	RANK	Appointments for BRANCH
Promotions, Transfers, etc.	8	2/2/18	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Infantry from 2nd Lt.	Company 1st Lt.	1st Lt.	Co. C. 1st Div.
	7	2/2/18	Promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry from 3rd Lt.	Company 2nd Lt.	2nd Lt.	Co. C. 1st Div.
	6	2/2/18	Promoted to 3rd Lieutenant, Infantry from 4th Lt.	Company 3rd Lt.	3rd Lt.	Co. C. 1st Div.
	5	2/2/18	Promoted to 4th Lieutenant, Infantry from 5th Lt.	Company 4th Lt.	4th Lt.	Co. C. 1st Div.
	4	2/2/18	Promoted to 5th Lieutenant, Infantry from 6th Lt.	Company 5th Lt.	5th Lt.	Co. C. 1st Div.
	3	2/2/18	Promoted to 6th Lieutenant, Infantry from 7th Lt.	Company 6th Lt.	6th Lt.	Co. C. 1st Div.
	2	2/2/18	Promoted to 7th Lieutenant, Infantry from 8th Lt.	Company 7th Lt.	7th Lt.	Co. C. 1st Div.
	1	2/2/18	Promoted to 8th Lieutenant, Infantry from 9th Lt.	Company 8th Lt.	8th Lt.	Co. C. 1st Div.
Enlistment		2/2/18	Enlisted as 1st Private, Infantry	Company 1st Private	1st Private	Co. C. 1st Div.

Name in full
 Academic title

Enlistment in 1st Div. 2nd M. 1st Div.

Date 2/2/20

Name in full Albert Dudley Brokaw Date April 19 1920
 Academic title Associate Professor of Mineralogy & Economic Geology (Resigned 1919)

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment	2/3/18	U. S Shipping Board	Washington	special expert	division of Planning and Statistics
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2	On Jan 1 1919 was loaned by Shipping Board to Treasury Dept to aid in compilation of Manual for the Oil and Gas Industry, completed work in May 1919.			
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Include all service civil
and military

Name in full

Robert H. Harkness

Academic title

Associate Professor of Zoology & Economic Entomology (Resigned 1917)

Date April 17 1920

Enlistment	DATE	RANK, BRANCH OF SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Appointments for	
				RANK	BRANCH
	1/1/18	U. S. Shipping Board	Washington	Special Agent	Revenue Cutter Service
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
		Discharge			

On Jan 1 1918 was transferred to Shipping Board to
 increasing left to aid in compilation of manual
 for the Oil and Gas Industry, completed
 work in May 1919

Promotions,
 Transfers,
 Orders held,
 etc., etc.

State in detail military ex-
 penses performed, honors and
 marks of distinction conferred
 (including service chevrons),
 and any items of interest con-
 cerning your service, such as
 position of instructor in special
 subject, etc.

Include all service records
 and military

Name in full Robert Guy Buzzard

Date April 8, 1920.

Academic title S.B. (March) 1916, S.M. (June) 1917.

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment	July 3, 1917.	University of Chicago Ambulance Company. Later changed into U.S. Ambulance Service, Section 555, Camp Crane, Allentown, Penna.	Camp Crane Allentown, Pa.	Private + Private 1st Cl.	Medical Corps.
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1 March 11, 1918.	Transferred as Private, first class, to Meteorological Section, Signal Corps, Assigned to 51st Recruit Squadron, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.	Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Signal Corps.
	2 May 3, 1918,	Transferred to School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to establish and maintain Meteorological and Aerological Station.	Fort Sill, Oklahoma	Pvt. 1st Cl.	Signal Corps.
	3				
	4 July 8, 1918	Promoted to Sergeant, Signal Corps.			} School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. (Signal Corps.)
	5 Aug. 10, 1918	Promoted to Sergeant, 1st Class, Signal Corps.			
	6 Oct. 26, 1918,	Commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, (Meteorological Service)			
	7				
	8				
Discharge	April 11, 1919,	at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.			

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Placed in complete charge of Meteorological and Aerological Station at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., on May 30, 1918. Took command of Signal Corps Detachment on Oct. 26, 1918.

Entitled to wear Three (3) silver service chevrons.

Include all service civil
and military

State in detail military service performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Include all service only and military

Entitled to wear three (3) silver service chevrons.

Placed in complete charge of Meteorological and Artillery Station at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., on May 30, 1918. Took command of Signal Corps Detachment on Oct. 26, 1918.

Discharge		DATE	RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	RANK	Appointments for BRANCH
April 11, 1919, at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma						
Promotions, Transfers, Office held, etc.	8					
	7					
	6	Oct 26, 1918	Commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps (Meteorological Service)			
	5	Aug 10, 1918	Promoted to Sergeant, 1st Class, Signal Corps			
	4	July 8, 1918	Promoted to Sergeant, Signal Corps			
	3					
	2	May 3, 1918	Transferred to School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma to detach and maintain Meteorological and Artillery Station	Fort Sill, Okla	Rt. Lt. Col	Signal Corps
	1	March 11, 1918	Transferred as Private, 1st class, to Meteorological Section, Signal Corps	Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas	Rt. Lt. Col	Signal Corps
Enlistment		July 3, 1917	U.S. Ambulance Service, Section 525, Camp Crane, Alton, Tenn. University of Chicago Ambulance Company. Later changed into	Camp Crane, Alton, Tenn.	Private + Private 1st Cl	Medical Corps

Academic title A.B. (Marion) 1916, B.M. (June) 1917.

Name in full Robert Guy Buehard

Date April 8, 1930.

Name in full George Thomas Caldwell Date Jan. 22, 1920
 Academic title Instructor in Pathology

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Was not in the enlisted service, but remained in charge of the teaching of Pathology during the absence of Wells for the Roumanian & Balkan Commissions.

Name in full Anton Julius Carlson Date _____
 Academic title Professor and Chairman, Department of Physiology

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for RANKBRANCH		
Enlistment	Nov. 1917	Captain, Sanitary Corps, Food and Nutrition	Washington			
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1 Jan 1918	Major " " " " "	A.E.F. Base Section 3			
	2 Jan 1919	Lt. Colonel " "	A.E.F. Advanced Section			
	3	A from Nov. 1917 to Feb. 1918, while officially stationed in Washington.				
	4	I investigated and helped to improve the ration, messing				
	5	and food conservation in the Southern and Northern				
	6	Eastern Army camps in the U.S.; and was sent to Canada				
	7	to investigate and report on the rationing of the Canadian army.				
	8	B. From Mar. to Dec. 1918 I was stationed in England and in				
Discharge	Sept 19 (1919)	France, having charge of the ration and messing of the				
		U.S. troops in Base Section 3 and 4, and arranging for				
		satisfactory rations for U.S. troops on British and				
		other foreign Transports.				

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

3 gold chevrons / C. From Dec 1918 to Aug 1919 I was assigned to
 — The American Relief Administration, with station
 in Paris. My first duties were to investigate and
 report on the food needs in Eastern Europe from
 Finland to Yugoslavia, and later I was appointed
 director of the Children's Relief Bureau, and in that capacity
 organized special feeding for about 2,000,000 undernourished
 children in the above countries.

101 101101101101101 101 101101101101101 101 101101101101101

3rd Class

C.

position of instructor in special
 course your service, such as
 and any items of interest con-
 (including service chevrons),
 marks of distinction conferred
 plots performed, honors and
 State in detail military ex-
 subject, etc.

Discharge

1919

Adm. etc.
 Officer held
 Transfers
 Promotions

Enlistment

DATE	RANK, BRANCH OF SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	RANK	Abbreviations for BRANCH
1	1918	1st Cavalry	A. F. F. Cavalry Detachment	
2	1918	1st Cavalry	A. F. F. Cavalry Detachment	
3	1918	1st Cavalry	A. F. F. Cavalry Detachment	
4	1918	1st Cavalry	A. F. F. Cavalry Detachment	
5	1918	1st Cavalry	A. F. F. Cavalry Detachment	
6	1918	1st Cavalry	A. F. F. Cavalry Detachment	
7	1918	1st Cavalry	A. F. F. Cavalry Detachment	
8	1918	1st Cavalry	A. F. F. Cavalry Detachment	

Professor and Chairman, Department of Physiology

Antony J. Carlson

Date

The American Relief Administration, with Station
 in Paris. My first duties were to investigate and
 report on the food needs in Eastern Europe from
 Finland to Guyana, and later I was appointed
 Director of the Children Relief Program, and in that capacity
 organized special feeding for about 8,000,000 undernourished
 children in the above countries.

other foreign Transients.
 Laboratory Station for US troops on frontier and
 W. troops in three sections 8 and 4, and arranging for
 same, bearing charge of the station and housing of the
 B. from Jan. to Dec. 1918 I was stationed in England and in

The investigation and report on the nutrition of the Canadian Army
 in the Western Front, and was sent to Canada
 and first concentration in the Western Front
 investigated and helped to improve the nutrition, increasing
 from Nov. 1917 to Feb. 1918, while official stationed in Washington.

A. F. F. Cavalry Detachment
 A. F. F. Cavalry Detachment
 A. F. F. Cavalry Detachment

Name in full

Harry Carr

Date

1-28-20

Academic title

Associate Professor of Psychology

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

No war work

Name in full Shirley Jackson Case Date 1-15-20
 Academic title Professor of Early Church History and New Testament Interpretation

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Do you regard teaching two sections of Trigonometry for the S.A.T.C. in the Autumn quarter 1918 as "war service"? That was my only approach to any specific work outside my strictly professional work of normal times. I wrote a book, *The Millennial Hope: A Phase of War-Time Thinking* (Chicago, 1918) which had a distinctly war-time aim.

Name in full Clarence Farnett Castle

Date Jan. 19, 1920

Academic title Assoc. Prof. of Greek

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment		<u>Over military age - no enlistment.</u>			
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

1. Spent many weeks in copying the registration cards of those of military age.
2. Bought Liberty Bonds to my full capacity.

Name in full
Academic title

James Smith Carter
Senior Prof. of Peace

Date *Jan 12 1920*

Enlistment		DATE	RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit (State in full, without abbreviation)	LOCATION	RANK	Abbreviations for BRANCH
Promotions, Transfers, Orders held, or Co. Comd., Adj., etc.	1		Over military age - no enlistment			
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	7					
	8					
Discharge						

Promotions,
Transfers,
Officer held,
Co. Comd.,
Adj. etc.

State in detail military ex-
perts performed, honors and
marks of distinction conferred
(including service chevrons),
and any items of interest con-
cerning your service, such as
position of instructor in special
subject, etc.

*1. Spent many weeks in copying the registration
Cards of those of military age.
2. Bought Liberty Bonds to support the effort.*

Name in full Rollin Thomas Chamberlain

Date Jan 16 1920

Academic title Associate Professor of Biology

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

My sole service was as instructor in the S. A. T. C.
I was offered a position with the U. S. Shipping Board at an advanced salary, but felt under obligations to decline it because needed here for the S. A. T. C. which was about to be organized.

R.T.C.

Enlistment, Promotions, Transfers, Discharge, etc.

State in detail military ex-
perts performed, honors and
marks of distinction conferred
(including service chevrons),
and any items of interest con-
cerning your service, such as
position of instructor in special
subject, etc.

Very truly yours,
I was offered a position with the U.S. Shipping Board at an
advanced salary, but felt under obligation to decline it because
needed time for the I.A.T.C. which was about to be organized.
I.A.T.C.

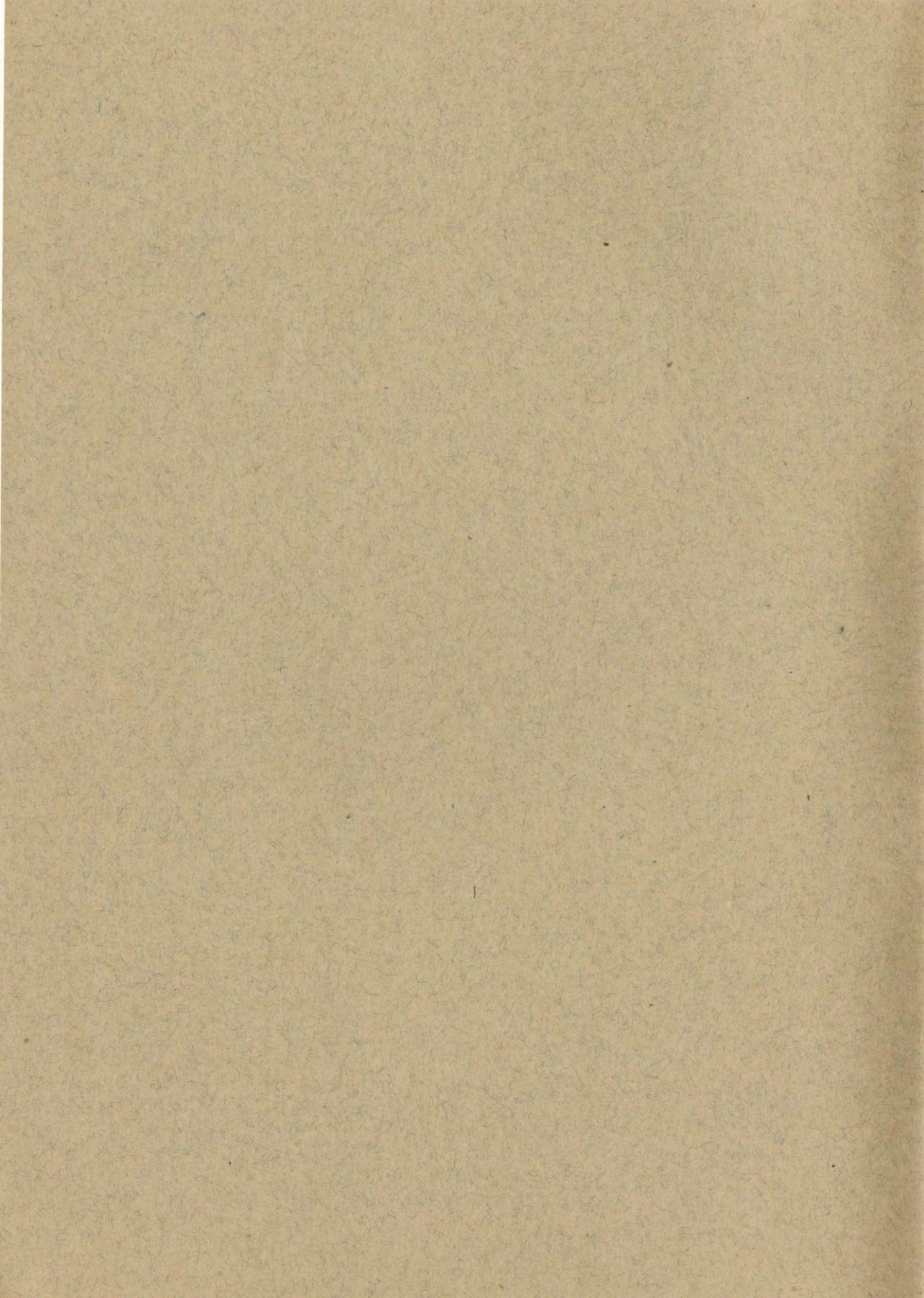
Enlistment	DATE	RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit (State in full, without abbreviation)	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
Discharge					

Academic title *Associate Professor of Biology*
Name in full *Robert Thomas Brown*
Date *Jan 15 1922*

**WORLD-ORGANIZATION AFTER THE WORLD-
WAR—AN OMNINATIONAL
CONFEDERATION**

T. C. CHAMBERLIN

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WORLD-ORGANIZATION AFTER THE WORLD-WAR—AN OMNINATIONAL CONFEDERATION

T. C. CHAMBERLIN
University of Chicago

It seems quite needless to say that the world-war now in its closing stages forms a crucial epoch in world-history, that its origin was closely linked with events running far back into the past, or that the outcome will vitally condition the future. It seems no less needless to say that the whole history of the earth, in its broadest sense and in its utmost reaches, has been closely linked as a co-ordinated series of events and will remain so linked far into the future; or that the material factors in this world-history are intimately intertwined with those that condition life as well as mental and moral issues. And so all episodes in world-events however special they may seem on the surface, are to be viewed as factors of a co-ordinated unit in which each event plays its part in the composite whole.

And yet with little doubt every reader, at first flush of thought, will feel a touch of surprise that a discussion of world-organization after a world-war is given a place in a magazine devoted to earth-science, however broadly that periodical may try to cultivate its field. But in the face of this, and with due deliberation, a medium has been chosen in which discussions of former crucial stages of earth-history are wont to appear and a scientific atmosphere

habitually invoked to control the spirit, the purpose, and the method of discussion.

The European balance of power and the European concert as peace devices.—Before the war, the control of international affairs in Europe was sought by means of a "balance of power," with a Triple Alliance in one pan of the scales and the Entente Powers in the other. The periodic disturbances of this balance and the recurring threats of discord in the "concert of powers" left the way open for sinister underplays; a series of wars arose in spite of the efforts to keep the peace, and these wars led up to the recent gigantic conflict. So this equilibrium scheme for the preservation of peace must take its place among the list of futile efforts. The way in which the balance was disturbed reveals the point of danger in all such schemes. Almost at the opening of the war the Triple Alliance fell apart and was soon replaced by the "four-in-a-row" combination so significantly strung on the Berlin-Bagdad line, while the Entente group became a center of accessions and gradually grew into the "associated nations" that have just triumphed in the military stage of the struggle. As the inevitable result of such radical shifts of alliance, confidence in the reliability of alliances as a guaranty of peace is greatly weakened. The thoughtful world is therefore casting about to find some other form of organization that gives promise of controlling world-affairs more successfully.

The proposed League of Nations.—In lieu of a balance between alliances, a single league of nations, so strong and so inclusive as to dominate the world, is the favorite scheme of the hour. The factors that are to unite to form this proposed league are still, as before, the several nations, and these nations are to carry into the compact, as before, all their diversities of nature and interest. These diversities give reason to question the endurance of the new league when new lines of stress shall arise. All past leagues have given way in time; why should not this? But what other course is possible? What but the nations as they happen to be can enter into compact to preserve the peace? Can the diversities be set aside and the nations unite on a common homogeneous basis? This is the soul of the proposal here submitted.

The elements of a homogeneous basis.—It seems altogether practicable to divide the interests of the nations into two quite different classes, the first to embrace inherent rights shared alike by all, such as appropriate conditions of self-determination, of self-development, of intercourse with the rest of the world; the second class to embrace such more special interests as spring from the individual natures, inheritances, or peculiar preferences of each nation, those for example that grow out of the affinities of race, language, religion, modes of life, social ideals, and trade preferences. The first class of interests are necessary to the normal existence and development of a nation, and by reason of this are stable and essentially irreversible; the second, to a notable extent, are merely preferential and naturally are subject to change and even to reversal with alteration of conditions.

Because of these radical differences there is reason to believe that all right-minded nations can be brought to support with constancy and fidelity such measures as may be found necessary to establish and to maintain a common control of the first class of interests, because these are as indispensable to their own welfare as to the common welfare, while they might take diverse attitudes in relation to measures intended to promote some aspects of the interests of the second class. Even if they united on these under given conditions, they might separate with change of conditions.

A further separation of the fit from the unfit interests is necessary for a practical working scheme. Only those interests that are tangible, measurable in physical units, and registrable in definite terms are well suited to successful administration.

Just how these essential qualities may be combined in a working scheme will appear a little later. Just here let us hasten to note that there is no antagonism or incompatibility between a new omninational organization based on common interests and inherent rights and a new league of nations based on special national interests; on the contrary, the placing of common interests and inherent rights under an omninational body created for the purpose leaves the remaining interests for national alliances based on the affinities and preferences of the nations concerned. The adoption of an

omnination scheme contemplates supplementary leagues of a more special sort as its inevitable complement.

The peculiar fitness of the existing league of nations for the settlement of the war issues.—The war issues are now in the hands of a league born of the stress of war conditions. As the product of these special stress conditions, it fits the requirements of the war settlement to a supreme degree; it was born to meet them. This war-born league has already won in the military contest; it is more likely than any other possible league to meet the requirements in statesmanship that are now imminent. Without essential addition or modification, the "associated nations" constitute a league supremely fitted to bring to a close the present issue, to guide in reorganization, and to hand the conduct of world-affairs over to new organizations born of the new peace conditions and fitted by such birth to ensure a great era of peace in the future. In its military and material power, in its collective intellectual prowess, in its indomitable purpose, and in its moral fitness, this war-born association of nations cannot be greatly strengthened by any accessions now available, while it might be much hampered by such accessions. It could scarcely be strengthened by the addition of peoples who have been idle bystanders or equivocal onlookers during the great conflict. It could scarcely be strengthened by the addition of the little neutral powers, so unfortunately located on the borders of the aggressive empires that they have been forced, willingly or unwillingly, to be the avenues of supply for the aggressive forces. It could gain little power or fitness for its function by additions from the Russian empire, once a co-ally, whose dissolution has given rise to half-formed republics on the one side, and on the other to an autocratic oligarchy more deplorable than the autocracy from which it sprang. The war-born league of associated nations, in the form in which the stress of war brought it into being, is itself the most fitting league to guide and control the great interests of mankind until it shall have achieved the more complete triumph that remains to be won through a wise settlement. For the immediate future, therefore, it is in the highest interests of mankind that events should take shape under the leadings of the league that has brought us to this first stage of triumph.

The punitive war function versus the requisite impartial peace function.—Supremely fitted as the war-born league is for the settlement of the immediate issues of the war, it is not altogether well suited to be the immediate instrument in building up a spirit of peace. The war issue cannot be settled either in justice or in wisdom without due punishment for the unlawful deeds of the war. The security of the future demands that the guilty be adequately punished. The war-born league cannot therefore divest itself of the memories of the war or of the punitive measures that must follow. The animosities engendered in the war and in its settlement are likely to linger for three or four generations at least. The "associated nations" must continue to stand sponsor for the complete fulfilment of the reparations it decrees and it cannot escape, and ought not to wish to escape, the associations that cling about the dispenser of justice.

On the other hand, the body that is to develop a permeating and profound disposition toward peace should be as impartial as an inorganic law. It is one of the special features of the proposal herein offered to create a body whose actions shall be as nearly impartial as possible by resting them on a foundation of which parity is the cornerstone. The punitive function of the war-born league stands in contrast with the impartial function needed in the new organization which is to develop a lasting spirit of peace. It is therefore believed to be best that the punitive function be carried into effect by the "associated nations," while the impartial functions looking toward lasting peace be committed to a newly formed body whose constitution shall equally fit it for its special function. It is quite obvious that the punitive action should be taken as promptly as practicable and be carried steadily and firmly into effect until its terms are fully satisfied, or at least fully assured of satisfaction. It seems almost as obvious that this punitive work should be done and out of the way, so far as practicable, before the impartial régime for the development of the peace spirit shall be instituted. This does not mean that all penalties should be actually satisfied in full, but merely that they should be adjudicated and the satisfaction guaranteed. These vital considerations seem to point out, not only the nature of the bodies

best fitted for these two functions, but also the order of their actions.

The settlement of the immediate war issues a necessary step toward new organization.—There should be no illusion respecting the present status of the great issue. The triumph of higher ideals has indeed been begun and begun auspiciously, but it is far from complete. The military victory is great, but victories in statesmanship no less great are necessary to make the ultimate issue really triumphant. Certain steps toward settlement obviously need to be taken at once; others, if wisely taken, must necessarily be delayed. Time is imperatively demanded for the processes of reorganization. Four dynastic empires have fallen into chaos. At their best they were little more than forced agglomerations; they were not true nations. They were formed of diverse and discordant materials bound together by dynastic force, not by spontaneous coherence. Some of the people thus agglomerated were held in hated relations by a duress little short of slavery, though they were worthy of an honored place among nations. The gallant Czecho-Slovaks have shown their worthiness in a heroic, not to say dramatic, way. The crumbling of these agglomerates leaves a chaos of distraught peoples, some of whom are worthy material for reorganization, others of whom are but the morbid products of unwholesome conditions. These morbid products are the greatest threat of the crisis as it stands today, a greater threat, indeed, in some respects than the dynasties from which they have sprung. Like an eruptive fever, this sinister offspring of autocracy has broken out on the surface and shown its full malignity, the better to point the need of treatment. The disease is likely to run its course, but the danger of contagion calls for firm and wise treatment. The war-born alliance of nations is the appointed power to deal with this diseased state and to rescue the wholesome factors of the defunct empires from its deadly ravages. The call to this function is imperative and immediate.

A period of national reconstruction necessary.—When this deadly fever shall have burned out the morbid inheritance from the defunct empires, the worthy elements that remain will need time and aid in segregating themselves according to the natural laws of national

evolution, as also in assuming the conditions of normal national life and in entering upon the functions of true nationality, before they can wisely become parties to the final settlement. The task of the associated nations in this process of national reconstruction is likely to lie in at least four lines—the preservation of order, the establishment of stable governments, the arbitration of contests respecting boundaries, and at least preliminary provision for outlets and inlets. The last two functions raise issues that must run on into the far future and should be influential factors in giving shape to the organization later to be instituted in the interests of permanent peace.

This indispensable interval for segregation and reorganization into new nationalities may perhaps be placed at three to five years; the delay may be a sore trial to the impatient, but it seems imperative to safe procedure.

A further test of the principle of allocation of resources.—During this period of reorganization, and in the performance of the obligations which have been thrown upon the associated nations by their triumph, they will almost inevitably carry forward the present experiment in the control and apportionment of the resources of the several nations that make up the league. This allocation of resources is, in the minds of some of the most thoughtful students of the issue, regarded as the central working idea of the proposed league of nations. It is apparently not so in the minds of others. The control and apportionment of resources has been a most vital feature in the workings of the association of nations while it has been winning the war. The pressing needs of the impoverished and starving peoples of Europe will make a continuation of this allocation indispensable for some time to come. During the stress of the war, the conditions under which the control and distribution of food and other resources have been tried were quite exceptional, and it is by no means clear to what extent even the most right-minded peoples will be willing to submit to the deprivations that have attended this system, when the stress of war and the call to sacrifice are gone. But as the war conditions pass away and peace conditions return, the application of the system may be tested in a more nearly normal way. The allocation of resources is no part

of the scheme herein proposed but may be a consideration in forming supplementary leagues. It is applicable to that class of international interests that we have put in the second class because they relate to the *diversities* of national interest rather than the common interests on which the proposed omninational organization is to be based.

The new nationalities to be considered.—One of the first steps looking toward lasting peace is the development of normal nationalities out of the autocratic agglomerates. The factors that constitute normal nationality are not only complex but they vary in value in different cases. As a result no *simple* definition is possible, nor will any *single* definition suffice. Each nationality carries its own special combination of characteristics, which vary with the value of the several factors that enter into it. And yet in each concrete case presented it is usually possible to form a fairly just opinion of what peoples should form separate nations. But even then the border lines between such nations are often extremely difficult to fix, because there is more or less of mixture of diverse peoples and patchy inter-distribution. The only practicable mode of procedure seems to lie in fixing the bounds as well as may be and letting time bring about a better accommodation.

It is fairly clear that the Polish people, the Czecho-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs, the Anatolians, the Armenians, the ~~Assyrians~~, the Palestinians, the Arabians, and the Mesopotamians should be seriously considered as candidates for organization into independent nationalities, but their claims vary much, both in kind and degree. So, also, it seems clear that the provinces wrested from France by force should be returned to her, that the provinces taken from Italy should be returned to her, that the Rumanians should form a single nation, and that various rectifications of bounds are needed in the Near East, while some rectifications of border lines of Belgium, Holland, and Denmark are desirable, if they can be agreed upon. The grave question whether a single new nation or a group of related nations shall emerge from the chaos of the great empire of Russia is as yet too much beclouded by uncertain conditions to warrant discussion, but it obviously constitutes an imminent problem of the future.

The problems presented by these candidates for recognition as independent nations are already taking shape and will find preliminary settlement in connection with the other war issues, and so the specific proposals of this paper are offered on the assumption that most of these peoples will have organized themselves into true nationalities and will have been recognized as such by the associated nations before the proposed general confederation shall be formed. The lines on the accompanying map are drawn on the assumption that the peoples named will form independent nations. If these lines are not those which shall ultimately be established, the principles they are intended to represent will still remain applicable to whatever lines shall obtain.

THE BASIS OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION

World affairs center about international intercourse. The exchange of products is its most tangible phase. Some of these products are material, others mental or moral, but only the material products are measurable in definite terms, and so these only are well suited to be the basis of a concrete working scheme. As a rule mental and moral factors run apace with the material, but this is not always closely and accurately so. And yet the material exchanges form a fairly just representation of the whole intercourse. Commercial exchange is therefore made the basis of the scheme of omninational conduct of world-affairs herewith offered. It has two obvious factors: (1) provision for intercourse, and (2) equitable administration of such provision in the interests of all peoples. The ethical ideas at the bottom of the proposals may be expressed concretely as follows:

A. Fair opportunities for commercial and other intercourse between all peoples under such reasonable economic regulations as they themselves may impose.

B. Protection and regulation of international intercourse by an omninational body representative of all peoples in proportion to their participation in international commerce.

Our nation is openly committed to the endeavor to secure for the peoples in the heart of Europe outlets such as will permit them to reach the high seas and take their rightful part in the commerce

of the world. The right of the rest of the world to access to these peoples is only the other side of the equation. Some such provision is regarded as indispensable to lasting good will, and hence to stable peace as well as the common prosperity.

Three types of common commercial highways—world-ways.—

1. The high seas are already recognized as the common highway of all peoples. Respecting them, it only remains to insure their equitable control in the common interest of all peoples. It is proposed to secure this by means of an omninational organization, an Omninational Confederation, if you please, in which all peoples who engage in international exchange in any appreciable way shall be represented in proportion to their participation. Some details of the mode of organization will be discussed later.

2. While the high seas are thus recognized as common commercial highways, there are certain straits and lesser waterways of other types that are not now equally open to unrestricted commerce. It is proposed that all these shall be opened to general commerce and that they shall be placed in the care of this Omninational Confederation, whose duty it shall be to see that this freedom of use by all the nations is maintained. The freedom of these straits is not, however, to displace those proper restrictions relative to coastal and internal waters that, by common consent, are regarded as essential to national safety and the interests of domestic commerce.

3. A very special problem is the provision of outlets and inlets for peoples occupying lands in the heart of Europe and elsewhere completely surrounded by the lands of other peoples. Commercial highways for these peoples can therefore only be *thoroughfares on land*. In solution of this critical problem, it is proposed that there shall be provided under the authority of the proposed Confederation omninational rights of way on the land, on which shall be located railways, roadways, and other thoroughfares, so placed and so maintained as to constitute world-ways for intercourse between these peoples and the rest of the world.

Pre-eminent domain.—As a basis for establishing and administering these common highways, it is proposed that the Omninational Confederation shall assume the right of pre-eminent domain on the

ground of common welfare in precisely the same way that states, provinces, municipalities, and even townships now exercise the right of eminent domain.

These world-ways as barriers against aggression.—The proposed world-owned land-lanes are to be so chosen as to constitute also *barriers against aggression*. As the property of the world at large, taken over for the common welfare under the principle of pre-eminence and placed in charge of the Omninational Confederation, it will be within the province of this representative body to interpose objections to the violation of these highways by one people in attacking another people or by one group of peoples in attacking other peoples, if such attacks contravene the general welfare. It shall be within its power to enforce its protest, if necessary, by an Omninational Guard maintained for the purpose of protecting and policing the omninational property. The very policing of these highways will in itself be a means of preserving the peace.

The relations of the world-ways to national boundaries.—To serve as such barriers to aggression and at the same time to serve equally the peoples adjoining these highways on either side, they are to be placed on or near international boundaries so far as topographic and other natural conditions permit, but they are not themselves to be the boundaries, which will be fixed independently. The world-ways may therefore depart from them more or less freely as conditions require. While broadly serving the commercial interests of the world in general, they will be specially tributary to the interests of the adjoining peoples, as are all highways. The project, should, therefore, if fairly understood, be very kindly received by the peoples of the lands traversed, and the benefits arising from these highways should promote good will toward their establishment, as also toward their maintenance in times of stress.

The proposed gridiron of omninational highways.—In the area most involved in the world-war, it is proposed to establish four north-south omninational highways stretching from appropriate terminals on open-water bodies at the south to similar terminals at the north. Crossing these from east to west four highways of like type are proposed, the whole forming a gridiron of omninational thoroughfares. These are so placed and so related to one another

as to give essentially all the peoples of Central Europe outlets and inlets for universal commercial intercourse, as may be seen from the accompanying map. The principle back of this gridiron of commercial highways is precisely that which underlies the public highways of enlightened lands. Put continents in the place of counties; put nations in the place of farmers and lot-holders, and the proposed world-ways serve much the same function as our streets and public roads. What our forefathers put in the place of Indian trails, we propose in analogy to superpose on the dynasty-ridden domains of Central Europe and Asia Minor. Some of the leading details will be discussed later.

The highway problem of Asia Minor.—The Asiatic area of conflict presents some special difficulties and may therefore be treated on a special basis. The Black Sea on the north, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the Aegean Sea on the west, and the Mediterranean on the south, mark off Anatolia in a definite natural way as the appropriate home of the Ottoman peoples. Nowhere else are these peoples the preponderant nationality. Even here their dominance is qualified by the presence of numerous Greeks, Armenians, and the modified descendants of many ancient peoples. To complete the delimitation of Anatolia according to the method of this scheme, it merely remains to open an omninational highway from the northeastern apex of the Mediterranean over the plateau to the Black Sea, separating Armenia from Anatolia in response to the call of outraged justice. Neither sharp racial limits nor convenient topography lends itself very happily to this demarcation. No doubt lack of a marked natural boundary has contributed largely to the racial intermixture that prevails, but without question the massacres of five centuries are the chief reason why the Armenians are not more preponderant than they now are in their home region on the culminating plateau that has its apex at Mount Ararat.

There is sore need for an open highway across the heart of Anatolia, not only for the sake of its own people, but for that of the lands beyond, which have suffered grievously in the past from isolation and oppression. It is proposed therefore that the Omninational Confederation shall take over and administer the Con-



MAP OF PROPOSED OMNINATIONAL HIGHWAYS (IN COLOR)

stantinople-Bagdad railway and develop its connectons so as to make these serve as a gridiron of thoroughfares to and from the rich fluvial plains, as well as the oases of the arid tracts of the Near Orient. Under proper supervision, six productive, prosperous peoples should arise where poverty, degeneracy, and suffering have prevailed for five centuries. All these six lands—Anatolia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, and Arabia—are sufficiently distinct in physical features, races, languages, traditions, social and religious institutions, to entitle them to be treated as independent peoples, though they will need help, guidance, and guardianship while they are developing themselves. All have been great in the past and all may be again. It will be a blessing even to the Ottoman people to be relieved of their debasing dynasty and the burden of the name that has fastened itself upon them—"the unspeakable Turk." Relocated in their old home in Anatolia and developed anew on modern lines as Anatolians, they should in time take a worthy place in the progressive world, for the Ottoman people, fairly judged apart from their dynasty, are not without their merits and possibilities.

Relations of omninational highways to other transportation lines.—The main dependence for rendering these highways effective is placed on railways either taken over or built anew by the Confederation. It is assumed that they will have a construction, equipment, and administration worthy of the high purpose they are to serve and of the world-body that establishes and administers them. It is further proposed that, so far as may be wise and practicable, these highways shall be supplemented by waterways on rivers, lakes, and canals, and by common roadways adapted to motor travel, so that the whole shall be as effective and adaptable a combination as may be. Furthermore, it is proposed that these omninational lines shall work in as close co-operation as practicable with the national and corporate lines of the same regions, helping to bind the whole into a mutually helpful system of transportation. An important practical distinction between omninational and other lines will be discussed later.

The bearing of the proposed measures on the thirst for national possessions.—The thirst of overlords and feudal castes for greater

and greater possessions is easily understood, but fair-minded people of the benevolent order see little reason to desire the irksome task, the great expense, not to say the critical risks, incurred in subjugating and governing weaker peoples, *provided* fair opportunities for economic intercourse with them can be secured *without such grave burdens*. Under the inherited habit of exploiting subject peoples, possession has naturally been regarded as a prerequisite to economic advantage, and so the cost and danger of acquiring and administering national possessions has been accepted as the price of such advantage. But if open doors and fair opportunities can be maintained by common action, what remains to justify these costs and risks, not to add the inevitable fear of revolt, the constant preparedness to suppress it and to defend possession against rivals, together with the debasing moral atmosphere that surrounds the relation of master and subject? The proposed opening of all doors by a representative omninational body should lead to a lingering death of the inherited thirst to possess and to rule the lands of other peoples. If this be thought more ideal than real, let the spirit that has guided the people of the United States in their rise to power and prosperity, *as actually expressed again and again in action and in attitude*, bear witness.

The province assigned the Omninational Confederation.—The dream of a single world-nation with a single world-government without doubt is highly laudable and will perhaps in time be realized, but in the cold light of existing facts the full realization of this great dream hangs on the attainment of a state of human evolution only likely to be reached by the world at large in the distant future. Many peoples are yet in the infantile stages of their development and are still far from a state of fitness for full participation in world-management. Grading up from these children of our race, there are peoples in various stages of adolescence and corresponding limitations of fitness, while even those that esteem themselves more advanced have, as this war testifies, only doubtfully entered on a state of intellectual and moral maturity.

Two things therefore seem obvious: (1) that a world-organization based on the hypothesis of national equality and governmental competency would be premature, and (2) that a governmental

attempt which should try to compass all the intangible ideals that enter into the social desires and the political aspirations of the many diverse peoples of the world would prove impracticable at the present time.

On the other hand, it seems equally clear that certain great steps in advance are practicable and are therefore imperative. The groundwork for such steps seems manifest on due consideration.

1. *The commerce of the world is a concrete, measurable activity.*
2. *It offers a workable basis of control and administration.*
3. *Inasmuch as each nation's commerce is definite and registrable, a graded participation in control and in administration is entirely practicable.*
4. *Such control and administration is in its nature both just and conducive to the common advantage.*

In the light of these two groups of contrasted deductions, it is now to be said, with emphasis on the distinction, that the *Omni-national Confederation* is *not* proposed as a *mode of political or social government* but as a *co-operative economic agency* controlling the essence of international affairs. It involves, to be sure, such commercial regulation and such control as is necessary to realize the purpose sought, but there its governmental function ends. It is assumed that so long as races and peoples remain as diverse as they now are it is best that each distinct nationality shall give shape to its own political and social devices and shall control its own local institutions as suits itself best. The proposed omninational effort is limited to concrete affairs of wide international concern, *affairs in which co-operation is indispensable*. The proposal is in the line of divorcing what is essentially racial, political, social, and provincial from what is economic and general. Interchange of products is always necessary for mutual comfort; not seldom necessary to escape starvation, as we now realize as never before, and as we are likely to realize more fully still as the need for food nears the limit of food production.

It is believed that a movement which draws a practical distinction between *political government*, on the one hand, and *co-operative economic regulation*, on the other, will gradually remove the inherited motive for aggressive rulership. Such removal should open the

way for a freer adaptation of the special forms of government to the preferences of the peoples concerned; it should tend to abate the thirst for empire.

The functions assigned the Omninationl Confederation.—It is proposed that the Omninationl Confederation—

(1) Shall take entire control of the policing of the high seas and of such regulation of international commerce upon them as may be necessary and equitable;

(2) Shall take control, in the same sense, of such straits, channels, and lesser waterways as are essential to free international commerce;

(3) Shall exercise the right of pre-eminent domain on the land so far as required in providing avenues of intercourse between distinct nationalities, and shall have power to establish, maintain, and operate such thoroughfares; and

(4) Shall have all the powers requisite to carry into effect the purposes herein set forth.

The ruling bodies of the Omninationl Confederation.—To be effective, the Omninationl Confederation must be fully organized in a way appropriate to the specific work assigned it. This is likely to be more nearly analogous to corporate business than to the multitudinous legislation of ordinary political governments, and so the function of the ruling bodies may perhaps better be shaped after the most approved patterns of great corporations than after those of political bodies, but of course different forms of organization are consistent with the general scheme, and the plan herewith outlined is merely tentative.

It is important however here to note that the basis of the scheme, international commerce, makes it possible to give each nation that enters the Confederation *a voting power in strict proportion to the part it takes in international commerce*. This gives not only an ethical basis for the conduct of the affairs of the Confederation, but great adaptability to the practical working of the plan as in the case of business corporations. Since nations are negligible that take no part in international commerce, either as carriers or shippers of commodities, all recognizable nations may participate proportionately in the Confederation, and it thus satisfies the title Omninationl.

The two factors that make up international commerce, (1) transportation and (2) commodities transported (exports and imports), are sufficiently different to constitute a working basis for two types of representatives, as also two sections of the ruling bodies, and so secure the well-known advantages of a bicameral organization.

It is proposed that the several nations be represented by delegates, who shall form a Congress the function of which shall be to determine the general regulations that shall govern the conduct of the affairs of the Confederation and to choose directors and certain other officers who shall be more immediately charged with the business of the Confederation. The directors are to be chosen on the proportionate basis and their voting powers in the decisions of the directorate are to rest on this basis. Further suggestions respecting the ruling bodies and the judiciary will be made after the remaining features of the scheme are sketched.

The permanent seat of the Confederation.—It is proposed that the permanent seat of the Omninational Confederation shall be Constantinople, for these reasons:

1. Constantinople has long formed the center of those chronic difficulties that have called for some such remedy as is herein proposed. For nearly five centuries almost continuous trouble has centered about or radiated from Constantinople. The body that is to bring peace out of this prolonged agony may well sit at the seat of trouble.

2. The permanent occupation of Constantinople by a body representing the commercial interests of the whole world would of itself settle one of the most serious problems of the Near East, the possession of this strategic situation; possession by all nations jointly, not by any one alone.

3. The nationalities that most need to be led into the newer and broader national spirit would be nearest the new seat of influence.

4. Placed near the meeting-point of the three grand divisions of the Eastern Hemisphere, the Confederation would be seated where its later work, the economic development of these grand divisions, especially Asia and Africa, would be close at hand.

The naval and military forces of the Confederation.—Two vital considerations are to be met in providing the Confederation with an

efficient navy to protect and police the seas and enforce its decrees, if that shall be necessary: (1) There should be no increase in naval or military armament; (2) there should be no weakening of the control of the right-minded nations so long as danger from the inherited spirit of aggression lasts. At the same time, it is agreed by the right-minded nations that a reduction of armament is extremely desirable if not imperative, because of the great financial burdens already incurred in the war. How can these requirements be met?

1. It is proposed that the Confederation shall take over war-vessels from the present navy of each of the nations, by definite units, such a war-vessel with its officers, crew, marines, and full equipment, in such number as shall represent its equitable proportion of the navy of the Confederation. Let this proportion on the average be *one-third* of the existing navy, leaving on the average two-thirds remaining in the hands of each nation. Let one-half of this two-thirds be retained as the domestic navy of each nation, and let the other half be retired by such nation and be dismantled by it, so far at least that it shall not be an immediate menace to any other nation but still could be restored to service, if emergency required, in less time than any other nation could build vessels anew. Let all building of new battleships, and other vessels for which there is no need except in case of war, be discontinued by all nations.

Now under this plan (1) the *ratio* of naval power between the several nations remains practically the same as it is now; (2) the relative preparedness for war is the same; (3) the chief need of war-vessels is removed by the fact that the policing of the seas is taken over by the Confederation; (4) its system of parity removes the costly race to keep each national navy ahead of rival navies; (5) one-third of the existing expense of maintenance is saved to each nation; and (5) the burden of maintaining the Confederation's navy could probably be met by levies on the commerce protected by it, but if not it would be distributed on an equitable basis. The saving would thus be large, there would be little change in the relative power or preparedness of the nations, and any minor change that might be involved would be merely such as is likely to arise

inevitably from the growth of commercial activity. It would be the height of prudence for all nations liable to suffer a change of relative naval power from relative declines in international commerce to forestall the adverse conditions of the future by entering into an equated world-scheme before their advantages pass away. It is important to note that by this plan of division of existing navies the nations that now have strong navies and are active in international commerce take no serious risks in trying the omninational scheme; for, let it be emphasized, the Omninational Navy is to be made up of national units in equitable proportion, so that should the Confederation go to pieces the pieces would naturally fall back into the several national navies and their relative strength would be much the same as before and as they now are. The scheme does not destroy or trammel national preponderance but merely adjusts it to the rest of the world and the rest of world to it on a basis of ethical parity.

All existing submarines should be scrapped and heavy penalties visited upon every surreptitious effort to make any new ones. Submarines promise little or no constructive service to mankind; they are inherently dangerous to the common welfare. There can be no use or excuse for them, except on the presumption of war; and it is that presumption that we are trying to remove.

Land forces adequate to protect and police the borders of the straits, the terminal ports, and the omninational highways are to be taken over, in military units, from the several nations on the proportionate basis. The effect of this on the existing balance of power will be of much the same order as that of the sea forces, but the details are less readily stated and perhaps less important.

The manufacture of arms and munitions.—As a supplementary precaution against war and especially as a source of safety in peace, it is proposed that the several nations for themselves respectively, and the Omninational Confederation for itself, shall take over a complete monopoly of the manufacture of arms and explosives of all kinds, and that no person shall be allowed to make, possess, carry, or use arms or explosives of any kind except under regulations and provisions instituted and maintained by the several nations respectively for their own territories and by the Confederation on the seas

and world-ways, the purpose being to suppress the harmful use of arms and explosives now so widely and destructively prevalent. Ample provision would of course be made for the sale of explosives by the respective governments for use in mining and for all other legitimate purposes, as also for the use of arms for the destruction of obnoxious, harmful, and dangerous animals and in legitimate sports.

This universal monopoly of munitions would greatly aid in the suppression of brigandage in ill-governed lands and of riots everywhere, as well as assist in the ordinary policing of all countries. A rigorous system of accounting and inspection of the national factories of munitions would aid in maintaining an equitable apportionment of these to industrial needs and to the domestic armies and navies agreed upon between the Omninational Confederation and the several nations.

The financing of the Confederation.—The moral basis for financing the Confederation lies in the great saving of expense and man-service that will be secured by the common policing of the highways of international commerce on sea and on land. It is obvious that when such a system is once organized and has secured the confidence of all right-minded nations, the proportionate expense of insuring peace throughout the world will be reduced to a mere fraction of what is now expended in the maintenance of the several great armies and navies of the world. Since each nation will thus be relieved of an enormous burden of expense and loss of service, it will be but a matter of just reciprocity and of honor to meet its part of the expense of the common body that has brought the relief.

But after the system is once established, even this contribution may not be necessary. It is proposed that the revenues from the commerce benefited shall pay the cost of the benefits it receives, as nearly as may be, by appropriate charges for shipping facilities, traffic rates on the railways, and various fees fixed with a view to meeting the costs, upkeep, and administration involved.

The credit of the Confederation, resting upon the credit of the constituent nations, should be an ample basis for such loans as may be required to inaugurate new enterprises. At the outset, however, the specific financial aid of the constituent nations may be required.

DETAILS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DISCUSSION

The foregoing sections have been abbreviated as much as seemed consistent with clearness, to bring the scheme rapidly under view. Some important details need further statement, but even these must be too much abbreviated to be quite adequate.

Difference between world-ways and national thoroughfares.—An important distinction between the omninational thoroughfares on the one hand and all private, national, or even international thoroughfares on the other, whether railways or otherwise, lies in the fact that the former are *a part of the world domain*, are in effect an extension of the high seas, while the latter are integral parts of the several national domains. This is a vital matter when the collecting of customs is considered. The bordering lines of the world-ways on land would be precisely like the borders of the sea, so far as customs regulations are concerned. Under the omninational scheme the several nations retain the same rights and privileges respecting tariffs and like fiscal systems that they now enjoy, and so the border lines of the land lanes alongside nations that impose tariffs would need to be supplied with custom-houses such as are maintained on sea borders. The normal effect would be to limit the number of stations on the omninational railways to those whose international traffic would support custom-houses. This would tend to throw the subdistribution of imported goods on the infranational lines. It is a fair presumption, however, that the increase of imports due to the facilities offered by the world-ways would more than compensate for the expense of maintenance of frequent custom-houses and that the system would be a source of tariff revenue, where tariffs are maintained, in addition to its other benefits. The bonding system would of course be applicable here as in the present system.

The terminal ports of the world-way system.—The terminal ports would obviously tend to become cosmopolitan; due recognition of this in practical provisions would be required. These provisions might go so far as to make these terminal ports free cities, with governments and fiscal systems of their own under the protection of the Confederation, or they might take the form of concessions similar to those in vogue in China, but probably in most cases less

specific regulations would amply accommodate the requirements of the various peoples that assembled at the terminal ports in the natural course of business. The whole tendency of the scheme would be toward general cosmopolitanism, involving the removal of those provincialisms that make it difficult for diverse peoples to live peacefully together. Ultimately the need of any special provision for any particular people would disappear.

Some of the leading features of the omninational thoroughfares proposed in the disturbed area.—The general principle of world-ways on land applies to the whole world, but only the war-disturbed area is specifically considered here and that only briefly.

1. The most central world-way of the proposed north-south group of Middle Europe is made to start from terminals at Saloniki on the Aegean Sea and to end in terminals near Memel at the mouth of the Niemen on the Baltic Sea, as shown on the accompanying map. It follows the valleys of the Vardar and the Morava, the eastern border of the Theiss plains, crosses the Carpathians through the Ungvar Pass, and follows the eastern border of the land inhabited dominantly by the Poles to its northeastern angle, beyond which it lies on the border between the Lithuanians and East Prussians and has its terminals near Memel at the mouth of the Niemen. It is a nearly north-south line, well suited to furnish an avenue of egress and ingress for the peoples of Serbia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Ruthenia, Poland, White Russia, East Germany, and Lithuania. Just how, as a world-owned tract under control of a world-force and protected against threatening fortifications, this world-way should serve as a barrier between peoples recently in conflict may best be seen by consulting the map.

2. The easternmost of the proposed north-south world-highways starts from terminals on the Bosphorus, runs through terminals on the Black Sea—whose western shore it skirts—and, following the valley of the Dniester, joins the preceding thoroughfare near the junction of what is now Galicia, Poland, and Russia. Thence northward it unites with the preceding to form a common trunk line to the Baltic. It is designed to give an avenue of egress and ingress for the peoples of Thrace, Bulgaria, Rumania, Ukrania, Ruthenia, Poland, White Russia, East Prussia, and Lithuania.

Just how it should serve as a barrier between peoples recently at strife may be seen by consulting the map.

3. The west-central line of the north-south group starts from Fiume and Trieste at the head of the Adriatic and runs northeasterly to the junction of Croatia-Slavonia, Austria, and Hungary; thence turning northerly it runs near the border between Hungary and Austria to Presburg, at the mouth of the March valley, which it follows northward across the land of the Czecho-Slovaks to Oppeln on the Oder, from which point it is made to run within the border of the area where Polish speech prevails, to sea-terminals on the Gulf of Dantzig. This is intended to serve as bond and barrier for the Italian, Jugo-Slav, Hungarian, Austrian, Czecho-Slovak, Polish, and German peoples, giving at once outlet and inlet to and from the Adriatic on the south and the Baltic on the north. Its relations to the problem of future peace are quite as critical as either of the preceding.

4. The westernmost of the north-south highways follows the great natural trench of the Rhine. At the same time it is intimately connected with the main east-west thoroughfare in the valley of the Danube, and the two are best considered together, for they should really form a single thoroughfare. Starting from terminals on the Black Sea near the mouth of the Danube—the same terminals that serve the easternmost north-south highway—this thoroughfare follows approximately the course of the Danube to its confluence with the Drave, which is then followed to its headwaters in the Alps near Brenner Pass in the Tyrol. Awaiting the construction of a more direct connection with the Upper Rhine by tunnel, it is proposed to use for the present the route over Brenner Pass and up the valley of the Inn to the Rhine. Thence the highway follows the Rhine to sea-terminals on the waters of the North Atlantic at the Sheldt and at the Dallart and perhaps at other points. A branch may be made to diverge from this near the angle in the Upper Rhine and extend thorough Switzerland and France to terminals at Marseilles but this is outside the area directly involved in the war-settlement. The great east-west thoroughfare through the valleys of the Danube and the Rhine should provide at once a bond and a barrier between the peoples of Southern

Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland. This crosses the two central north-south highways as shown on the map and gives them east-west connections.

5. A more southerly east-west highway is proposed to pierce the heart of the Albanian-Macedonian wilds and introduce a peace-maker between the peoples of Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece, and at the same time unite the Saloniki and Bosphorus terminals. Starting from the mouth of the Drin on the Adriatic, it follows the course of the Drin eastward and then southward past Lake Ochida to the junction of Albania, Serbia, and Greece, thence easterly near the borders of Serbia and Greece to Saloniki, and thence onward near the Aegean coast to the Bosphorus, where it connects with the easternmost of the north-south thoroughfares.

6. A short east-west connecting highway may be located on the border between Slovakia, Hungary, Ruthenia, and Rumania. Starting from the main central north-south thoroughfare at Presburg on the Danube, it may be made to run thence easterly near the southern border of Slovakia to the Saloniki-Memel thoroughfare, and thence onward across the Carpathians as near as may be along the border of the lands peopled dominantly by Ruthenians on the one side and Rumanians on the other, to a junction with the Dniester thoroughfare. Should Southern Germany form a separate nation, this line might be extended from Presburg northwesterly within the border of Bohemia and thence westerly to the Rhine. Should Russia spontaneously divide into independent or semi-independent states, this and the more northerly east-west line might be extended eastward on the same basis as the rest of the scheme.

7. Still another connecting east-west line may be located on the border between East Prussia and Poland, and thus connect the two main north-south highways near their Baltic terminals.

It will be seen that this scheme provides every nationality of moment in Central Europe with alternative ways of egress and ingress. The boundaries thus designated fairly represent the limits of the lands defined by dominance of race or language or both, and these are among the recognized criteria for homogeneous national

organization and administration. This delimitation also fairly corresponds to the historical longings of the peoples themselves. But the details here presented are of course merely tentative and quite likely to need modification.

Added suggestions respecting the ruling bodies of the Confederation.

—As remarked in the previous section relating to the ruling bodies of the Confederation, several alternative modes of forming such bodies are as consistent with the general scheme as that here offered. The one favored is sketched because it is somewhat out of the usual line of governmental organization, in that it conforms to the methods of approved business practice. It seems appropriate in bodies that are to have charge of the world's greatest economic interests. The delegates of the nations are made to function as the attorneys of the national shareholders, while the directorate they select is made to serve as the directive and executive body. It is presumed that the nations will be wise enough in their own interests to appoint as their representatives men of affairs of demonstrated capacity and experience. The conduct of the affairs of the Confederation should follow as little as may be the precedents of political bodies and as much as possible the precedents of business bodies of the highest order. The work to be done lends itself happily to this.

It will be recalled that the proposed basis of representation and voting in all essential matters is to be proportionate to the participation of the respective nations in international commerce in the two respects, (1) shipping, and (2) shipped commodities, and that every nation that takes any measurable part in international exchange, and duly registers and reports it, is entitled to representation in the ratio of such exchange to the total exchange of all nations, be the amount much or little, the scheme thereby resting on the solid ground of strict equity and being really omninational.

For practical reasons, however, the *personal* representation should be limited to workable numbers, and so a unit of personal representation will need to be fixed. The standard unit in transportation might naturally be a given number of ton-miles, while that in exports and imports might be a given aggregate value. A basis for correlating the two would need also to be fixed. The

representatives chosen on the basis of transportation might form a Chamber of Commerce, if the term suits; those chosen on the basis of exports and imports, a Chamber of Commercial Industries. In all cases where the commerce of a particular nation falls below the adopted units one delegate should be allowed, that all such nations may be represented. It is to be noted that this merely provides a personal representation; the *voting power* would be based solely on the commercial record of the nations, and in these cases would of course be small.

It will be necessary to define with care what constitutes *international* commerce in distinction from domestic commerce. The essential point will be to keep from the record on which representation and voting is based all commerce that is specially stimulated by financial considerations which favor one nation over others, as by a differential tariff or its equivalent. *A tariff that affects all the nations of the Confederation alike is entirely consistent with the equities of the scheme*, so far as the scheme is concerned—it is not a free-tariff scheme—but a *differential* tariff that tends to direct commerce toward one nation rather than another disturbs the parity of the system. All shipping as well as all commodities so affected should be classed as domestic or preferential exchange and excluded from the record on which representation and voting power are based.

The average of a period of years is likely to be a fairer basis for determining representation and voting power than the last annual record; perhaps the average of a five-year period might be best, the group of years to be changed annually by dropping out the first of the five years when a new year is added.

Subject to the qualifications specified, it should be the privilege of each nation to elect or to appoint its delegates to the Congress in any way it may choose, and where entitled to several delegates to determine whether they shall vote as a unit or otherwise.

It is proposed that the delegates so chosen from the several nations shall constitute the Congress of Delegates, and that this shall organize into two chambers on the basis of the particular phase of international commerce they represent.

The Congress of Delegates should have power—

(1) To enact general laws for the regulation and conduct of the affairs of the Confederation.

(2) To fix the terms of office of the directors chosen by the national delegates. These terms should be sufficiently long to secure the results of experience.

(3) To choose certain general officers to be determined in the matured scheme as adopted.

The directorate might well also consist of two bodies, one appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, whose functions should relate to the shipping interests, the other appointed by the Chamber of Commercial Industries, whose functions should relate to imports and exports. The directors of both classes should represent the interests of the respective nations by whose delegates they were chosen, and should have the voting power of those nations. The conferring of voting power by proxy should be recognized.

The functions of the directorate would be to carry into effect all the purposes of the Confederation in essentially the same way that the directors of a corporation carry out its purposes. The specific powers conferred on the directorate should have similar range and fulness.

For the judiciary of the Confederation it is suggested that there be four courts, (1) a Court of Inquiry, whose functions shall be the determination of the facts in the cases submitted in as scientific a spirit and in as thoroughgoing a way as possible, and to report its findings to the second court, (2) a Court of Decision, whose function shall be to decide on the equities and the legal aspects of the cases brought before it, on the basis of the facts submitted by the Court of Inquiry, but it should have the power to remand any case for further investigation or to institute investigation on its own behalf; (3) a Court of Appeals, with the function implied by its name; and (4) a Court of Arbitration or Conciliation, to aid in settling controversies without formal trial. This last would often consist of special courts formed by the agreement of the parties in controversy for the arbitration of given cases.

The judges in these courts should, if a practicable scheme can be found, be appointed by the Supreme Courts of the constituent nations, co-operating on the proportionate basis that runs through the whole scheme. No two judges in any of these courts should be appointed from the same nation.

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The University of Chicago

Department of Geology

Chicago, Ill., February 2, 1920.

Professor David A. Robertson,
Secretary to the President.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Professor Chamberlin received the accompanying blank, but tho he spent much time and labor and expense on war problems, his activities were not of a sort to fit the enclosed blank, and he does not feel that they were of a sort to be suitable for record, unless perhaps you wish to include a note of the preparation of the paper on reconstruction ("World-Organization after the World-War--an Omninational Confederation") which was the outcome of long and exhaustive studies of past and present conditions in Europe, and of international relations among European nations and between these nations and the rest of the world.

I am sending you a copy for filing, as requested in your letter.

Very truly yours,

Daisy Winifred Heath.

Secretary to Professor Chamberlin.

The University of Chicago

Department of Geology

Chicago, Ill., February 2, 1933

Professor David A. Robertson,
Secretary to the President.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Professor Chamberlain received the accompanying blank, but
the he spent much time and labor and expense on war problems,
his activities were not of a sort to fit the enclosed blank, and
he does not feel that they were of a sort to be suitable for
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after the World-War--an International Conference") which was
the outcome of long and exhaustive studies of past and present
conditions in Europe, and of international relations among
European nations and between these nations and the rest of the
world.

I am sending you a copy for filing, as requested in your
letter.

Very truly yours,

David A. Robertson
Secretary to Professor Chamberlain.

Name in full _____ Date _____

Academic title _____

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Name in full Charles Manning Child
 Academic title Professor of Zoology

Date Jan 15, 1920.

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1	<i>Not in service.</i>			
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Name in full

ЖИЗНЬ

Name in full Elbert Clark Date _____
 Academic title associate Prof. of Anatomy

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for RANKBRANCH	
Enlistment	^{med} 3/20/17	Red Cross Ambulance Service	Chicago	Capt.	med
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	^{recruit} 1 4/15/17	Recruiting Service U.S. Army	Chicago	Captain	med ^{Reserve} Corps
	^{dist} 2 9/3/17	U.S. Army Ambulance Service	Camp Crane, Pa.	"	" "
	^{med} 3 3/11/18	" " " " [Promoted]	"	Major	" " "
	^{as} 4 4/11/18	Base Hospital, Camp Dix N.J.	Camp Dix	"	" "
	5	Director of Laboratories & Infectious Diseases.			
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge	7/8/19	Major Med. Corps Camp Dix N.J.			

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Include all service civil and military

At Camp Crane was instructor, member of Examining Board for appointment of medical officers and officers of U.S. Army ambulance service, member of General Court-Martial, member of athletic committee and Sanitary Inspector. At Camp Dix was Member Examining Board for appointment of medical officers, member Disability Board, Sanitary Inspector, and ad interim commanding officer of Base Hospital & member of the "Empyema Board". Author (with Maj Martin J. Synnott M.C.) of "Influenza Pneumonia at Camp Dix N.J." (Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc. Dec 16 1918) and "Influenza Pneumonia, cases showing gas in fascial tissues" (Amer. Jour. Med. Sc. Feb. 1919)

indicate dates of enlistment and date of discharge

State in detail military ex-
perts performed, honors and
marks of distinction conferred
(including service chevrons),
and any items of interest con-
cerning your service, such as
position of instructor in special
subject, etc.

Include all services
and military

for in special training (over four years, 1914-1918)
Gen. Amer. War Assoc. for 1918 and influence Government, over showing
author (with Mr. Martin J. Symonds M.C.) of influence Government to Camp Dix N.J.
Commanding Officer of Base Hospital, member of the Emergency Com.
Officer, member disability board, sanitary inspector, and as interim
At Camp Dix was member examining board for appointment of medical
of Base Hospital, member of white committee and sanitary inspector
most of medical officer and officer of U.S. Army Ambulance Service, member
At Camp Dix was member examining board for appointment of officers
Lt. Camp Dix was member examining board for appointment of officers

Enlistment	DATE	RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Appointments for	
				RANK	BRANCH
1	3/20/17	Red Cross Ambulance Service	Chicago	Capt.	Med.
2	4/15/17	Recruiting Service U.S. Army	Chicago	Captain	Med. Corps
3	9/3/17	U.S. Army Ambulance Service	Camp Dix	"	"
4	3/11/18	"	"	Major	"
5	4/11/18	Base Hospital, Camp Dix, N.J.	Camp Dix	"	"
6		Director of Laboratories & Infectious Diseases			
7					
8	7/8/19	Major Med. Corps Camp Dix, N.J.			

Associate Prof. of Anatomy
Robert Clark

Date

Name in full _____ Date _____

Academic title _____

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

No Military Service
J. M. Clark.

Printed name opposite D to identify and to maintain record

State in detail military ex-
 ploit performed, honors and
 marks of distinction conferred
 (including service chevrons),
 and any items of interest con-
 cerning your service, such as
 position of instructor in special
 subject, etc.

Mr. J. M. Clark
Private

Name in full		Academic title		Date	
RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit		LOCATION		Abbreviations for RANK and BRANCH	
Enlistment					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
Discharge					

Name in full Algernon Coleman Date Jan. 20, 1920
 Academic title Professor of French

	DATE	(State in full, without abbreviation) RANK, BRANCH of SERVICE, and ORGANIZATION, specifying Co., Reg., and Div., or similar designation of unit	LOCATION	Abbreviations for	
				RANK	BRANCH
Enlistment					
Promotions, Transfers, Offices held, e.g., Co. Comdr., Adj., etc.	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
Discharge					

State in detail military exploits performed, honors and marks of distinction conferred (including service chevrons), and any items of interest concerning your service, such as position of instructor in special subject, etc.

Never in the ^{military} service. War work in connection with educational phases of the service.

At Home: Took part in the organization and conduct of classes in Military French at Fort Sheridan in the spring of 1917; Organized and conducted Military French classes for the 149th Field Artillery at Highwood; Collaborated with E.H. Wilkins and others in the composition of First Lessons in French, French for Doctors and Nurses; Army French. Wrote Le Soldat Américain in collaboration with A.M. LaMeslée. All royalties from these productions were devoted to some form of war service.

Overseas: Executive Secretary of the Army Educational Commission of the A.E.F.Y.M.C.A., June 1918 - Oct. 1918. Resigned Oct. 1918.

Lecturer on the staff of Les Foyers des Soldats, Oct. - Dec. 5, 1918.

