



THE PRESIDENT

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
ORONO, MAINE

Sie ed. + 8

March 27, 1918

President H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:

The Joint Commission on National Emergency and Readjustment has appointed a sub-committee on War Emergency, consisting of yourself, Mrs. Josephine C. Preston of Olympia, Wash., Supt. J. M. Gwinn of New Orleans, La., and myself. It does not seem that it will be easy to have a meeting of this committee as we are so widely separated. I would suggest, therefore, that you indicate to me in writing what you believe to be the most important things before the country that should receive our attention. I am writing a letter to the other members of the committee and when I get the replies, I will edit and arrange them, inform you of the results, and also make suggestions for some action on our part.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert G. Allen
President



THE PRESIDENT

March 27, 1918

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have just received your letter of the 25th inst.

concerning the proposed committee on the

University of Chicago, and am glad to hear

that you have been appointed to it.

I am sure that you will find it a most

interesting and valuable experience.

The total Commission on National Emergency and

Readjustment has appointed a sub-committee on the

committee of yourself, Mrs. Josephine G. Foster of Chicago,

Wash., D.C., J. M. Quinn of New Orleans, La., and myself.

I do not know that it will be easy to have a meeting of

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Very sincerely yours,

President

George D. Pratt

President

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
ORONO, MAINE

prevails.

It would be extremely wholesome if much could be done to democratize school life. Secondary schools, for instance, are springing in many ways in their social affairs many of the least desirable things which have grown up in the colleges. These can be eliminated, I think, to a large extent.

Dear President Aley:

Very truly yours,

Your favor of the 27th of March

is received. There are doubtless many things which will come before the Sub-committee on War Emergency.

I would suggest only a few which have to do, I think, with the present emergency and also have a bearing on reconstruction after the war.

In the first place, I should say that the curricula of our secondary schools and colleges are altogether too long, as they involve too many duplications and too many overlapping courses. I would shorten and simplify and make more coherent these various curricula.

Further, in my opinion, these courses can very well be energized. I mean by that, more serious work, carried on to a greater extent, in a more limited field, will result I think in better habits of intellectual industry and in better attainments than the scattering which now

Chicago, April 1, 1918

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University of Maine
Orono, Maine

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President

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ELIHU ROOT,
HONORARY PRESIDENT
[JOSEPH H. CHOATE
WAS HONORARY PRESIDENT
FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION UNTIL
HIS DEATH, MAY 14, 1917.]

BUREAU OF
PATRIOTISM THROUGH
EDUCATION

THE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR,
CHAIRMAN
MRS. THOMAS J. PRESTON, JR.,
SECRETARY

PRINCETON, N. J.
HENRY J. ALLEN,
WICHITA, KANS.
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
SHAILER MATHEWS,
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S. STANWOOD MENKEN,
NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.
MRS. PHILIP NORTH MOORE,
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CHARLES P. NEILL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALTON B. PARKER,
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

83
S. STANWOOD MENKEN
PRESIDENT

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The National Security League, Inc.

THIRTY-ONE PINE STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE JOHN 4626



GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER,
PHILADELPHIA
GEORGE VON L. MEYER,
BOSTON
WILLET M. SPOONER,
MILWAUKEE
LUKE E. WRIGHT,
MEMPHIS
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
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HERBERT BARRY
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TREASURER

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL
CHAIRMAN
FINANCE COMMITTEE

ROBERT M. MCELROY,
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

HENRY L. WEST
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 12, 1917.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. President:

Several weeks ago, upon the advice of a body of representative educators assembled to consider our plans for serving America, I sent a letter requesting your institution to release for one year, upon full salary, some one representative member of its faculty to help carry forward certain educational plans which I outlined in very general terms. I realized that a more specific statement of methods would probably be expected, before any individual professor would be willing to undertake this work.

I am now writing in the hope of furnishing plans definite enough to enable you finally to decide the question of cooperation. It would obviously be unwise for the National Security League to attempt to impose a rigid program upon such educators as the Universities may dedicate to this work. All we can venture to do is to suggest a general plan of campaign, and indicate the methods which seem to be calculated to produce really valuable results.

Two distinct fields of activity must be considered and provided for. The first is a work of propaganda; we must try to interpret to the people of America the meaning of the war, and thus to create an intelligent public opinion which will not yield to the temptation of a premature peace. To conduct this propaganda in the wisest manner we must have leaders who themselves understand the issues, and can be trusted to make the campaign as soundly educational as possible. We wish to establish a series of districts all over the Union, each district in charge of an educator of recognized standing, who will work out and put into operation such methods as are best suited to that region. By virtue of his training and standing, such a leader should be able to bring about a cooperation of all the forces of his district, and to insure lasting as well as temporary results.

The direction of this propaganda would, we believe, be a valuable experience in preparation for the second, and even more important task, of helping to formulate plans for an educational reconstruction after the war. Few will question the assertion that America today has not a system of public education adequate to her problems. It was the unanimous opinion of the State Commissioners of Education, who took part in our first conference, that our schools and universities have not met the obligation of equipping the American youth for the serious duties of citizenship in a republic; and the twenty-five professors and college presidents who took part in our second conference agreed, unanimously, with this verdict. If this view represents the facts, there should be some serious practical thinking upon the fundamental problem of changes in our educational machinery. We have had many educational commissions in the past, and the results of their deliberations, while valuable in some respects, have not been sufficient. Would it not be worth while to try a new kind of educational commission, one whose members, by the experience gained as directors of national divisions, would approach the problem of the education of citizens from a new standpoint? Is it not possible that our ablest university professors, after a few months of contact as organizers of public opinion in large areas, would bring to this problem the elements which have been lacking in the case of other educational commissions? Is it not certain that these professors would return to their respective universities better fitted for the task of training the future leaders of public opinion in our republic?

There is still another way in which these gentlemen could serve the republic during their period of leave. We are planning, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Education and other educational agencies, to introduce a new method of treatment of patriotic topics in schools. The need of immediate and radical changes is daily emphasized by numerous requests from all over the Union, pleading for specific advice as to the teaching of loyalty to the United States. About two hundred letters of that character reached our office today. These letters indicate that dangerous ideas have been insidiously injected into the minds of children all over the land, ideas which, if uncontradicted, will do serious harm. We are endeavoring to meet this demand by the preparation of emergency literature: but we need literature which is more carefully prepared, and its preparation is a work of no common difficulty.

Meanwhile we are doing our best to meet the growing demand. We have six patriotic educational leaflets ready to be issued; and have sent letters to fifteen hundred educators, asking their help in circulating them as widely as possible. We have communicated with Governors, Mayors, Editors and local committees, all over the country; and have arranged to send Professor Walter P. Hall of Princeton upon a trip across the Continent in the interest of this work. He will visit the educational authorities of each town through which he passes talk to Mayors and Y.M.C.A. Secretaries, speak to Chambers of Commerce, Trade Unions, Granges, etc., and carry literature and advice to branches of the National Security League. Incidentally he will lecture to conferences of teachers and in public schools and colleges throughout a large area.

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Professor Robert M. McElroy, Head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University, is in charge of the educational plans of the League and is devoting his whole time to the work. Many other universities have intimated a willingness to join us in this work, not the work of the League particularly, but work which belongs to every educational establishment in America.

If your university could see its way clear to designate a representative for this work, it would of course add enormously to our success.

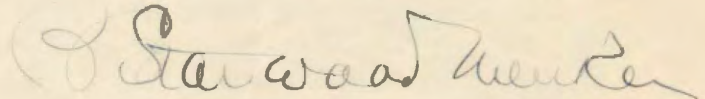
The traveling and incidental expenses of the university representatives will be paid by the National Security League.

As to our ability to financially support this undertaking I would say that we work quite economically but that we already have funds available of over one hundred thousand dollars and that more will undoubtedly be forthcoming when necessary.

We have received our money from some 125,000 people but the largest single contribution is that of Arthur Curtiss James, who has given us about thirty-five thousand dollars.

It was of course a very great disappointment to us that you did not find it possible to dedicate Dean Shailer Mathews to this work. We hope, however, that with the abundance of appropriate talent at your command, you may find it possible to designate some other member of your Faculty. At any rate, I hope we may count upon your sympathy, and I shall send you particulars from time to time of the progress of the movement.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Sanford Tucker".

President

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President

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FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION UNTIL
HIS DEATH, MAY 14, 1917.]

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THIRTY-ONE PINE STREET

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December 10, 1917.

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The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. President:

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There is still another way in which these gentlemen could serve the republic during their period of leave. We are planning, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Education and other educational agencies, to introduce a new method of treatment of patriotic topics in schools. The need of immediate and radical changes is daily emphasized by numerous requests from all over the Union, pleading for specific advice as to the teaching of loyalty to the United States. About two hundred letters of that character reached our office today. These letters indicate that dangerous ideas have been insidiously injected into the minds of children all over the land, ideas which, if uncontradicted, will do serious harm. We are endeavoring to meet this demand by the preparation of emergency literature: but we need literature which is more carefully prepared, and its preparation is a work of no common difficulty.

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Professor Robert M. McElroy, Head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University, is in charge of the educational plans of the League and is devoting his whole time to the work. Many other universities have intimated a willingness to join us in this work, not the work of the League particularly, but work which belongs to every educational establishment in America.

If your university could see its way clear to designate a representative for this work, it would of course add enormously to our success.

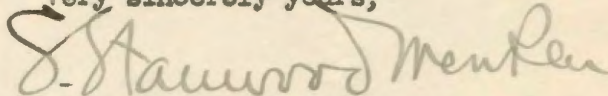
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We have received our money from some 125,000 people but the largest single contribution is that of Arthur Curtiss James, who has given us about thirty-five thousand dollars.

It was of course a very great disappointment to us that you did not find it possible to dedicate Dean Shailer Mathews to this work. We hope, however, that with the abundance of appropriate talent at your command you may find it possible to designate some other member of your Faculty.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "S. Howard Menken".

President

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It was of course a very great disappointment to us that you did not find it possible to dedicate Dean Butler Newman to this work. We hope, however, that with the abundance of appropriate talent at your command you may find it possible to designate some other member of your faculty.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Carlisle James
President

Chicago, December 17, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 12th inst. is duly received. Our faculty have been drawn on so heavily for the immediate service of the United States that I do not see how we can spare anybody else. I am interested in your work, and wish it all success, but there are limits to what we can do. Regretting not to be able to serve you more efficiently, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. S. Stanwood Menken
The National Security League
31 Pine St., New York City

Chicago, December 17, 1914

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Mr. S. Stanwood Menken
The National Security League
31 Pine St., New York City

The University of Chicago
The Graduate School of Arts and Literature

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 2, 1917.

President Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Chief;

With reference to the letter of Mr. Menken on the proposal of the National Security League, my reaction is apparently quite similar to yours. I have been a member of the League from the beginning of its history, and I think it has been one of the most useful organizations that the war has produced. At the same time, I feel it should never attempt to carry out all the details of the purposes which its prospectus definitely or vaguely indicated.

As I have understood the purposes of the League, it aimed first and foremost at promoting the cause of universal military training. The educational features included in the prospectus projected very largely at least with reference to this specific aim. As to the value of the work of the League in this field I have no doubt. Since legislation has partially accomplished what the League had in mind in that direction its most important immediate work seems to me to be that indicated in the first four of the topics in the schedule which Mr. Menken inclosed, namely propaganda. There is no doubt in my mind that the League has and will have for a long time to come its most important opportunity along these lines.

On the other hand it does not seem to me that the League is likely to be fortunate in undertaking a great work for the promotion of fundamental civic education. If it continues to be successful in raising large amounts of money my vote as a member of the League would be that any money which it could devote to the purpose of studying the problems of education in civics, should be used to finance persons representing strictly educational interests.

My own judgment is that more progress can be made in the course of the next twelve months toward something permanent in higher education in civics along the lines which the Burton committee has projected. Namely, I believe that if such a committee as we have organized could be organized in half a dozen of the leading universities of the country, a committee representing all the divisions of the social sciences and ultimately to cooperate with the representatives of the physical sciences each one of these local committees might work out a tentative program which I hope would not prove to be insuperably different from the programs which the others of the half dozen might agree upon.

November 1, 1911.

Mr. [Name],
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I have just received from the Faculty of the University of Chicago, my resignation from the position of Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. I have been a member of the Faculty since the beginning of the year, and I think it has been one of the most useful and interesting of my life. At the same time, I feel it should never be renewed. As the same time, I feel it should never be renewed. As the same time, I feel it should never be renewed.

I have been very much interested in the work of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and I have been very much interested in the work of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. I have been very much interested in the work of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and I have been very much interested in the work of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. I have been very much interested in the work of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and I have been very much interested in the work of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

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The University of Chicago
The Graduate School of Arts and Literature

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

At all events it seems to me that there is a better prospect that the men in either of our large universities who represent all the angles of social science might arrive at a more convincing consensus about the essentials of education for citizenship than that such a convincing proposal could be framed by a committee composed by of representatives from various institutions. The latter sort of committee would inevitably be made up of men each notable as an aggressive thinker, but there would be a minimum of assurance that the committee as a whole would adequately represent the whole field of science as the type of local committee which we contemplate.

My hope then, would be that the League would restrict itself to propaganda, and that it would at most lend its aid to a more strictly academic movement, i.e. to investigation of certain problems which cannot be solved in a hurry.


Sincerely,

Small.

AWS-H.

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better prospect that the war in either of our large
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agreement that the committee as a whole would be adequately
representative of the whole field of science as the type of local
committee which we contemplate.

My hope then, would be that the League could test its
ability to propagate, and that it would at least lead the way
to a more effectively academic movement, in the investigation of
certain problems which cannot be solved in a hurry.

Sincerely,


Chicago, November 5, 1917

Dear Mr. Menken:

Your favor of the 29th of October was duly received, and I have conferred with members of our faculty on the subject. Frankly, the plan does not impress me as the best way to secure the end in question. The organization you propose for the study of these matters is too loose to get the best results. Moreover, there exist educational organizations which are quite competent to handle such a question. The Association of American Universities, the Association of State Universities, and the National Education Association would all be interested and all competent for a study of the matter. Further, it does not impress me as necessary that any member of the faculty should give his entire time to this subject in the way indicated. I believe that it is quite possible to secure an adequate study and an adequate presentation of

Chicago, November 5, 1917

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-2-

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recommend this plan to our Board of Trustees.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. S. Stanwood Menken
The National Security League
31 Pine St., New York City

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Very truly yours,

H. P. L. - J.

Mr. S. Stanwood Newman
The National Security League
31 Pine St., New York City

ELIHU ROOT,
HONORARY PRESIDENT

[JOSEPH H. CHOATE
WAS HONORARY PRESIDENT
FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION UNTIL
HIS DEATH, MAY 14, 1917.]

BUREAU OF
PATRIOTISM THROUGH
EDUCATION

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TELEPHONE JOHN 4626

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The National Security League, Inc.

THIRTY-ONE PINE STREET
NEW YORK



October 29, 1917.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

In response to an invitation issued by The National Security League, delegates from eighteen important colleges, universities and other educational foundations, met at the Association of the Bar in New York City during the morning and afternoon of Saturday, October 13th. The names of the delegates are given in the accompanying excerpt from the Minutes; and letters of regret, with promises of co-operation, were received from Williams, Bowdoin, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, Vanderbilt and Purdue.

The meeting was called by the League, because three years of experience have convinced us that a work of vital importance can be done for America, and for the cause of free government everywhere, if the great educational force of the nation can be brought to bear upon certain definite problems which can be evolved only by national and international thinking.

Our educators have been intent upon local, or upon strictly technical problems, of education. No considerable body of them has been charged with the duty of thinking upon the educational problems which are distinctly national, or upon those, every day more apparent, which may be called international. Our decentralized system, admirable in many regards, has failed seriously to attack the greatest side of public education, the relation of the individual to the nation, and to the nations.

After a discussion of various aspects of the problems, how to preserve our decentralized system of education, and yet face these questions, the delegates, by unanimous consent, instructed the officers of The National Security League to request certain of our great colleges and universities to consider the question of delegating, for a year, with full salary, one of their ablest professors

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HONORARY DIRECTOR
HENRY J. WYATT
HONORARY SECRETARY
JELLYSTONE JOHN BEE

The National Security League, Inc.

THIRTY-ONE PINE STREET
NEW YORK



October 20, 1917.

ELIOT ROOT
HONORARY SECRETARY
JAMES H. GILBERT
HONORARY TREASURER
JAMES H. GILBERT
HONORARY CLERK
EDWARD M. CLARK
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to join with those from other institutions in a systematic study of this problem. There is a pressing need for this work, and it merits the best efforts of all institutions established to foster education for a free people.

It was also the unanimous opinion of the delegates that the problem of interpreting the meaning of the War to the American people is one demanding the constant labor of the able leaders of thought, and one in which all educational institutions are vitally interested. These two lines of activity seemed to the members of the Conference ample justification for requesting the donation of intellectual leadership from the great educational establishments of our country. The problems of the War are great; but the problems of the coming days of peace will be no less so, and the educators of the country should form their plan of campaign with the least possible delay.

This is a public service so great and so important as to require the whole time and attention of a body of our ablest educators, and we ask you to do your part. We should be glad to cooperate in any way, our sole aim being the accomplishment of the work.

If you are willing to consider this proposition, coming to you with the approval of the men whose names appear in the enclosed extracts from our Minutes, will you kindly notify us at your earliest convenience, in order that a Committee may call upon you and furnish the details of our plan of campaign?

I should add that a few of the delegates, including President Vincent and President Sherman, had retired before the resolutions were voted upon but I feel that we may count upon their approval of the action taken by the Conference.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Howard Menden

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Very sincerely yours,

J. H. Thompson

Minutes of Educational Conference

Called by the National Security League at the Association of the Bar, New York City, Saturday, October 13th, 1917.

The meeting was called to order by S. S. Menken, President of the League, and after explaining that the meeting was suggested with the purpose of calling the attention of the great educational foundations of the Country to the need of a closer co-operation in the interest of the public weal, introduced Prof. Robert McNutt McElroy, of Princeton, Educational Director of the League, as permanent Chairman.

The following is a list of representatives present:

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education
Dr. George E. Vincent, Rockefeller Foundation
President Alexander Meikeljohn, of Amherst
Dr. Henry W. Farnam, of Yale
Dr. John H. Latane, of John Hopkins
Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia
Professor Douglas W. Johnson, of Columbia
Professor William Starr Myers, of Princeton
Arthur E. Bestor, President of Chatauqua Institution
Professor Rufus D. Smith, of New York University
Professor George M. Dutcher, of Wesleyan
Dr. Thomas Carrigan, Dean of the Law School of Catholic University of America
John P. Garber, Superintendent of Schools of Philadelphia
Dr. Craven Laycock, Dean of Dartmouth
Dr. William E. Mikell, Dean of the Law School, University of Pennsylvania
Professor Edwin R. Keedy, of the Law School, University of Pennsylvania
Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell
H. H. Wheaton, Director of The Bureau of Immigration of the U. S. Bureau of Education
Dr. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., of the Interstate Committee, the National Security League
Dr. Robert McNutt McElroy, Educational Director of The National Security League
S. Stanwood Menken, President of The National Security League
Henry L. West, Executive Secretary of The National Security League
Augustus S. Downing, University of the State of New York

Professor McElroy, in a brief address, emphasized the need of a new efficiency for America, and of a system of education calculated to produce it. He spoke of the need of co-operation instead of competition among the educational institutions of the country; of the relation of the university to the problem of civic education; of the need of text books selected with more regard to their educational value; of the need of a revision of the history of the points of contact between English and American history; and of the elimination of the prejudices which have been carried far too long. Finally, he emphasized the pressing need of a careful study of American education from the point of view of the national interests and the international problems which must be met by the New America.

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Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia
Professor Douglas W. Johnson, of Columbia
Professor William Starr Myers, of Princeton
Arthur E. Benson, President of Grinnell College
Professor Ralph D. Smith, of New York University
Professor George M. Watson, of Wesleyan
Dr. Thomas Carrigan, Dean of the Law School of Catholic University of America
John F. Garvey, Superintendent of Schools of Philadelphia
Dr. Craven Jaycock, Dean of Dartmouth
Dr. William H. Mikell, Dean of the Law School, University of Pennsylvania
Professor Edwin A. Keagy, of the Law School, University of Pennsylvania
Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell
R. M. Wharton, Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the U. S. Bureau of Education
Dr. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., of the Interstate Committee, the National Security League
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A general discussion followed, centering about the following topics:

1. The best methods of college and university participation in the propoganda to promote the successful prosecution of the war, and the realization of its best civic results.
2. Adequate methods of propoganda to promote the successful prosecution of the War.
3. The best methods, pertinent to education, of vitalizing and energizing the capacities of our people in the present War.
4. Best method of enlisting the aid of various popular groups in an educational propoganda to promote the successful prosecution of the War.
5. The best method of enlisting the aid of various popular groups in practical civic education.
6. The best methods of college and university participation in civic education.
7. Adequate methods of popular education in civics.
8. The best method of preparing and securing the adoption of text books for civic education.

At one o'clock a luncheon was served for the delegates at the City Club, after which the following resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote:

1. That the colleges and universities of the country be requested to contribute speakers, both from their faculties and from the student bodies, to aid in the work of interpreting to the people the meaning of the War.
2. That committees be appointed to aid in the development of courses of instruction relating to the training of citizens for elementary, intermediate, and high schools, as well as for colleges and universities.
3. That the colleges and universities be requested to donate specially qualified members of their faculties to act in co-operation for one year in the study of the great problems of education which especially affect citizenship in a Republic.

The conference adjourned at four o'clock.

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4. Best method of utilizing the aid of various popular groups in an educational propaganda to promote the successful prosecution of the war.
5. The best method of utilizing the aid of various popular groups in practical civic education.
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The conference adjourned at four o'clock.

\$500 PRIZE ESSAY

The National Security League announces that Mr. Jules S. Bache, of New York, has offered a prize of \$500 for the best essay or article demonstrating the necessity and wisdom of reasonable preparedness against war by the United States.

PRINCIPLES OF THE LEAGUE

The League is conducting a nation wide campaign to secure adequate preparedness for national defense. It stands for the following principles:

1. Adequate national defense.
2. The program of defense submitted by army and navy experts should be made effective by Congress and its adoption does not mean militarism.
3. Politics should be eliminated from preparedness.
4. A stronger and better balanced navy and a reasonable increase in the army.
5. A larger and more efficient national guard.
6. That preparedness is the best possible peace insurance.

CONDITIONS

1. No limitations as to age or sex.
2. The article must reach headquarters of the National Security League, 31 Pine Street, New York, not later than noon, November 1st, 1915. The award will be announced on Thanksgiving Day.
3. No manuscript in excess of 500 words will be considered and all contributions must be typewritten on one side of the paper.
4. The article must be signed with a *nom de plume* or number, which shall also be written upon the outside of an accompanying envelope. The *nom de plume* or number should also be enclosed within the envelope with the author's name and address and the envelope sealed.
5. The award will be made by a committee of five persons of national prominence, whose names will be announced later.
6. The National Security League reserves the right to use and publish the manuscript which is awarded the prize as well as all manuscripts which may be awarded honorable mention.
7. The value of the article in awakening popular appreciation of our national peril and necessities will be considered as well as literary merit.

If additional information is desired it can be obtained by addressing the headquarters of the **National Security League, 31 Pine Street, New York City**, and enclosing a five cent stamp.

Please Put This Notice On Your Bulletin Board

\$500 PRIZE ESSAY

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Please Put This Notice On Your Bulletin Board

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
HONORARY PRESIDENT

ALTON B. PARKER,
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

S. STANWOOD MENKEN,
PRESIDENT



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The National Security League, Inc.

(Co-operating with the Conference Committee on National Preparedness)

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Governor of Wisconsin.
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New York.
SAMUEL V. STEWART,
Governor of Montana.
HENRY L. STIMSON,
Ex-Secretary of War, New York.
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
New York.
THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM,
Philadelphia.
JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor of Oregon.
LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Ex-Secretary of War, Tennessee.

THIRTY-ONE PINE STREET

NEW YORK Nov. 17, 1915.

Dr. Harvey Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We beg to hand you herewith twenty-five essays carefully selected by a competent authority out of the large number submitted in response to the announcement of a prize of \$500 offered by Mr. Jules S. Bache, of this city, for the best essay on the wisdom and necessity of adequate preparedness against war.

We have the honor to request that you as one of the judges in this contest will read the essays submitted to you and note your first and second choice as to merit. A circular covering the conditions of the contest is enclosed for your information and you will note the last paragraph. We should be glad to have your verdict on these essays at your earliest possible convenience as we hope to announce the award as soon after Thanksgiving as possible, and before the opening of the approaching session of Congress.

I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

S. Stanwood Menken
President.

M-K.

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Army
HENRY L. STIMSON,
Chairman.
Navy
J. BERNARD WALKER,
Chairman.
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CHAS. E. LYDECKER,
Chairman.
Extension
WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX,
Chairman.
Membership
DAVID H. MILLER,
Chairman.

3-21

National Security League

**Purpose,
Organization,
And a Few Facts
As to the Unpreparedness
Of Our Country**

**After reading will you not kindly
hand to someone you believe will
be interested in its contents?**

National Security League

Jacob M. Dickinson, Honorary President

George T. Buckingham, President

George Edmund Foss, Honorary 1st Vice-President

Irving Washington, 1st Vice-President

C. L. Dering, Honorary 2nd Vice-President

Edward E. Gore, 2nd Vice-President

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H. H. Merrick, Chairman

CHICAGO BRANCH
108 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

FOREWORD

ACCORDING to official government reports there are barely 30,000 mobile troops in continental United States. These are distributed among 52 widely scattered posts, which would make it impossible to mobilize quickly at any given point. This small force is short of officers, ammunition and equipment, with no organized reserve.

OUR NATIONAL GUARD, with a few exceptions, is far below its paper strength in men, equipment and efficiency.

OUR COAST DEFENSES are inadequate, our fortifications insufficiently manned, and are without adequate organized reserves.

OUR NAVY is inadequately manned, and has no organized reserve available in the event of war. It is not having sufficient target practice. Fast scout cruisers, battle cruisers, aeroplanes, mine layers, supply ships and transports are lacking.

PLATFORM

The National Security League favors an army and navy with citizen reserves which will be sufficient only for the adequate protection of the United States. *It does not believe in a large standing army or in any form of militarism.* It believes in preparation "against war," and not "for war."

PROGRAM

The League hopes to accomplish the following:

1. Legislation correcting present wasteful methods of military appropriations and disbursements.
2. The adoption of a definite military policy.
3. A stronger and better balanced navy.
4. An effective mobile army.
5. An adequate National Guard organized under the War Department.
6. The creation of an organized Reserve for each branch of our military service.

FIRST STEPS

To lay before the country the plans of defense which have been worked out by our military advisers—the General Staff of the Army and the General Board of the Navy—and which have been approved by the successive administrations of the War and Navy Departments. *To urge citizens to cooperate in insisting that Congress pay heed to these experienced advisers in making all necessary provisions for the defense of this country.*

THE MEMBERSHIP

is open to all citizens of the United States who believe in the purpose of the organization as set forth in the foregoing statement. There are three classes—annual, life, and contributing.

DUES

are as follows: Annual, \$1.00; Life, \$25.00; Contributing, any amount one may desire to subscribe to further the publicity work of the League.

PURPOSE

The National Security League is a duly incorporated *non-partisan* organization. Its purpose may be summed up with the following statement of principles:

WHEREAS, There is no assurance that the United States will not again become involved in war; and

WHEREAS, A peaceful policy, even when supported by treaties, is not a sufficient guarantee against war, and the United States cannot safely entrust the maintenance of its institutions to them; and

WHEREAS, We are not adequately prepared to maintain our national policies; because our present defenseless condition is due to the failure of Congress not only to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers but also to provide any reasonable measure for gradually putting such plans into practice;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That until a workable plan for a world alliance has been evolved and agreed to by the principal nations, with proper guarantee of good faith, under every conceivable condition which may arise, the United States must undertake adequate military preparations for its own defense.

EDITORIAL IN THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, AUG. 7, 1915

ARMY NEEDS IN A NUTSHELL

A distinguished committee of the NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, headed by former Secretary of War Stimson, has published a report on our army needs

which should be read by every American interested in our national safety in a world in arms.

Succinctly and forcefully the report sets forth those considerations which patriotic men from Washington's time to our own have urged and urged pretty much in vain on behalf of honorable and rational preparedness for, or as it is aptly put by Secretary Garrison, against, war. The layman will find in the readable twelve pages of this pamphlet enough to clarify his thought on what we need to do without delay and it is hoped its reading will induce him to address his representatives in congress on behalf of a thorough program of defense legislation.

Readers of TRIBUNE editorials will find epitomized in this report many of the views discussed and indorsed by THE TRIBUNE in its long effort to wake public opinion to our virtual defenselessness and to induce action on right lines. For example, the report points out that "our present regular army without a workable reserve system gives us a minimum number of men at a maximum cost." To illustrate, Switzerland has spent \$65,000,000 in maintaining for ten years a trained army of nearly half a million men. Our army of about one-fifth that strength cost us \$100,000,000 last year alone, and for ten years it has cost us a billion.

A foolish system and the indifference of the American people are responsible for that.

The report also points out the need for a reserve of men and officers, of guns, munitions, and equipment, the deplorable shortage in which is emphasized.

In closing, the report declares that the establishment of an executive budget system is essential to a wise and economical appropriation and expenditure of money for defense. "So long," says the report, "as the secretary of war—the man primarily responsible for the efficiency and economical administration of the service—has no hand in the preparation of a budget and no voice to defend such a budget on the floor of the houses of congress, while the men who find advantages in spending the appropriations in extravagant ways have such a voice as well as a vote, just so long will our national defense arrangements be woefully out of proportion to the money expended."

In no nation efficiently governed does our blundering and wasteful system exist. The legislature should appropriate generally in budget form and upon the informed basis of executive recommendation, while the executive should be left free to spend the sum appropriated as it deems proper. Our practice is to ignore professional judgment and tie the hands of executives, to let party and political interests prevail over efficiency, economy, and national safety.

This wrong will continue as long as public opinion permits—and no longer.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE
appeals to *all* American citizens for support in its nation-wide campaign for preparedness against war.

National Security and prosperity depend upon adequate preparation for defense.

Congress will act only when there is a positive demand from the people; and in order to impress upon Congress the absolute necessity of action, the League is organizing branches and extending its membership everywhere.

We need your co-operation to make the League effective and enable it to mould public opinion.

Write at once to Emil C. Wetten, Secretary, 108 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, and enroll as a member, and send for literature and membership blanks to distribute among your friends.

A FEW FACTS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

THE GENERAL BOARD OF THE NAVY consists of officers who have made a life-long study of its problems. They have at their disposal information not available to the general public. After fully considering this information they have from time to time made recommendations for the up-building and maintenance of the fleet. If there be any other man or men equally competent to pass on the matters of the Navy, it is nonsensical to continue this policy; if it be best equipped to formulate plans for the betterment of the Navy, it is unbusiness-like to disregard its recommendations. The

fact that, although the personnel of the Board is continually changing and their recommendations from year to year have been substantially the same, ought to impress any reasonable mind that their recommendations are the mature views of the service at large.

THE GENERAL BOARD BELIEVES that the policy that it has consistently advocated is for the best interests of the country, and that any navy less than adequate is an expense without being a protection. The wisdom of such a policy is well illustrated by recent events and is reinforced by the teachings of all history.

IN THE MATTER OF BATTLESHIPS, the General Board of the Navy remains of the opinion that it has always held, that the command of the sea can only be gained and held by vessels that can take and keep the sea in all times and in all weathers and overcome the strongest enemy vessels that may be brought against them.

NEXT IN IMPORTANCE for the general purposes of war on the sea, comes the destroyer, and for this type of craft the General Board has come to the conclusion that the needs of a fleet in war requires at least four destroyers for every battleship built.

THE VALUE OF THE SUBMARINE for distant work with the fleet can hardly be overestimated. To this end the fleet submarines are essential, while for coast defense purposes smaller vessels of the type adopted by the Navy are required.

IN THE CRUISER CLASS, our Navy has not received a single authorization for construction since 1904, when three scout cruisers and two armored cruisers were laid down. This leaves our fleet peculiarly lacking in this element so necessary for information in a naval campaign, and of such great value in opening and protecting routes of trade for our own commerce and in prohibiting such routes to the commerce of the enemy.

IN VIEW OF THE ADVANCE THAT HAS BEEN MADE IN AERONAUTICS during the past year, and the demonstrations now being made of the vital importance of a proper air service to both land and sea warfare, our present situation can be described as nothing less than deplorable. In our present condition of unpreparedness, in contact with any foe possessing a proper air service, our scouting would be blind. We would be without the means of detecting his plans and unable to attack him from the air, while our own movements would be an open book to him.

LASTLY, THE NAVY IS VERY DEFICIENT IN GUNBOATS. In the matter of auxiliaries needed for the fleet, a most serious situation exists.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF THE NAVY FOR THE 1916 program were, therefore:

4 battleships	16 destroyers
16 coast submarines	3 fleet submarines

4 scouts	4 gunboats
1 supply ship	2 oil-fuel ships
1 destroyer tender	1 submarine tender
1 navy transport	1 hospital ship
Air service\$5,000,000	

IN ADDITION, the General Board has recommended instant attention to the grave question of the personnel of the Navy, which is a matter of ever more serious import than that of construction. Our Navy not only has not men enough allowed it by Congress to man the ships at present borne on the Navy register, but it has not trained reserve to call upon in time of war. The formation of such a national reserve is most important in order that the work may be pushed until this reserve in connection with the Naval Militia has reached the point where, combined with the active list, it will be possible to man fully the entire fleet with war complements and furnish ten per cent addition for casualties.

These are the urgent recommendations of the General Board of the Navy.

EXCERPTS FROM VARIOUS OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS

NO NAVAL POLICY

Annual Report of the Navy Department, 1913:

President of General Board to Secretary of the Navy, subject—

"There is no naval policy except that outlined by the General Board in 1903. This

policy has remained without adoption by the Government or even by the Navy Department, and without being understood by the people or Congress.

"The absence of any definite naval policy on our part except in the General Board, and the failure of the people, the Congress and the Executive Government to recognize the necessity for such a policy, has already placed us in a position of inferiority which may lead to war. This inferiority is progressive and will continue to increase until the necessity for a definite policy is recognized and that policy put into operation."

LACK OF SHIPS

Annual Report, Secretary of the Navy, 1914:
From the Report of the General Board:

"We are deficient 10 battleships, built, building and authorized, from that contemplated in the 1903 program.

Scout Cruisers. In the struggle to build up the purely distinctive fighting ships of the Navy—battleships, destroyers and submarines—the cruising and scouting element of the fleet has been neglected in recent years, and no scouts have been provided for since 1904.

Aircraft. The Board of Aeronautics in 1913 recommended the purchase of 50 aeroplanes, one fleet dirigible and 2 small dirigibles for training. At the present time, more than a year later, the total number of aircraft of any kind owned by the Navy, consists of 12 aeroplanes, not more than two of which are of the same type, and all reported to have too little speed and carrying capacity for service work.

Gunboats. "The Navy is very deficient in gunboats. Though the Navy list gives 30 names under gunboats, only a very limited number of these 30 are in condition to be available for service. Some . . . are old boats of little value, taken over from Spain, of from 400 to 250 tons or less. Of the others

. . . no gunboats have been authorized since 1902."

LACK OF MEN

"No Nation in time of peace keeps all the ships of its Navy fully manned and in full commission. But all leading Nations except ourselves provide an active list, officers and men, sufficient to keep the best of their fleet in full commission and all the serviceable ships of their fleet in a material condition for war; and in addition to trained reserve of officers and men sufficient to complete the complements and fully man every serviceable ship of their navies and furnish a reserve for casualties. . . ."

To quickly man all of the ships of the Navy serviceable for war, including ships which are now in reserve or ordinary, with trained crews is impossible because of the absence of trained reserves.

ARMY CONDITIONS

From the Report of the Chief of Staff, 1914:

"According to the latest returns, the actual strength of the Army, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, is 4,572 officers and 88,444 enlisted men. The authorized strength of the Army is 4,726 officers and 95,977 enlisted men. The Army is therefore 154 officers and 7,533 men below its authorized strength."

The mobile Army is distributed as follows:
In the United States proper.....30,481 men
In our foreign possessions.....20,863 men

The "aggregate enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery Corps required to man the coast defenses in the United States is reported by the Chief of Coast Artillery to be 24,075. The actual number available is 14,633. The aggregate enlisted strength required to man the coast defenses in foreign possessions now and soon to be completed is 6,234. The actual number now in those possessions is 2,568.

There is a deficiency of 9,442 enlisted men for the home coast defense and 3,666 for those in our foreign possessions.

NATIONAL GUARD

"According to the latest returns the total strength of the Organized Militia is 8,223 officers and 119,087 enlisted men. Only 81% of the total" . . . "attended the annual inspections; only 73.9% attended the camps of instruction;" only 52.56% "had any practice with the rifle during the target season of 1913 and the number who qualified as second-class men or better was 33.43%."

OUR ARMY RESERVE

From the Report of the Secretary of War, 1914:

All of the Army Organizations in the United States "are on what is known as a peace footing," ranging from one-half to two-thirds of the war footing.

On June 30, 1914, the country had as a Mobile Army in the continental United States, "1,495 officers and 25,405 men.

"If all the National Guard could be summoned in the event of war and should all respond (a doubtful result) . . . we could summon a force in this country, Regular and National Guard, amounting to 8,818 officers and 148,492 men.

"This is absolutely all. The only other recourse would then be volunteers and to equip, organize, train and make them ready would take at the smallest possible estimate six months."

This means that in modern warfare "a prepared enemy would progress so far on the way to success in six months, if his antagonist had to wait six months to meet him, that such unprepared antagonist might as well concede defeat without contest.

"We have on hand, in reserve, sufficient small arms, small arms ammunition and equipment; roughly speaking, for the 500,000

men who would have to be called into the field in any large emergency. We have nothing like sufficient artillery and artillery ammunition . . . " "It is imperative that the manufacture of artillery and ammunition, therefore, should progress as rapidly as possible until a proper reserve thereof has been obtained."

The aviation corps has but started; motor transportation for the Army is in its infancy.

Herewith the United States could commence "the preparation of a reserve." "The present legislation" providing for a reserve "is utterly useless for its purpose, it having produced in twenty-four months only sixteen men" and there is little or no hope that it will even properly accomplish its purpose.

ARTILLERY

Extracts, Abstracts and Comments on the Report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War, 1914:

In addition to the shortage of horse equipment for Field Artillery troops there is a complete deficiency of horse equipment for other branches of the volunteer service.

Manufacture of Artillery Ammunition. "The principal output of artillery ammunition for the year was 34,929 3-inch fixed cannon shrapnel and 9,600 3-inch Navy common shrapnel; 10,005 unfixed common shrapnel for 4.7 inch howitzer; 2,982 unfixed common steel shell for 4.7 inch howitzer," etc.

The Russians at the Battle of Mukden alone are stated to have fired 250,000 rounds of 3-inch ammunition.

The Congressional Record, December 10, 1914, Speech of Hon.

A. P. Gardner.

"We are ten battleships short of safety," "forty-nine submarines under the standard," only twelve aeroplanes or so, and of those twelve only seven can get out of their own way. Not one of them is armored. There is not an armored train.

The gist of the whole thing as explained by our officers and officials is that "We lack men for our Navy, men for our coast defense, men for our Army, we lack artillery ammunition with which to charge artillery. We lack battleships and little scouts and we have a very deficient undersea navy and practically no overhead fleet at all."

Report of the Chief of Coast Artillery, 1914:

In Continental United States "many of the existing batteries are of a type designed approximately twenty years ago and require extensive modernizing.

OUR INSUFFICIENT NAVY

Statement of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, United States Navy, Before the Committee on Navy Affairs of the House of Representatives, December, 1914:

Mr. Roberts: How many of the mine-laying ships should we have?

Admiral Fiske: We have the San Francisco.

Mr. Roberts: How many should we have?

Admiral Fiske: Germany has five, I believe.

Mr. Roberts: Do you think we should have five?

Admiral Fiske: I think so.

Mr. Roberts: Should we have more than that?

Admiral Fiske: Yes; I should think so. Our coast is very much longer than Germany's coast. I should think we should have more than that.

Mr. Roberts: Have we taken any measures to develop that kind of service in our fleet?

Admiral Fiske: Practically speaking, no. That does not mean we have done nothing; but that we have done nothing to amount to very much. I believe Germany spent \$500,000 in 1913 on mines. They are supposed to have about 20,000 mines. How close those figures are to the actual facts, I do not know. That is what I hear. I have a good many sources of information and I am under the impression that they have 20,000 mines.

FLEET AUXILIARIES

Mr. Hobson: Admiral, are there any other auxiliaries of the fleet and auxiliary defenses you would like to call the attention of the committee to?

My idea in questioning was to bring out about our mines and the use of them, particularly our inadequate provision for them.

Admiral Fiske: I think, of course, it is very well known we are behind other nations, for instance the two great naval stations in Europe, in the matter of mines and aircraft. I think that in case of an attack on our coasts by one of those powers that our inadequacy would be very keenly felt.

Mr. Hobson: Are we in a position to do any serious scouting with an enemy's first-class fleet leaving Europe, approaching our shores or our position; are we in any position to send a ship that could stay with them or follow them and give us any serious information?

Admiral Fiske: Very imperfectly. We could do it with some, of course.

BEHIND OTHER NAVIES

Mr. Hobson: Have we any ship in the merchant marine that would be faster than their battle cruisers that could do such a thing imperfectly while running away from battle?

Admiral Fiske: You mean the United States merchant marine?

Mr. Hobson: Yes.

Admiral Fiske: I do not think so. Of course, the merchant marine is not under the Navy, and the Navy has had very little touch with it, unfortunately.

Mr. Hobson: I want to keep to the question of grand strategy. Suppose your enemy gained control of the sea, then we would be liable to attack from one end to the other of our coast line, and also subject to attack in our possessions; and our policies, such as the Monroe Doctrine, would stand or fall with the control of the sea?

Admiral Fiske: Yes; altogether.

Mr. Hobson: On the other hand, if we ourselves, in such a fleet engagement, such a master engagement, gained control of the sea, the whole protection of our coasts and the maintenance of our policy as a matter of course?

Admiral Fiske: Absolutely.

Mr. Tribble: Are we not now in a better position to control the sea than we have ever been?

Admiral Fiske: No.

Mr. Tribble: Why are we not?

Admiral Fiske: Because three other navies have gone ahead much more rapidly than ours.

READY TO FIGHT? WHEN?

Mr. Roberts: Admiral, we have had quite a number of opinions expressed to the committee as to how long it would take us to get ready with our Navy to fight. I would like you to give us your views as to how long it would take?

Admiral Fiske: I suppose you mean in order to fight effectively?

Mr. Roberts: That is it—successfully and effectively to meet the enemy?

Admiral Fiske: And against, of course, an effective navy?

Mr. Roberts: An effective enemy.

Admiral Fiske: I WOULD SAY ABOUT FIVE YEARS.

Mr. Roberts: FIVE YEARS?

Admiral Fiske: YES.

Mr. Roberts: I AM SURPRISED.

The Chairman: Do you mean to fight with the ones we have or the ones you think we ought to have?

Admiral Fiske: In all the talk that I am indulging in here today, I am not thinking so much of the material of the ships, my line of work being in other directions, as of the operations. My thoughts are more on the operating end of it than simply the number of ships, the number of submarines, or the number of torpedoes; and what I have in mind all the time is what I would do if we were to have war tomorrow or next month. When I think of the number of things that we would have to do in order to get the Navy into really effective shape—by which I mean having plans, plans of preparation and plans of conduct of the war, and properly drilled mine layers and mine sweepers, and the aeronautical branch—

Mr. Roberts (interposing): Right on that point, some nations already have aeronautical equipment and mine layers and mine sweepers, have they not?

Admiral Fiske: Oh, yes.

Mr. Roberts: And we have nothing in those lines?

Admiral Fiske: Practically.

Mr. Roberts: Virtually nothing in the way of aircraft and nothing in the way of mine sweepers?

Admiral Fiske: We have two tugs fitted.

Mr. Roberts: Two tugs fitted to sweep mines?

Admiral Fiske: Yes; we have two tugs.

I was going on to say that when I think of all that has to be done in preparing general plans and detail plans of war, in getting the personnel enlisted and trained for mines and mining and aeronautical and patrol work, and the personnel enlisted and trained, ready to

fight our battleships that are now in reserve, and in ordinary, and figure it all out, I CONCLUDE THAT IT WILL TAKE AT LEAST FIVE YEARS.

LACK OF ORGANIZATION

Mr. Roberts: Let me ask right there, Admiral, is our naval organization that would correspond to the British Admiralty as well organized as the British Admiralty?

Admiral Fiske: We have not anything like the British Admiralty.

Mr. Roberts: Have we anything that takes its place in our service or that corresponds to it in any way?

Admiral Fiske: No.

Mr. Farr: No General Staff?

Admiral Fiske: We have no machinery for handling the Navy in which the other—I may say all the other—principal navies are handled.

MR. ROBERTS: THEN, AM I TO UNDERSTAND THAT IF WE WERE PLUNGED INTO WAR TOMORROW, WE WOULD HAVE TO HANDLE OUR FLEET IN SOME SORT OF HAPHAZARD WAY, DIFFERENT FROM OTHER NATIONS?

ADMIRAL FISKE: YES.

MR. ROBERTS: DUE TO THIS LACK OF ORGANIZATION AND FOREHAND-ED PREPARATION FOR WAR?

ADMIRAL FISKE: YES.

Congress cannot be relied upon to act except in response to an awakened public conscience. The membership of the National Security League should be the Roll of Honor of every patriotic American Citizen. Become a member by sending your name with a remittance of One Dollar to Emil C. Wetten, Secretary, 108 South La Salle Street, and receive additional literature.

Do You Realize—

- that the Hague Peace Conventions failed to prevent war in Europe?
 - that war came overnight?
 - that we have no military or naval policy?
 - that we have no organized Army or Navy reserve?
 - that our coast defenses are wholly inadequate?
 - that we maintain useless navy yards?
 - that we maintain useless and obsolete army posts?
 - that the congressional "Pork Barrel" still remains the basis for army and navy appropriations?
 - that if any large nation saw fit to attack us our immediate fate would be as distressing and humiliating as that of Belgium?
 - that the first tremendous sacrifices and durations of our Civil War were due to unpreparedness?
-
-

We Are
Unprepared

Issued by
**The National Security
League**

National Headquarters
31 Pine Street
New York City

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NO NAVAL POLICY

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"The absence of any definite naval policy on our part except in the General Board, and the failure of the people, the Congress and the Executive Government to recognize the necessity for such a policy, has already placed us in a position of inferiority which may lead to war. This inferiority is progressive and will continue to increase until the necessity for a definite policy is recognized and that policy put into operation."

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To quickly man all of the ships of the Navy serviceable for war, including ships which are now in reserve or ordinary, with trained crews is impossible because of the absence of trained reserves.

Page 66.

The bureau is of the opinion that there exists at the present time a shortage of 203 line officers, required to place in full commission all vessels of the Navy serviceable for war purposes.

Page 67.

There is "an actual shortage of men to man all vessels serviceable for war purposes of 4,560 men."

ARMY CONDITIONS

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"According to the latest returns, the actual strength of the Army, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, is 4,572 officers and 88,444 enlisted men. The authorized strength of the Army is 4,726 officers and 95,977 enlisted men. The Army is therefore 154 officers and 7,533 men below its authorized strength."

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In our foreign possessions.....20,863 men.

"Of the enlisted men of the mobile Army in the United States, 18,954 are in the field in Texas and on the Mexican border, 1,665 are in the field in Colorado, 245 are temporarily in Montana, 300 are in Arkansas, and only 9,317 are at their home or permanent stations."

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NATIONAL GUARD

Page 7. Organized Militia.

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Page 8.

In the Philippines there is a deficiency of 33% in the "manning details of the coast defenses of Manila and Subig Bay;" and there are only 7,000 mobile American Troops. The proposed equip-

ment of the Panama defenses and of the Canal Zone in the matter of coast defense and mobile troops is utterly insufficient; so is also a garrison of 500 men in Alaska.

It is evident that our troops, with our present strength, cannot rapidly assemble a sufficient force fully equipped for field operations to meet an expedition such as might be dispatched against our shores.

OUR ARMY RESERVE—16 MEN

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All of the Army Organizations in the United States "are on what is known as a peace footing," ranging from one-half to two-thirds of the war footing.

Page 8.

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"If all the National Guard could be summoned in the event of war and should all respond (a doubtful result) . . . we could summon a force in this country, Regular and National Guard, amounting to 8,818 officers and 148,492 men."

"This is absolutely all. The only other recourse would then be volunteers and to equip, organize, train and make them ready would take at the smallest possible estimate six months."

This means that in modern warfare "a prepared enemy would progress so far on the way

to success in six months, if his antagonist had to wait six months to meet him, that such unprepared antagonist might as well concede defeat without contest.

"We have on hand, in reserve, sufficient small arms, small arms ammunition and equipment, roughly speaking, for the 500,000 men who would have to be called into the field in any large emergency. We have nothing like sufficient artillery and artillery ammunition" "It is imperative that the manufacture of artillery and ammunition, therefore, should progress as rapidly as possible until a proper reserve thereof has been obtained."

Page 9.

The aviation corps has but started: motor transportation for the Army is in its infancy.

Page 11.

Herewith the United States could commence "the preparation of a reserve." "The present legislation" providing for a reserve "is utterly useless for its purpose, it having produced in twenty-four months only sixteen men" and there is little or no hope that it will even properly accomplish its purpose.

ARTILLERY

Extracts, Abstracts and Comments on the Report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War, 1914:

Page 21.

In addition to the shortage of horse equipment for Field Artillery troops there is a complete deficiency of horse equipment for other branches of the volunteer service.

Page 49.

Manufacture of Artillery Ammunition. "The principal output of artillery ammunition for the year was 34,929 3-inch fixed common shrapnel and 9,600 3-inch Navy common shrapnel; 10,005 unfixed common shrapnel for 4.7 inch howitzer; 2,982 unfixed common steel shell for 4.7 inch howitzer," etc.

The Russians at the Battle of Mukden alone are stated to have fixed 250,000 rounds of 3-inch ammunition.

The Congressional Record, December 10, 1914, Speech of Hon. A. P. Gardner

Page 101.

"We are ten battleships short of safety," "forty-nine submarines under the standard," only twelve aeroplanes or so, and of those twelve only seven can get out of their own way. Not one of them is armored. There is not an armored train.

The gist of the whole thing as explained by our officers and officials is that "We lack men for our Navy, men for our coast defense, men of our Army, we lack artillery ammunition with which to charge artillery. We lack battleships and little scouts and we have a very deficient undersea navy and practically no overhead fleet at all."

Report of the Chief of Coast Artillery, 1914:

Page 16.

In Continental United States "many of the existing batteries are of a type designed approximately twenty years ago and require extensive modernizing."

OUR INSUFFICIENT NAVY

Statement of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, United States Navy, Before the Committee on Navy Affairs of the House of Representatives, December, 1914:

Mr. Roberts: How many of the mine-laying ships should we have?

Admiral Fiske: We have the San Francisco.

Mr. Roberts: How many should we have?

Admiral Fiske: Germany has five, I believe.

Mr. Roberts: Do you think we should have five?

Admiral Fiske: I think so.

Mr. Roberts: Should we have more than that?

Admiral Fiske: Yes; I should think so. Our coast is very much longer than Germany's coast. I should think we should have more than that.

Mr. Roberts: Have we taken any measures to develop that kind of service in our fleet?

Admiral Fiske: Practically speaking, no. That does not mean we have done nothing; but that we have done nothing to amount to very much. I believe Germany spent \$500,000 in 1913 on mines. They are supposed to have about 20,000 mines. How close those figures are to the actual facts, I do not know. That is what I hear. I have a good many sources of information, and I am under the impression that they have 20,000 mines.

FLEET AUXILIARIES

Mr. Hobson: Admiral, are there any other auxiliaries of the fleet and auxiliary defenses you would like to call the attention of the committee to?

My idea in questioning was to bring out about our mines and the use of them, particularly our inadequate provision for them.

Admiral Fiske: I think, of course, it is very well known we are behind other nations, for instance the two great naval stations in Europe, in the matter of mines and aircraft. I think that in case of an attack on our coasts by one of those powers that our inadequacy would be very keenly felt.

Mr. Hobson: Are we in a position to do any serious scouting with an enemy's first-class fleet leaving Europe, approaching our shores or our position; are we in any position to send a ship that could stay with them or follow them and give us any serious information?

Admiral Fiske: Very imperfectly. We could do it with some, of course.

BEHIND OTHER NAVIES

Mr. Hobson: Have we any ship in the merchant marine that would be faster than their battle cruisers that could do such a thing imperfectly while running away from battle?

Admiral Fiske: You mean the United States merchant marine?

Mr. Hobson: Yes.

Admiral Fiske: I do not think so. Of course, the merchant marine is not under the Navy, and the Navy has had very little touch with it, unfortunately.

Mr. Hobson: I want to keep to the question of grand strategy. Suppose your enemy gained control of the sea, then we would be liable to attack from one end to the other of our coast line, and also subject to attack in our possessions; and our policies, such as the Monroe Doctrine, would stand or fall with the control of the sea?

Admiral Fiske: Yes; altogether.

Mr. Hobson: On the other hand, if we ourselves, in such a fleet engagement, such a master

engagement, gained control of the sea, the whole protection of our coasts and the maintenance of our policy follows as a matter of course?

Admiral Fiske: Absolutely.

Mr. Tribble: Are we not now in a better position to control the sea than we have ever been?

My question has no regard to the trouble among foreign nations now. It is just a straight question if we are not in a better position to control the seas today; if our Navy is not better than it has been; where, with the advantage of having the Panama Canal, we are not in a better position to control the seas, as far as our seas are concerned, than we have ever been?

Admiral Fiske: No.

Mr. Tribble: Why are we not?

Admiral Fiske: Because three other navies have gone ahead much more rapidly than ours.

READY TO FIGHT? WHEN?

Mr. Roberts: Admiral, we have had quite a number of opinions expressed to the committee as to how long it would take us to get ready with our Navy to fight. I would like you to give us your views as to how long it would take?

Admiral Fiske: I suppose you mean in order to fight effectively?

Mr. Roberts: That is it—successfully and effectively to meet the enemy?

Admiral Fiske: And against, of course, an effective navy?

Mr. Roberts: An effective enemy.

Admiral Fiske: I would say about five years.

Mr. Roberts: Five years?

Admiral Fiske: Yes.

Mr. Roberts: I am surprised.

The Chairman: Do you mean to fight with the ones we have or the ones you think we ought to have?

Admiral Fiske: In all the talk that I am indulging in here today, I am not thinking so much of the material of the ships, my line of work being in other directions, as of the operations. My thoughts are more on the operating end of it than simply the number of ships, the number of submarines, or the number of torpedoes; and what I have in mind all the time is what I would do if we were to have war to-morrow or next month. When I think of the number of things that we would have to do in order to get the Navy into really effective shape—by which I mean having plans, plans of preparation and plans of conduct of the war, and properly drilled mine layers and mine sweepers, and the aeronautical branch—

Mr. Roberts (interposing): Right on that point, some nations already have aeronautical equipment and mine layers and mine sweepers, have they not?

Admiral Fiske: Oh, yes.

Mr. Roberts: And we have nothing in those lines?

Admiral Fiske: Practically.

Mr. Roberts: Virtually nothing in the way of aircraft and nothing in the way of mine sweepers?

Admiral Fiske: We have two tugs fitted.

Mr. Roberts: Two tugs fitted to sweep mines?

Admiral Fiske: Yes; we have two tugs.

I was going on to say that when I think of all that has to be done in preparing general plans and detail plans of war, in getting the personnel enlisted and trained for mines and mining and aeronautical and patrol work, and the personnel enlisted and trained, ready to fight our battleships that are now in reserve, and in ordinary, and figure it all out, I conclude that it will take at least five

years. At first I thought it could be accomplished in one year, but I could not get anybody to agree with me on one year; though some people thought five years too much. It is at present largely a matter of guesswork; but I doubt if in five years we could get the Navy up to a state of efficiency, for instance, such as that of one of the navies of Europe now. I doubt it very much. Whether we ever could accomplish it or not is, in fact, a debatable question. I have heard officers say it is impossible. There is a great nation of which the head is a military man, trained from youth, and his father and grandfather were military men, and his mother was the daughter of a military man, and where all the people all through the country are people of that kind—where the emperor goes out to fleet maneuvers and carries on the operations by means of his staff; where the plans are laid in the staff office years before, and changed from year to year; where the staff go out with the fleet to see how their plans are carried out and in order that they may be always kept up to date; where the whole admiralty is organized as effectively as a ship itself is. Can we equal that nation in organizing and developing and operating a navy? Many officers say we never could. While I will not go to that extreme, I will say that it would be very hard, very hard indeed.

LACK OF ORGANIZATION

Mr. Roberts: Let me ask right there, Admiral, is our naval organization that would correspond to the British Admiralty as well organized as the British Admiralty?

Admiral Fiske: We have not anything like the British Admiralty.

Mr. Roberts: Have we anything that takes its place in our service or that corresponds to it in any way?

Admiral Fiske: No.

Mr. Farr: No General Staff?

Admiral Fiske: We have no machinery for handling the Navy, for instance, in the way in which the other—I may say all the other—principal navies are handled. The British, German, Austrian, French, Italian, Russian, Japanese, and, I am pretty sure, the Argentine, are handled with what amounts to a general staff. They have different terms to denote the organization in the different languages.

Mr. Roberts: Then, am I to understand that if we were plunged into war to-morrow, we would have to handle our fleet in some sort of haphazard way, different from other nations?

Admiral Fiske: Yes.

Mr. Roberts: Due to this lack of organization and forehanded preparation for war?

Admiral Fiske: Yes.

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THIRTY-ONE PINE STREET

NEW YORK

November 18, 1915

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

After deciding which of the essays
submitted to you, is entitled to the prize,
may I request that you will note the ten
which are entitled in your judgment, to
honorable mention.

I should have included this request
in my recent letter to you.

Very truly yours

S. Stanwood Menken
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CHICAGO, November 8, 1915

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

You have evidenced your loyalty to the nation and preparedness by joining the NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

Will you do an additional service taking only a few moments of your time?

Will you start a chain letter, writing to five of your friends, asking each of them to repeat the process until the State is canvassed? Or, if the enclosed letter is satisfactory, will you sign it and send it out to five of your friends, asking them to do the same thing?

The NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE is engaged in a wonderful work, but must have additional members and money to carry it out.

A chain letter is very often a nuisance, but in this case it is an act of patriotism.

Very truly yours,

E. C. Wetten

Secretary.

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National Security League

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CHICAGO,

1915

Dear Sir:-

There probably is no greater curse or nuisance than the chain letter, which your friend inflicts upon you, but, when used for a legitimate and worthy cause, it is not only pardonable but the most effective way of securing immediate results.

The question of adequate national defense has fortunately now reached a point where it may well be considered beyond debate. The Administration at Washington, the newspapers and everyone familiar with the facts are in favor of it. It is now only necessary for the individual citizen to go on record, because Congress will only act when it is convinced the voters want it. There is only one way effectually to do it - join the NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE and in that way get on the affirmative side of what is in effect a "referendum straw vote" in favor of adequate preparedness. Branches have been organized throughout the United States. Won't you help to make the Illinois Branch, which was established by members of the Chicago Association of Commerce, has been endorsed by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and a great number of other organizations, one of the leading branches in the country?

I am a member of the League and have been charged with the responsibility of securing five friends to join, who are in turn requested to each write five other friends to become members, and so on until Illinois has been thoroughly canvassed.

All that is necessary for you to do is to send One Dollar to the NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, Room 806, 108 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, and a list of the five friends together with their addresses, whom you have addressed, and you will become a member with absolutely no further obligations resting upon you. You will immediately receive a membership card, together with literature showing the necessity of preparedness.

Please do not break the chain, but send a copy of this letter to the five friends whose names appear upon the list you send with your remittance; also kindly give the letter you write the Serial Number next higher to the one appearing on this letter.

None of the League Officers receives any salary.

Yours very truly,

Serial Number 1.

National Security League

108 SO. LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO

1915

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Serial Number 1.

Chicago, November 9, 1915

Dear Mr. Wetten:-

Your favor of the 8th inst. is received. I am sorry to decline anything requested by the National Security League, but the writing of chain letters is something which I always on principle refrain from doing.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Emil C. Wetten,
108 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

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108 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

CONGRESS

OF

CONSTRUCTIVE PATRIOTISM

to be held at the New Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C. January 25, 26, 27, 1917. The purpose of this Congress is the consideration of the basic conditions of national security and the development of an efficient national spirit. Speakers of eminence will open the discussion upon each topic and the program will include the following general subjects.

The scope and effects of Universal training and service, both civic and military.

International relations and obligations and the necessity that their nature as affecting the future of this nation be generally understood.

Governmental and individual efficiency and the injuries which result from their neglect.

The function of education in the development of a true American patriotism;

Practical means and remedies whereby national carelessness and inefficiency may be eliminated and whereby there may be fostered a patriotism that shall find expression in everyday life.

It is the expectation of the National Security League, which through its hundred thousand members, its 280 branches and its committees reaches every section of the country, that this conference will result in lasting benefits to the nation through the adoption of policies looking toward efficient national preparedness.

The League has organization representation or membership in every State. It is a non-partisan, non-political, neutral Organization. It has no politics but Preparedness, no country save America.

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31 Pine Street, New York.

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Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Md.
EMMET D. BOYLE,
Governor of Nevada.
DR. C. B. BURR,
Michigan.
FRANCIS M. BYRNE,
Governor of South Dakota.
GEORGE W. CLARKE,
Governor of Iowa
CHARLES H. COLE,
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FREDERIC R. COUDERT,
New York
JAMES GOULD CUTLER,
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Chicago
JACOB M. DICKINSON
Ex-Secretary of War, Chicago.
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Pres. Princeton University.
DAVID JAYNE HILL,
New York
MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,
Governor of Connecticut.
GEORGE W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.
JOHN B. KENDRICK,
Governor of Wyoming.
PHILANDER C. KNOX,
Ex-Secretary of State, Penn.
HENRY D. LINDSLEY,
Dallas, Texas.
JAMES B. MCCREARY,
Ex-Governor of Kentucky.
W. C. McDONALD,
Governor of New Mexico.
GEORGE VON L. MEYER,
Massachusetts.
CHARLES R. MILLER,
Governor of Delaware.
WM. FELLOWES MORGAN,
New York
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Massachusetts.
GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER,
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THEODORE ROOSEVELT,,
New York.
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HENRY L. STIMSON,
Ex-Secretary of War, New York
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
New York.
HORACE WHITE,
New York.
JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor of Oregon.
LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Ex-Secretary of War, Tennessee

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
HONORARY PRESIDENT

EDWARD H. CLARK, TREASURER

HERBERT BARRY, SECRETARY

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The National Security League, Inc.

(Co-operating with the Conference Committee on National Preparedness)

THIRTY-ONE PINE STREET

TEL. JOHN 4826

NEW YORK

Dec. 7, 1916.



Address all Communications to
The National Security League, Inc.

Dr. Harry P. Judson, Pres.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

We beg to acknowledge your letter of December 5th advising us that you have appointed Professor Albion W. Small as one of the delegates to the Congress of Constructive Patriotism to be held in Washington, January 25th, 26th and 27th, 1917.

It is a great pleasure to have this evidence of your interest and to know that your University is to be represented on this most important occasion and we will ask that you accept the sincere thanks and appreciation of the League for your valuable cooperation. We are writing Prof. Small by this mail confirming his appointment and enclosing a preliminary announcement giving an outline of the program and the names of the speakers who have already agreed to participate, copy of which we herewith enclose.

We await your further report in regard to the names of the other delegates.

Very truly yours,

Henry L. West

Executive Secretary

S-Y.
Enc.

Mr. S. Stanwood Menken,
Chairman Committee on Congress,
National Security League,
31 Pine Street, New York City.

Dear Mr. Menken:-

The invitation of the National
Security League, extended through Professor
Hart, to take part in a conference of the Com-
mittee on Patriotism through Education, has
been received.

I shall - shall not - be able
to attend, on Friday January 26th at 10 A.M.
at the New Willard Hotel,.....Washington.
My address while in Washington will be.....

.....

Very truly

.....

Home address.....

.....

Mr. S. Stanwood Menken,
Chairman Committee on Congress,
National Security League,
31 Pine Street, New York City.

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The invitation of the National

Security League, extended through Professor
Hart, to take part in a conference of the Com-
mittee on Patriotism through Education, has
been received.

I shall - shall not - be able

to attend, on Friday January 28th at 10 A.M.

at the New Willard Hotel,.....Washington.

My address while in Washington will be.....

Very truly

Home address.....

HONORARY OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

HON. JACOB M. DICKINSON

VICE-PRESIDENTS

COL. GEORGE T. BUCKINGHAM

CHAS. L. DERING

GENERAL COMMITTEE

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HON. J. M. DICKINSON

COL. GEO. T. BUCKINGHAM

CHAS. L. DERING

IRVING WASHINGTON

EMIL C. WETTEN

J. W. THOMAS

ANDERSON PACE

R. J. MCKAY

LAVERNE W. NOYES

HON. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON

L. A. BUSBY

HON. JESSE A. BALDWIN

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HARRY PRATT JUDSON

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COL. MILTON J. FOREMAN

ROBERT ISHAM RANDOLPH

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WM. D. MCJUNKIN

WALTER J. RAYMER

FRANC GARDNER

R. L. CRAMPTON

E. J. BRUNDAGE

RALPH C. OTIS

NINIAN WELCH

E. M. HOLLOWAY

BISHOP FALLOWS

GEN. EDWARD C. YOUNG

WM. J. JERVIS

HENRY R. RATHBONE

JOHN W. GORBY

ARNOLD JOERNS

STANLEY CLAGUE

HON. HARRY P. DOLAN

HON. CHAS. A. McDONALD

CHAS. A. NEWTON

NELSON N. LAMPERT

FRANK A. MITCHELL

E. C. FERGUSON

LAFAYETTE MARKLE

EDWARD E. GORE

FRANK L. SHEPARD

HARRY DUMONT

W. A. LOCKWOOD

National Security League

(INCORPORATED)

CHICAGO BRANCH

ROOM 1115 LYTTON BUILDING
14 EAST JACKSON BOULEVARD

ACTIVE OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

H. H. MERRICK

VICE-PRESIDENTS

IRVING WASHINGTON

EMIL C. WETTEN

JOHN W. THOMAS

SECRETARY

ARNOLD JOERNS

TREASURER

R. J. MCKAY

CHICAGO. September 8, 1917

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President
University of Chicago,
58th & Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Judson:-

In order to silence the insidious
back fire of unpatriotic propaganda in Chicago,
this League is preparing a program of patriotic
mass meetings.

Hon. Elihu Root has just consented
to come.

Samuel Gompers, Theodore Roosevelt,
and Billy Sunday are being secured.

And by all means, Chicago wants to
hear our great War President, Woodrow Wilson.

But the invitation should be,
must be unanimous.

The National Security League has
invited Mr. Wilson.

The Chicago Association of Commerce
has telegraphed him also.

The Union League Club, Chicago Real
Estate Board, Commercial Club, Advertising Associa-
tion, Illinois Manufacturer's Association and other
organizations are telegraphing Mr. Wilson today.

WILL YOU, OR YOUR ORGANIZATION
IMMEDIATELY WIRE MR. WILSON, ALSO, AND URGE HIM TO
ACCEPT CHICAGO'S UNITED INVITATION TO SPEAK HERE AT
HIS VERY EARLIEST CONVENIENCE?

"Don't Merely Stand for Preparedness, Let's Work for It"

DR. Harry Pratt Judson

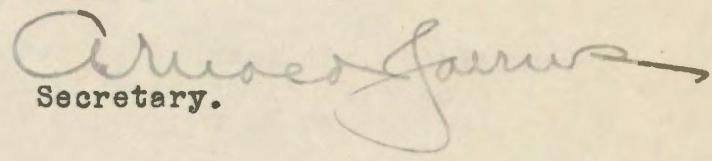
-2-

September 8, 1917

The situation is indeed urgent, if not critical and suggests the serious necessity for close co-operation between every patriotic, civic commercial and labor organization in the city.

Please advise me of your action and oblige.

Very truly yours,


Secretary.

AJ-CC

DR. Harry Pratt Judson

-2-

September 8, 1917

The attention is indeed urgent, it not
critical and suggests the serious necessity for close
co-operation between every patriotic, civic, commercial
and labor organization in the city.

Please advise me of your action and

Yours truly,

Very truly yours,

Secretary.

42-50

National Security League

(INCORPORATED)

CHICAGO BRANCH

ROOM 1115 LYTTON BUILDING
14 EAST JACKSON BOULEVARD

ACTIVE OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

H. H. MERRICK

VICE-PRESIDENTS

IRVING WASHINGTON

EMIL C. WETTER

JOHN W. THOMAS

SECRETARY

ARNOLD JOERNS

TREASURER

R. J. McLAY

Chicago, September 10, 1917

CHICAGO, September 8, 1917

Dear Mr. Joerns:

LAVENUE W. NOTES

HON. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON

E. A. BERRY

HON. JESSE A. BALDWIN

JOHN D. SHAW

MAY EDGAR B. TOLMAN

HARRY PRATT JUDSON

CLIFFORD ARBICK

COL. MILTON J. FOREMAN

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B. H. HENGE

WILLIAM R. H.P.J. - L.

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HON. HARRY ...

HON. CHAS. H. McDONALD

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FRANK A. MITCHELL

E. C. FERGUSON

LAFAYETTE MARBLE

EDWARD E. GORE

FRANK L. SHEPARD

HARRY DUNDY

W. A. LOCKWOOD

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President

University of Chicago

58th & Ellis Avenue,

Chicago, Illinois

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I will send the despatch requested to the President.

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Mr. Arnold Joerns

1115, 14 E. Jackson Boul., Chicago

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ACCEPT CHICAGO'S UNITED INVITATION TO SPEAK HERE AT
HIS VERY EARLIEST CONVENIENCE?

Chicago, September 10, 1917

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your favor of the 8th inst. is received.

I will send the despatch requested to the President.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Arnold Jones
1118, 14 E. Jackson Bldg., Chicago

Chicago, December 30, 1916

My dear Mr. Hart:

Your favor of the 26th inst. with enclosure is at hand. I am very sorry that my pressing engagements will make it impossible for me to be present at the conference on the 26th of January. I am heartily in accord with the purposes of the National Security League. In my opinion the whole nation ought to be trained for national defense. If that training is adequate the possibility of war will be much less. The training in my judgment should be universal. I mean that literally. Every able-bodied man of proper age should be trained to understand as far as may be needed the fundamentals of military science, and be ready to act intelligently whenever called on. But the whole nation should contribute. All those engaged in finance, in transportation, and in various forms of supply should be prepared to act promptly for national purposes in case of a national emergency. The

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present experience of Europe shows the enormous service that can be rendered and should be rendered in case of emergency by women, not merely in connection with hospital work in all its multifarious forms, but also in connection with the infinite number of matters provided for the supply of an army. In other words, modern experience shows that the only adequate form of national defense is by the proper training of the entire nation to act quickly and efficiently in case of emergency. The countless implications resulting from such organizations in time of peace as well as in time of war need no comment, as they must be obvious to all.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Albert Bushnell Hart
The National Security League, Inc.
31 Pine St., New York City

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Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. Albert B. B. B. B. B.
The National Security League, Inc.
31 Pine St., New York City

CONGRESS

OF

CONSTRUCTIVE PATRIOTISM

to be held at the New Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C. January 25, 26, 27, 1917. The purpose of this Congress is the consideration of the basic conditions of national security and the development of an efficient national spirit. Speakers of eminence will open the discussion upon each topic and the program will include the following general subjects.

The scope and effects of Universal training and service, both civic and military.

International relations and obligations and the necessity that their nature as affecting the future of this nation be generally understood.

Governmental and individual efficiency and the injuries which result from their neglect.

The function of education in the development of a true American patriotism;

Practical means and remedies whereby national carelessness and inefficiency may be eliminated and whereby there may be fostered a patriotism that shall find expression in everyday life.

It is the expectation of the National Security League, which through its hundred thousand members, its 280 branches and its committees reaches every section of the country, that this conference will result in lasting benefits to the nation through the adoption of policies looking toward efficient national preparedness.

The League has organization representation or membership in every State. It is a non-partisan, non-political, neutral organization. It has no politics but Preparedness, no country save America.

The League has four classes of membership:- Founder, \$100.00; Life, \$25.00; Contributing, \$5.00; Annual, \$1.00.

An annual member of the League is as much a member at \$1.00 as is a Founder at \$100. The only difference is in the FINANCIAL assistance rendered.

The National Security League, Inc.
31 Pine Street, New York.

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HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE

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Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Md.
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DAVID JAYNE HILL,
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GEORGE W. P. HUNT,
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JOHN B. KENDRICK,
Governor of Wyoming.
PHILANDER C. KNOX,
Ex-Secretary of State, Penn.
HENRY D. LINDSLEY,
Dallas, Texas.
JAMES B. McCREARY,
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W. C. McDONALD,
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SAMUEL V. STEWART,
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HENRY L. STIMSON,
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HORACE WHITE,
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JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor of Oregon.
LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Ex-Secretary of War, Tennessee

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The National Security League, Inc.

(Co-operating with the Conference Committee on National Preparedness)

THIRTY-ONE PINE STREET

TEL. JOHN 4626

NEW YORK

ROBERT BACON
PRESIDENT
S. STANWOOD MENKEN,
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HENRY L. WEST,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



Address all Communications to
The National Security League, Inc.

Committee on Patriotism through Education,

December 26, 1916.

Dear President Judson:-

The National Security League has for its object the arousing of the people of the United States to the great duty of preparation for self-defense which might, under not impossible circumstances, amount to preparation for self-preservation. It now includes more than one hundred thousand persons who, by becoming members, have shown their belief that the country needs action and thoughtful, well directed action.

The National Security League is a peaceful body which aims to prevent the horrors and destruction of war, by placing the United States out of the danger of an attack. It lends itself to no jingo policy of aggression; supports no militarism in our government. It simply urges the people of the United States to look the conditions of the modern world in the face and to avoid war by avoiding the weakness and lack of preparation which have compelled so many European nations to accept war on terms terribly disadvantageous to them.

The League acts through its periodical and other publications; through its annual Congress; through its 270 branches and through public meetings. The time has now come to enlarge that agitation by a more systematic propaganda which should aim not simply to reform but to educate the public upon the pressing needs of the country and a possible way to secure that efficiency and organization of national resources which are absolutely essential in order that the United States may remain a great nation. The raising of soldiers and sailors, the preparation of arms, forts and ships is but a part of the task which confronts the American people. We need preparation and efficiency in national transportation; in the accumulation and distribution of supplies; in the planning and operation of factories of every kind; in the use of the soil, timber and other bounties of nature. An indispensable part of this process is the conservation and use of the human power of the country; the better

training of youth for its tasks so that it may be more available if the country should be in straits. Vocational training of men and women so that they may fit into the scheme of national efficiency and productiveness is one of the measures of preparedness most needed at the present moment.

The authorities of the League have asked me to assist them in bringing together a conference of educators; who may be expected to feel particularly the importance of the national uplift, in training and fully using the physical and intellectual powers of the people. To plan some active form of propaganda which will bring this point of view before the people will be the special object of the meeting.

What is needed is a campaign of education and effort similar to those put forth by the organizers of great national societies and fraternities, who lay out a systematic program for making their cause known throughout the country. Many of the teachers and executive educators of the country share enthusiastically in the movement with which the League is associated, and they are precisely the people whose ideas as to the best means of arousing interest, and the desire to first see things as they are and then try to make them better, ought to bear fruit.

I therefore cordially invite you to attend a conference to be held on Friday, January 26th, at 10 A.M. in connection with the Congress of Patriotism which will be held at the New Willard Hotel in Washington, January 25th to 27th. The purpose of this meeting is to talk over the plan and possible organization of a permanent committee of the National Security League, to have special charge of this arousing movement. The authorities of the League have suggested this idea and are warmly interested in it; and if the conference sees a way to some systematic application of its principles, there is good hope that the necessary means will be provided.

If you are not able to be present, a letter from you upon the subject, setting forth any suggestions or cautions that occur to you will be very welcome. You may expect, before the meeting comes together, some further general communications, including perhaps a sketch of a possible plan and organization for securing addresses and conferences to be given throughout the country by members of this committee and others who may be secured to present the cause.

Cordially yours,

Charles Burleigh Hunt,
Chairman.

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Cordially yours,

Wm. Brewster

54

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
WASHINGTON.

April 28, 1916.

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith an extract from a statement I made before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, and am inviting your comment upon the suggestion. The Sub-Committee on Naval Affairs has approved the recommendation and I hope it will be enacted into law. I should like very much to be able to fortify my recommendation with the opinion of some of the ablest educators in America if they think the recommendation I have made is a proper one.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph D. Daniels

Dr. Harry P. Judson, A. M., LL. D.,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1915

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Very respectfully,
J. H. Johnson, A. M., LL. D.,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Extracts from the Hearings of Secretary of
the Navy Josephus Daniels before the House
Committee on Naval Affairs.

"My own opinion, gentlemen, is that what we need at Annapolis, and need very much, are a few great educators who have devoted their lives to nothing else; men who should have nothing whatever to do with the military, nothing to do with the discipline, nothing to do with the instruction in navigation, or the technical arts, but we should find in America as great a professor of English as any university has and put him at Annapolis. We should find as great a man as is the head of any department of modern languages in America and put him at Annapolis, and we should have, purely in the studies that do not touch the military instruction, men of great ability and national reputation. The men who are at the Naval Academy as civilian instructors now, most of them, are capable men. They are employed from year to year, and except the few men who love the service, great educators are not attracted to Annapolis. They have no preferment; they have no standing equal to men of high rank in other educational institutions; and I am recommending that on page 95 of the appropriation bill we strike out everything, and in place of the \$61,560, that you say: 'Pay of professors and instructors, \$150,000.' This would give us the opportunity to discuss with great educators in Harvard and Yale and Princeton and schools of high character how best to organize the English and the modern language departments, and to put there just as great a man in English as you find at Harvard and just as great a man in modern languages as you find at Princeton, and put those heads of those departments upon a perfect equality in the faculty with the instructors of navigation and ordnance, leaving, of course, to the superintendent, who shall be a distinguished naval officer, the discipline and the drilling and all the technical branches exactly as it is now.

"I think we should bring in these great men. The trouble now with Annapolis is -- one trouble, and I think it is a trouble that works comparatively little harm, when you think about how it would work anywhere else in the world except at Annapolis -- we can not keep the superintendent of Annapolis very long; a naval officer's tenure there is two or three years, and then he must go to sea. In English and in modern languages we ought to pick men, not old men, but two or three great young men in America, who, as educators, would be just as distinguished as you will find anywhere, and pay them enough money, and organize those departments so that we will have the very best instruction that this country can afford."

100

100

100

100

100

100

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
WASHINGTON.

April 28, 1916.

Chicago, May 4, 1916

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith an extract from a statement of
Honorable Josephus Daniels,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.
the House of Representatives, and am inviting your com-

Dear Sir:-
ment upon the suggestion. The Sub-Committee on Naval

I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 28th of April with enclosed recommendation made by the Secretary of the Navy to the House Committee on Naval Affairs with regard to instruction in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. I am heartily in accord with the recommendation. The non-technical subjects in the military and naval academies should be taught by the persons most highly competent from their training, character, and pedagogical fitness to give that instruction. The United States should be able to command the services of the most competent men in those fields. The results, I am satisfied, will be far more effective than under the present plan.

President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Chicago, May 4, 1916

Honorable Josephus Daniels,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge your favor of the
28th of April with enclosed recommendation made by the
Secretary of the Navy to the House Committee on Naval
Affairs with regard to instruction in the Naval Academy
at Annapolis. I am heartily in accord with the
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present plan.

Very truly yours,

H. P. L. - L.

SIXTY-SEVEN REASONS

FOR A STRONG NAVY FOR DEFENSE

**BUT NOT ONE REASON FOR A
NAVY FOR AGGRESSION**

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

SOUTHERN BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

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"OUR BEST PEACE SOCIETY"

The Navy League of the United States is a non-partisan patriotic Society. Its purposes are to acquire and spread before the citizens of the country information as to the condition of the United States naval forces and ships, and to awaken public interest and activity in all matters tending to aid, improve, and develop the efficiency of the navy.

Specific Work Undertaken

By the distribution of printed matter and general publicity.

By a corps of public speakers.

By furnishing accurate information as to naval affairs.

By promoting the proper observance of patriotic days.

By promoting popular, patriotic dinners.

Specific Legislation Advocated

For a consistent, continuing program of naval construction that will furnish, as recommended by the General Board of the Navy, "a navy strong enough to meet on equal terms the navy of the strongest probable adversary."

For a Council of National Defense.

For an improved and a just Personnel Law.

For a Naval Reserve which will include honorably discharged men of the Navy, the Naval Militia and men from the Merchant Marine.

For a strong Merchant Marine which can serve as an auxiliary to the navy in time of war.

SIXTY-SEVEN REASONS FOR A STRONG NAVY

Peace

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."—*George Washington*.

"Wouldst thou conjure upon any country the clouds of war—induce its government to disarm."—*Carus*.

"Obviously, the permanent peace of the world can be secured only through the gradual concentration of the preponderant military strength into the hands of the most pacific communities."—*John Fiske*.

Power is essential for the noble task of peacemaker.

Sea Power and History

"The use and control of the sea is and has been a great factor in the history of the world."—*Mahan*.

Sea power was indispensable to the success of the War of the Revolution.

The navy suppressed the war on commerce by the Pirates of the Barbary States.

The navy fought and won the War of 1812.

The Union was preserved, and the outcome of the War of Secession was determined, as much by the blockading navy as by the army of the North.

National humiliation to the United States following naval weakness was illustrated by the humiliating treatment accorded to American seamen in Cuba by Spain in 1873.

The navy decided the outcome of the Spanish War, which would never have taken place had Spain known our navy's strength.

China's policy of evading militarism on both land and sea has been accompanied by disastrous defeats and untold humiliation.

Turkey lost Tripoli because of pitiful naval weakness.

England's seapower has—

(1) Kept the horrors of invasion and war far from England's shores for nine hundred years;

(2) Made possible one hundred years of uninterrupted peace on the water, 1814-1914;

(3) In the present war destroyed the enemy commerce, locked up in harbors or destroyed the enemy fleet; protected home coasts and commerce; safeguarded the transport of troops and supplies to the allies.

National Defense

The navy is our main defense.

Undefended resources invite aggression.

The navy has 21,000 miles of coast line to defend.

The United States navy has more harbors with large cities and a larger number of strategic points to defend than has any other nation's navy.

The navy must defend: Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Panama Canal.

"Better to be despised for too anxious apprehensions than be ruined by too confident security."—*Burke*.

Diplomacy

The weight of a powerful navy gives force to diplomacy.

Naval power is a legitimate factor in international settlements, because it is the evidence of national efficiency.

National Prestige

George Washington said: "There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

General Reasons

The unexpectedness of war.

A modern navy can not be improvised.

In the family of nations, any one disturbing element may cause a brawl.

American Policies

The effectiveness of the following American policies depends finally on a strong navy, viz.:

The Monroe Doctrine, particularly in its relation to the West Indies and lands north of the Amazon.

The attitude of the United States as to possession or ownership of strategic alien harbors and coaling stations.

The neutrality of the Panama Canal, including the necessary safeguarding incident to the passage through the canal of the ships of belligerents, when other nations are at war.

The restriction of Asiatic immigration.

The integrity of China.

The open door of trade in China.

Equal rights for American citizens traveling abroad, regardless of blood and religion.

From the Standpoint of Economics

Battleships are cheaper than battles.

The money for American battleships is paid to American working-men, American builders, and American craftsmen.

The Navy Department's demand for higher qualities of steel and better mechanical devices has aided directly in America's success in the production of high grade steel and in the building of bridges, bicycles, automobiles, and aeroplanes.

The navy is a school of efficiency, teaching many trades; teaching also patriotism, discipline and cleanliness to young men, a large portion of whom are so young that they can hardly be considered as producing units.

The navy as a trade school has been called "Our Great National University." It returns to civil life annually as many trained, efficient, and patriotic young men as are graduated from the five leading universities of the country.

Germany's prosperity and national efficiency can, to no small extent, be attributed to the training received by citizens in her army and navy.

The annual cost of the navy, which is about \$140,000,000 for 1914, is cheap insurance against the cost of war and represents less than the cost of the nation's automobile tires for 1914.

The navy is one of the foundations of national credit and is insurance against the unsettled conditions of trade and commerce which would be co-incident with a reputation for naval weakness.

Outside the Sphere of War

The following services have been rendered by the navy:

The suppression of both piracy and the African slave trade.

The opening of both Korea and Japan.

Arctic and Antarctic exploration and relief.
Protection of the fur seals.
Pioneer work of Coast and Geodetic Survey.
The establishment of light-house service.
Pioneer work of the Weather Bureau.
The work of the Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office.
Explorations and preliminary surveys for various Isthmian Canal routes.
Frequent protection of missionaries and citizens abroad.
Frequent prevention of insurrection in the West Indies and the Southern Republics.
Friendly offices to Cuba, Panama, San Domingo and Nicaragua.
Repeated earthquake and famine relief, as for instance, at Messina, Martinique and in Ireland.
Wireless communication with ships at sea ; warning of storms and dangers.
Time service.

Law's Dependence on Force

International treaties and Hague conventions have been ruthlessly violated.

Arbitrators' decisions are not always accepted.

Disarmament and obligatory arbitration are incompatible.

The United States for the sake of world-peace will require a strong navy—

(1) To perform our part in making effective international treaties and Hague conventions.

(2) To perform our part in making effective arbitrators' decisions and the decrees of the proposed international court of arbitral justice.

"Adequate armament and effective arbitration are correlative agencies for national security and for international peace and justice."

Land hunger and land grabbing are as much in evidence today as in any period of the world's history.

Might does not make right, but right backed by might is irresistible.

Negative righteousness means abstaining from evil, but positive righteousness may require a fight against evil.

"When the great interests of a nation, her dignity, her rights, the resources of her livelihood or even her liberty and her honor are at stake, men are in duty bound to go to war, to wage battle and risk their lives. There are considerations in this world which are higher than human lives. There are superhuman interests, there are ideals dearer than our own persons, for which it is worth while struggling, suffering, fighting, and dying. Life is not the highest boon of existence, and no sentimental reasons based on the notion of the sacredness of life, will abolish struggle in the world or make war impossible."—*Dr. Paul Carus.*

JOIN THE NAVY LEAGUE

All citizens of the United States of good repute, both men and women, are eligible to membership, in this non-partisan, patriotic organization, which represents no class or commercial interest.

Address all Remittances and Communications to

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

MEMBERSHIPS: Founder, one payment, \$100; Life Membership, one payment, \$25; Contributing Membership, per annum, \$5 up.

Annual Membership, \$2. Founders and Contributing Members are particularly solicited. Make checks payable to the order of the

Navy League of the United States.



"THE COMMAND OF THE SEA MAKES A NATION IMPREGNABLE."

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NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

(INCORPORATED 1901)

SOUTHERN BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES IS A NON-PARTISAN, PATRIOTIC SOCIETY. ITS PURPOSES ARE TO ACQUIRE AND TO SPREAD BEFORE THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY INFORMATION AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES AND SHIPS, AND TO AWAKEN PUBLIC INTEREST AND ACTIVITY IN ALL MATTERS TENDING TO AID, IMPROVE, AND DEVELOP THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

November 3, 1915.

President Harry P. Judson,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:-

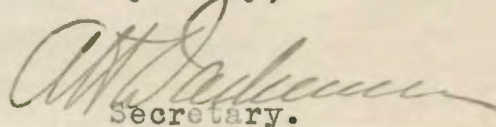
The President of the Navy League, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, would like very much to have you serve on the following advisory committee on Navy League work in educational institutions.

President John G. Hibben, Princeton University,
President Henry S. Drinker, Lehigh University,
Bishop Thomas H. Shahan, Catholic University,
President Abram W. Harris, Northwestern University,
President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, California University,
Dr. Thomas S. Baker, Tome School,

The Navy League is willing to furnish speakers for colleges and preparatory schools as far as its budget will permit, and arrangements have already been made for such talks before sixty colleges the coming season. It is expected that the League will be able to respond to many more similar calls.

The use of your name as endorsing national defense lectures before educational institutions, as well as your cooperation, will be heartily appreciated. What work is attempted by this Advisory Committee will have to be done, of course, by correspondence. I beg to assure you our Directors and Officers will heartily appreciate your help.

Yours very truly,


Secretary.

W. STANTON C. JOY
JAMES H. CLARK
LAWRENCE H. BULLITT
WILLIAM H. BAKER
EDWARD B. BAKER
ALFRED W. BAKER
HERBERT J. BAKER
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NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

SOUTHERN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMBER: PRESIDENT: GENERAL HENRY HOBBS

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November 2, 1918.

President Harry B. Johnson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

The President of the Navy League, Colonel Robert H. Johnson, would like very much to have you serve on the following advisory committee on Navy League work in Illinois.

President John B. Hinde, Princeton University,
President Henry B. Baker, Catholic University,
President Thomas B. Baker, Catholic University,
President James W. Baker, Northwestern University,
President Benjamin B. Baker, Catholic University,
Dr. Thomas B. Baker, Catholic University.

The Navy League is willing to furnish speakers for colleges and preparatory schools as far as the budget will permit, and arrangements have already been made for each state before the Navy League's coming season. It is expected that the League will be able to respond to many more similar offers.

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Yours very truly,

W. Stanton C. Joy
Secretary

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

(INCORPORATED 1901)

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ALBANY, N. Y.

Chicago, November 5, 1915

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES IS A NON-PARTISAN, PATRIOTIC SOCIETY. ITS PURPOSES ARE TO ACQUIRE AND TO SPREAD BEFORE THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY INFORMATION AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES AND SHIPS, AND TO AWAKEN PUBLIC INTEREST AND ACTIVITY IN ALL MATTERS TENDING TO AID, IMPROVE, AND DEVELOP THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

Dear Sir:-

November 3, 1915.

Your favor of the 3d inst. is received.

President Harry P. Judson,
I will gladly serve on the committee to which you refer.
Chicago, Ills.

Very truly yours,

Dear Sir:-

H.P.J. - L. The President of the Navy League, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, would like very much to have you serve on the following advisory committee on Navy League work in educational institutions.

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Mr. Arthur H. Dadman,

Navy League of the United States,

Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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Yours very truly,

Arthur M. Dadman
Secretary.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

SOUTHERN BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chicago, November 3, 1918

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received.

I will gladly serve on the committee to which you refer.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Arthur H. Badman,
Navy League of the United States,
Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C.

A BRIEF OUTLINE *of* LEGISLATION

Advocated by

The NAVY LEAGUE *of*
THE UNITED STATES

PERRY BELMONT
BEEKMAN WINTHROP
J. CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN

Committee on Legislation

SOUTHERN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A BRIEF OUTLINE
OF LEGISLATION

RELATIVE TO
THE NAVY LEAGUE
OF THE UNITED STATES

PREPARED BY
THE NAVY LEAGUE
OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1917

Navy League of the United States

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George P. Wetmore.
Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
Thomas J. Woodward.

A Strong Navy for Protection

“HEN the clouds gather, let the householder look to his roof,” says the Oriental proverb. War clouds dark and sinister and menacing have gathered around our national dwelling and it is high time that all thinking men turn their attention to the roof that must shelter us if the storm comes,—our national defense.

Thinking men from the earliest days of our national history have pointed out the rents and gaps that have always existed in that covering, but while the sun of peace shone, men scoffed at danger and said: “The world has grown civilized. There will be no more great wars.” Then came August, 1914, and all the world awakened to a keen realization that force is still the world’s court of last appeal and that the only guarantee of nation’s rights, is its power to uphold them.

Public interest in national defense is aroused as never before. At the coming session of Congress, it will be the most important issue under discussion. If the country is informed as to what is required by our military and naval establishments, it will be possible to secure the passage of necessary measures. We are therefore presenting to your consideration the following definite legislative proposals.

A Brief Outline of Legislation

Advocated by the Navy League of the United States

1. A Consistent Continuing Program of Naval Construction in Accordance with the recommendations of our best Naval experts.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., has stated that it will take five years to bring the United States Navy up to a state of efficiency and strength whereby it can cope with certain possible military adversaries from across the water. Admiral Fiske's statement that "our navy is unprepared, that American shores are not safe from a formidable enemy, and that the fleet must fail the country in its hour of need unless immediate steps are taken to increase its size and efficiency," can be accepted as authoritative. For thirteen years, the General Board of the Navy has advocated an ultimate force of forty-eight battleships with the necessary auxiliaries, but thus far these recommendations have not been accepted.

The magnitude of the task of placing our naval and military defenses on a proper footing can be compared with the eight years' task of building the Panama Canal. A Commission of engineers was appointed to recommend policies for an Isthmian Canal and make an estimate of its entire cost, covering a period of years. Congress accepted the plans recommended by this body of experts for a lock canal at Panama, and the estimated budget of \$400,000,000 for its construction was approved.

The Navy League of the United States strongly recommends that Congress give similar consideration to the expert advice of the General Board of the Navy, of which the Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey, is President, as to the number of dreadnoughts, battle cruisers, scouts, destroyers, submarines, mine-layers, aeroplane-ships, and other necessary auxiliaries needed to keep the horrors of war far from our homes and shores. The lessons of the great European war will doubtless affect the program of the General Board.

The Panama Canal could not be built in one year, and it was necessary to lay down a program for eight years' construction work. A consistent, continuing naval program covering the next five years that will provide a navy capable of meeting any possible enemy from across the seas, should be adopted as a national naval policy. The Constitution wisely placed the making of appropriations in the hands of the House of Representatives and the Senate, but the responsibility for the wise expenditure of naval and military budgets should be placed largely on the shoulders of the naval and military experts, who should be held strictly accountable for the results obtained.

2. The Need of a Council of National Defense.

The principal purposes of a council of national defense are: First, to secure official and authoritative information for Congress; second, to formulate and to recommend to Congress naval and military policies, and standards, taking into consideration national defense, American policies and the naval programs and military strength of possible opponents.

The United States is the only government that does not provide for an effective, oral, official communication between the executive and legislative departments. The proposed Council of National Defense will not infringe on any existing powers of Congress; nor is it a commission to do the work of Congress. It is not to be appointed by the President or by any other authority. It follows a natural course of evolution, bringing together the chief executive officers and the chairmen of the Congressional Committees, and the experts, all of whose work has a direct bearing on naval and military programs.

The proposed Council of National Defense is in entire harmony with the suggestion to give cabinet officers an opportunity to address either the Senate or the House, and to answer questions in regard to matters appertaining to their departments. A closer relation between the executive and legislative departments would result in more efficient and harmonious legislation, and would not involve any encroachment on the constitutional limitations of either branch of the government.

The Bill (H. R. 1309) provides that the Council shall be made up as follows: (The Navy League by no means insists on this specific plan, however.) The President; the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy; the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Affairs, Military Affairs, and Naval Affairs; the Chief of the General Staff of the Army; an Officer of the Navy; and the Presidents of the Army and Navy War Colleges.

3. A Personnel Law to Provide Younger Fleet Commanders.

Under the present law, officers do not become fleet commanders until they are approximately 59 or 60 years of age, and midshipmen now graduating at the Naval Academy will not become Lieutenants until they are 45, the age at which the British officer may be expected to be a Rear Admiral. This is a serious condition. It results, in the upper grades, in the loss of officers from active service almost as soon as experience has qualified them to serve as Admirals. It results, in the lower grades, in keeping trained young officers in subordinate positions until they have lost ambition and initiative and no longer perform subordinate duties in the most efficient manner, and can not easily learn to assume increased responsibility of higher rank, conferred upon them too late in life.

A young personnel permitted to become stagnant results in inefficiency

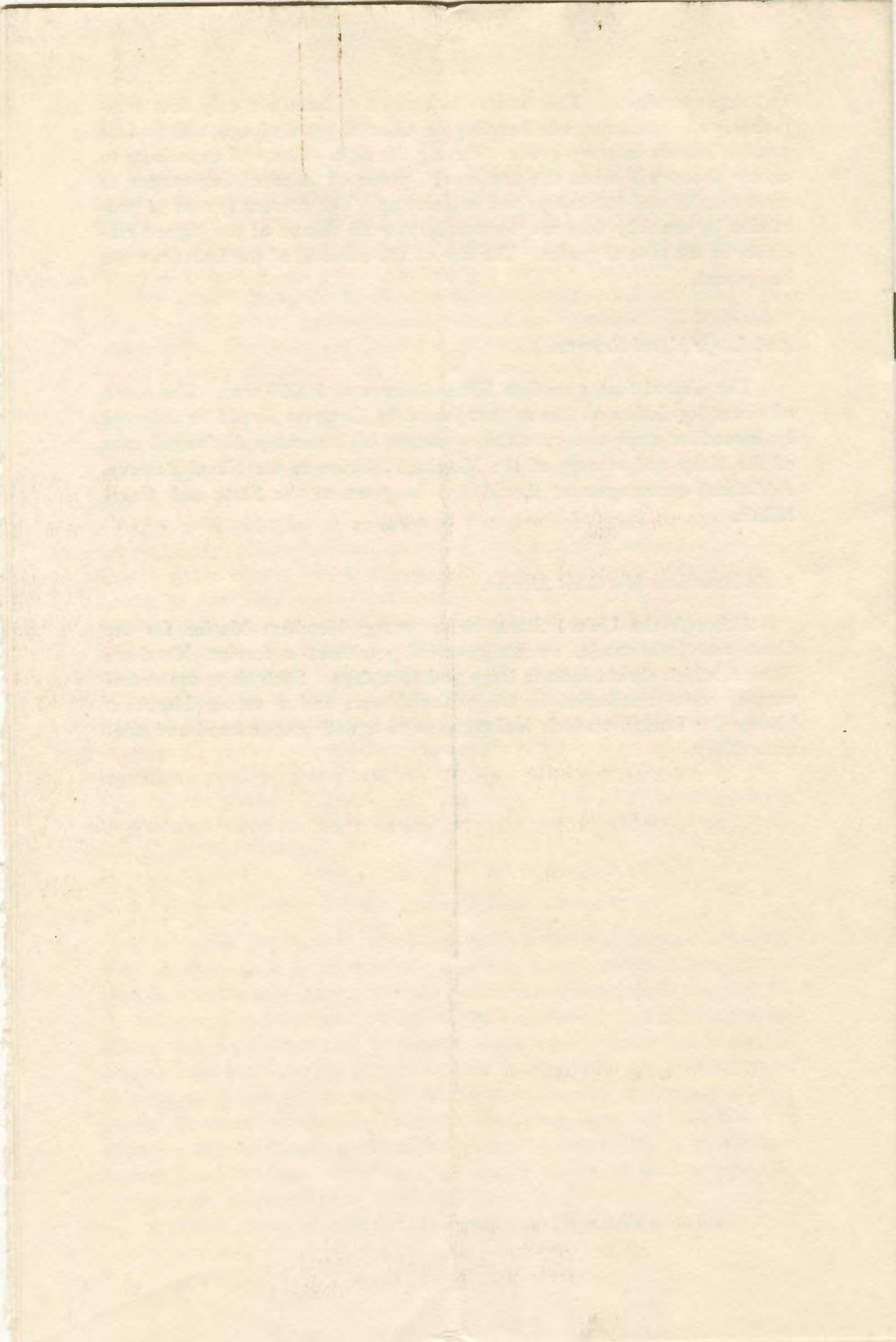
and unpreparedness. The country is entitled to have not only fleet commanders of experience, whether they be 45 or 63 years of age, but the best possible officers in every grade. Having the right officers of experience to choose from, will when the test comes, prove of as much importance as mere numbers of battleships and submarines. The present system of promotion by seniority does not necessarily provide officers of the highest efficiency in the several grades. The law of the survival of the fittest can not be ignored.

4. A Large Naval Reserve.

The United States needs a Naval Reserve of 50,000 men. The result of recent legislation on this subject passed by Congress should be followed by immediate steps to secure the enlistment of honorably discharged men of the Navy and seamen of the Merchant Marine in the Naval Reserve. Additional encouragement should also be given to the State and Naval Militia.

5. An American Merchant Marine.

Although the United States has a strong Merchant Marine for the Coast and Lake trade, we are practically without a foreign Merchant Marine, which should include large and fast ships. Such ships are necessary as naval auxiliaries in the crisis of war, and a strong Merchant Marine for foreign trade is indispensable to a well proportioned and adequate Navy.



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Urbana-Champaign, Illinois

May 3, 1916

How

President Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago

My dear President Judson:

I saw a notice of your taking an issue with Professor Brown of Princeton on his assertion that the supreme law of neutrality is the law of belligerents.

I think your position is entirely right. If we are going to make any material progress toward peace we have got to make the law of neutrality supreme over the law of belligerents, and if people want to go to fighting let them do it in such a way as not to disturb neutrals. I think if the world could accept the doctrine that the rights of neutrals are ahead of all other rights we should make some advance in discouraging belligerency.

Faithfully yours,

E. Arthur L. James

Urbana-Champaign, Illinois

May 3, 1942

President Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago

My dear President Judson:

I am a member of your faculty as
Associate Professor of Psychology at the
University of Illinois. I am writing to
you in connection with the suggestion
for the use of biological

I think your position is very
right. It is one thing to say that
biological factors are not the cause of
low of individuality, superior over the law of
biological, and it is quite another to say
that it is the cause of it. I think it is
to think neutral. I think it is the
could accept the doctrine that the rights of
nations are ahead of all other rights and
should have precedence in international
relations.

Very truly yours,

Chicago, May 4, 1916

President Edmund J. James,
University of Illinois,
Urbana-Champaign, Illinois.
Dear President James:--

Your favor of the 3d inst. is received. I was not attending the meetings for the purpose of taking part in the debates, but rather for the purpose of work on a committee in which I am especially interested. However, the statements made by two of the gentlemen on the floor were so extreme, and in my opinion so totally wrong, that I couldn't refrain from stating the case as I see it. The rights of neutrals have been extorted from belligerents with great difficulty and only a little at a time. They must be maintained rigidly, even if necessary at the expense of actual hostilities. We've tried every other resource in the case of the Napoleonic Wars, and finally had to go to war with Great Britain on the subject. I hope we can escape that necessity now, but should be entirely willing to face it rather than yield the rights of neutrals.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Chicago, May 4, 1916

President Edmund J. James,
University of Illinois,
Urbana-Champaign, Illinois.

Dear President James:-

Your favor of the 3d inst. is

received. I was not attending the meetings for the
purpose of taking part in the debates, but rather for
the purpose of work on a committee in which I am especially
interested. However, the statements made by two of the
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We tried every other resource in the case of the
Napoleonic Wars, and finally had to go to war with Great
Britain. I hope we can escape that
necessity now, but should be entirely willing to face it
rather than yield the rights of neutrals.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

*Nurses
Training*

Chicago, May 13, 1918

Dear Mr. Stieglitz:

The enclosed will explain the situation as to the nurses' training course. I have told Miss Wilson that I will ask you to represent me in conference on this matter. Of course if you wish to take anybody with you, do so, and kindly let me know in detail when you have reached definite conclusions.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Julius Stieglitz
The University of Chicago

Chicago, May 13, 1918

Mr. Wilson

Dear Mr. Seligman:

The enclosed will explain the situation as to the nurses' training course. I have told Miss Wilson that I will ask you to represent me in conference on this matter. Of course if you wish to take anybody with you, do so, and kindly let me know in detail when you have reached definite conclusions.

Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Mr. Julius Seligman
The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

The University Laboratories

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

May 15, 1918

Dear President Judson:

I have the correspondence with Miss Wilson in regard to the Nurses' Training Course. Miss Wilson called me up this morning and made an appointment for tomorrow afternoon. I shall be glad to report to you when we have reached definite conclusions.

Yours sincerely,

Julius Heydt

The University of Chicago
The University Laboratory

May 10, 1918

Dear President Johnson:

I have the correspondence with Miss

Wilson in regard to the Nurses' Training Course. Miss

Wilson called me up this morning and made an appointment for

tomorrow afternoon. I shall be glad to report to you when

we have reached definite conclusions.

Yours sincerely,
John D. Rockefeller

Chicago, July 27, 1918

My dear Mr. Stieglitz:

Referring still further to the matter of our recent brief conversation touching the Children's Memorial Hospital and the course for nurses, I write to repeat my verbal statement to you that beyond the general documentary statement of the character of the arrangement with the Memorial Hospital I have not found among the President's papers any precise indication of his purposes in the matter of the proposed course.

I am unfortunately myself obliged to be out of the city for the next fortnight or more. I shall be in Washington, and can be reached there through the President's Office. I shall be glad if you will take such steps as you think can be undertaken to utilize our extant resources in the direction mentioned. Dean Newman and Dean Lovett will be glad to discuss with you the arrangement of hours

Chicago, July 27, 1918

My dear Mr. Stieglitz:

Referring still further to the

matter of our recent brief conversation touching the
Children's Memorial Hospital and the course for nurses,
I write to repeat my verbal statement to you that beyond
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arrangement with the Memorial Hospital I have not found
among the President's papers any precise indication of his
purpose in the matter of the proposed course.

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city for the next fortnight or more. I shall be in
Washington, and can be reached there through the President's
Office. I shall be glad if you will take such steps as
you think can be undertaken to utilize our extant resources
in the direction mentioned. Dean Newman and Dean Lovett
will be glad to discuss with you the arrangement of hours

-2-

for any courses that you may wish to suggest. I think that within reason we can engineer some slight additional expenditures in this connection for the autumn quarter. I shall hope that later on a thoroughly satisfactory program could be set up.

Yours very truly,

J.R.A. - L.

Professor Julius Stieglitz
The University of Chicago

for any courses that you may wish to suggest. I think
that within reason we can engineer some slight additional
expenditures in this connection for the autumn quarter. I
shall hope that later on a thoroughly satisfactory program
could be set up.

Yours very truly,

J.R.A. - L.

Professor Julius Stieglitz
The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

The University Laboratories

August 6, 1918

Dean James R. Angell
152 Old Land Office Building
7th and E Streets, NW.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dean Angell:

I had a conference with Dr. Dodson and Dr. Wells in regard to the Committees for the Nurses Training Course concerning which I wrote you recently. Dr. Dodson would like to be on the Committees but recommends that Dr. Wells be made Chairman of the Standing Committee. The recommendations would then be as follows:

Committee on Program: Dr. Dodson, Miss Henderson (of the Children's Memorial Hospital) and myself. The main work of this Committee would be to prepare a short announcement of the course. As this work will devolve on me, perhaps it would be advisable to make me Chairman.

Standing Committee (perhaps of the Faculty of the ^{of Science} College): Dr. Wells, Chairman, Dr. Dodson, Dean Talbot, Miss Katharine Wilson, Miss Henderson (both ladies are connected with the Advisory Board of the Children's Memorial Hospital) and myself.

Yours sincerely,

JS/C

Julius Stegall

Wm. R. James
Members by invitation

The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

August 6, 1918

John D. Jones, Jr.
182 Oldland Office Building
7th and M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear John D. Jones:

I had a conference with Dr. Johnson and Dr.

Wells in regard to the Committee for the Study of

Public Health which I wrote you recently. Dr. Johnson

would like to be on the Committee and recommends that Dr.

Wells be made Chairman of the Standing Committee. The re-

commendations would then be as follows:

Committee on Program: Dr. Johnson, Miss Henderson

(of the Children's Memorial Hospital) and Wells. The main

work of this Committee would be to prepare a short summary

and of the results. As this work will involve no ex-

penditure it would be advisable to name as Chairman.

Standing Committee (part of the study of the

College): Dr. Wells, Chairman, Dr. Johnson, Dean Fisher, Miss

Henderson, Miss Johnson (both ladies are connected with

the Advisory Board of the Children's Memorial Hospital) and ap-

with.

Yours sincerely,

WJC

CHICAGO CLUB
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

August 19th 1918

J. Spencer Dickerson,
University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. Dickerson:-


Your letter of August 16th regarding the course for pupil nurses has been duly received. I am pleased to know that this proposed course meets with the approval of The Board of Trustees and sincerely hope that it will prove a success in every way. The fee of sixty dollars for the course-which I understand includes all laboratory fees- is satisfactory to us. You mention a matriculation fee but do not give the amount, will you kindly let me know how much that is?

I recently received a letter from Mr. Angell asking me to serve on an administrative committee to supervise this course, I am very

CHICAGO CLUB
CHARLES W. MICHIGAN

please to serve on this committee and if it is
proposed to have additional representatives from
The Hospital on that committee I would like to
suggest the names of Mrs. John Jay Borland, who is
chairman of our Training School Committee and Miss
Elsie Logan Burks the LPrincipal of our Training
School,

Very truly yours,


President Auxiliary Board
Children's Memorial Hospital

Mrs. John Jay Borland-2616 Prairie Ave Chicago

Miss Elsie Logan Burks-735 Fullerton Ave-Chicago

1. The first part of the report

2. The second part of the report

3. The third part of the report

4. The fourth part of the report

5. The fifth part of the report

6. The sixth part of the report

7. The seventh part of the report

8. The eighth part of the report

9. The ninth part of the report

10. The tenth part of the report

11. The eleventh part of the report

12. The twelfth part of the report

13. The thirteenth part of the report

14. The fourteenth part of the report

15. The fifteenth part of the report

16. The sixteenth part of the report

17. The seventeenth part of the report

18. The eighteenth part of the report

19. The nineteenth part of the report

20. The twentieth part of the report

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Board of Trustees

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
5750 ELLIS AVENUE

September 11, 1918

Mr. J. R. Angell,
Faculty Exchange.

Dear Mr. Angell:

I am sending to you herewith a letter from Mrs. Martha Wilson, President of the Auxiliary Board of the Children's Memorial Hospital, in which she nominates members of a supervising committee for the courses for nurses.

I have written to her that you will acknowledge her letter. I should be glad to have the letter returned to my file when you are through with it.

Very truly yours,

J. D. Peterson
Secretary

September 11, 1918

Mr. J. R. Angell,
Faculty Exchange.

Dear Mr. Angell:

I am sending to you herewith a letter from Mrs. Martha Wilson, President of the Auxiliary Board of the Children's Memorial Hospital, in which she nominates members of a supervising committee for the courses for nurses.

I have written to her that you will acknowledge her letter. I should be glad to have the letter returned to my file when you are through with it.

Very truly yours,

Secretary

The University of Chicago

Department of Chemistry

October 24, 1918.

Vice President Angell,

Dear Dr. Angell:

I presume if Dr. Wells goes into service, his place on the Nurses' Training Course would be taken by Dr. Caldwell. I will take up the matter at once with Dr. Wells and report to you.

Yours truly,

Stieglitz

The University of Chicago

Department of Chemistry

October 24, 1912.

Vice President, Rockefeller

Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

I presume Mr. Wells goes into service, his
place on the board, Training Course would be taken by Dr.
Calder. I will take up the matter as soon as Mr. Wells
and report to you.

Yours truly,

W. B. Smith

The University of Chicago

Office of the Auditor

October 18, 1918.

My dear Mr. Angell:

I concur in your recommendation that the compensation to be given to Dr. Wells for his work in connection with the Nurses' Training Course be authorized through the appointment book. The amount, as I figure it, is \$97.22.

Yours very truly,

Frank Amett

Mr. J. R. Angell,

President's Office.

*If Wells goes to Serbia
What about this plan?
I have returned Mr. Amett's
note. JRA*

With Stutzberg

Chicago, November 15, 1918

My dear Miss Talbot:

I write to ask that you be kind enough to serve for the remainder of the academic year as Chairman of the Administrative Committee for the Nurses' Training Course. The other members are Dr. Wells, Dr. Dodson, Dr. Stieglitz, Miss Catherine Wilson, and Miss B. M. Henderson. I understand that it is possible that a meeting of the Committee should be called in the near future.

Yours very truly,

J.R.A. - L.

Dean Marion Talbot
The University of Chicago

Chicago, November 18, 1918

My dear Miss Talbot:

I write to ask that you be kind enough to serve for the remainder of the academic year as Chairman of the Administrative Committee for the Nurses' Training Course. The other members are Dr. Wells, Dr. Dodson, Dr. Stieglitz, Miss Catherine Wilson, and Miss B. M. Henderson. I understand that it is possible that a meeting of the Committee should be called in the near future.

Yours very truly,

J. H. A. - L.

Dean Marion Talbot
The University of Chicago

From Miss Carter

Very interesting in the
present crisis. Thanks

FW

1900-1901

1900-1901
1900-1901
1900-1901
1900-1901
1900-1901

SIDNEY E. MEZES
CONVENT AVENUE
AT 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

7
February 11, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

*Peace
Proposals*

Dear President Judson:

Thank you for your note of February 7th. We have the material of the Bohemian and the Jugo-Slav Committees and have just recently been in close touch with Dr. Vesnitch, the head of the Serbian Commission, from whom we have received some very valuable information. Mr. Vosnjak was mentioned by him also, as it happens. I am glad to have your own estimate of him as an impartial check on what Dr. Vesnitch tells us. We hope to meet Mr. Vosnjak before long.

Cordially yours,

S. E. Mezes

STANDARD CHARTERED
BANK LIMITED
41 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

February 11, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Johnson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Johnson:

Thank you for your note of February 7th. We have the material of the Bohemian and the Jung-Stay Committee and have just recently been in close touch with Dr. Veenitch, the head of the Bohemian Committee. From what we have received some very valuable information. Mr. Veenitch was men-
tioned by Mr. Johnson in his letter of the 7th. We are glad to have your own estimate of him as an impartial check on what Dr. Veenitch tells us. We hope to meet Mr. Veenitch before long.

Cordially yours,
W. J. [Signature]

4
C. G. [Signature]
J. G. [Signature]

SIDNEY E. MEZES
CONVENT AVENUE
AT 139th STREET
NEW YORK

7 ✓
January 29, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:

Our experience fully justifies what you say in your favor of January 26th as to the difficulty of getting men who are good observers, are impartial and know Austria-Hungary at first-hand. Of course, what may be called in general the structural facts of the situation are easy to get; that is, information with regard to physical and geographical factors, information with regard to political structure and, to some extent, regarding the workings of the central government and its subdivisions, and some information with regard to the composition and interplay of social forces as well as regarding the larger economic factors involved. The difficulty is to ascertain the underlying human factors that work upon and through the structural arrangements, and especially to estimate the relative force and value of such human factors. We attempt to supply this lack by getting the best judgment of good observers who have an adequate background and who are endowed with sagacity, an extremely rare trait, as you of course know.

We have, as it happens, on our staff a young man of Bohemian birth and rearing, who has kept rather close up on the situation. From him we can get many facts and some idea of the more hidden tendencies, but naturally we have to allow for his bias.

Many thanks for referring me to the October number of the Edinburgh Review and to Mr. Steed's article. I have sent for it and will see that it is taken advantage of.

STANDARD PRESS
COMMERCIAL
AT 150-151
NEW YORK

January 22, 1918.
150-151, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Johnson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Johnson:

Our experience fairly justifies what you say in your favor of January 22nd as to the difficulty of getting men who are good observers, are impartial and know Austria-Hungary at first-hand. Of course, what may be called in general the "stagnant" state of the situation are easy to get that is, information with regard to physical and geographical factors, information with regard to political structure and, to some extent, regarding the workings of the central government and its subdivisions, and some information with regard to the composition and interplay of social forces as well as regarding the larger economic factors involved. The difficulty is to ascertain the underlying human factors that work upon and through the structural arrangements, and especially to estimate the relative forces and values of such human factors. We attempt to supply this lack by getting the best judgment of good observers who have an adequate background and who are endowed with sagacity, an extremely rare trait, as you of course know.

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SIDNEY E. MEZES
CONVENT AVENUE
AT 139th STREET
NEW YORK

President H. P. Judson

-2-

Jan. 29, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

In general, I may say that we cannot expect to have the full intimate knowledge of many of the issues that will come up that some traveled and experienced Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans will have, but we are hoping to gather and digest material which will enable us to test what they present and, to some extent, through the exercise of the judgment of our staff in gathering and digesting material, will enable us to judge their conclusions. More than that it is hardly possible for us, I fear, to do with regard to many of the problem areas.

It is because of these difficulties that I appreciate all the more the assistance that comes from such judgment as yours. Should any suggestions occur to you, not only with regard to Austria-Hungary but with regard to any other of the problems or problem areas that are likely to be issues at the settlement, I should very much appreciate hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

S. E. Mezes

To have, on our staff a young man of Hungarian origin and training, who has kept rather close up on the situation. From him we can get new facts and some idea of the more hidden tendencies, but naturally we have to allow for his bias.

Best thanks for referring me to the October number of the Edinburgh Review and to Mr. Stoddard's article. I have sent for it and will see that it is taken advantage of.

SHIRLEY E. MORTON
COMMUNICATIONS
AT NEW YORK
NEW YORK

January 25, 1918.

Jan. 25, 1918.

-2-

President H. P. Johnson

In General, I may say that we cannot expect to have the full intimate knowledge of many of the issues that will come up that some travel and experienced Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans will have, but we are hoping to gather and digest material which will enable us to at least have some judgment of our staff in gathering and digesting material, will enable us to judge their conclusions. More than that it is hardly possible for us, I fear, to do with regard to many of the problem areas.

It is because of these difficulties that I appreciate all the more the assistance that comes from such judgment as yours. Should any suggestions occur to you, not only with regard to Austria-Hungary but with regard to any other of the problems or problem areas that are likely to be issues at the settlement, I should very much appreciate hearing from you.

Cordially yours,
Shirley E. Morton

7 ★ 250
+ 234

SIDNEY E. MEZES
CONVENT AVENUE
AT 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

January 22, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

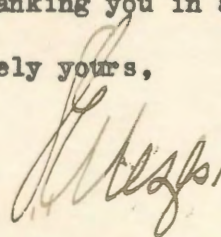
My dear President Judson:

Many thanks for your prompt reply to my note of January 15th and for the helpful judgment you give me on the subject of my inquiry. It happens that the view you take coincides exactly with my own; but may I ask your judgment on the next question that naturally arises? Those who look with some favor on the proposed incorporation of the three areas mentioned within the Hapsburg monarchy are inclined to prophecy that such an inclusion would result in democratizing the monarchy soon after the termination of hostilities by increasing the non-German and the non-Hungarian elements of the population and making it increasingly difficult for them, as a reduced minority, to dominate the increased majority that the inclusion would oppose to them. Would you consider this a good or a bad gamble?

Should you happen to be in New York any time soon, I hope you will let me know so that I may have the opportunity and the pleasure of talking over with you questions involved in the Near East and others of international character to which you have given attention.

Thanking you in advance,

Very sincerely yours,



SIDNEY E. MEYER
CONVENT AVENUE
AT 126 STREET
NEW YORK

January 22, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

Many thanks for your
prompt reply to my note of January 18th and for
the helpful judgment you give me on the subject
of my inquiry. It happens that the view you
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creasingly difficult for them, as a reduced
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in New York any time soon, I hope you will let
me know so that I may have the opportunity and
the pleasure of talking over with you questions
involved in the Near East and others of inter-
national character to which you have given at-
tention.

Thanking you in advance,

Very sincerely yours,



Chicago, January 24, 1918

My dear President Mezes:

Your favor of the 22d inst.
is received. Of course the addition of a large number
of Slavic people within the limits of the Hapsburg
monarchy would tend to make it more difficult for them
to be controlled by the German and Magyar minority.
Whether it would result, however, in a real political
democracy within any reasonable time in the future I
should doubt. At all events it would be simply guess-
work. In dealing with ^{that kind of} such people I should rather have
assurance than chances.

I shall be very glad indeed to see you in New York
and to talk over these very interesting matters with any
others which might come up.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

President Sidney E. Mezes
Convent Avenue at 139th St.
New York City

Chicago, January 24, 1918

My dear President Monroe:

Your favor of the 22d inst.

is received. Of course the addition of a large number

of Slavic people within the limits of the Hapsburg

monarchy would tend to make it more difficult for them

to be controlled by the German and Magyar minority.

Whether it would result, however, in a real political

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I shall be very glad indeed to see you in New York

and to talk over these very interesting matters with any

others which might come up.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

President Sidney H. Morse
Convent Avenue at 138th St.
New York City

Chicago, January 26, 1918

My dear President Meses:

In further reference to your favor of the 22d inst. may I say:

The number of people familiar with the various questions involved as to Austria-Hungary and the Near East is not large, at least in this country. For example, I have been for thirty years interested in these matters. I have read everything I could lay my hands on, and talked with everybody who seemed to think he knew anything about the subject. I feel, therefore, fairly familiar with these matters. But, as a matter of fact, save for two short visits to Austria, I have never been in those countries, and have therefore very little real, first-hand knowledge. Really authoritative information should be first-hand in character, and should come from thoughtful and intelligent men who have been a

Chicago, January 26, 1918

My dear President Menes:

In further reference to your

favor of the 22d inst. may I say:

The number of people familiar with the various questions involved as to Austria-Hungary and the Near East is not large, at least in this country. For example, I have been for thirty years interested in these matters. I have read everything I could lay my hands on, and talked with everybody who seemed to think he knew anything about the subject. I feel, therefore, fairly familiar with these matters. But, as a matter of fact, save for two short visits to Austria, I have never been in those countries, and have therefore very little real, first-hand knowledge. Really authoritative information should be first-hand in character, and should come from thoughtful and intelligent men who have been a

considerable time in the countries in question. Of course we have missionaries in Turkey. We have educational people connected, for instance, with Robert College. We have had once in a while business men who have visited these countries for business purposes. But the amount of lack of first-hand information in our country is monumental. There are people in England and some in France who know, although even there I don't believe the knowledge is widespread. Mr. Charles Crane, whom you know, has been in those countries, but I think not within the last few years. He is a very intelligent observer. There is an article which is significant in these matters in the Edinburgh Review for October, 1917, by Mr. H. W. Steed, "What is Austria?" I think his conclusions are correct, and I think they are based on personal observation. That I cite to you as illustrative of the kind of thing which we in this country sadly lack.

Cordially yours,

H.P.J. - L.

President Sidney E. Mezes
Convent Avenue at 139th St.
New York City

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of the kind of thing which we in this country sadly lack.
Cordially yours,

H. P. U. - L.

President Sidney H. Hanes
Convent Avenue at 139th St.
New York City

Chicago, February 7, 1918

My dear Dr. Mezes:

In further reference to your note of the 22d of January, I assume of course that you are supplied with all the material of the Bohemian Committee and of the Iugo-Slav Committee. Their case is worth presenting, and personally I think it is a very good case. I don't believe that we shall get anywhere until the independence of these Slavic peoples is established. I have among other material some writings by Mr. Vosnjak, consisting of two books and two pamphlets which are quite interesting and I think authoritative. Mr. Vosnjak is a son of the leader of the Clerical Party in the Austrian Parliament of some years ago, and was himself a lecturer on international law at Agram. He is a Slovene. He made his escape to Switzerland at the outbreak of the war. Doubtless I am informing you of what you already know.

Cordially yours,

H.P.J. - L.

President Sidney E. Mezes
Convent Avenue at 139th St.
New York City

Chicago, February 7, 1918

My dear Dr. Hesse:

In further reference to your note of the 22d of January, I assume of course that you are supplied with all the material of the Bohemian Committee and of the Ingo-Slav Committee. Their case is worth presenting, and personally I think it is a very good case. I don't believe that we shall get anywhere until the independence of these Slavic peoples is established. I have among other material some writings by Mr. Vesnjak consisting of two books and two pamphlets which are quite interesting and I think authoritative. Mr. Vesnjak is a son of the leader of the Clerical Party in the Austrian Parliament of some years ago, and was himself a lecturer on international law at Agram. He is a Slav. He made his escape to Switzerland at the outbreak of the war. Doubtless I am informing you of what you already knew.

Cordially yours,

H. P. L. - L.

President Sidney H. Hesse
Government Avenue at 132nd St.
New York City

7 167

SIDNEY E. MEZES
CONVENT AVENUE
AT 139th STREET
NEW YORK

January 15, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:

Many thanks for your monograph on "The Threat of German World-Politics", which I have read with much interest.

In connection with some confidential work I am doing for the Government, I should be substantially aided if you could give me the benefit of your judgment with regard to some important proposals. In the press and from some other sources, ~~that~~ it is rumored that in return for Austria's backing of Germany's attempt to incorporate or dominate the Russian Baltic provinces, the German Government is encouraging the Hapsburgs to seek to acquire, either through personal union ~~of~~ the sovereign or *under* through federated inclusion in the monarchy, three regions, (1) Russian and Austrian Poland, (2) Serbia and probably Montenegro, either as a separate province or as a part of a south-Slav state, and (3) the kingdom of Roumania, which may or may not be joined to the Roumanian regions of Hungary. No doubt the possibility of accomplishing these plans, if they are really entertained, decreases in strength from the first to the third.

With regard to such proposals, especially the first two, I find that men who have some knowledge of the issues involved hold almost diametrically opposite opinions. Some of them maintain that certainly the first two proposals, if carried out, would so increase the Slav population and influence within the monarchy that it would be de-Germanized and de-Magyarized, and would swing clear from the Prussian sphere of dominion; that, in short, such plans would be peculiarly effective in disrupting the Central-Europa scheme. The other group of observers maintains that, in addition to greatly

EDWARD E. HAYES
CONVENT STREET
AT 1001 STREET
NEW YORK

January 18, 1918.

President Harry Pratt Johnson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

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on "The Threat of German World-Politics", which I
have read with much interest.

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or as a part of a south-slav state, and (3) the king-
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Pres. Harry P. Judson,

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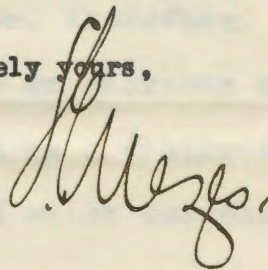
Jan. 15, 1918.

strengthening the hold of Germany on the present Austrian Government and thereby securing for Germany a much stronger position in preliminary and final negotiations for the conclusion of peace, these plans would result in an enormously strengthened Hapsburg monarchy, alike in the matter of populations, of natural resources and of easy access to the markets of the world, and that the gratitude to Germany for such an increased power would bind the two monarchies together as a solid block in Central Europe, and enable them to dominate the Balkans and the Turkish areas in Western Asia, thus making the Central-Europa scheme a very menacing reality.

If your many occupations will allow you to do so, I should very much appreciate your judgment with regard to this difference of view, with such statement of reasons for it as you may have time to give. Moreover, in view of the uncertainties ahead of us at the present time, which I am sure you fully understand, the receipt of your reply would be especially valuable if it could come in the near future.

Thanking you in advance, and
with personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. Meigs". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "H" and a trailing flourish.

Jan. 15, 1918.

-2-

Pres. Harry P. Johnson,

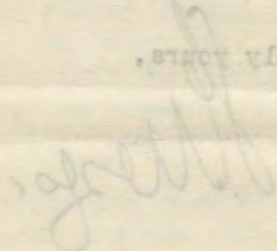
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Thanking you in advance, and

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,



long been working. It could not fail to result in a control by the two monarchies of the Balkans and of Turkey, and would be a long step toward the consolidation of power for the next war, which would be bound to come in the near future. I hardly need to give detailed reasons. I am sure, for this opinion, as I have no doubt at all that they are

Chicago, January 18, 1918

My dear President Mezes:

With best wishes, I
Your favor of the 15th inst. is
received. Very truly yours,

If Austria-Hungary were a democratic nation and the people had a fair representation in the Imperial Parliament of Austria or in the Royal Parliament of Hungary I should believe that the annexation of these additional areas would be a distinct limitation on German power. In truth, however, the Dual Empire is not democratic in the proper sense. The non-German and non-Magyar elements are not fairly represented in either Parliament, and are kept under very close control. In my opinion, therefore, the annexation of these areas would be an enormous strengthening of the Pan-German power, and would be a distinct realization of the Central-European aim toward which Germany has so

Chicago, January 16, 1918

My dear President Wilson:
Your favor of the 15th inst. is

received.

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long been working. It could not fail to result in a control by the two monarchies of the Balkans and of Turkey, and would be a long step toward the consolidation of power for the next war, which would be bound to come in the near future. I hardly need to give detailed reasons, I am sure, for this opinion, as I have no doubt at all that they are entirely in your hands.

With best wishes, I am,

Many Very truly yours,
on "The Threat of German World-Politics", which I have read with much interest.

H.P.J. - L.

In connection with some confidential work I am doing for the Government, I should be substantially aided if you could give me the benefit of your judgment with regard to some important proposals. In the press and from some other sources, what it is rumored that in return for Austria's backing of Germany's attempt to incorporate or dominate the Russian Baltic provinces, the German Government is encouraging the Hapsburgs to seek to acquire, either through personal union with the sovereign or through federated inclusion in the monarchy, three regions, (1) Russian and Austrian Poland, (2) Serbia and probably Montenegro, either as a separate province or as a part of a south-Slav state, and (3) the kingdom of Roumania, which may or may not be joined to the Roumanian regions of Hungary. No doubt the possibility of accomplishing these plans, if they are carried out, would increase in strength from the third.

President Sidney E. Mezes
Convent Avenue at 139th St.
New York City

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3755 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

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December 11th, 1917.

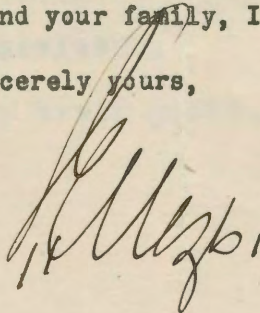
President Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:

Mr. Horace S. Oakley, of the Law firm of Wood & Oakley of your city, has been suggested to us as a suitable person to work up some questions of international law that may come up for consideration and decision at the eventual Peace Conference. I should appreciate your opinion in regard to Mr. Oakley in the matter of personality and general competence. I know he is not an international lawyer but in this case that fact is not an obstacle in the way of his usefulness.

Thanking you in advance and with best wishes for yourself and your family, I remain

Sincerely yours,



SEM:MRC

103
SIXTH HURDWAY
NEW YORK CITY

December 12th, 1917.

President Harry F. Jones,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Jones:

Mr. Justice S. Doherty, of the law
firm of Wood & Oakley of your city, has been ap-
pointed to act as a committee member to work up some
questions of international law that may come up
for consideration and decision at the eventual
peace conference. I should appreciate your opinion
as to the propriety of Mr. Oakley's making a personal
and general conference. I know he is not an inter-
national lawyer but in this case that fact is not
of course in the way of his usefulness.

Very sincerely,
Your friend for progress and your help, I remain

Respectfully,
Wm. H. Hays

Chicago, December 20, 1917

My dear Dr. Mezes:

Your favor of the 11th inst. is received. In the course of my work in international law in the University I have had occasion to meet some of the lawyers in the city. I know Mr. Oakley extremely well, and think very highly of him in every way. I have not happened to come across his work in international law. He is, however, a man of charming personality and of undoubted abilities and legal knowledge.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. S. E. Mezes
3755 Broadway, New York City

Chicago, December 20, 1917

My dear Dr. Hemen:

Your favor of the 11th inst. is received. In the course of my work in international law in the University I have had occasion to meet some of the lawyers in the city. I know Mr. Oakley extremely well, and think very highly of him in every way. I have not happened to come across his work in international law. He is, however, a man of charming personality and of undoubted abilities and legal knowledge.

Very truly yours,

H. P. L. - L.

Dr. S. H. Hemen
3755 Broadway, New York City

BEAR MILL MANUFACTURING CO.

FRANKLIN STREET AND WEST BROADWAY.

NEW YORK February 16, 1915.

Harry P. Judson, Esq.
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

Your communication of recent date in acknowledgment of my proposal for a Peace Plan, is duly received. It is my earnest hope that you men of public spirit will do all that is possible in your own field of influence to foster the creation of a broad and helpful opinion that throughout all lands shall be effective in behalf of humanity.

The many letters that are received from all parts of the country evidence a deep interest in the work. I bespeak your effort and co-operation in a Plan that through the suggestions, the criticism and ideas of our men and women shall be made practicable and efficient. Should my endeavor, as per the enclosed, be merely a basis for discussion and criticism through which the new Plan may be evolved, it shall have served its purpose.

Believe me,

Very cordially yours,

Charles L. Bernheimer

G.

BEAR HILL MANUFACTURING CO.

12345 STREET AND WEST BROADWAY

NEW YORK, February 10, 1915.

Henry T. Jackson, Esq.,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

Your communication of recent date in relation to my proposal for a Peace Plan, is duly received. It is my earnest hope that you are of public spirit will do all that is possible in your own field of influence to foster the development of a broad and helpful opinion that throughout all lands shall be effective in behalf of humanity.

The many letters that are received from all parts of the country evidence a deep interest in the work. I suggest your efforts and cooperation in a Plan that through the suggestions, the criticism and ideas of our men and women shall be made practicable and efficient. Should my endeavor, as per the enclosed, be merely a basis for discussion and criticism through which the new Plan may be evolved, it shall have served its purpose.

Believe me,

Very cordially yours,

Charles L. Johnson

PEACE PROPOSAL

Chicago, February 22, 1915

A Business Man's Plan for Settling the War in Europe

Dear Sir:-

The following Plan proposed by Charles L. Bernheimer, for the settlement of the European War, based upon the business man's principle of arbitrating commercial disputes, was published (in main part) by the New York Evening Post on January 12th, 1915, and by the New York Journal of Commerce on January 13th, 1915.

Your favor of the 16th with enclosure is received. Your proposal is interesting, but I do not believe there is any likelihood of its receiving serious attention by the belligerent powers under the present circumstances. It seems to me it is quite safe to leave all this matter to the constituted authorities of the United States.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Charles L. Bernheimer,
Franklin St. & West Broadway, New York City.

Believe me,

Very cordially yours,

Charles L. Bernheimer

Chicago, February 22, 1912

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 16th with enclosure is received. Your proposal is interesting, but I do not believe there is any likelihood of its receiving serious attention by the belligerent powers under the present circumstances. It seems to me it is quite safe to leave all this matter to the constituted authorities of the United States.

Very truly yours,

H. P. L. - L.

Mr. Charles L. Bernheimer,
Franklin 22, & West Broadway, New York City.

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1915.

PEACE PROPOSAL

A Business Man's Plan for Settling the War in Europe

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The resemblance between the elements involved in the present international crisis, and the matters in ordinary commercial life that come to me for arbitration and mediation in my work as chairman of the Committee on Arbitration at the New York Chamber of Commerce, is striking.

For instance, I observe the usual bitterness that often prevents one side from viewing or considering factors outside of its own case. Such bitterness leads to counter accusations; but when, as in arbitration in commercial disputes, the two sides are brought by an impartial third party whom they respect, to confer together, it is seldom that the bitterness remains or that their common-sense does not find with his help, a peaceful solution of their problem. In this world problem there seem to even now be signs that the bitterness between the contending forces is abating. When nations or races decide to use force of arms in the settlement of a dispute, they cast aside reason, the teachings of a hard-won civilization of centuries, as means or tools by which to seek settlement. They virtually decide that because a boy cannot tell the difference between blue and green that he must be physically whipped, forgetting that the color may be on the border line and hence a blue-green or a green-blue, or that the boy may be color-blind. Their method to *make* him know is responsible for the phenomena that Europe is presenting to the world.

Surely these phenomena cannot last; it is not reason, and nothing is truer than that unreason cannot continue to determine events for a considerable period of time. Are we not already witnessing indications of a mind awakening? One after another of the standard symptoms have appeared and are disappearing. Let us note we are almost out of the period of liberal accusations of cruelties from all sides. Also the period of espionage seems on the verge of passing; there has been much hysteria on this subject which is waning. It is well to consider that as it is true a friend sometimes becomes an enemy, an enemy may at some time become a friend.

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Believe me,

Very cordially yours,

Charles L. Bernheimer

G.

War is the phenomenon—the negation of the rule of reason. The causes are frequently misunderstanding, selfishness, inconsiderateness; the reasons for the perpetration of this war do not yet seem to have been frankly and fully stated. There can be misunderstandings and differences of opinion between nations as there can be between individuals. War will not settle them,—at least not with a settlement that endures, for such a settlement must be built upon reason and acceptance of ethical standards.

The end of the war will come, not because physical exhaustion compels it, or because one side or the other succumbs; but when the spirit of bravado and false patriotism makes way for Reason and Order; when reason and consideration enter the minds and hearts of the nation,—when the moral voice, tired and worn says—

"There are differences which force cannot settle, and which the disputants themselves cannot settle fairly, for they cannot escape bias:" Then will be demand for the services of a disinterested third, an umpire who will arbitrate and mediate, who will unless the terrible teachings of the war have been in vain, lead the nations to seek reason and to consider humanity,—to follow the Rule of Reason, to follow the Golden Rule which in itself is built upon clearest reason; there will be needed the impartial service of that third person, non-belligerent, non-combatant, disinterested, that we call for in the settlement of lesser difficulties. Whoever he may be he must be equipped not only with the keenness of intellect, the subtlety of tact, but he must bring also to the controversy, the CONFIDENCE OF ALL SIDES. A peace conference is bound to take place sometime; if it is to be composed of diplomats and military men, we will have a settlement after a fashion,—one that we are used to,—a settlement that does not settle. The public which ultimately foots the bills and bears the burden is seldom represented except indirectly. I submit that here as in other matters the public is a party that should have a voice in the final settlement. I feel certain that if it is represented the ultimate settlement will be nearer to the demands of modern civilization and ethical standards. The civilian should be *directly* represented. There should be men in commercial activity, men in the professions, men from the ranks of labor and agriculture,—or all of them; and the women, too, should be represented.

How would I go about getting immediate and future peace? I have thought out the following plan and I submit it for the consideration of all those who deeply feel that this great loss to industry, to science, to life itself, should be stopped by the power of an enlightened and assertive International Public Conscience.

PLAN:

- I. Let the united public opinion of our nation speak in a clear and unmistakable voice that it desires immediate and permanent peace. Let that voice be carried to the public in the countries at war and to all the neutral countries, urging them to express through their commercial, civic, religious, labor, agricultural and other bodies in their own countries, their desire for an immediate peace, honorable to all concerned:

- II. To the end that the combined voice of these bodies representing American public opinion, reinforced as THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION—so necessary in the solution of this most pressing world problem—may urge upon the President of the United States:

- III. The appointment of a

COMMISSION ON IMMEDIATE ACTION:

- (a) The Commission to consist of eight members of whom one shall be the President himself, and the other seven to be appointed by the President and selected by him from the following ranks: Diplomacy (1), Labor (1), Army or Navy (1), Agriculture (1), Law (1), Commerce (1) and one additional member who may be a woman. The President shall select the Chairman.
- (b) The Commission shall receive the authority of the President to confer through the State Department with the nations at war and the neutral nations of the world; of these neutral nations, only such as are independent and themselves at peace should be included.
- (c) Immediately after its first meeting the Commission shall invite the nations at war and the neutral nations to participate in the International Conference:
- (d) Its members shall communicate through the State Department with the nations at war and the neutral nations, and the representatives of our government abroad shall use their good offices so far as necessary, to secure acceptance of the invitation:
- (e) The expenses of the Commission shall be defrayed by popular subscription of the people of the United States.

- IV. THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE,

shall consist of seven delegates from each of the nations (selected from the same ranks as stated in III above.)

- V. The Conference shall have full power and authority to hear argument from any and all of the nations at war, to make investigation into any disputed fact that may come before it, and the neutral delegates therein shall select the three members of the Council of Nine to represent the neutrals.

- VI. THE COUNCIL OF NINE

shall consist of

- (a) three delegates selected by the Allies,
- (b) three delegates selected by their opponents,
- (c) three delegates from the Neutrals:

- VII. Immediately upon convening the Conference shall consider as the first question:— Shall there be an Armistice? and if so,—upon what terms?

- VIII. (If by a three-quarters vote, the Conference shall answer the first question in the affirmative, the *Council of Nine* shall immediately convene to consider the terms of an Armistice.

- IX. When the nine members of the *Council of Nine* shall have agreed, they shall report back the results to the Conference. If they disagree, the points of disagreement shall be referred back to the Conference and there discussed. But the terms of the Armistice shall not be approved by the Conference unless and until they are agreed upon by the nine members of the Council.
- X. The Conference shall thereafter proceed to consider the terms of a *Treaty of Peace*:
- XI. For that purpose it shall hear full discussion from all of the parties representing the nations at war and the neutrals. It shall refer, without vote, any suggestions for the Treaty to the Council of Nine. And the Council shall report its conclusions thereon with its reasons therefor. When the Council has agreed upon the *terms of a treaty* it shall report its conclusions to the Conference. If the Conference, by a three-quarters vote, approves, the Treaty shall be executed by the nations now at war and guaranteed by all the nations participating in the Conference.
- XII. THE TREATY OF PEACE
shall contain provisions for
- (a) *A Permanent Judicial Tribunal* for the purpose of settling any controversies arising out of construction of the Treaty;
 - (b) *A Permanent International Conference* along the lines of the temporary Conference;
 - (c) *To what extent the parties shall avail themselves of the Hague Tribunal*: to the end that causes of the present war shall be eliminated and the problems arising therefrom solved by orderly processes.
- XIII. The Chairman of the Conference shall be selected by the *Commission on Immediate Action*, after conference with the representatives of the nations at war and the neutral nations and the President of the United States.
- XIV. (a) He shall not only preserve order, but shall protect all of the parties against any unparliamentary discussion;
(b) He shall have no vote;
(c) The Rules of the United States Congress shall govern the proceedings of the Conference;
(d) (Language) English, French or German may be used.
- XV. The Commission on Immediate Action shall after conference with the representatives at Washington, of the nations at war and the neutral nations, determine the time and place for the meetings of the *Conference*.
- XVI. All of the expenses shall be borne by the country upon whose territory the Conference meets.
- XVII. In case of any controversy regarding procedure, or any difference not involving issues of the pending war, such controversy shall be settled by the Conference itself or upon resolution of the Conference, by the Supreme Court of the United States (or if it cannot act), by any three members thereof designated by the President of the United States.

BEAR MILL MANUFACTURING CO.

FRANKLIN STREET AND WEST BROADWAY.

NEW YORK February 1st, 1915.

Mr. Harry P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

In sending you the enclosed Paper and Plan, I do so with the hope that it will help to crystallize and establish a healthy International Public Opinion. In my work as Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration at the Chamber of Commerce of my State, it has been my duty to overcome bitterness and antagonism between contending sides. In the big problem before the world, public opinion is the only engine that can work to overcome the bitterness and antagonism of the warring nations and pave the way for a settlement less cruel than elimination of one by the other. The public of all the world is heavily affected by the war, and surely universal opinion has a right to be heard on a question that so deeply touches its living. Public opinion can prevent strife, or if strife has commenced it can help in the disposition of it without dishonor to any of those concerned. It is for that reason that I have prepared the enclosed "Plan", which I do not consider by any means perfect or final, but I shall be glad if something more workable can be evolved from it through discussion, not only in the countries at peace but in the countries at war.

BEAR STEEL MANUFACTURING CO.

115 NASSAU STREET AND WEST BROADWAY

NEW YORK February 1st, 1915.

Mr. Henry B. Anderson,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

In sending you the enclosed Paper and Plan, I do so with the hope that it will help to crystallize and establish a healthy International Public Opinion. In my work as Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration at the Chamber of Commerce of my State, it has been my duty to overcome bitterness and antagonism between contending sides. In the big public before the world, public opinion is the only engine that can work to overcome the bitterness and antagonism of the warring nations and pave the way for a settlement less cruel than elimination of one by the other. The public of all the world is heavily affected by the war, and surely universal opinion has a right to be heard on a question that so deeply touches its living. Public opinion can prevent war, or it can help in the disposition of its aftermath. It is for that reason that I have prepared the enclosed "Plan", which I do not consider by any means perfect or final, but I shall be glad if something more workable can be evolved from it through discussion, not only in the countries at peace but in the countries at war.

It is the individual men and women who in their personal intercourse and through their organizations,- whether civic, commercial, professional, clerical, fraternal or benevolent associations,- define and form the public opinion that empowers and spurs our national government to act; and without it that government can do little. When this movement as a United States movement gains the necessary strength, there is little question but that the sentiment of the Latin American States will align itself with ours. All over the world the neutrals will be as keen to work for peace as we are.

To set such a plan as this in motion, citizens should decide upon individuals or organizations in their own communities who shall act as "clearing houses" or advisory groups, receiving the ideas and opinions of the men and women in their sections,- so that their hopes and wishes can be carried to a consummation through the national administration of this country,- through the Latin American Countries,- and through the neutral States in all other lands.

I invite an expression of your opinion, and remain

Cordially yours,

Charles L. Bernheimer

It is the individual men and women who in their personal intercourse and through their organizations - whether civic, commercial, professional, clerical, fraternal or benevolent associations - define and form the public opinion that empowers and spurs our national government to act; and without it that government can do little. When this movement as a United States movement gains the necessary strength, there is little question but that the sentiment of the Latin American States will align itself with ours. All over the world the neutrals will be as keen to work for peace as we are. To set such a plan as this in motion, citizens should decide upon individuals or organizations in their own communities who shall act as "clearing houses" or advisory groups, receiving the ideas and opinions of the men and women in their sections, so that their hopes and wishes can be carried to a communication through the national administration of this country - through the Latin American Countries - and through the neutral States in all other lands.

I invite an expression of your opinion, and remain

Cordially yours,

Wm. L. Garrison

66
RECEIVED
R MILL MANUFACTURING CO.

FRANKLIN STREET AND WEST BROADWAY

NEW YORK February 1st, 1915.

Chicago, February 5, 1915

Mr. Harry P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 1st inst. with enclosure

In sending you the enclosed Paper and Plan, I do so
received. It contains a very interesting proposal,
with the hope that it will help to crystallize and establish
but I greatly fear that in the present situation it
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The settling of this contest in that way presupposes
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Very truly yours,

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to be heard on a question that so deeply touches its living.

Mr. Charles L. Bernheimer, trife, or if strife has commenced
Bear Mill Manufacturing Company.

it can help Franklin St. & West Broadway, New York City, to any

of those concerned. It is for that reason that I have prepared the enclosed "Plan", which I do not consider by any means perfect or final, but I shall be glad if something more workable can be evolved from it through discussion, not only in the countries at peace but in the countries at war.

Chicago, February 5, 1918

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Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Charles L. Bernheimer,
Bear Mill Manufacturing Company,
Franklin St. & W. Broadway, New York City.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

DAY LETTER

DAY PRESS RATE COLLECT

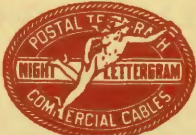
Chicago, May 29, 1917

New Republic News Service, Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Discussion detailed peace terms at present seems to me entirely idle; we have barely entered on the war; we know the fundamental purpose of the war on our part to be the defeat of the ruling forces which control Germany in their attempt to dominate the world by force and intrigue; in order to defeat that attempt we should use every force within our means; when it is defeated there must be then such arrangements and guaranties as will make impracticable for a long time to come the renewal of any such dangerous attack on civilization; until the war is ended or is near its end it will be quite impossible to know what such guarantees and conditions may be; for these reasons it seems to me as I have said idle at present to discuss detailed peace terms and the only effect of such discussion will be a confusion of the public mind and a hampering of the energetic prosecution of the war.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY



NIGHT LETTERGRAM

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED) TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THIS NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS BLANK.

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FA Newyork May 28 17

32, Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago, Chicago

What do you think about governments proposal to suppress discussion of peace terms, is suppression more or less harmful than open discussion, how attain peace without publicity, we are asking may important americans these questions, please wire your opinion by nightletter collect to us woodward building, Washington DC

New Republic News Service

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS,
TIME SENT, ETC.



THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

THE COMPANY'S CABLES ARE OPEN FOR NIGHT LETTERGRAM SERVICE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The Company will receive, not later than midnight, NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, written in plain English, to be transmitted only for delivery on the morning of the next business day, at rates still lower than its standard night message rates. The standard day rate for a message of ten words or less, and one-half the standard day rate for a message of more than ten words, shall be charged for each additional ten words or less in such NIGHT LETTERGRAM.

In case of mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the amount received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CODES OR ORGONE MESSAGES.
2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED message rate, at which amount this message, if sent as a REPEATED message, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.
3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.
4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.
5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are received and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is not received by any one of the Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions to the Company must be given in its said office.
6. This Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "NIGHT LETTERGRAM" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

- (a) NIGHT LETTERGRAMS may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressee and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such NIGHT LETTERGRAM- at destination, postage prepaid.
- (b) NIGHT LETTERGRAMS shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.
- (c) The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this NIGHT LETTERGRAM.
- (d) NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PRES. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

DR. EMIL G. BECK
2632 LAKE VIEW AVENUE
CHICAGO

7 72
August 6, 1917.

Hon. Harry P. Judson, D.L.D.,
President of the University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to submit to you for your
consideration, a World's Peace Plan (applicable
only after the present war is terminated) which
includes some new features, namely:

AN INTERNATIONAL RECIPROCITY COURT,
interlocking representation,

INTERNATIONAL BONDING OF TREATIES,

AN ORGANIZED RECIPROCITY ARMY,
serving in foreign countries.

Copies have been sent to each of the
Governors and Senators and Professors of Law
at the Universities, and thus far the comments
and suggestions indicate that the plan is feasible.

Respectfully yours,

Emil G. Beck.

Your comment would be appreciated.

DR. EMIL G. BECK
2232 LAKE VIEW AVENUE
CHICAGO

August 2, 1917.

Hon. Harry P. Johnson, LL.D.,
President of the University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to submit to you for your
consideration, a World's Peace Plan (applicable
only after the present war is terminated) which
includes some new features, namely:

AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF
INDEPENDENT REPRESENTATION.

INTERNATIONAL BOARDING OF TRADING.

AN ORGANIZED RESERVACY ARMY,
serving in foreign countries.

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and suggestions indicate that the plan is feasible.

Respectfully yours,

Emil G. Beck

Your comment would be appreciated.

Chicago, August 15, 1917

Dear Dr. Beck:

Your favor of the 6th inst. is received.

As soon as I can get time I will examine your suggestions with care.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Emil G. Beck
2632 Lake View Avenue, Chicago

Chicago, August 18, 1917

Dear Dr. Beck:

Your favor of the 6th inst. is received.
As soon as I can get time I will examine your suggestions
with care.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Emil G. Beck
2632 Lake View Avenue, Chicago

*This plan
is applicable only
after the present
war is decided.*

RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION IN A WORLD'S COURT
AND INTERNATIONAL BONDING,
REMEDIES AGAINST RECURRENCE OF WAR.

By
Dr. Emil G. Beck,
Chicago, Ill.

The essential points:

A. All nations to enter into a

"UNIVERSAL ALLIANCE TREATY"

which contains the provisions to prevent hostilities between nations.

1. This treaty to be secured by each nation by interest bearing bonds other than its own issue, to prevent their repudiation by any co-signer. (Note method of prevention).

2. These bonds to be placed into the hands of a permanent International Board of Trustees.

B. Election of an

"INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE"
(RECIPROCAL)

Each nation to choose at least seven judges but instead of choosing judges from its own citizens, each nation to select two from its own country and one from each foreign country. This reciprocal choosing of judges will form an extraordinary assemblage of jurists, who will form a World's Parliament, very impartial in adjusting international disputes and not likely to form cliques.

C. Election of fifteen or more judges from the members of the International Court of Justice to form a

"SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS".

D. A suggestion for the formation of an economical upkeep of an

"INTERNATIONAL ARMY"
(RECIPROCAL)

which in peace times serves as a National Police, serving part time in foreign countries.

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AND INTERNATIONAL BONDING,
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By
Dr. Emil G. Beck,
Chicago, Ill.

In his epoch making address of January 22, 1917,
President Wilson said: "In every discussion of the peace
that must end this war, it is taken for granted
that the peace must be given by some definite concert
of power which will make it virtually impossible
that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm
us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane
and thoughtful man must take that for granted."

This lofty declaration of our President, no doubt,
voices the most intense desire and sentiment of every well-
meaning person. The only excuse for a repetition of this
terrible catastrophe would be the inability of the nations
to devise a plan by which future wars would be made impos-
sible. That all will be anxious to enjoy a peaceful exist-
ence after this war is terminated, there is no doubt.

The greatest statesmen and political economists are
now at work devising plans by which a fraternity among all
nations may be maintained and many plans have already been
proposed, but none have as yet fulfilled all the require-
ments necessary to bind the nations so securely as to oblige
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While the proposals of the pacifists are the more
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While the proposals of the pacifists are the more ideal and commendable, they are so Utopian that it is

impossible to accept them at the present time, when the warring nations are just emerging from a reign of terror, prejudice, and hatred. These unselfish proposals should be reserved for the future, when the attitude of nations towards one another has become more friendly and peaceful - when hatred and the desire for revenge have abated.

The advocates of preparedness and of an international police force make no attempt to abolish wars entirely, believing it to be futile at present. Their efforts are exerted toward minimizing the chances for their occurrence by placing obstacles in the way of an impetuous belligerent.

Of these two methods of settling international differences, the latter is preferable and more rational, since it proposes an improvement on the former diplomatic method of settling disputes and is likely to be listened to by the belligerents, while the pacific propositions will get no hearing at this time.

It seems that a plan, combining the idealistic views of the pacifists with those of the advocates of preparedness, might be worked out - a plan so just and practical that it would be acceptable to the warring nations who are now yearning for a lasting peace.

The main obstacle to a lasting peace is the fact

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The main obstacle to a lasting peace is the fact

that it is almost impossible to secure a Court of Justice which would be regarded by all nations as absolutely impartial.

Since it is the duty of every thoughtful citizen to help in solving this problem, I hope it will not seem out of place for a man of the medical profession to make an effort to assist in the solution of this intricate problem.

The plan herein submitted does not necessarily come into competition with or overthrow any of the other proposed plans, such as for instance, that of the League to Enforce Peace. It simply adds two essential features which will make its adoption more certain.

These two features are:

First: the organization of an International Court of Justice, the members of which are to be selected in a new manner, so as to constitute a most impartial assemblage of judges.

Second: Compelling the nations to live up to their agreements by requiring a very heavy bond of the co-signers.

Should in extraordinary cases, these two deterrents not be effective, then as a last resort to have in readiness an International Army, similar to that advocated by the League to Enforce Peace, which could be brought into action to carry out the mandates of the international agreement.

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out the mandates of the International agreement.

My plan differs from those with which I am familiar, in that it is based upon two fundamental principles:

FIRST: THAT RECIPROCITY IS A MOST POTENT FACTOR
IN RETAINING THE FRIENDSHIP OF YOUR NEIGHBOR.

SECOND: THAT A BOND IS STRONGER THAN A MERE PROMISE.

Both these principles are embodied in my plan. One, in the formation of an impartial INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, choosing judges reciprocally, and the other, suggesting an INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE TREATY SECURED BY HEAVY BONDING.

Various proposals for submitting international disputes to an International Court of Arbitral Justice, or a Permanent Tribunal, lack in one essential, namely, they do not provide against the possible danger of formation of combinations and cliques by the Representatives from the different countries, who in deciding matters of vital interest might cast the weight of their votes to that country to which they owe allegiance. This shortcoming is, no doubt, responsible for the reluctance nations have had in the past in submitting important matters to the Court at the Hague. No nation would be willing to submit its case for arbitration to a body of judges until convinced that in their hands its in-

at least to some extent, when put to a
real test, is likely to fail in its mission. Men with
the highest ideals and regard for rights of others,
with the best intentions to be impartial, will, when
the fate of their own country is in the balance, swing
to the side of their native land. A Frenchman will re-
main a Frenchman, a German will remain a German, when
his own country is in danger. Men who can divorce them-
selves of the love for their native land in order to
become international citizens are yet to be found. In
times of peace, possibly, but when the country which
gave them birth and education and protection is en-
dangered, their instinct will paralyze their impar-
tiality and they will swing to their mother country.
Quoting again Prof. Adler: "The judges you assume
may be the uprightest men, but the bias in the blood will
tell. We had this exemplified several times in the
case of the Hayes-Tilden Commission. The country was
on the verge of civil war. It was finally decided to
pass the matter in dispute over to fifteen jurists, the

terests would be safeguarded to at least the same extent as they were before being placed before the judges.

A world's Court, composed of delegates chosen by each country from its own citizens, when put to a real test, is likely to fail in its mission. Men with the highest ideals and regard for rights of others, with the best intentions to be impartial, will, when the fate of their own country is in the balance, sway to the side of their native land. A Frenchman will remain a Frenchman, a German will remain a German, when his own country is in danger. Men who can divest themselves of the love for their native land in order to become international citizens are yet to be found. In times of peace, possibly, but when the country which gave them birth and education and protection is endangered, their instinct will paralyze their impartiality and they will cling to their mother country. Quoting again Prof. Adler: "The judges you secure may be the upright men, but the bias in the blood will tell. We had this exemplified amongst ourselves in the case of the Hayes-Tilden Commission. The country was on the verge of civil war. It was finally decided to pass the matter in dispute over to fifteen jurists, the

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best in the country. No one doubted their uprightness nor their disposition to be fair. But every time they voted on a material question the Commission stood eight to seven, - eight Republicans to seven Democrats. And the impartial historian says that it was the bias of party which in this crucial instance, though they were not conscious of it, gave direction to the legal mind".

The reciprocal method of forming A Court of Justice which I herein propose, ought to overcome this shortcoming.

INTERNATIONAL SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

This Court shall, as far as possible, consist of representatives from all countries. But, instead of each nation electing its representatives from its country alone, each should choose two from its own and five additional judges from other countries, but no more than one from any one country, so that each nation represented in the International Court of Justice would send seven judges. Thus, all nations would have an opportunity in time of peace of choosing from other countries, men well known to them, in whose integrity and honesty they had the fullest confidence and to whom they would unhesitatingly submit matters of international dispute and by whose decision they would be willing to abide.

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By the system of choosing judges herein proposed, this danger of partiality to one's own country practically disappears. Not only would each judge consider it a point of honor to deal fairly with the countries which placed implicit confidence in him, but as a matter of self-interest, each representative would be bound to act squarely and impartially, because his own country is likewise dependent upon the honesty and fairness of the foreign judges. Such interlocking representation would thus blend the interests of all nations and the personal contact of these judges would inevitably result in a friendly relationship among the nations. Reciprocity of delegates would thus create the strongest link possible between the powers, each realizing that it is to their mutual interest to treat one another with fairness and justice.

Thus each nation would not only be safeguarded in its own rights and interests but also the interests of other countries and would in turn, be protected by other countries.

The number of judges might be increased. Instead of only seven, each nation might appoint, besides its own two judges, a representative from every other recognized sovereign nation. This, of course, would

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make the International Court too large. Since this body would be composed of the ablest and most high-minded men in the world, its scope of work might be gradually enlarged, so as not only to dispose of cases of international litigation but also to pass new international laws and work out problems relating to the welfare of the whole human race. It could decide questions such as the following: Freedom of the seas for all nations; the abolition of secret diplomacy; the question as to whether the armature necessary for home protection should be manufactured by the government or left to grasping private individuals.

The judges of the International Court might hold a yearly election and select from their midst a smaller number, say fifteen of the most prominent judges, representing nearly all countries, to form an

INTERNATIONAL SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS,

to whose final decision any question of dispute might be submitted after it had passed through the International Court of Justice.

Whether these judges are to be appointed for life or for only a fixed number of years, - whether they are to be subject to recall, - are questions to be decided by the nations themselves.

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be referred after it had passed through the Interna-
tional Court of Justice.

Whether these judges are to be appointed for
life or for only a fixed number of years, - whether
they are to be subject to recall, - are questions to be
decided by the nation themselves.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE TREATY.

Among the many questions which will arise when the Belligerents meet to adjust their differences ONE will stand out most prominently, namely: What measures shall be taken to make a recurrence of war impossible, or, at least, very difficult?

It is, of course, impossible to predict at present what the agreements will be, but whatever they will be, NEW TREATIES will have to be entered into, and here the difficulties will arise. Today a treaty between nations is not regarded with the same sacredness, confidence, and respect by the powers as it was before this war. Striking examples have given us sufficient proof of the fact that in the fight for existence, the enemy will disregard all its promises, even though they were signed in good faith. The desire for preservation of national life in the individual is so strong that citizens and leaders of a nation will break all rules and pledges when driven into a blind alley, in danger of being choked to death.

Nations will now be reluctant in signing new treaties unless they receive the absolute assurance that some power even greater than the sword will compel the co-signers to live up to their agreements. They will de-

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mand some positive guarantee that the papers they sign are not mere formalities, which might again be thrown into the waste basket when at the critical moment the terms of the treaty do not suit one or the other party to the contract.

What satisfactory guarantee could be given to induce the powers to sign treaties and abide by them? To this question I give the following answer: Let the nations enter into a treaty which shall be so carefully worked out as to cover all the essential points necessary to maintain peace and compel the co-signers to abide by the terms, by placing a heavy bond upon each of them. The principal terms of the treaty should be as follows:

- 1st: Gradual disarmament of all nations to such a degree as to leave an army and navy for protection against internal violence and international police only.
- 2nd: That all countries shall be prohibited from manufacturing armament and munition to any greater extent than allowed by the International Court of Justice.
- 3rd: That all international disputes shall be submitted to THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE and that the decision of this court shall be binding on the co-signers.
- 4th: That in case the verdict of the International Court of Justice be rejected by one of the contestants, it shall be submitted to the INTERNATIONAL COURT OF APPEALS, whose decision shall be final.
- 5th: To prevent the violation of this Universal Alliance Treaty, each country shall deposit a most substantial interest-bearing bond, possibly as much as one billion dollars or more for the larger nations and proportionally smaller bonds for the smaller nations.

Many more equally important, may be added to these terms, but the elaboration of these should be left to those more familiar with international questions.

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and compel the co-signers to abide by the terms, by placing
a heavy bond upon each of them. The principal terms of the

treaty should be as follows:
1st. General disarmament of all nations to such a degree
as to leave no more than a police force for
internal violence and international police only.

2nd. That all countries shall be prohibited from carrying
any arms or munition to any greater extent than
allowed by the International Court of Justice.

3rd. That all international disputes shall be submitted to
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of this court shall be binding on the co-signers.

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Many more equally important, may be added to these
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more familiar with international questions.

These bonds shall be placed in the hands of an INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES, the members of which shall be chosen by all the countries which enter into this international agreement.

The interest coupons which these securities bear shall be delivered at regular intervals to each nation that has furnished the bond.

Any violation by a nation of the Universal Alliance Treaty shall constitute sufficient cause for the forfeiture of its bond. The securities so forfeited shall then be divided among the nations which have entered into this fundamental treaty. This provision for the distribution of the forfeited money will serve as an incentive to all co-signers to guard against violation of the Alliance Treaty.

Should this form of distribution of forfeited money not appeal to the co-signers, the money might be used to pay indemnities of any nation which has been unjustly attacked, or portions of it could be used for the maintainance of the international court.

Treaties entered into by certain individual nations only, need not be secured by any additional bonds, because all questions of dispute will be settled by an International Court of Justice and its decision made binding. This decision is sufficiently protected by the

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tions only, need not be secured by any additional bonds,

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International Court of Justice and the decision made

binding. This decision is sufficiently protected by the

bonds deposited to insure the Universal Alliance Treaty.

The objection that a nation might repudiate its bond should a real emergency arise, is met at once by the provision that the bonds furnished should not be paper of its own issue but securities issued and purchased from other countries, thus making their repudiation practically impossible.

To illustrate the latter proposition: The United States would deposit a billion dollars of securities purchased from other countries. The amounts purchased from each country should be so proportioned as to furnish a variety of securities of as many countries as possible, - for instance,

	100	Million	French	Bonds
(Government)	100	"	English	"
(or)	100	"	German	"
(Industrial)	50	"	Swiss	"
	25	"	Argentine	"
	625	"	of all other countries,	
	1000			

England, Germany, Russia and all other countries to do likewise, but they are to include United States securities in their bond purchases.

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"	of all other countries	25	"
		1000	

England, Germany, Russia and all other countries to do likewise, but they are to include United States securities in their bond purchases.

The reader has no doubt by this time, formulated many objections to this peace plan and I wish to mention and answer some of them myself:

Question 1: It may be impossible to induce all nations to enter into this agreement. If nine out of ten furnish bonds and the tenth does not, the plan is incomplete.

Answer: The powers will enter into any agreement which will be of mutual advantage; all that is necessary is to convince them of the advantage; what is for the good of one is for the good of the others. The advantages would be so great that all would be eager to join the compact. If they furnished only such sums in bonds as they would have to invest in the rehabilitation of their naval and military forces, it would appeal to them from an economical standpoint. Is it not more economical to deposit bonds in a vault to their own credit than spend it for useless implements of war?

Question 2: How shall the money in each country be raised with which to buy securities?

Answer: In the same way that much larger sums would have to be raised to buy new armament, to build dreadnaughts and new fortresses, if no agreement for preventing future wars were entered into. Should the danger of future wars continue, each country would be forced to arm itself more efficiently than ever and this would require keeping up larger armies and greater navies at an enormous expense.

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ical standpoint. It is not more economical
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Question 2: How shall the money in each country
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Besides, in the case of raising money for the bonds for peace treaties there is no waste; the capital is invested and bears interest, while in the case of building armament, the money is sunk in implements of murder, which in time of peace deteriorate so rapidly as to become practically useless. The money could simply be raised by issuing government bonds, these to be sold to the citizens, and with this money the foreign securities be purchased and deposited with the international trustees. The interest on the bonds would thus take care of itself and the money would be invested instead of wasted.

Question 3: What would prevent the country in which the bonds are kept in trust, from taking possession of same by force?

Answer: The securities deposited would be stamped by the international board of trustees, "Not Negotiable Except When Released by the Court."
They would be released only in case of forfeiture or when exchanged after their term of expiration.

Question 4: Suppose that one country should manufacture armament secretly and then suddenly decide to forfeit its bond, believing that it could gain more by a sudden attack upon unprepared countries?

Answer: This is not liable to happen. Such a course of action would expose the offender to the contempt of the whole world, to exclusion and commercial boycott. Furthermore, it would be most difficult for any nation to manufacture any considerable amount of armament without being detected. Still greater would be the difficulty of training an army secretly.

Question 5: The powers might not be willing to disarm at once, fearing invasion before each power was entirely stripped of its armament. Who should start to disarm?

the money is not in the hands of the government, but in the hands of the public. In the case of a building program, the money is not in the hands of the government, but in the hands of the public. In the case of a building program, the money is not in the hands of the government, but in the hands of the public.

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Question 3:

Answer:

Question 4:

Answer:

Question 5:

Answer: A gradual disarmament might be arranged. Every month or so a certain percentage of the armament of each nation could be discarded or converted into useful implements. Without any assurance of permanent peace after this war, it would be very difficult to induce the powers to disarm; they would still be in constant fear of attack, but if the chances for recurrence of war were minimized by the plan I suggest, the nations could, no doubt, be induced to discard all implements of war. Universal disarmament once accomplished, would in itself, be the most potent protection against the recurrence of war. The saving would be enormous. Consider that all warships would be transformed into merchant ships, - that taxation would immediately diminish, thus obviating the danger of rebellion on the part of the already overtaxed population of Europe.

There may be other objections raised by those who are familiar with international law and politics and technical difficulties will undoubtedly present themselves, but I believe that since the fundamental principles are true, namely, that a Bond is stronger than a Promise, and that Reciprocity is the best means of retaining the Friendship of your Neighbor, the apparent difficulties may be overcome by those who will work out the details of this plan. Such a scheme is certainly well worth considering. My plan is based on the assumption that the confidence between nation and nation would be far greater if each deposited a portion of its tangible savings with international trustees, thus showing good faith on the part of all the signers of the treaty.

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NOTE: I have submitted copies of this plan to about one hundred authorities on International Law, Political Economists and Statesmen in the United States, for their criticism and suggestions, and I am very grateful for their frank and helpful answers. While nearly all who commented, subscribed to the feasibility and great advantage of the novel method of choosing judges for the INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, some expressed their doubt as to the effectiveness of the Bonding Problem. Most of those who did not look upon the latter proposition favorably, did so on the ground that they believed that financial considerations alone would not avert future wars. A well known authority on international law in this country writes me, in his criticism to the problem:

"But the consideration which seems to be most difficult to overcome is that a great state that has given bond to keep the peace will not weigh the question of a nation's honor and vital interest as against any mere pecuniary loss caused by forfeiture of a bond. It is said that England is now spending \$28,000,000 a day in the prosecution of this war, not counting the incalculable sacrifice she is making of her manhood."

His argument is met by stating that a nation once involved in war, fighting for its existence, will make endless sacrifices to win and will spend huge sums which before the war it would have been impossible to raise. Not that a nation is indifferent to spending these huge sums, but it is compelled to do so in order to preserve its existence. Quite different is the attitude in times of peace, when nations are very economical and careful in their expenditures.

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A Prominent Leader of the Woman's Peace Party
offers the following criticism:

"One objection is that concessions and friendliness on the part of a large nation to a small one might purchase the selection of the small nation's five outside judges from the citizens of the large nation. If several small nations were so bribed by one nation, it would probably secure for the large nation a preponderating control of the court. In any case, it would produce corrupt conditions."

My reply to the same was as follows: "That a large nation could bribe small nations to vote on their side is possible, but since the judges of the small nations are chosen from the large nation, all the members chosen from the large nation would have to be scoundrels, and against this I have provided".

Second objection:

"Another point is, that since each nation would have to own bonds of another nation, to offer as its security, each nation would issue bonds to sell to other nations to be used as securities. Then if a nation's security bonds were at any time forfeited, that nation could retaliate by repudiating its own bonds owned by other nations as security bonds".

My reply was: "The objection does not appear valid. That a nation would repudiate its own paper to ten nations at the same time, which it has given in good faith at the time of signing the contract, would be a very injudicious method. It could repudiate them only for the time being and upon settlement of the question in controversy, it would still be debtor of the repudiated bonds. For example, a man gives a note to another for \$1000.00, while they are good friends, and upon falling out, he notifies him that he will not pay it. The holder of the note will still be entitled to payment after they have made up. So, if America should deliver to ten different nations its authorized bonds and would repudiate them in time of conflict, when the controversy was settled, those nations would still be asking for the payment of the repudiated bonds".

The most valid objection to any International Court of Justice, and more difficult to overcome, is the fact that disputes among nations might arise which are not adjudicable; for instance, such an one as would involve the honor or life of a nation.

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My reply to the same was as follows: "That a large nation could bring small nations to vote on their side is possible, but since the judges of the small nations are chosen from the large nation, all the members chosen from the large nation would have to be accountants, and against this I have provided."

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My reply was: "The objection does not appear valid. That a nation would repudiate its own paper to fear as much at the same time, which it has given in good faith at the time of signing the contract, would be a very stupid method. It could repudiate them only for the time being and upon settlement of the question in dispute, it would still be debtor of the repudiated bonds. For example, a man gives a note to another for \$1000.00 while they are good friends, and upon falling out, he notifies him that he will not pay it. The holder of the note will still be entitled to payment after they have made up. So, if America should deliver to ten different nations its authorized bonds and would repudiate them in time of conflict, when the controversy was settled, those nations would still be asking for the payment of the repudiated bonds."

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H.F., Professor of Economics, writes to me in his criticism: "Questions so often arise from the desire of progressive nations to expand at the expense of others and this is usually a question of power rather than formal right."

We have now struck the rock upon which all of the plans foundered and a point where all proposals for maintaining a permanent peace might fail. Can this tremendous difficulty be overcome? What could induce the powers to settle these intricate and vital problems without bloodshed? Let us see if we can at least, approach the solution of this problem.

First: The example of the present conflict might teach the lesson that it is unprofitable even to win a war. The victors, when checking up their account after the conflict is over, will find a great deficit in their balance sheets, not speaking of the sad picture which the conquered will present. They too, had expected to be victors, but alas, both cannot win by destruction and death.

Second: Nations do not prove their rights nor vindicate their honor by conquering their foes; they simply prove that they are stronger physically and financially, and that their opponents are weaker. If, for example, a robust man twice my size, meets me in the street and asks me to give up certain principles, or a piece of property which he needs more than I do, and I refuse, does he by killing me, vindicate his honor or can he boast of his power or superiority? He was twice my size and I could not hurt him; he took advantage of my weakness. How then, did he earn his right to be called great and victorious and honorable?

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NOTE: With the many valuable suggestions and criticisms I have already received from some of the leaders of the Peace Movement and Political Economists, two questions were most frequently asked:

1st.-How are you going to bring the Belligerents to your plan? They mistrust one another, hate one another, and will not be willing to surrender their weapons for any plan.

2nd.-Wars will recur as long as the human race will last, it is a natural law, therefore it is useless to attempt to avoid it.

Reply to Question 1: I am fully aware that no plan however perfect could be put into operation immediately after the termination of this war. No power would be willing to strip itself of all its armament until it had regained confidence in the good faith of the other nations. It will take time to heal the wounds, -to forget the atrocities, and to mitigate the hatred the war has caused. Friendship, confidence and good-will will return by a slow process, depending upon the behavior and conciliatory mood of one nation toward another. Thus, we shall not expect that such plan as I suggest or any plan will be adopted immediately in its entirety, but it may serve as the initial step for the powers to work towards the realization of the ideal by gradually

most frequently asked:

Q. How are you going to bring the Belgians to your plan? They mistrust one another, hate one another, and will not be willing to surrender their weapons for any plan.

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however perfect could be put into operation immediately after the termination of this war. No power would be willing to strip itself of all its armament until it had regained confidence in the good faith of the other nations. It will take time to heal the wounds, to forget the atrocities, and to mitigate the hatred the war has caused. Friendship, confidence and good-will will return by a slow process, dependent upon the behavior and conciliatory mood of one nation to one another. Thus, we shall not expect that such plan as I suggest or any plan will be adopted immediately in its entirety, but it may serve as the initial step for the powers to work towards the realization of the ideal by gradually

substituting the pacific for the bellicose method of adjusting their differences.

Reply to Question 2: Many scientists and statesmen contend that war will last as long as the human race; they claim that it is indispensable to the progress of humanity; that it stimulates ambition and is one of the natural forces in evolution; that military training produces virility in a nation and that the law of resistance will manifest itself in conflicts between nations from time to time to prevent their stagnation, and that progress is hardly possible unless now and then it is stimulated by conflicts.

There may be a good deal to be said in favor of this theory - it sounds logical. A fight, no doubt, stimulates activity but is it a useful activity? Could not the same end be attained by activity without bloodshed? When two business men compete for trade, is it necessary that one kill the other in order to obtain the profit he is after? Do not two firms compete for business and at the same time continue to be on good terms? There was a stage in the evolution of the human race when force between man and man was the factor which decided who should own property, but civilization has outgrown such methods and we now feel perfectly sure that a title to our property will not be attacked by our neighbor.

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but civilization has overcome such methods and we now feel
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fected by our neighbor.

Matters that used to be settled by a fist-fight between individuals, are now settled in a court of justice by argument and persuasion. Individuals have ceased to use physical force to obtain their rights, but nations appear not yet to have reached that stage of civilization whereby they can settle their affairs without going to war.

To such arguments, however, the advocates of preparedness reply: Back of the judge's decision is the club of the policeman and if the club were missing, the judge's decision would not be enforced. This sounds true, but valid arguments against this opinion can be presented which make it clear that force is not absolutely necessary to settle personal, national or international questions.

By this I do not mean, however, that fighting will cease forever. No! fighting will never cease, but killing might. A great deal depends upon the interpretation of the word "fighting". We speak of fighting lawsuits. Boys will keep on having occasional scraps and washer-women will continue to fight, each in a different manner. We fight disease, injustice; we fight fighting itself,- in fact, every breath we take is really a fight for existence.

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In fact, every breath we take is really a fight for exis-
tence.

It is the manner of fighting which determines whether it is right or wrong. Let nations clash their ideas and arguments instead of their swords; let them fight their battles in an INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE instead of in cold and muddy trenches. The new generation should be impressed with the idea of obtaining its rights by persuasion and by argument, by showing good will to its neighbors, rather than by threatening them with extermination.

Why do children in some families obey their parents without corporal punishment, while in others the club is constantly required? It is simply a matter of training and habit. The same ideal could gradually be cultivated by nations as well as by individuals. "Good will versus the Club". Let the nations choose. Phrases such as "Civilization is only skin deep" or "Scratch the skin of the civilized man and a savage will appear", appear to the pessimist but are in fact without foundation.

I maintain that nations have reached that stage of civilization at which they can settle their affairs without killing one another and destroying priceless property, but they have not yet found out a practical way of carrying into effect civilized methods of adjusting their differences.

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such as "Civilization is only skin deep" or "Between the
skin of the civilized man and a savage will appear", ap-
pear to the pessimist but are in fact without foundation.

I maintain that nations have reached that stage of
civilization at which they can settle their affairs with-
out killing one another and destroying priceless prop-
erty, but they have not found out a practical way of
carrying into effect civilized methods of settling their
differences.

Concluding then, that an INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE chose by the Reciprocal Method would be a strong deterrent to war and also that a JOINT TREATY OF ALL NATIONS, diplomatically and carefully constructed, (with the additional safeguard of a heavy bond against its violation) would be a real step toward the realization of a lasting peace, will we, by adopting these safeguards, succeed in eradicating this horrible monster which has buried its fangs so deeply in the human family?

While we are convinced that these will minimize the chances for hostilities, we must admit that thus far, even with these additional safeguards, we have not devised an absolute remedy against future wars. Thus, for the present, we will have to be satisfied with adopting a plan which nearest approaches our ideal. Time may change conditions; the relations among nations may become so fraternal after the present conflict that it may be possible to evolve a plan by which lasting peace, such as the pacifists predict, will be attained. But until such a plan is realized, we must have in readiness, a weapon more compelling than a mere momentary forfeit,- a more potent restraint must operate in order to check an ambitious belligerent who might break all rules and promises should he become involved in a controversy which he believes is not adjudicable.

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check an ambitious belligerent who might break all rules and
promises should he become involved in a controversy which he
believes is not adjustable.

I am compelled and sorry to admit, that when all peaceful means of settling such controversies have been tried and failed, I know of no other means than physical force to settle the dispute.

I claim, however, that this force need not be as gigantic as that employed in the present war. If the nations were assured that they could count upon each other for their combined but small forces against an aggressor, it would be entirely superfluous for each of them to maintain a large military organization. On the other hand, if each nation must individually protect its own right and interests, each would be obliged to maintain an army so large that at any time, it might be pitted against a combination of other powers who are equally prepared. This stupendous competition for preparedness would absorb the greater part of the energy and the savings of the human race. They would be kept busy devising plans to kill human beings and destroy property, instead of being employed in the wholesome pursuits of life and in the development of the races. A small force allotted to each nation in its proper proportion would be just as effective in deciding the so-called "non-adjudicable" questions as a large force on each side, and it would be vastly more economical.

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vastly more economical.

AN INTERNATIONAL RECIPROCITY ARMY

I would, therefore, suggest a plan which would be most economical and at the same time sufficiently effective to check any attempt on the part of any nation to create war:

Each nation to have a standing army of well-trained, well-paid soldiers, not larger than is actually necessary to protect itself against internal disturbances.

The size of this army should be in proportion to the population.

The armies of all countries should have a combined general staff, so that the armies may be trained on the same principles of warfare and should be so organized that on the shortest notice, a call would bring together in defense of an unjust aggression.

A further suggestion would be that a number of regiments of the army of one country should be stationed in different sections of foreign countries for a stated period. For illustration,- an American soldier would serve one year at home, six months in France and six months in Germany, and the French or German soldier would have a like experience. This would give all armies an equal chance to perfect themselves in military training and become acquainted with the military tactics of allied countries. At the same time, the military force of all countries would become familiar with

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-26-

terrain of the various countries, which, in case of a sudden outbreak of war, would be of great advantage to the combined powers in checking the aggressor. Such military education might create a friendly spirit among the different armies. It would work out in a manner similar to that of the reciprocal representation of jurists of all countries. Aside from policing the country in peace times, the armies could be of service in such ways as teaching citizenship to immigrants and maintaining a merchant marine.

I am fully aware that this plan, like all others, has its weak points, some of them may be easily overcome, others presenting difficulties. But if I have succeeded in interesting those now working on problems against the recurrence of war, and convincing them that INTERNATIONAL RECIPROCITY AND BONDING are essential in preserving future peace to the world, I will feel that I have helped to bring this problem nearer its solution.

Emory Beck M.D. F.A.C.S.

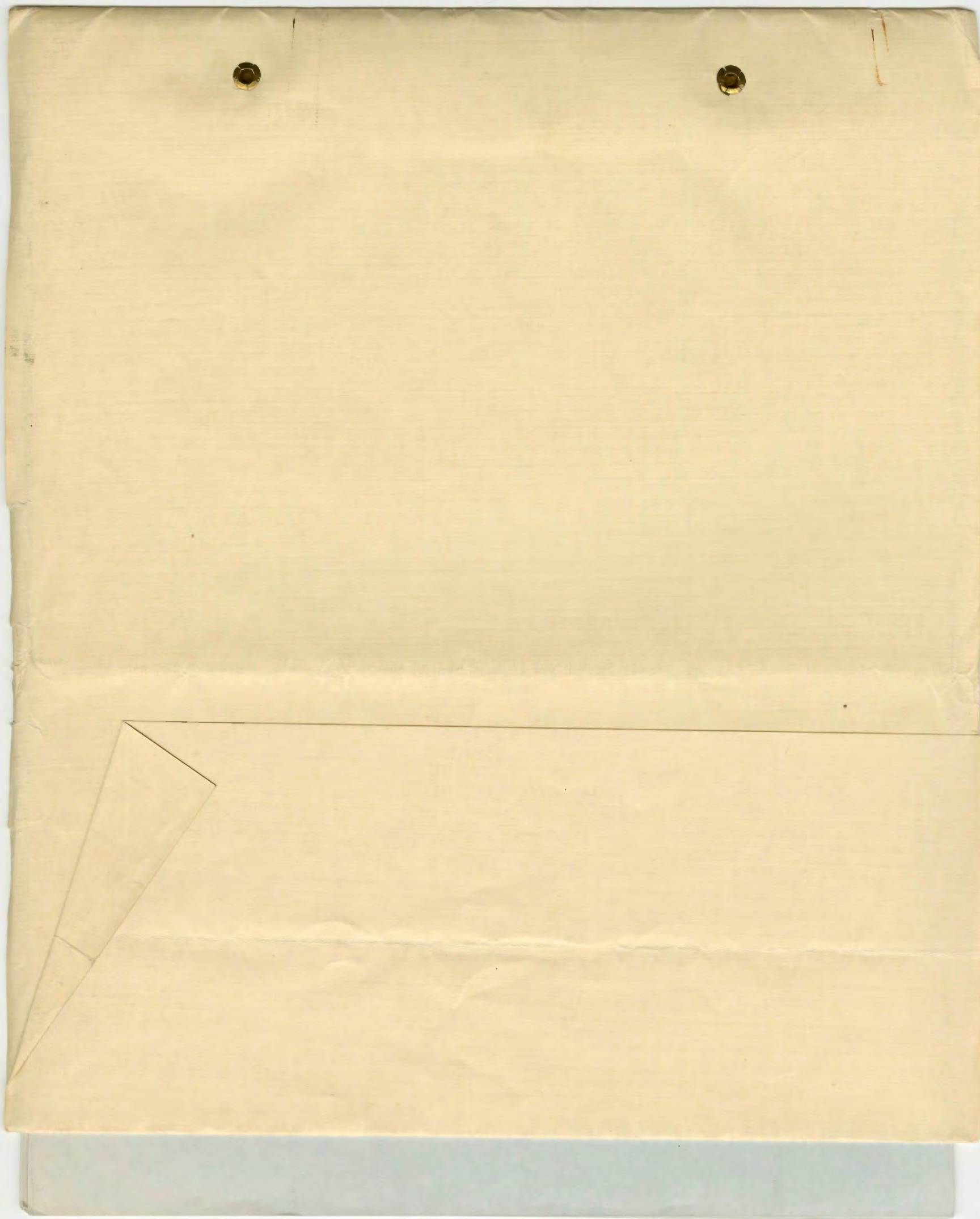
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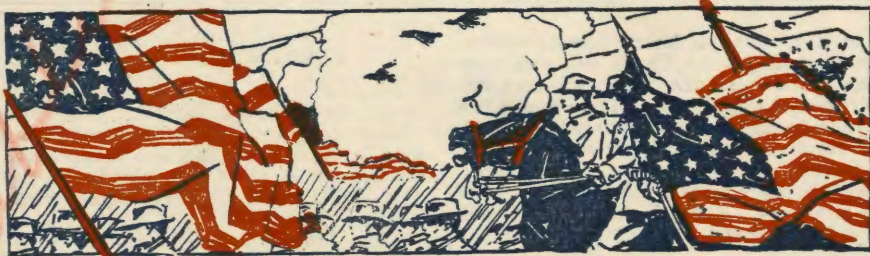
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SECURITY AND PEACE are essential in preserving the
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Wm. B. Clark, M.D. 25.0.2

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND
SERIALS ACQUISITION
1000 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

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CHEVRONS

Published by the Non-Commissioned Officers' Training Corps - University of Chicago.

VOL. I.

CHICAGO, May 31, 1918

No. 1.

EMPLOYERS OF MEN We need your help.

Out here at the University of Chicago we have had for the past year an organization called the NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS. Its purpose is to train Non-Commissioned Officers for the National Army.

You remember what the situation was a year ago—a lot of green men being sent to camps—with green officers to train them. How serious the situation was these officers can tell you better than we.

Realizing this problem, some of the university men conceived the idea of a school for non-coms whose purpose was to train the raw recruit in the elementary duties of the soldier so that when he reached camp, instead of adding to the burdens of the already overworked officers, he was a virtual Godsend in that he was able to help the officer train the men in smaller groups. Did the officers appreciate these men?

Here's what Capt. Lawrence H. Whiting, formerly Division Personnel Officer at Camp Grant says:

"We have found that the men who have been at the University of Chicago N. C. O. T. C. have made good as non-commissioned officers, and those now attending will have similar opportunities when they arrive at Camp Grant. As you know, this Division is glad to help any movement which will train men so, upon their arrival here, they will be more readily able to do good work as soldiers."

Now here is what we would like to have you do. Tell the men in your employ about this institution—tell them about the wonderful opportunity they have not only of helping themselves become more than "buck" privates, but also of shortening the time it will take for Uncle Sam to whip our new recruits into shape and take them across to whip "Fritz." And above all things, tell them it will not cost them a cent—the instruction is FREE. All that we require is that they come here and get it—four nights a week if they can—if not, tell them to come as

Continued on 2nd page, column 1.

MEN OF DRAFT AGE Prepare to be leaders.

MEN OF DRAFT AGE, here is a message for you—one which, if heeded, will mean fulfillment of ambition to you and a swifter kick for Kaiser Bill.

Out at the University of Chicago there is an organization of young men—and some not so young—who are working heart and soul to become something more than privates when they get out to the different concentration camps. Not that there is any odium attached to being a private—but, if by a little preparedness you can become a corporal or a sergeant, it's shortsightedness to pass the opportunity up for a few games of pool, or a dance, or other "lively" but unprofitable times. Come out and join us. You'll find a "bunch of live ones"—fellows you'll be proud to meet as friends—they're a democratic lot—mechanics, office men, business men, executives, etc., and all striving for one purpose—to help Uncle Sam lick the Kaiser and do it quicker and more thoroughly. The great, big-hearted, patriotic educational institution on the Midway has thrown open to us during the evening hours all the facilities of Bartlett Gymnasium for military training. When the weather permits, we drill out in Stagg Field. When our ranks are so swelled with numbers that the field is not big enough, we go out to Washington Park or Jackson Park or out on the Midway.

You receive military instruction under the direct supervision of a United States Army Officer stationed at the University by the Government. You get just what you will receive at Camp Grant, or any other Camp. And you get it gradually, learn it amongst less strict surroundings. If your back happens to be breaking after a good hard workout, you'll have an opportunity to save it by an easier workout at something else. At Camp you'll probably get some more of the "dog that bit you." Come out and get

hardened to it gradually. Learn how it's done, so that when you get to Camp you can help your officers teach it to the men who have not had this wonderful opportunity. The chances are good for your becoming Non-Commissioned Officers as the result of your training received here. Fully 70 per cent of the men who have taken the training at the University of Chicago have been made non-coms. A great many were called before they had received the full benefit of the training.

Come out and join us. We meet at Bartlett Gymnasium Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at from 7:45 to 9:45 P. M. Advance classes meet on Sundays and take up Scouting, Patrolling, Open Order Work, etc. COME ON OUT! The setting-up exercises will make an upright he-man of you—will give you the swing and proud carriage of a real soldier. Don't delay—come out tonight. Uncle Sam will be glad to have you. We'll help you all we can.

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.)

EMPLOYERS OF MEN WE NEED YOUR HELP

often as they can. Come out yourself! See how it's done. "Fall in" with an awkward squad and learn how easy (?) it is to do so simple a thing as "right face" and "left face" when punctuated by a good sharp command. You'll appreciate better what the officers at camp are up against and how much they need your co-operation.

OLDER MEN TOO

We need you.

Yes, and you older men too—don't think because you're over the draft age that your ability to serve is confined to Liberty Bonds, War Savings Red Cross, etc. We can use you here at the Non-Commissioned Officers' Training Corps. How? Listen—

Would you like to feel about twenty years younger? Would you like to have the "pep" of the younger man you used to be? Would you like to feel that for two hours each day you are getting a lick at Fritz?

Lots of you would. Some of you are already doing it—here with us—at the University. There are a number of men who have lost their youth (in years only, thank God, not in spirit) who are regaining it by contact with younger men on the drill field. They're learning the drill manual so that they can teach it to the younger fellows. And in spite of their gray hairs they're as young as the rest of us, and after a few weeks' training, as lively too. Come out and take off those few excess pounds, get some real color in your cheeks, some of the old time vigor in your limbs. You'll find plenty of company—COME. WE NEED YOU TOO.

The enemy is invited to note the fact that it took sixteen men to throw a United States soldier off a railroad bridge at Albany.—New York World.

OFF TO CAMP

Sergeant John B. Welty left for France this week, via Jefferson Barracks and California.

Color Sergeant Bert Brile was parading around with a new wrist watch, the parting gift of his friends at the Rock Island. Bert goes Sunday. He is to be "captain" of the men from his district.

The following men have gone to camp from the Third Platoon: Applegate, Jacobi, Norehad, Eisenstadt, Salvinger, Mair.

Sergeant F. DeMarais, who has been with the NCOTC since it started has been called to camp. We wish you the best possible luck, Sergeant. You've worked hard and steadily and deserve it.

Sergeant Carl J. Bieck who with DeMarais, was one of the "regulars" who turned out all last winter during the zero weather, left Saturday, May 25th, for Camp. If earnest effort will do it, Bieck will be a General.

Corporal Harry Rosenfeld has gone to Macon. The Germans better watch out for Rosie's "gas."

A British gunner who had successfully passed a blacksmith course was home on furlough. A civilian, noticing the insignia on his sleeve, namely the hammer and tongs, asked what it meant.

"Oh," said Tommy, "I'm an Army dentist."

"I see," said the civilian. "Of course the pincers are for extracting teeth. But what's the idea of the hammer?"

"Well, you see, it's like this," explained Tommy. "Some of the chaps are a bit nervous, so we use the hammer to chloroform them."—Boston Transcript.

"I think this man is doing his bit," writes an Army correspondent who send the following dispatch from an unidentified newspaper: "George Borden, a negro, of Goldsboro, N. C., has furnished sons to the war in the sum of nearly two squads. He is the father of thirty-five children, twenty-seven of them living and fourteen of them in the United States Army either in this country or in France. He has been married three times and on four occasions has been the father of quadruplets."—Army and Navy.

CHANGE IN COLLAR DEVICES.

Following a suggestion from the General Staff the War Department has ordered that hereafter the collar device for all enlisted men shall be uniform and when the present supply of devices is exhausted no more will be manufactured that bear any other than U. S. The result will be a saving to the Government as well as avoidance of possible confusion following the absorption of enlisted men of the National Guard and drafted men into the other branches of the Army. Previously the War Department provided collar devices with U. S. N. G., U. S. N. A. and devices indicating the state from which a unit was credited. Under the present system of replacements these differences led to confusion and men wearing the various devices were at times found in the same squad.—Army and Navy Journal.

CHEVRONS

Published by
The Non-Commissioned Officers'
Training Corps
University of Chicago

Address all communications to
V. Fabian, Editor
E. L. McCarthy, Associate Editor
Telephone—Randolph 1727.

THUMBS UP?

The purpose of this little paper is manifold. First of all, it furnishes a medium of communication between us. Many things of interest are occurring which all ought to know, but which under the present system of dissemination is impossible. Some few know, others hear rumors, but the majority never hear the interesting details at all.

In the old Roman days when the gladiator fought in the arena, he knew there was a reward for gameness. If the combat was uninteresting and lacked vigor, the defeated gladiator was given "thumbs down" by the Emperor and dispatched forthwith; but if he had fought gamely, was given "thumbs up" and let live to entertain the multitude another day.

That's about where we stand with this issue of CHEVRONS. Here we are. We're ready to put up a game fight for existence. We believe we have a right to exist, that there is room for us, and that we can serve a useful purpose. But, unlike the old Roman gladiator, we do not want to do all the fighting—neither do we want all the glory. You all ought to do some of the fighting, as you most certainly are going to share in the glory.

Many of our men are going to Camp and writing letters to officers and men telling of their experiences. We intend to publish as many of these letters as we can. They will be a source of inspiration as well as information to all of us. We will learn something of what takes place after our induction into service.

Every once in a while questions come up as to interpretation of different sections of the Infantry Drill Regulations. We intend to have a Question Box and answer such questions in detail, quoting our authority so that you may not be in the dark as to the whys and wherefors.

Later on there are going to be Sunday hikes, and all-night hikes. It's the intention to take pictures of these scenes and the men who take part and publish them in this paper.

All of you know that there are many comical occurrences in handling "rookies." Without hurting any one's feelings, we think it will live up things if we publish some of the laughable occurrences, as well as those more serious.

To do these things we must have your co-operation, which being liberally translated means, we want you to buy the paper, pass it around among your friends who ought to be training with us, and if we find ourselves running behind because of lack of subscribers, be prepared to "dig down" and come across with a dime or a nickel once in a while to help pay the printer's bill.

The Editorial Staff is giving their time gratis—glad to do it. But it's up to you fellows en masse to say whether it shall be "thumbs down" or "thumbs up." We're game—are you?

★ WITH THE COLORS ★

Camp MacArthur,
May 14, 1918.

NCOTC, University of Chicago,
Capt. C. L. Southwick,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Cap:

I have landed down here in Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas. Bernstein is about three companies away from me. He is acting Corporal of his squad.

I have been given a platoon of two squads to drill daily and hope to get a warrant in the near future. I put in an application for the Officers' Training Camp.

I was surprised to find the comparative amount of men who knew anything about military drill. In our entire company of 265, there were only about ten.

So far, I have noticed two things which are done differently here than taught at the School.

For instance, they execute squad left in four counts instead of six, stepping off on the fifth. Squad right or left about is executed in eight counts, stepping off on the ninth count.

My address is Provisional Company, 15,
Recruit Camp, Seventh Division,
Camp MacArthur,
Waco, Texas.

J. Ticktin.

Camp Dix, N. J.,
May 14th, 1918.

Captain C. L. Southwick,
N. C. O. T. C.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

Two of your old pupils are grasping an opportunity we seldom get nowadays to write you a few lines of appreciation and to let you know how things are with us. The said pupils are Tolbert and Gleeson, both of whom, thanks to you, are wearing chevrons.

We were at Camp Grant but a month, Tolbert being in the Artillery and acting nurse maid to a bunch of long haired horses, while Gleeson held an Irish banjo and dug trenches.

We were both transferred to the 54th Engineers at Camp Dix, N. J., and after about a month here were given our warrants and chevrons.

Our work most of the time consists in teaching new men the school of the soldier and squad as we learned it from you together with the two-hand semaphore.

Camp Dix is a better Camp in many ways than Grant, there being no mud here, but plenty of sand and we expect a regular Sahara this sum-

mer. When the wind blows we are treated to regular desert sand storms and as a result eat sand, sleep in sand and spend our spare time digging it out of our eyes. We are rather fortunate at that tho, for we are not sleeping in tents as are many thousands of men here.

We are taking the course at Gas School and find it very interesting.

We do not expect to leave here before September at the earliest as our battalion is only about two companies strong and not very well drilled as yet.

The 54th Engineers is organized to build and operate standard gauge railroad from the source of supplies to the trenches, why they picked on us we don't know, but we live in hopes.

We want you to know that our training under you has been of the utmost benefit to us and has certainly helped us get ahead and we hope more Chicago boys are taking advantage of the opportunity. Many times have we said to each other how glad we are that Captain Southwick was so particular on the fine points.

We would be very glad to hear from you if you can find the time to write us and from any of the old boys who care to write.

We are respectfully your old pupils,

O. W. Gleason, Sergeant,

H. C. Tolbert, Corporal.

Company B, 54th Eng., Camp Dix, N. J.

Camp Fremont, Calif.,
May 18, 1918.

Friend Fass:

Received your welcome letter today and glad to hear from you.

As to feeling like a veteran, there is a lot to learn yet before feeling that way.

Was only at the Bks. until Saturday, May 4, 1918. Left there about 3:00 P. M. and arrived here Wednesday, May 8, 1918, about 6:00 P. M. Some trip. Worst part of it was about two and one-half days crossing Ariz-Tex. and Calif. Desert. Our route was on Mo. Pac. to Kansas City, where we arrived about 2:00 A. M. Then from there on Santa Fe to Stockton, Calif. and from there to Camp on Sou. Pac. Seemed to avoid all large cities by detouring around them. First section of train had over 500 men and second a like number.

Camp located about 30 miles from Frisco, one mile from Palo Alto and Menlo Park and four miles from ocean.

Mountains visible all around. Very warm days and sun is very bright account clear air—very seldom any clouds visible after about 10:00 o'clock. Can look over the clouds in the mornings and can see the mountain tops.

The nights are always cold and have a h— of a time keeping warm, while about 11:00 to 3 in afternoon we roast. Getting sunburned already.

Placed in 13th Inf. of 8th Div'n of Regular Army, not National. All the other draft men will be envious of us because we will be wearing the button with "U. S." on instead of "N. A." The older fellows in the Co. recently returned from 4 years Philippines Service, and before that served in China. They treat us fine and so do the officers. Our First Lieut. is a "N. A." man.

The older fellows mix with us in our tents at night and give us good pointers, also get into our games, etc. Regular Fellows!

Each Co. has its own Mess Hall and we have "some" cook. Good food. For instance, we get such things as good pie, strawberries and cream, ice cream, fresh fruit, cake, oatmeal, good butter, canned sliced peaches, apricots, mountain fish, fried liver, cutlets and a lot of other good things. Believe we are better fed than National Army. All we can eat. Had lemonade for dinner today.

Our tents have wooden floors and electric lights. Bath house has hot and cold showers, each Co. having its own bath house and other facilities. 16 Cos. altogether in the 13th Inf. The 8th Inf. is also located here. About 26,000 men here now and room for 50,000. Camp covers an area of 70,000 acres, taking in part of the mountain.

The drilling I had at the "U" helps some, but of course we all have to be held back some account of those who are slower in picking up the work. Next week the Awkward Squad begins, also intermediate.

As to becoming a corporal, don't think there is as much chance as in the National Army account of so many of the older fellows here whom they can put in.

Haven't seen any of the other "U" Boys here yet, but may run across them if there are any out here, after we are out of quarantine, which will be in a few days.

Could keep writing all night if I kept up, so will close with best regards to yourself and Bro., and remember me to Fabian, and the other boys.

Yours,

Ben. Gould,
Co. A., 13th Inf.,
Camp Fremont, Calif.

LEARN TO BECOME NON-COMMIS- SIGNED OFFICERS—INSTRUC- TION IS FREE.

Classes Four Nights a Week—
7:45 to 9:45 P. M.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY.

Special Classes in Extended Order on
Sundays.

"Rookie" Instruction in Bartlett
Gymnasium.

School of the Company, School of the Bat-
talion and Extended Order Work,
in Stagg Field.

Enroll at Bartlett Gymnasium—See the
Recruiting Sergeant.

HOW TO GET THERE

Surface Lines: Take Cottage Grove Ave.
Car, get off at 57th St. and walk four
blocks east to University Ave.

Elevated: Take Jackson Park "L," get off
at University Ave. Sta. and walk North
on University to 57th St.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

T. C. CHAMBERLIN
ROLLIN D. SALISBURY
S. W. WILLISTON
STUART WELLER
ALBERT JOHANNSEN
R. T. CHAMBERLIN
ALBERT D. BROKAW
J. HARLEN BRETZ
E. A. STEPHENSON



REPLY TO THIS COMMUNICATION SHOULD
BE ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED AT
ROSENWALD HALL, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1918.

*Received
11/1/18*

Vice President J. R. Angell,
The University of Chicago.

My dear President Angell:

I appreciate very highly your kind note relative to the request of the Research Committee of the Council of Inquiry for additional suggestions relative to certain questions connected with the settlement of the war. In writing you I felt the temptation to set forth the matter much more elaborately but I could not be unmindful of the severe pressure upon your time and strength just now, and so I restrained myself. I am glad, however, to add anything relative to the matter which you have time to receive, and so at a venture I send you a copy of a paper which I prepared early in July which is the ulterior basis of the request from the Secretary of the Research Committee. I fear you may not have time to read this, but a glance at it will show that it contemplated a very elaborate study of alternative propositions by the rather tedious but thorough multiple method which some of us use in research. At the time, I anticipated there would be at least some months--possibly a year or more--of time for the preparation proposed. Now, however, this elaborate form of inquiry seems to me impracticable. Besides, I have myself worked thru the initial multiple stage of the study and have culled out those propositions that seem to be most workable and best. The specific formulation of these in the light of all serious concrete considerations seems to me the immediate demand of the situation as it stands today, and I am so writing the Secretary of the Research Committee. Even this work ought to have a number of

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY



REPLY TO THIS INVESTIGATION SHOULD
BE FORWARDED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COMMISSION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COMMISSION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
CHICAGO, ILL. U.S.A.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1918.

Vice President J. R. Angell,
The University of Chicago.

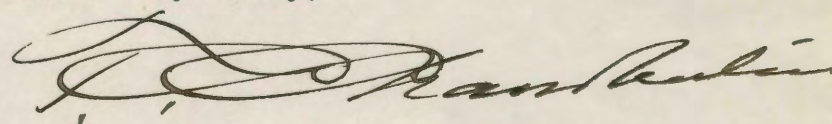
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weeks' study at least, in addition to what I have given it already, but it may be that the rapid progress of events will force a shortening of this. I can throw the essentials into form in a very short time, but they will be much the better for deliberate and critical study and for testing at all points so far as it is possible to test such propositions before actual trial.

I appreciate your kind suggestion with reference to cooperation on the part of the University and will take the liberty of bringing to your attention any concrete aid which the progress of the work may seem to render important. Much will depend on the time allowed for study by the progress of events.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. D. Hamilton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent. There are some small marks below the signature, possibly from the pen or the paper.

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Sq. J. H. H. H.

July 5, 1918.

PREPAREDNESS FOR THE SETTLEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR

The present war arose from an extraordinary recrudescence of the baser order of traits inherited from savagery and fostered by an abnormal Kultur. The security of the future rests on the triumph of the higher order of human traits and on raising the basis of international affairs to a new and higher standard.

Of the many aspects of the issue, two only are selected to illustrate the need of careful preparation for the coming settlement, (1) the problems that relate to war-breeding border tracts, (2) the questions involved in providing open highways of commerce and adequate national outlets.

It goes without saying that border tracts between bellicose nations are fruitful sources of friction, liable at any time to breed war. The peace of the future is concerned in such reduction of this danger as is possible. Certain of the elements that breed trouble are perhaps not fully realized, and the modes of amelioration are hence not obvious. Existing boundaries have generally grown up by various shifts from primitive border lines with no higher or better sanction than the fortunes of war. The selfish interests of the striving nations have furnished the motive power and successful selfishness has fixed the lines. The interests of the world at large, and even the higher and broader interests of the contestants themselves, have had little or no recognition. The world has had no organized guardian power to secure its interests. Thus far, the world as a whole has been too young and too crude to organize such a guardian power. The higher principle that the

July 5, 1918.

W. J. Patterson

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SETTLEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR

The present war arose from an extraordinary recrudescence of the baser order of traits inherited from savagery and fostered by an abnormal Kultur. The security of the future rests on the triumph of the higher order of human traits and on raising the basis of international affairs to a new and higher standard. Of the many aspects of the issue, two only are selected to illustrate the need of careful preparation for the coming settlement, (1) the problems that relate to war-breeding border frictions, (2) the questions involved in providing open highways of commerce and adequate national outlets.

It goes without saying that border frictions between bellicose nations are fruitful sources of friction, liable at any time to breed war. The peace of the future is concerned in such reduction of this danger as is possible. Certain of the elements that breed frictions are perhaps not fully realized, and the modes of elimination are hence not obvious. Existing boundaries have generally grown up by various paths from primitive border lines with no higher or better sanction than the fortunes of war. The selfish interests of the striving nations have furnished the motive power and successful selfishness has fixed the lines. The interests of the world at large, and even the higher and broader interests of the continents themselves, have had little or no recognition. The world has had no organized guardian power to secure its interests. Thus far, the world as a whole has been too young and too crude to organize such a guardian power. The higher principle that the

welfare of all is the surest road to the good of each has had scant recognition.

As a result, the boundaries today are little better sanctioned by higher considerations than were the vaguer limits of the tribal possessions from which they have descended. To Americans a vivid historical picture is presented by the inter-tribal relations that prevailed on this continent when our forefathers landed. If an Indian had occasion to go from the coast to the heart of the land, or the reverse, he found no open road laid out by inter-tribal action nor any guarantee of a safe journey by any common power. He was left to cross the lands of other tribes and take the risks of a trespasser. How much better is the lot of certain inland peoples of Europe in the matter of commercial outlets to the Baltic, the Adriatic, or the Aegean?

In purely personal matters, to be sure, there has been much amelioration; at least there has been much easement of former embarrassments if one is a citizen of a powerful nation. Personal rights have been defined, the instincts of personal aggression and rapacity have been curbed by organized power; public highways have been established for the common convenience; the commercial advantages of equity have been recognized. But this rests chiefly on the will of individual nations; it has been somewhat extended among civilized peoples by special treaties and international comity, but as yet it nowhere rests on the authority of a guardian world power. International treaties and comities, to our surprise, are liable to become mere "scraps of paper;" even what we had thought was international law, unenforced by a competent power, proves to be the mere shadow of law. As yet the earth has no general government, in an effective organic sense.

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Now, if the great sacrifices of this war are to find some compensation in lifting international affairs to higher standards--in the two important particulars here cited for illustration--the forthcoming settlement should rectify metes and bounds among the peoples forced into this conflict, and this rectification should rest on the higher considerations of the common welfare; it should also provide, so far as possible, avenues of intercourse suited to the legitimate development of all peoples concerned.

I. The first prerequisite to such a settlement on the higher basis is the power to make it. The only sure way to command this prerequisite is a complete victory over selfish aggression. The only terms to be offered those who have brought on the conflict for their own ends in unblushing disregard of the common welfare, of international law, and of specific treaty obligations, are unconditional surrender. This first essential gained, the power to remove, so far as the case permits, the causes that gave rise to this conflict and to the long line of antecedent wars that have vexed Europe and Asia for centuries, rests in the hands of those who have fought the fight of mankind. The duty of effectively using this power when gained is as great as the urgency of gaining it by a complete victory. While criminals are to be dealt with humanly, they are to be dealt with as criminals, and further criminality is to be forestalled.

II. The second prerequisite is the will and the wisdom to make such a settlement. There should be no confusion of moral issues or moral obligations in this matter. To tear apart the possessions of the vanquished enemy and divide the spoils is but to repeat the sinister practices that have come down from the savage state and thereby offer a bid for a renewed conflict at an early day. This

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does not hold, however, in respect to just restitution, but merely of selfish national appropriation. Just restitution is as imperative in national robbery as in personal robbery, and is essential to wholesome moral conditions. The higher basis of international action does not call for the wresting of possessions from one people and their transfer to another people--except by way of just restitution--but it does call for such rectification of relations among the peoples who have been enveloped in the conflict unwillingly as the equities of the case require. These peoples obviously should be freed from the power of evil; they should be given privileges suited to their legitimate development, and made secure in these privileges. They are likely then to become friends of the better order of things and to lend their aid in maintaining it. Applied to the two phases of settlement chosen as representative, this means the establishment, under the organized power of the defenders of human welfare, of boundaries that justly define the several provinces and peoples that have been forced into vassalage, and the supplementing of this by open outlets for commerce with the world at large. The justness of this is obvious, and its wisdom is scarcely less so, if practicable ways can be found for accomplishing it. Herein lies the urgent need of a careful investigation of all the factors on which its practicability rests, as a preparation for the final decision. Only what can be done is an obligation. A utopian dream is not urged, but, quite on the contrary, the most concrete and specific study of the precise ways and means, as well as limitations of ways and means, of doing what is obviously just and what is wise, if it can effectively be done. If it can be done, will there be any lack of will to do it?

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III. Granted these two imperative steps, the third requisite would seem to be a general world power, ideally an omni-national organization. A limited inter-national alliance, embracing a few nations only, especially if these are allied merely to secure their narrower national interests only, as has too largely been the case with alliances in the past, does not meet the requirement of the case. The organization must seek the common good of the nations, much as our general government seeks the common good of the states. But an omni-national organization is not now practicable, for the obvious reason that certain of the nations are yet in a state of malignant savagery, while others of the nations are yet in the infantile stages of their evolution and will not reach the rights and obligations of maturity for some time to come. But tho a complete world organization can only be realized in the distant future, a league founded on the higher basis of the common national good is practicable, and is a first step toward the ultimate ideal organization. The proposed international league of those nations who are giving proof of their moral and intellectual fitness to lead the world to higher standards of international intercourse by fighting for the freedom of mankind, should furnish the third prerequisite, the controlling body. This body needs not only unity of purpose, but unwavering confidence in the beneficence of its purpose and unflinching resolution to put its purpose into effect, and thus bear the world upward in spite of its weakness in its present transition state.

Granted these three indispensable prerequisites--and they seem now in a fair way to be realized--there follows the task of preparation for the day when the representatives of the International League

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would seem to be a general world power, ideally an anti-national organization. A limited inter-national alliance, embracing a few nations only, especially if these are allied merely to secure their narrower national interests only, as has too largely been the case with alliances in the past, does not meet the requirement of the case. The organization must seek the common good of the nations, such as our general government seeks the common good of the states. But an anti-national organization is not now practicable, for the obvious reason that certain of the nations are yet in a state of belated maturity, while others of the nations are yet in the incipient stages of their evolution and will not reach the rights and obligations of maturity for some time to come. But in a complete world organization can only be realized in the distant future, a league founded on the highest basis of the common national good is practicable, and is a first step toward the ultimate ideal organization. The proposed international league of those nations who are giving proof of their moral and intellectual fitness to lead the world to higher standards of international intercourse by lightening the burden of mankind, should furnish the third prerequisite, the controlling body. This body needs not only unity of purpose, but unwavering confidence in the benevolence of its purpose and unflinching resolution to put its purpose into effect, and thus bear the world upward in spite of its weakness in the present transition state.

Granted these three indispensable prerequisites--and they seem not in a full way to be realized--there follows the task of preparing for the day when the representatives of the international league

shall gather about the green table to settle upon the specific provisions which are to be adopted as international ordinances of the future--not simple agreements that may be flouted as "mere scraps of paper"--ordinances that are to be enforced by the power of the ruling body on behalf of the world at large. In preparation for this most critical hour in the history of the earth thus far, the most searching scrutiny of every factor that is liable to enter into the determinations of the International League should be instituted and pushed to the limit of time, strength, and ability.

There are two rather distinct stages in the proposed work, each somewhat distinct from the other in its nature, but closely related. The second is dependent on the first.

A. The first stage consists in the assembling of all possible statistical data bearing upon any phase of the problems of settlement liable to come under consideration. Such a body of well sifted facts is essential as the basic material upon which further procedure may rest as securely as present knowledge and experience will permit. This work is well under way. The emphasis of this paper lies on the second stage of preparation.

B. This second stage consists in organizing the specific problems that must be considered in the final determinations around the green table, and in bringing into organic connection with them all statistical data that bear upon them. This class of preparatory work should not be limited to formulating a single set of problems and pertinent data under each subject, or suggesting a single set of solutions, but rather in discerning and developing all problems and aspects of problems liable to arise, in marshalling all data about these, and in deploying all tenable solutions that might be adopted, if one or another of given contingencies should arise. All

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B. This second stage consists in organizing the available material that must be considered in the final determination around the Green Table, and in bringing into organic connection with them all statistical data that bear upon them. This class of preparatory work should not be limited to formulating a single set of proposals and pertinent data under each subject, or suggesting a single set of solutions, but rather in discussing and developing all proposals and aspects of problems liable to arise in international law and in developing all possible solutions that might be suggested. If one or another of given contingencies should arise. All

tenable aspects should be worked out with care to the fullest degree practicable, so that the representatives of the leagued nations may have at command, as matured concepts, as nearly as possible every essential phase of the complex subjects on which they must pass. The multiple method, so fruitful in scientific research, is especially adapted to compassing the many phases of problems of this complex type.

To try to outline in concrete terms the full range as well as the specific nature of this organizing work would be to attempt a large task, a task withal that would not unlikely be as indiscreet as it would be tedious, but yet specific citations of a representative nature are perhaps the only means by which the precise character and the real importance of this preparatory work can be made clear.

(1) Problems connected with the freedom of international straits.

The partial closure of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, for some centuries, by the Turks, has been seriously detrimental to the welfare of the peoples bordering on the Black Sea not only, but also of all nations who have had just claims to free intercourse with these circum-Pontine peoples. The closure has, besides, been a source of serious apprehension at all times and at short intervals the occasion of serious wars. A fair as well as a lasting solution in the interests of all peoples, within and without, is demanded as one of the fruits of the war. But just how these straits are to be made untrammelled avenues of commerce, just what privileges are to be granted and maintained, just what metes and bounds shall be prescribed, just how the adjacent lands are to be held and how administered, are concrete problems which should be studied in all their phases by the multiple method until all tenable solutions and phases of solutions shall be not only thoroly thought out and definitely

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(1) Problems connected with the freedom of international relations.

The partial closure of the Balkan area and the consequent, for some centuries, by the Turks, has been seriously detrimental to the welfare of the peoples bordering on the Black Sea not only, but also of all nations who have had just claims to free intercourse with these circum-Pacific peoples. The closure has, besides, been a source of serious apprehensions at all times and at short intervals the occasion of serious wars. A fair as well as a lasting solution in the interests of all peoples, within and without, is demanded as one of the fruits of the war. But just how these efforts are to be made, unhampered avenues of commerce, just what privileges are to be granted and maintained, just what meter and bounds shall be prescribed, just how the adjacent lands are to be held and how administered, are concrete problems which should be studied in all their phases by the multiple method until all feasible solutions and phases of solutions shall be not only thoroughly thought out and definitely

organized as working propositions, but critically traversed and maturely weighed so that, as well-integrated propositions, they may be turned over to those called upon to deliberate about the green table under conditions that will not permit them to make much use of crude material. This type of organizing work is necessary to give immediate availability to the statistical data previously gathered.

A problem of analogous type, but involving quite different factors, hangs on the relations of the Baltic to the North Sea. While the natural straits between these bodies are nominally open, an artificial canal connecting them has been constructed by an aggressive nation in its own interests. If these interests were purely commercial, and if the canal were to be used only as a means of defense in addition to its commercial service, the case would be other than it is. In reality this canal has been made an adjunct of a ruthless violation of the civilized laws of the sea, and has seriously compromised the freedom of the Baltic and its dependencies as well as the sea outside. It is rather a naval canal, than a commercial canal. It was made possible only by the possession of land recently wrested from a weak, the highly cultured and peace-loving nation, by combining the forces of the two powers which are now chief leaders in outraging the freedom of the seas. It will naturally be a serious question at the close of this war, whether the robbery of Denmark and the sinister use of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal shall go unrectified. In any attempt at rectification, intricate and difficult questions involving at once physical and humanistic factors, will arise. These may go so far as to involve questions of eminent domain and the basis of civil government of the embracing province. Deliberate preparation to meet these questions is required. There is need for a careful weighing of all tenable alternatives

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and a formulation of these into precise propositions preparatory to a choice of the best in the final solution.

(2) Problems connected with free ports. It is quite obvious that if the privileges of the sea are to be extended to the several peoples in the interior of Europe and they are to be permitted to play their part in the commerce of the world, separate ports must in some way be apportioned to them, or else common free ports must be established and made accessible to them, or else special concessions granted with well-defined rights, privileges and regulations. There will be a rather long list of special cases of this kind, and each case will present its own physical problems, with a full quota of humanistic complications. Incidentally, the establishment of free ports is likely to involve questions of civil government and perhaps of international provinces, and both may need to rest for security on the power of the International League standing as guardian of the common good.

(3) Problems of outlets for inland peoples. It is not sufficient that appropriate ports be provided for the peoples in the interior, unless also secure and untrammelled avenues for reaching these ports are granted and maintained. All problems of this class are likely to be rather severely conditioned by the configuration of the surface and their solution makes demands on the earth sciences and on the arts of engineering and transportation. At the same time, these questions are complicated by various humanistic factors. The conditions imposed by the topographic features are rigorous; the factors dependent on soil, climate and natural resources are only a little less rigorous; the elements dependent upon the human factor are somewhat more pliant but scarcely less troublesome, and so the

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whole subject is so involved as to call for all the anticipatory research that can be devoted to it.

In Europe alone there are at least four group-problems of this order, each presenting several sub-phases: (1) outlets southward to the Mediterranean or its dependencies; (2) outlets northward to the Baltic or its dependencies; (3) outlets northwestward via the valley of the Rhine to the dependencies of the Atlantic; and (4) east-westerly connections between Roman descendants on the west and Roman descendants on the east, with incidental service to neighboring and intervening peoples. While the problems thus presented are intricate and are embarrassed by troublesome inheritances, they seem to be soluble in ways that promise to yield immeasurable benefits to the peoples immediately concerned not only, but to the world at large. Such solutions seem altogether compatible with the highest interests of even the peoples that have heretofore stood as obstacles to such privileges. The solutions, to be sure, may not fall in with the narrower and more selfish purposes of some dynasties, or contribute to certain governmental inheritances, or tend to perpetuate the rule of certain classes, or to support certain proprietary claims, but the sacrifice of these is in the line of real progress and may even prove to be a benefit, however unwelcome, even to those who may protest it.

(4) Problems of local control. Each of the foregoing list of problems is liable to raise questions of local government, and these are likely to lead back to questions of eminent domain. The question is likely to arise rather definitely, whether a secure and lasting solution of the problems of free straits, ports, and outlets, is practicable without the establishment of civil districts or provinces, which shall rest upon the right of eminent domain assumed,

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where required, by the International League as a necessary condition of peace, and as a basis for the guarantee of unmoletted enjoyment of the privileges granted. Dependence simply on international treaty has lamentably failed for the time being, conspicuously so, in the sad case of Belgium. There probably would have been no failure in this case, if the intervention of all the powers now leagued together to maintain the integrity of Belgium, had been certain beforehand. The questions that need predigestion under this head are far-reaching and are susceptible of solutions involving various degrees of independence or of dependence on the proposed international power.

(5) Problems of international borders. More or less connected with the preceding problems are certain questions quite sure to arise relative to international boundaries. Some of the border belts may be found the most available avenues of commercial intercourse, and by making them neutral zones for common use, some of the special dangers of contact zones between jealous peoples may be obviated. Some borders may require provisions based solely on protective grounds; barriers designedly placed between a powerful nation of aggressive tendency and a weaker nation. Some special problems may spring from border tracts because of the mixed character of the peoples residing in them. The unlimited political dominance of any one people may be oppressive to other peoples mingled with them. Even the one of several peoples is more numerous than any other single people, unrestrained power in their hands may not constitute majority rule, for where three or four peoples are intimately mingled, no one may have majority rights over all the rest. Some problems of this type, as of others, may, of course, be quite beyond complete solution for the time being, but some of these mixed peoples may be

where reported, by the International League as a necessary condition of peace, and as a basis for the guarantee of unimpeded enjoyment of the privileges granted. Dependence simply on international treaty has manifestly failed for the time being, conspicuously so, in the case of Belgium. There probably would have been no failure in this case, if the intervention of all the powers now leagued together to maintain the integrity of Belgium, had been certain beforehand. The questions that need resolution under this head are far-reaching and are susceptible of solutions involving various degrees of independence or of dependence on the proposed international power.

(2) Problems of international borders. More or less connected

with the preceding problems are certain questions quite apt to arise relative to international boundaries. Some of the border belts may be found the most available avenues of commercial intercourse, and by which these neutral zones for common use, some of the special dangers of contact zones between hostile peoples may be obviated. Some borders may require provisions based solely on protective grounds; borders designedly placed between a powerful nation of aggressive tendency and a weaker nation. Some special problems may arise from border fronts because of the mixed character of the peoples residing in them. The unlimited political dominance of any one people may be oppressive to other peoples mingled with them. Even the case of several peoples is more numerous than any other single people, unrestricted power in their hands may not constitute majority rule, for where three or four peoples are intimately mingled, no one may have majority rights over all the rest. Some problems of this type, as of others, may, of course, be quite beyond complete solution for the time being, but some of these mixed peoples may be

so related to tracts required for common commercial avenues, or free ports, as to find some notable easement of untoward conditions by being placed under the provisions otherwise found necessary for the regulation of such common privileges. At any rate, here is another of the several fields where study preparatory to the settlement of the war issues is urgent.

(5) The lesser problems of international rights of way. Sufficient facilities for the egress and ingress of some peoples may be found in mere rights of way for railroads or other lines of communication, and a simple guarantee of these may be all that the conditions of peace require. Probably such rights of way may be granted and maintained without any essential interference with the general governmental control of the countries they cross. The provision may be little more than a well guaranteed outlet and inlet for traffic under conditions just and fair to all parties. The conditions need not be at all inimical, indeed they may be quite beneficial, to the country traversed. None the less, it may be important that the privilege be placed upon an independent as well as a guaranteed basis. Such fixed rights in favor of weak well-disposed peoples, may fairly be imposed upon those nations which have brought on the present war by aggressive action and caused incalculable suffering and sacrifices to weaker peoples enveloped within their borders. These provisions may be imposed at once as terms of peace, as penalties for wrongs, and as forced contributions to the better things in the future.

Similar rights of way across territories that have been friendly to the cause of mankind in this struggle, may of course, be negotiated incidentally in the final adjustment, but that is

as related to trade required for common commercial avenues, or free ports, as to find some notable element of uniform conditions by being placed under the provisions otherwise found necessary for the regulation of such common privileges. At any rate, here is another of the several fields where study preparatory to the settlement of the war issues is urgent.

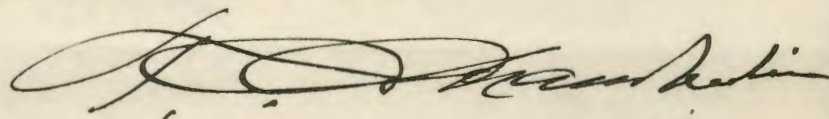
(8) The lesser problems of international rights of way.

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Similar rights of way across territories that have been friendly to the cause of mankind in this struggle, may of course, be negotiated incidentally in the final adjustment, but that is

aside from the subject under discussion here. The essence of this contention is the urgency of deliberate, thorough preparation for imposing upon the offending nations such provisions as will bring the largest possible compensation to oppressed and wronged peoples and to the world at large; in other words, a penalization of atrocious offenders by enforcing provisions that are fundamentally benevolent in purpose.

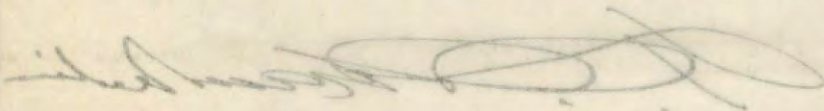
These are not by any means all the problems which the Entente should prepare to settle in their own way, not by negotiations with an utterly faithless foe, but by the power of right made triumphant by prodigious sacrifices. But these cases perhaps suffice to make clear the importance of studying critically the whole field and of assembling and organizing all available data bearing on the specific questions likely to arise, so far as possible in the time pending the day when the representatives of the nations that have battled for the higher interests of the world shall gather about the green table to draw the terms of peace in righteousness and to place international affairs on a higher and securer basis.



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posing upon the offending nations such provisions as will bring the largest possible compensation to oppressed and wronged peoples and to the world at large; in other words, a generalization of provisions offenders by enforcing provisions that are fundamentally benevolent in purpose.

These are not by any means all the problems which the nations should prepare to settle in their own way, not by negotiations with an utterly faithless foe, but by the power of right made triumphant by righteous sacrifices. But these cases perhaps suffice to make clear the importance of studying critically the whole field and of assembling and organizing all available data bearing on the special questions likely to arise, so far as possible in the time pending the day when the representatives of the nations that have battled for the high interests of the world shall gather about the green table to draw the terms of peace in righteousness and to place international affairs on a higher and surer basis.



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The following MESSAGE is received via FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

LL 16 PARIS 70

COLLIERS NY:-

HERE ON THIS TREMENDOUS ERRAND FAR FROM THE CHRISTMAS JOYS AT
 HOME WE SHALL BE CHEERED TO THE TASK THAT IS BEFORE US BY YOUR
 STRENGTH AND BY YOUR PATIENCE YOUR WILL AND OURS MUST JOIN
 TO FORTIFY US IN THE SACRIFICES WE MUST MAKE AND THE BLOOD WE
 MUST GIVE TO THE END THAT THERE MAY BE RESTORED PEACE ON EARTH
 GOODWILL TO MEN

PERSHING

To reduce the risk of errors or delays, please file any answer to this message at one of the Company's own offices. Messengers may be summoned by Telephone for Cablegrams FREE OF CHARGE.

Christmas, 1917
Collier's & The
National Weekly

war file

Copy

Mar

July 24, 1917.

Mr. Wallace Heckman
134 S. La Salle St.
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Heckman:

Certain questions have arisen which are occasioning some embarrassment to the members of our staff of whom inquiries are from time to time made, and as a result of the situation an informal committee meeting was held in my office last night at which were present Dean Dodson, Professor Coulter, Dean Gale, Dean Marshall, Professor Robertson, Dean Salisbury, Professor Stieglitz, and myself. The action which I am about to report was adopted at that time and has only such significance as attaches to the judgment of the individuals concerned. We do not represent any official University body.

It was the sense of this conference that you be asked to represent the Board of Trustees and consequently the University in its technical official aspect to write to General Barry in charge of the army department whose headquarters are in Chicago the following question:

Is it the desire of the Government to be informed by the Universities regarding special expert capacities of (1) men neither enlisted nor drafted, (2) men enlisted as officers or privates of the line, and (3) men drafted and subject to call? If so, to whom should such information be communicated, to the Federal district Exemption Board, to some bureau in Washington, or to some other authorities?

It would be understood that the type of person involved in such inquiries would be of the order of our Ph.D. men, who are in a genuine sense experts available for various branches of specialized service.

July 24, 1937

Mr. Wallace Hedeman
124 S. La Salle St.
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Hedeman:

Certain questions have arisen which the accompanying memorandum to the members of our staff of whom inquiries are from time to time made, and as a result of the situation an informal committee meeting was held in my office last night at which were present Dean Hobson, Professor Gaultier, Dean Gale, Dean Marshall, Professor Robertson, Dean Salisbury, Professor Stedman, and myself. The action which I am about to report was adopted at that time and has only such significance as attaches to the judgment of the individuals concerned. We do not represent any official University body.

It was the sense of this conference that you be asked to represent the Board of Trustees and consequently the University in its technical official aspect to write to General Barry in charge of the army department whose headquarters are in Chicago the following questions:

Is it the desire of the Government to be informed by the University regarding special agencies of (1) men neither enlisted nor drafted, (2) men enlisted as officers or privates of the line, and (3) men drafted and subject to call? If so, to whom should such information be communicated, to the Federal District Examination Board, to some person in Washington, or to some other authority?

It would be understood that the type of person involved in such inquiries would be of the order of our Ph.D. men, who are in a genuine sense experts available for various branches of specialized service.

Many of us feel that the University should not put itself in the position of seeming to urge any type of favoritism for our own students and instructors; on the other hand many of us feel that we should not be dealing properly by the Government in its alleged desire to use each man where he can be of most service should we allow men who might be willing to serve in specialized scientific capacities to be used for general military purposes simply because the attention of the proper officials was not directed to the special qualifications of the individuals concerned.

Should you think well of the request thus submitted to you, may I ask that on receiving a reply from General Barry you be kind enough to convey the information so secured to the persons whose names I have mentioned above. None of us is at present in a position to secure accurate information regarding the points mentioned. We are therefore unable to reply intelligently to questions frequently raised and there is at least some danger that through failure to secure any general understanding the University may be unintentionally compromised by the well-intentioned but inappropriate action of individual members of our Faculty staff.

I myself shall not be in residence during the last half of the summer, but should you wish further information regarding this matter you can secure it at the hands of the members of our conference.

Yours very truly,

James R. Angell

JRA/C

Dean.

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 in the position of seeking to urge any type of favoritism for our own
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 summer, but should you wish further information regarding this matter you
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Yours very truly,

James R. Connelley

Dean.

1840

+ 88
Hurricane - Essex Co. N. Y. Aug. 11 - 1907

The University of Chicago
The Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

My dear President Judson:

I write to report a matter which at present requires no immediate consideration, but of which you may wish to hear.

Some months ago the Amer. Psychological Assoc. appointed a committee to study the elimination of the mentally subnormal from the new army. As the work has gone on, it has broadened into the attempt & encouraged by the army officers to devise a grading system for the recruits, so that at the very beginning something might be known of their relative aptitudes and promise. This work has been informally fathered by the Surgeon General's office.

Three weeks ago at the request of
work largely carried on by Scott

of Pittsburgh, some devices, previously looked
out in industrial conditions, have been carefully
scrutinized by the army officers. The result is that
with the approval of the President of the War College,
and of the Adjutant General, Secretary Baker
has appointed a Commission of ten - mainly
Psychologists - to work out similar devices
in all branches of the army that care to adopt
them. Six or seven out of ten have already
acted affirmatively and our Commission met
in Washington last week and organized
informally. They agreed to give us much time
as I am required for return now and Oct 1 -
and after that to use work ends if necessary.

The original Psychological Committee
work directed to the selection of recruits has
been taken up into this larger organization
upon work concerns the selection and
grading of the new officers in all branches

13

The University of Chicago
The Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

of the army, quite as much as the selection
of men.

How much will come out of it all
remains to be seen. At any time it is quite
clear that anything, which can be done
to expedite and render more intelligent
the selection processes, is much to be desired.
At some points we have methods available
that can be used without much modifi-
cation. But for the most part we shall
have to start close to the bottom and may
never get to the top.

With kindly regards to Mrs. Judson and
family and the hope that you have been able
to collect a little vacation at least, I am

Yours very truly

President H. B. Judson
University of Chicago

James R. Angell

The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

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The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

The University of Chicago

Chicago, August 16, 1917

Dear Mr. Angell:

Yours of the 11th inst. is received.

I am very much interested in the work which you have in hand in Washington, and am confident that it will be of great use to the government. I am especially glad that you are concerned with it. I am myself extremely busy with the work of the District Board on the matter of exemption appeals and the like. That will tie me here I think until pretty late in September, so that I don't see any vacation ahead just now. I may get away sometime in October for a few days. I am hoping that you are quite recovered from your little set-back, so that this additional work you have on hand will not cause an overstrain. Mrs. Judson has been in New York since I came on from Lake George, and is coming home with the Laings the last of this week. With sincere regards for Mrs. Angell as well as yourself, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Professor James R. Angell
Hurricane, Essex County, New York

Chicago, August 16, 1917

Dear Mr. Angell:

Yours of the 15th inst. is received.

I am very much interested in the work which you have in hand in Washington, and am confident that it will be of great use to the Government. I am especially glad that you are concerned with it. I am myself extremely busy

with the work of the District Board on the matter of exemption appeals and the like. That will tie me here I think until pretty late in September, so that I don't

see any vacation ahead just now. I may get away

sometime in October for a few days. I am hoping that

you are quite recovered from your little set-back, so that this additional work you have on hand will not cause an overstrain. Mrs. Jackson has been in New York since I came on from Lake George, and is coming home with the family the last of this week. With sincere regards for

Mrs. Angell as well as yourself, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Professor James R. Angell
Hurlstone, Essex County, New York

WAR DEPARTMENT

COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL
IN THE ARMY

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ROOM 526
STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 28, 1917.

President H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

Questions have arisen in connection with the work of my Committee which affect the actual operations of the exemption boards in the matter of claims for industrial exemption. May I ask whether your own board has had many of these claims presented, whether they have originated chiefly from the individuals or from the employers, and whether to your knowledge, there has been any general formulation of the principles to be employed in reaching decisions?

I may say that the matter relates, so far as concerns my Committee, to the possibility that it may be necessary to make a more complete industrial and vocational census of the men subject to draft than is now provided for on the registration blanks issued by the Provost General's office to the recruits. I shall greatly appreciate any light that you can shed on this matter. We need to know the actual experiences of the men serving on these boards, because as you are well aware, the difference between theory and practice in these matters is often very great. With kind regards, I am

Very truly yours,

JRA:E:

John T. Angell

WAR DEPARTMENT

COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL
IN THE ARMY

ROOM 322
STATE WAR AND NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

September 28, 1917.

President R. V. Johnson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Johnson:

Questions have arisen in connection with the work of my Committee regarding the actual operation of the Industrial Examination. May I ask whether your own board has had any of these cases presented, whether they have indicated ability from the individuals or the employers, and whether to your knowledge, there has been any general recognition of the principles to be applied in reaching decisions?

I may say that the matter is rather far as concerns my Committee. It is possible that it may be necessary to make a more complete industrial and vocational census of the men subject to draft than is now provided for in the legislation which is now being considered. I shall greatly appreciate any light that you can shed on this matter. We need to know the actual experience of the men serving on these boards. We are all well aware of the difficulties facing us and pressing in these matters. I am very great. With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

W. B. Storer

Chicago, October 2, 1917

Dear Mr. Angell:

Yours of the 28th of September with regard to the work of the appeal exemption board is received.

We have had many industrial claims. They originated in large concerns, many with the employers. However, the applications have to be made by individuals, and in many cases have come only from individuals. We have tried to apply the statute as formulated by the President in reaching a conclusion. That is, we have tried to make up our minds as to whether the industry in question has a rather direct bearing on the prosecution of the war, and, secondly, if so whether the individual has so important a connection with the industry that his removal would cause really a serious shock to the enterprise. We have found it difficult to establish any general rules of a specific character. Some of the industrial organizations have been very moderate and

Chicago, October 2, 1917

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the industry that his removal would cause really a serious

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establish any general rules of a specific character. Some

of the industrial organizations have been very moderate and

reasonable in their requests. Some others have been, in our opinion, quite the contrary.

We have found, also, that the great mass of really important men in the industries are above the draft age. Furthermore, many who otherwise would be subject to draft are exempt on the ground of dependency. These two matters materially relieve the situation.

Further to illustrate our conclusions I may say, for example, that we regard locomotive engineers as so important as in practically every case to warrant exemption; That we regard locomotive firemen who have had considerable service and who are therefore candidates for positions as engineers as almost equally entitled to exemption. On the other hand a fireman who has had little experience can be rather readily replaced, and therefore is not entitled to exemption. I shall be glad to give any further information which you may wish.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Professor J. R. Angell
Room 526, State, War, and Navy Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

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which you may wish.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Professor J. R. Angell
Room 526, State, War, and Navy Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Cod. r. r. for Mac

WAR DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL
IN THE ARMY

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ROOM 526
STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

My dear President Johnson:

Thank you very much for your

informing letter of Oct. 2nd regarding the Examination
Board matters. The statement made will be
very useful to us.

In connection with our vocational census
made to meet army needs in the cantonments
the question has been raised regarding the
making of such a census through the
draft agencies before the men get into
the cantonments, in order that they may
be intelligently assigned to appropriate
organizations without waste of time. In
this connection the further question has
been raised as to whether we could not
secure such a census of the entire

10000000 — more or less — Subject to the

Col. J. F. 1102

WAR DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL
IN THE ARMY

ROOM 326
STATE WAR AND NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Very Respectfully,
The Adjutant General

Enclosed for your review for
information with the Adj. Gen. regarding the
Board matter, the statement made in the
New York Times.
A committee will be constituted composed
of members to select some board in the Department
to consider the two cases referred regarding the
transfer of the 1st Cavalry Division through the
draft agencies before the time has not yet
the Department, in order that they may
be intelligently assigned to appropriate
organizations without waste of time. A
this committee the further question has
been raised as to whether or not we
should send a member of the entire
1000000 - but to do so - subject to the

WAR DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL
IN THE ARMY

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ROOM 526
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

draft, and as a result, not only give the Army
needed information, but also secure reliable
evidence as to the extent to which the
several trades and industries have
been invaded by the operation of the law.

We have been trying to secure information
from various directions as to how the District
Boards have been proceeding. I may say
that there is undoubtedly wide variation
among the boards.

With many thanks again for your
prompt response and warmest regards,
I am

Yours very truly

James R. Angell

President H. P. Judson

University of

Chicago

WAR DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL
IN THE ARMY

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ROOM 528
STATE WAR AND NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

draft, and as a result, but not for the same
needed information, but also secure release
reference as to the extent to which the
several tables and instructions have
been included in the operation of the law.
The law then tried to secure information
from various directions on the part of the District
Attorney has been forwarded. I may say
that there is undoubtedly some variation
among the boards.

This is a very large question for the
draft board and cannot be solved.

Yours

Wm. H. H.

Wm. H. H.

Respectfully,
H. P. Johnson
Secretary

War 1225

WAR DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL
IN THE ARMY

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ROOM 526
STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 26, 1917.

President H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

Matters have now so shaped themselves, that I can give you a rather more adequate impression of the work of this Committee than was previously possible. On the chance that you will still be interested, I therefore submit the following comments:

1. A concrete Rating System has been introduced into all of the Officers' Training Camps to be used in the selection of men to be recommended for commissions.

2. A complete industrial and vocational census of all the drafted men in the cantonments has been made, for which purpose the enclosed card has been used. The data thus secured have been used for the assignment of troops to the specialized corps and staff purposes in each Division, and by means of our central Bureau in Washington, to which information is constantly sent by our representatives in the camps, we are able to inform the Headquarter's Staff, at short notice, where and in what numbers any special kind of expert labor is to be secured. As a result of this service the organization of the divisional troops has been enormously expedited and several thousand specially qualified men have been sent abroad to fill requests made by General Pershing or have been transferred to complete the equipment of special units to be sent later, e.g. engineering, sanitary, and artillery trains.

2a. In this connection, we are devising and installing Trade Tests in the cantonments whereby to make sure that a man who enters himself as expert gas engine man or skilled cook is really able to do what he alleges. The importance of this procedure as a check upon men tempted to exaggerate or falsify in order to secure service behind the lines, you will readily understand.

3. The same System is now to be put in the National Guard cantonments and we are at work upon the completion of the details. When the same information is gained from the Army in France, we shall have complete information regarding all the resources of the Army.

* As contrasted with abstract. Men are rated by comparison with officers in the service. Perhaps enclosures will give you best idea.

WAR DEPARTMENT

COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL IN THE ARMY

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ROOM 216
STATE WAR AND NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 22, 1914.

President E. F. Johnson,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Ill.

My dear President Johnson:

I have been very much interested in the work of the University of Illinois in the field of vocational education. The change that you will be interested in is the following:

1. A committee on vocational education has been organized in the University of Illinois. The committee is composed of the following members:

2. A committee on vocational education has been organized in the University of Illinois. The committee is composed of the following members:

3. The committee on vocational education has been organized in the University of Illinois. The committee is composed of the following members:

4. The committee on vocational education has been organized in the University of Illinois. The committee is composed of the following members:

5. The committee on vocational education has been organized in the University of Illinois. The committee is composed of the following members:

H. P. J., 10/26/17.

4. We are now preparing a plan to secure similar information from all the men subject to the draft prior to their appearance in the cantonments. If successful, this plan will have a double advantage of permitting men to be assigned without loss of time to the organization in each division with which they are to be permanently connected and also to furnish to the Army information regarding the amount and location of specially qualified men not represented at the moment in sufficient numbers in the cantonments. These men can be located and called up when needed.

5. We are now completing the plans for a similar index of the expert qualification of all officers. This work happens to be more immediately assigned to me and the arrangements are now nearly completed. You can readily appreciate the advantage of being able to assign to those posts ^{for} which their previous training equips them best this great mass of new and undigested reserve officers.

6. We have just completed a Rating System which will be immediately introduced into the cantonments for the selection of the 1.7% of enlisted men who may under the action of the War Department be sent to Officers' Training Camps in January.

7. The Adjutant has also asked us to prepare a Rating System for the promotion of officers. I may say that after a great deal of study of this problem and after conference with the representatives of the British Army, it is our belief that no formal system can be made of value under the conditions of service in France, but that material assistance can be given in the selection for promotion and elimination of officers in the reserve prior to their departure for service abroad.

8. We are also confronted with the problem of the selection of personnel for the aviation service where there is almost no satisfactory experience available and where our French, English, and Italian Allies are able to give us suprisingly little reliable information. Among other problems in this connection is that of the effect of high altitudes on the aviator.

9. In four of the cantonments, under the general direction of the Surgeon General, members of our Committee are carrying on ~~the~~ Psychological examinations with a view to the identification of the dull, backward, and mentally deficient so that the least possible time need be wasted upon trying to make such men efficient first-line soldiers and also that the more seriously defective may be promptly eliminated from the service. In the same way it is hoped to locate quickly the highly specialized men so that attention may be quickly directed to them and every opportunity given to exploit their capacities.

H.P.J., 10/26/17.

10. In the Navy tests are also being elaborated for the purpose of selection of personnel and considerable assistance has already been given in the training of Gun Pointers and in certain other technical problems connected with submarine work.

This schedule is by no means complete but it will at least give you a fairly vivid impression of the arrangement of our activities. With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

James O. Angier

M. P. 2. 10/25/19.

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