

WAR DEPARTMENT  
Headquarters Central Department  
Office of Military Training Division  
Chicago, Illinois

July 13, 1918.

From: Department Adjutant,

To: Educational Institutions of Collegiate grade,

Subject: Certification of Faculty members and students designated to attend Fort Sheridan Camp.

1. Copy of War Department telegram dated July 2, 1918, which was sent to all educational institutions of collegiate grade, is inclosed herewith.

2. It is noted that all educational institutions have not submitted telegraphic report to these headquarters giving the number of Faculty members and students selected to attend camp. It is requested that immediate telegraphic report on this matter be submitted by all institutions which have not reported regardless of whether or not men will be sent to camp.

3. It is desired that a strict interpretation be given War Department instructions, particularly as to the number selected to attend, and their physical qualifications. If it is desired to send specially qualified students in addition to the authorized quota, or specially qualified Faculty members who are slightly beyond the age limit special telegraphic request should be made to these headquarters for authority to send them to camp.

4. A certified list of students and Faculty members selected to attend the camp will be forwarded without delay direct to "The Commanding Officer, The Fort Sheridan R. O. T. C. Camp, Fort Sheridan, Illinois". This list will be signed by the head of the institution or other proper authority, and will include a statement giving the male enrollment during the last academic year on which attendance at camp is based, **and the home address of each student.**

5. Men selected to attend camp should be directed to report to the Commander of the camp at Fort Sheridan on July 18th, or within five days thereafter, and that telegrams on this subject should be addressed to the Camp Commander direct.

6. Sufficient warm underclothing, and toilet articles to insure comfort and cleanliness should be taken to camp. There is no room for the storage of trunks or bulky baggage. Uniform clothing, bedding and blankets will be furnished at camp, and transportation to and from camp will be paid at the camp.

By command of Major General Barry:

H. O. S. HEISTAND  
Adjutant General  
Department Adjutant

1 incl.

C 36 (M.T.D.)







COPY OF TELEGRAM

Washington, D.C.

July 2, 1918

Commanding General,  
Central Department,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Following telegraphic instruction to presidents of institutions repeated for your information "Supplementing announcement of the Secretary of War, dated May eighth providing for comprehensive system of military instruction in institutions of collegiate grade, beginning with the next fall term, a plan for carrying out this policy has been approved and will be mailed you shortly. Plan includes provision for sixty day training camps. July eighteen to September sixteen, for selected students and faculty members who will be trained as assistant instructors to help officers who will be assigned to institutions. No commissions issued but certificates of qualification as instructors. Majority of selected students from institutions now having Reserve Officers' Training Corps units will be chosen by commanding officers of R.O.T.C. camps now in progress these selected students to remain for further instruction in new camps. In addition presidents of R.O.T.C. institutions may select one student for each fifty students and one faculty member for each two hundred fifty students or less in attendance last academic year. Presidents of institutions not having R O T C units are requested to select one student for every twenty five in attendance last academic year and one faculty member for each one hundred fifty or less. Notify them to report to commanding officer at Fort Sheridan Illinois on July eighteen. Five days leeway in reporting permitted if necessary. Selected students attending July unofficial college military camps may report late, not after August tenth. Select men of highest type physically and mentally and most capacity for leadership. Must be citizens and men who expect to return to college next fall. Minimum age limit students eighteen with no maximum age limit. Maximum age limit faculty forty-five. Emphasize great value of opportunity offered. Advise those selected have physical examination by reputable physician to determine physical fitness for severe training. Both student and teachers will be under temporary enlistment for sixty days when they will be discharged. They will receive housing, uniforms, subsistence, equipment and military instruction at Government expense. Also pay of private (thirty dollars per month) and reimbursement of transportation to and from camp at three and one half cents per mile. Wire Commanding General, Central Department, Chicago, Illinois number to attend from your institution". Above telegram sent to presidents of institutions having one hundred fifty or more male students the last academic year, located in your department and in Kansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Oklahoma and Texas.

MCCAIN.







HEADQUARTERS  
FORT SHERIDAN S.A.T. C. CAMP  
Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

July 22, 1918.

SPECIAL ORDERS)

(  
NO. 3. )

E X T R A C T

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x

1. Upon the recommendation of the Camp Surgeon, Private George A. Atkins, University of Chicago, member of the Sixteenth Company of the Fort Sheridan S. A. T. C. Regiment, is hereby discharged from the Fort Sheridan S. A. T. C. Camp. Private Atkins is entitled to payment of mileage from his home address to Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

x

x

x

x

By order of Major McCaskey:



I. A. Oppermann,  
Captain, Infantry Reserve Corps,  
Adjutant.

*College*



HEADQUARTERS  
FORT SHERIDAN S.A.T. C. CAMP  
Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

July 22, 1918.

SPECIAL ORDERS

NO. 3.

EXTRACT

1. Upon the recommendation of the Camp Surgeon, Private George A. Atkins, University of Chicago, member of the Sixteenth Company of the Fort Sheridan S.A.T. C. Regiment, is hereby discharged from the Fort Sheridan S.A.T. C. Camp. Private Atkins is entitled to payment of mileage from his home address to Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

By order of Major McCaskey:

Adjutant,  
Infantry Reserve Corps,  
Oppermann,



*Copy*  
Fort Sheridan, Illinois.



## SIXTH CORPS AREA R.O.T.C. EXPENDITURE

## EXPENDITURES BY THE GOVERNMENT.

INSTITUTIONS	UNITS	EXPENDITURES BY THE GOVERNMENT.																	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
		TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE ADVANCED COURSE SCHOOL YEAR 1922-23.	TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN ENTIRE UNIT (BASIC & ADVANCED) SCHOOL YEAR 1922-23.	TOTAL ORIGINAL COST OF GOVERNMENT EQUIPMENT ON HAND (INCLUDES EVERYTHING FURNISHED BY GOVERNMENT) JUNE 30, 1923.	TOTAL ORIGINAL COST OF ALL UNIFORMS ISSUED TO STUDENTS AND USED FOR 2 YEARS, ON HAND ON JUNE 30, 1923. (INCLUDED IN 'C')	TOTAL ORIGINAL COST OF ALL UNIFORMS ISSUED TO STUDENTS AND IN USE FOR 1 YEAR, ON HAND ON JUNE 30, 1923. (INCLUDED IN 'C')	TOTAL COST OF ALL AMMUNITION ISSUED TO AND USED BY STUDENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923.	TOTAL COST OF SPARE PARTS, CLEANING MATERIAL, ETC., ISSUED AND USED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923.	TOTAL COST OF ALL OILS, GREASE, GASOLINE, ETC., ISSUED AND USED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923.	TOTAL COST OF ALL FORAGE AND PASTURAGE ISSUED AND USED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL TRANSPORTATION CHARGES ON ALL SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM UNITS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923.	TOTAL COST OF ALL OFFICE SUPPLIES, STATIONERY, ETC., ISSUED AND USED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF COM-MUTATION OF SUBSISTENCE PAID TO ADVANCE COURSE STUDENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923.	TOTAL PAY (INCLUDING COMMUTATION PAY) OF ALL OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ON DUTY WITH UNIT DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923.	ANY OTHER EXPENSE PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923.	TOTAL COST TO GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN THE UNIT DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923 (ADD 50% OF D & E, ALL OF F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M & N.)	AVERAGE COST PER STUDENT TO GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN THE UNIT DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923. (DIVIDE O BY B.)	AVERAGE COST PER STUDENT TO GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN THE UNIT, EXCLUSIVE OF PAY OF OFFICERS & ENLISTED MEN, FY 1923. (O LESS M-DIVIDE BY B.)	
KNOX COLLEGE	INF.	32	163	15922.92	4105.26	744.52	617.07	4.23	4.96	NONE	14.79	8.23	2438.00	12274.33	NONE	17786.50	109.12	33.81	
MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	INF.	30	204	20287.00	2000.00	1248.00	254.00	46.20	NONE	NONE	36.55	24.65	2394.00	10680.00	25.00	15064.40	73.94	21.59	
	C.A.V.	27	164	30800.28	2400.00	2368.00	155.00	155.00	NONE	4800.00	53.20	35.34	2154.60	25500.54	253.10	35490.78	216.41	60.92	
	G.A.C.	46	211	127361.00	1600.00	1072.00	212.00	360.00	210.60	NONE	24.75	32.00	3613.40	13080.00	285.00	19153.75	90.78	28.79	
NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE	INF.	34	135	22174.33	1735.00	1939.33	270.00	33.40	NONE	NONE	NONE	32.80	2932.20	8200.00	120.00	13425.56	99.45	38.71	
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY	INF.	119	299	20710.00	3012.90	4838.90	4421.07	53.26	NONE	NONE	NONE	128.95	6417.60	18782.00	NONE	33728.78	112.81	49.99	
	DENT.	43	58	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	4266.90	6543.11	NONE	10810.01	186.38	73.57	
RIPON COLLEGE	INF.	32	163	16748.36	3782.12	2897.35	1278.51	82.64	NONE	NONE	53.85	68.80	2481.20	9748.00	NONE	42641.03	211.09	39.32	
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	F.A.	35	202	207385.22	2156.00	1567.74	300.00	946.36	238.34	3466.33	8.18	50.62	1071.60	34697.73	NONE	7737.60	154.75	21.23	
	MED.	14	50	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	1061.40	6676.20	NONE				
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	INF.	131	1022	170948.00	6000.00	3000.00	459.90	576.71	173.74	NONE	113.42	126.64	9312.39	38152.72	225.00	53640.52	52.49	13.15	
	C.A.V.	58	615	76132.05	2500.00	1483.00	277.65	258.30	104.55	6720.00	68.65	78.80	4123.04	33468.90	135.50	47226.89	76.79	22.37	
	F.A.	77	827	519775.00	3000.00	2000.00	379.15	995.40	140.59	7488.00	91.97	104.24	5473.69	46833.82	182.00	64188.86	77.61	20.99	
	SIG.	24	177	40795.80	500.00	383.10	79.65	74.34	30.09	NONE	19.47	28.30	1706.08	7833.60	39.14	10252.22	57.92	13.66	
	ENG.	33	251	53125.00	813.00	388.00	111.95	105.42	42.67	NONE	27.61	32.12	2345.87	10996.78	56.22	14319.14	57.05	13.24	
	AIR.	22	287	71700.00	1400.00	834.10	129.15	82.54	48.79	NONE	32.57	36.44	1563.91	12837.92	63.14	15909.51	55.43	10.70	
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	INF.	23	121	12791.60	1243.80	360.00	180.00	23.32	65.09	NONE	7.24	30.99	521.40	11464.08	NONE	13094.02	108.21	13.47	
	G.A.C.	76	203	108894.76	1354.36	1980.00	90.00	37.95	105.93	NONE	19.78	50.44	1730.10	12519.49	NONE	16220.87	79.91	18.23	
	SIG.	23	72	26982.1	621.90	450.00	45.00	13.72	38.28	NONE	21.77	18.23	545.10	5987.45	NONE	7205.50	100.08	16.91	
	ORD.	28	75	2467.80	815.38	390.00	45.00	16.16	45.95	NONE	3.63	21.88	497.70	7454.34	NONE	8687.65	115.84	75.44	
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN	INF.	47	695	93139.70	1788.00	11910.00	7678.00	625.03	21.00	NONE	15.00	40.00	4143.60	24090.20	NONE	43461.83	62.54	27.87	
	F.A.	36	334	242213.69	1056.00	4740.00	1502.00	759.86	90.00	1850.00	20.00	20.00	2978.20	21970.00	NONE	32088.06	96.07	30.29	
	SIG.	28	191	28082.57	444.00	3510.00	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	10.00	10.00	2389.50	5712.68	NONE	10099.18	52.88	22.97	
	ORD.	20	20	5052.00	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	5.00	5.00	1855.50	3900.00	NONE	5765.50	288.27	93.27	
TOTAL FOR SENIOR UNITS		1038	6539	1,889,205.29	42,327.72	48,104.04	18,485.10	5,248.14	1,360.58	24,324.33	647.43	984.47	68,016.98	389,403.89	1,384.10	555,070.90	84.89	25.34	
MORGAN PARK MIL. ACADEMY	INF.	NONE	130	10858.24	NONE	1073.72	17.50	2.16	2.39	NONE	53	7.65	NONE	6203.83	NONE	6770.92	52.03	4.36	
NORTHWESTERN MIL. ACADEMY	INF.	NONE	145	77894.60	9756.02	1,238.30	150.00	132.65	21.85	NONE	120.00	23.11	NONE	4278.00	NONE	10222.77	70.50	41.00	
ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY	INF.	NONE	325	40,000.00	NONE	NONE	120.00	226.41	NONE	NONE	6.30	51.30	NONE	11,560.00	NONE	11,964.01	36.81	1.24	
WESTERN MIL. ACADEMY	INF.	NONE	210	28975.00	NONE	NONE	380.00	40.00	10.00	NONE	5.00	20.00	NONE	6473.00	NONE	6928.00	32.99	2.17	
TOTALS FOR ESSENTIALLY MIL. SCHOOLS		NONE	810	157,727.84	9756.02	23,120.2	667.50	401.22	34.24	NONE	131.83	102.06	NONE	28,514.83	NONE	35,885.70	43.81	9.10	
BELOIT HIGH SCHOOL	INF.	NONE	106	12170.52	2800.00	895.85	31.50	NONE	NONE	NONE	1.30	9.89	NONE	5545.57	NONE	7436.09	70.15	17.84	
GALUMET " "	INF.	NONE	139	24712.18	2740.88	676.83	373.20	10.27	4.99	NONE	43.03	10.63	NONE	6052.21	18.00	8221.19	59.14	15.60	
CAMPION COLLEGE	INF.	NONE	226	26768.54	3071.96	2618.72	17.00	10.00	NONE	NONE	46.10	19.07	NONE	9151.19	NONE	12088.70	53.49	13.00	
CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL	INF.	NONE	4873	206259.94	142259.39	34044.33	2693.58	687.94	NONE	NONE	290.2	100.61	NONE	46278.69	5601.15	143542.85	29.45	19.96	
DETROIT " "	INF.	NONE	926	62726.85	9613.16	4806.58	442.40	4.00	NONE	NONE	114.70	16.51	NONE	26630.66	217.55	34635.69	37.40	8.64	
UOLLET " "	INF.	NONE	237	28481.50	11006.60	2914.67	39.00	NONE	NONE	NONE	116.11	3.07	NONE	5299.00	285.00	12702.82	53.60	31.24	
ROCKFORD " "	INF.	NONE	221	20135.90	4564.74	3359.47	172.22	24.15	NONE	NONE	11.44	53.00	NONE	5875.20	NONE	10098.12	45.69	19.11	
WAUKEGAN " "	INF.	NONE	196	14397.12	2492.92	2153.42	375.00	25.00	NONE	NONE	137.30	NONE	NONE	5683.95	100.00	8644.42	44.10	15.10	
TOTALS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS		NONE	6924	395,652.55	178,549.65	51,469.87	41,439.0	761.36	4.99	NONE	499.00	212.69	NONE	110,516.47	6221.70	237,369.88	34.28	18.32	
LA CROSSE COUNTY SCHOOL OF AGRIC. & DOMESTIC ECONOMY	INF.	NONE	92	1283.50	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	
GLENWOOD MANUAL TRAINING	INF.	NONE	320	7066.75	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	
GRAND RAPIDS HIGH SCHOOL	INF.	NONE	200	8068.94	NONE	NONE	31.60	19.90	NONE	NONE	1.65	4.30	NONE	3925.79	NONE	3983.24	19.92	.29	
TOTALS FOR SEC 55C & 1225 UNITS		NONE	612	16419.19	NONE	NONE	31.60	19.90	NONE	NONE	1.65	4.30	NONE	3925.79	NONE	3983.24	19.92	.29	
GRAND TOTALS		1038	14885	2,459,004.87	230,633.39	101,885.93	23,328.10	6,430.62	1,399.81	24,324.33	1,279.91	1,303.52	68,016.98	532,360.98	7,605.80	832,309.72	55.92	20.15	



S JULY 1, 1922 To JUNE 30, 1923.

R S T U V W						EXPENDITURE BY INSTITUTIONS.																	
X		Y		Z		AA		BB		CC													
AVERAGE COST PER STUDENT TO GOVERNMENT FOR EQUIPMENT FURNISHED DURING F.Y. 1923. (DIVIDE C BY B.)		AVERAGE COST PER STUDENT TO GOVERNMENT FOR EQUIPMENT & MAINTENANCE DURING F.Y. 1923. (ADD C80 & DEDUCT 50% OF D & E & DIVIDE RESULT BY B.)		ESTIMATED COST PER UNIT TO ATTEND R.O.T.C. SUMMER CAMPS, JUNE & JULY, 1922		TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING R.O.T.C. SUMMER CAMPS, JUNE & JULY 1922		COST PER STUDENT TO ATTEND R.O.T.C. SUMMER CAMP, JUNE & JULY, 1922. (DIVIDE T BY U.)		AVERAGE COST PER STUDENT TO GOVERNMENT FOR EQUIPMENT & CAMP MAINTENANCE. (ADD S & V.)		TOTAL EXPENDITURES MADE BY INSTITUTION FOR UPKEEP OF FACILITIES USED BY UNIT DURING FISCAL YEAR, 1923.		TOTAL EXPENDITURES MADE BY INSTITUTION FOR EXTRA PAY TO OFFICERS, ENL. MEN, STUDENTS, WATCHMEN, INSTRUCTORS, ETC., DURING FISCAL YEAR, 1923.		TOTAL EXPENDITURES MADE BY INSTITUTION FOR STATIONERY, OFFICE SUPPLIES, ETC., DURING FISCAL YEAR, 1923.		ANY OTHER EXPENDITURES MADE BY INSTITUTION FOR THE UNIT DURING FISCAL YEAR, 1923.		TOTAL EXPENDITURES MADE BY INSTITUTION TO MAINTAIN UNIT DURING FISCAL YEAR 1923 (ADD X, Y, Z & AA.)		AVERAGE COST PER STUDENT TO INSTITUTION TO MAINTAIN UNIT DURING F.Y. 1923 (DIVIDE BB BY B.)	
BASIC	ADV.																						
97.69	191.93	1309.20	NONE	12	109.10	301.03	350.00	200.00	50.00	85.00	682.00	4.20											
99.45	163.43	1432.20	1	17	79.57	245.00	45.00	1157.49	34.25	NONE	1236.74	6.06											
187.81	389.68	753.20	2	8	75.32	465.00	50.00	1157.49	15.00	42.50	1264.99	7.71											
603.61	688.05	3621.20	NONE	22	164.60	852.65	35.00	1157.49	25.00	NONE	1217.49	5.77											
164.25	250.09	1310.40	1	13	93.60	343.69	300.00	150.00	10.00	35.00	495.00	3.67											
69.26	168.94	3137.20	2	32	92.27	261.21	750.00	NONE	NONE	NONE	750.00	2.51											
NONE	186.38	2978.00	NONE	20	148.90	335.28	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE											
102.75	186.88	1287.00	1	11	107.25	294.13	78.50	150.00	NONE	NONE	228.50	1.40											
1026.66	1228.54	1413.90	9	6	94.26	1322.80	839.60	3030.80	65.67	248.00	4184.07	20.71											
NONE	154.75	446.70	NONE	3	148.90	303.65	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE											
167.27	215.35	4887.80	13	37	97.76	313.11	848.26	1246.84	17.00	NONE	2112.10	2.07											
123.79	197.35	3833.80	13	27	95.84	293.19	510.45	750.30	8.43	NONE	1269.18	2.06											
628.51	703.10	3307.80	13	23	91.88	794.98	686.41	1008.94	12.75	NONE	1708.10	2.07											
230.48	285.91	696.20	5	3	87.02	372.93	146.91	205.94	3.00	NONE	355.85	2.01											
211.65	266.31	1135.00	8	5	87.31	353.62	188.33	306.22	3.92	NONE	498.47	1.99											
249.83	301.37	263.20	NONE	6	160.53	461.90	238.21	380.04	4.90	NONE	623.15	2.17											
105.72	207.30	762.30	NONE	9	84.70	292.00	202.48	968.75	41.98	82.33	1295.54	10.71											
536.43	608.12	5037.60	6	27	152.65	760.77	312.52	1056.25	68.33	112.06	1556.16	7.67											
37.48	130.11	847.00	NONE	10	84.70	214.81	119.10	587.50	24.70	38.87	770.17	10.70											
22.90	140.70	698.00	NONE	5	132.60	280.30	142.92	625.00	29.63	51.64	849.19	11.32											
134.01	186.69	2180.60	5	17	92.12	285.81	998.50	5740.00	1275.00	2970.00	19970.00	28.73											
725.19	812.58	2195.20	17	5	92.78	912.36	2220.00	720.00	300.00	1200.00	4440.00	13.29											
147.03	182.55	1152.00	4	8	96.00	285.55	1422.00	432.00	200.00	800.00	2864.00	14.99											
252.60	540.87	859.50	NONE	5	171.90	712.77	500.00	200.00	300.00	NONE	1000.00	50.00											
288.91	380.71	46245.00	100	331	107.30	488.01	19987.69	21231.05	2489.56	5665.40	49373.70	7.55											
83.52	131.47	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	131.47	400.00	987.50	10.00	NONE	1397.50	10.73											
537.20	569.79	1521.00	NONE	15	101.40	671.19	540.00	500.00	10.00	470.00	1520.00	10.48											
123.08	152.89	1044.00	NONE	1	104.40	264.29	450.00	3480.00	25.00	140.00	4095.00	12.60											
137.98	170.97	600.00	NONE	6	100.00	270.97	925.00	1800.00	75.00	1000.00	3800.00	18.10											
15.03	231.58	2225.40	NONE	22	101.15	332.73	2315.00	6767.50	120.00	1610.00	10812.50	13.35											
114.82	167.53	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	167.53	300	NONE	NONE	200	1200	11											
177.78	224.64	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	224.64	570.00	55.00	300	148.75	776.75	5.60											
118.44	152.34	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	152.34	NONE	369.00	75.00	50.00	494.00	2.19											
48.33	53.69	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	53.69	1200.00	26450.00	3000.00	500.00	30150.00	6.19											
67.74	97.36	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	97.36	500.00	3000.00	16.00	150.00	3666.00	3.96											
120.18	144.40	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	144.40	315.74	164.31	NONE	21.23	501.28	2.12											
91.11	118.88	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	118.88	462.00	800.00	10.00	56.00	1328.00	6.01											
73.45	105.71	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	105.71	600.00	790.00	50.00	28.75	1538.75	7.85											
57.14	74.81	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	74.81	3650.74	31628.31	2154.00	1033.73	38466.78	5.55											
13.95	13.95	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	13.95	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE											
22.08	22.08	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	22.08	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE											
40.34	60.26	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	60.26	19.95	NONE	19.95	NONE	39.90	20											
26.83	33.37	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	33.37	19.95	NONE	19.95	NONE	39.90	20											
165.20	232.29	48470.40	100	353	107.00	339.29	25973.38	59626.86	4783.51	8309.13	98692.88	6.63											

HEADQUARTERS  
SIXTH CORPS AREA.  
MAJ. GEN. HARRY C. HALE  
COMMANDING.  
LT. COL. R. H. SILLMAN, INF.  
R.O.T.C. OFFICER.

CLASS OF UNITS	No. in Corp Area	TOTAL COST OF EQUIPMENT ON HAND JUNE 30, 1923. (C)	TOTAL COST OF MAINTENANCE TO GOVERNMENT JULY 1, 1922 JUNE 30, 1923. (D)	TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN UNIT JUNE 30, 1923 (B)	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING CAMP 1922 (U)	% OF STUDENTS ATTENDING CAMP 1922
SENIOR	11	1889205.29	555070.90	6539	431	6.59
ESSENTIALLY MIL.	4	157727.84	35885.70	810	22	2.72
HIGH SCHOOLS	8	395652.55	237369.88	6924	NONE	NONE
SEC. 55c & 1225	3	16419.19	3983.24	612	NONE	NONE
TOTALS	26	2459004.87	832309.72	14885	453	3.04

### BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE

INF.	SENIOR	8	372,721.91	207,274.35	2802	171	6.10
	JUNIOR <sup>AND</sup> SEC. 55c.	15	569,799.58	277,238.82	8346	22	2.6
CAVALRY		2	106,932.33	82,717.67	779	50	6.42
FIELD ARTILLERY		3	96,937.391	138,917.95	1,363	73	5.35
COAST ARTILLERY		2	236,255.76	35,374.62	414	55	13.28
SIGNAL CORPS		3	71,576.58	27,556.90	440	30	6.82
ENGINEER CORPS		1	53,125.00	14,319.14	251	13	5.18
MEDICAL CORPS		1	NONE	7,737.60	50	3	6.00
DENTAL CORPS		1	NONE	10,810.01	58	20	34.48
ORDNANCE		2	7,519.80	14,453.15	95	10	10.53
AIR SERVICE		1	71,700.00	15,909.51	287	6	2.09
TOTALS		39	2,459,004.87	832,309.72	14,885	453	3.04



22

# The Roll of Honor

The following candidates for degrees at this convocation are in the service of the nation or its allies. The list is incomplete.

- Paul Richard Anderson, Ph.B., R.O.T.C., Ft. Sheridan, Ills Co 14
- Donald Sidney Loreng Bradford, Ph.B., R.O.T.C., Ft. Sheridan, Ills Co 12
- Josiah Bridge, S.M. " "
- Don Bruce Cameron, Ph.B., ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~U.S. Army~~ <sup>U.S. Army</sup> Ambulance Company, No. 3.
- Newton Carson, J.D., R.O.T.C., Ft. Riley, Kansas
- Clarence Calvert Ellis, Ph.B., Base Hospital Unit, No. 12  
in France
- ~~Joseph Archibald Cooper, A.M., in the Divinity School  
has applied for Chaplaincy in  
the Army~~
- Howard Robert Copley, Ph.B., R.O.T.C., Ft. Sheridan Ills
- Clyde Manson Cummins, A.M., R.O.T.C., Ft. Benja-  
min Harrison, Ind & Div. 8
- William Dorge Dalgetty, Ph.B., ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~U.S. Army~~ <sup>U.S. Army</sup> Ambulance  
Company, No. 3.
- Andrew John Dallstream, Ph.B. and J.D.,  
R.O.T.C., Ft. Sheridan, Co. 5
- Alfred Kenneth Eddy, Ph.B., R.O.T.C., Ft. Sheridan
- Floyd Hamilton Fuller, L.H.B., R.O.T.C., "
- Robert Franklin Goodyear, Ph.B., R.O.T.C.,
- Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark, Co. 8
- John Lerley Grimes, Ph.B., ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~U.S. Army~~ <sup>U.S. Army</sup> Ambulance  
Company, No. 3. [Should it be  
U.S. Army Ambulance Unit No. 3?] ]







Ellsworth Lin. Guy, Ph. B. R.O.T.C., Ft. Logan  
H. Roots, Ark. Battery 2, Reg 12

Alvin Lawrence Hansen, J. D. R.O.T.C., Ft. Sheridan <sup>Ills</sup>

Fred Bertrain Haebeenthal, Ph. B., <sup>the University of Chicago</sup> Ambulance ~~Company~~ No. 3

Harold Phillips Huls, Ph. B., R.O.T.C. Ft. Sheridan <sup>Ills</sup>

William Armstrong Hunter, A. B., U. S. Marine Corps

[~~Hunter has not yet been accepted. He had  
a severe surgical operation and after he came  
from the hospital he was underweight,  
He is now on a farm recuperating.~~]

Phibrick Wylie Jackson, Ph. B.,

U. S. Marine Corps, Second Lieutenant,

Richard Hall Jeschke, U. S. Marine Corps  
Second Lieutenant

William Brownlow Johnson, Ph. B.,

R.O.T.C. Ft. McPherson, Ga. Co. 3

John And Jones, Ph. B., in Education, R.O.T.C. Ft. Sheridan

Clay Judson, J. D. R.O.T.C. Ft. Sheridan <sup>Ills</sup>

Howard David Lightbody, S. M.

<sup>the University of Chicago</sup> Ambulance ~~Company~~ No. 3

Ralph Thompson Loory, Ph. B., Ft. Benjamin  
Minn Harrison, Ind.



Blackwell & Co. Inc. Corp., N.Y.C., N.Y.  
~~Blackwell & Co. Inc. Corp., N.Y.C., N.Y.~~

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Blackwell & Co. Inc. Corp., N.Y.C., N.Y.

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~~Blackwell & Co. Inc. Corp., N.Y.C., N.Y.~~  
Blackwell & Co. Inc. Corp., N.Y.C., N.Y.

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Blackwell & Co. Inc. Corp., N.Y.C., N.Y.  
Blackwell & Co. Inc. Corp., N.Y.C., N.Y.  
Blackwell & Co. Inc. Corp., N.Y.C., N.Y.



Frederick Clark Lusk, Ph.B., U.S. Marine Corps,  
Second Lieutenant.

Donald Surland Mapes, J.D., R.O.T.C. Ft. Sheridan,  
Ills., Co. 8

Paul Chandler Matthews, Ph.B., Base Hospi-  
tal Unit, No. 13.

~~James Ireland McFarland, A.M., <sup>The</sup> Divinity  
School, U.M.C.A. War Service.~~

✓ Leslie Cleveland McNemar, J.D.,  
~~Judge Advocate General,~~ <sup>Justice</sup> Washing-  
ton D.C.

[~~This is the item as it comes from  
Dean Hall's office. The position which  
McNemar holds is not stated~~]

Edward Orr, Ph.B., R.O.T.C. Ft. Sheridan, Ills.

~~Frank Lawrence Crosby, A.M. Left to work  
on a farm.~~

✓ Leslie Monroe Parker, Ph.B. and J.D.,  
R.O.T.C., U.S. Chicago, Ranking  
Major, to give instruction in  
Military Science, Summer Gr. 1917.

Isman Plautz, Jr., J.D., R.O.T.C.,  
Ft. Snelling, Minn.

~~Nathan ~~Geo~~ Orvey Rogers, A.M., in ~~the~~ Divinity  
School, ~~if~~ has applied for Chap-  
laincy in the Army.~~



Reverend Black Jack, Esq., W. M. Morris Cape,  
New Brunswick.

Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same  
has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

J. B. Morris, Esq.,  
W. M. Morris Cape.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

J. B. Morris, Esq.,  
W. M. Morris Cape.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

J. B. Morris, Esq.,  
W. M. Morris Cape.



Samuel Greene Arnold Rogers, A.M.,  
~~American Ambulance Corps~~, in France,  
 Roy Franklin Pustan, A.M., Base Hospital  
 Unit, No. 13.

James McBrayer Sellers, A.B., U.S. Marine  
 Corps, Second Lieutenant

Edwin Emanuel Shaver, L.L.B., ~~Army~~  
~~Corps~~, Great Lakes Naval Train-  
 ing Station Camp.

Will Hamilton Walter, S.B., U.S. Marine  
 Corps, Second Lieutenant.

~~Wilson P. Watkins, A.M., in Red Cross School,  
 Y.M.C.A. War Service~~

Alan Francisco Wheritt, Ph.B., <sup>The University of Chicago</sup>  
 Ambulance Unit, No. 3.

George Gale Willard, Ph.B., American  
 Ambulance, ~~Corps~~ in France

~~Basit Fred Wise, Ph.B., Y.M.C.A. War  
 Service, Great Lakes Naval  
 Training Station.~~

[~~Alan Gale objected to having his  
 Y.M.C.A. case in the list. I know not  
 why. It seems the one that with the other  
 two, though probably he knew nothing  
 about them. J.J.H., I~~



James Green House, 1840, N.Y.  
Green House, 1840, N.Y.  
Green House, 1840, N.Y.  
Green House, 1840, N.Y.

James Green House, 1840, N.Y.  
Green House, 1840, N.Y.  
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Green House, 1840, N.Y.

~~James Green House, 1840, N.Y.~~  
~~Green House, 1840, N.Y.~~  
~~Green House, 1840, N.Y.~~

George Green House, 1840, N.Y.  
Green House, 1840, N.Y.  
Green House, 1840, N.Y.

~~Green House, 1840, N.Y.~~  
~~Green House, 1840, N.Y.~~  
~~Green House, 1840, N.Y.~~



War Records

Report of the Committee on  
Romance Language Instruc-  
tion and the War

BY  
ERNEST H. WILKINS

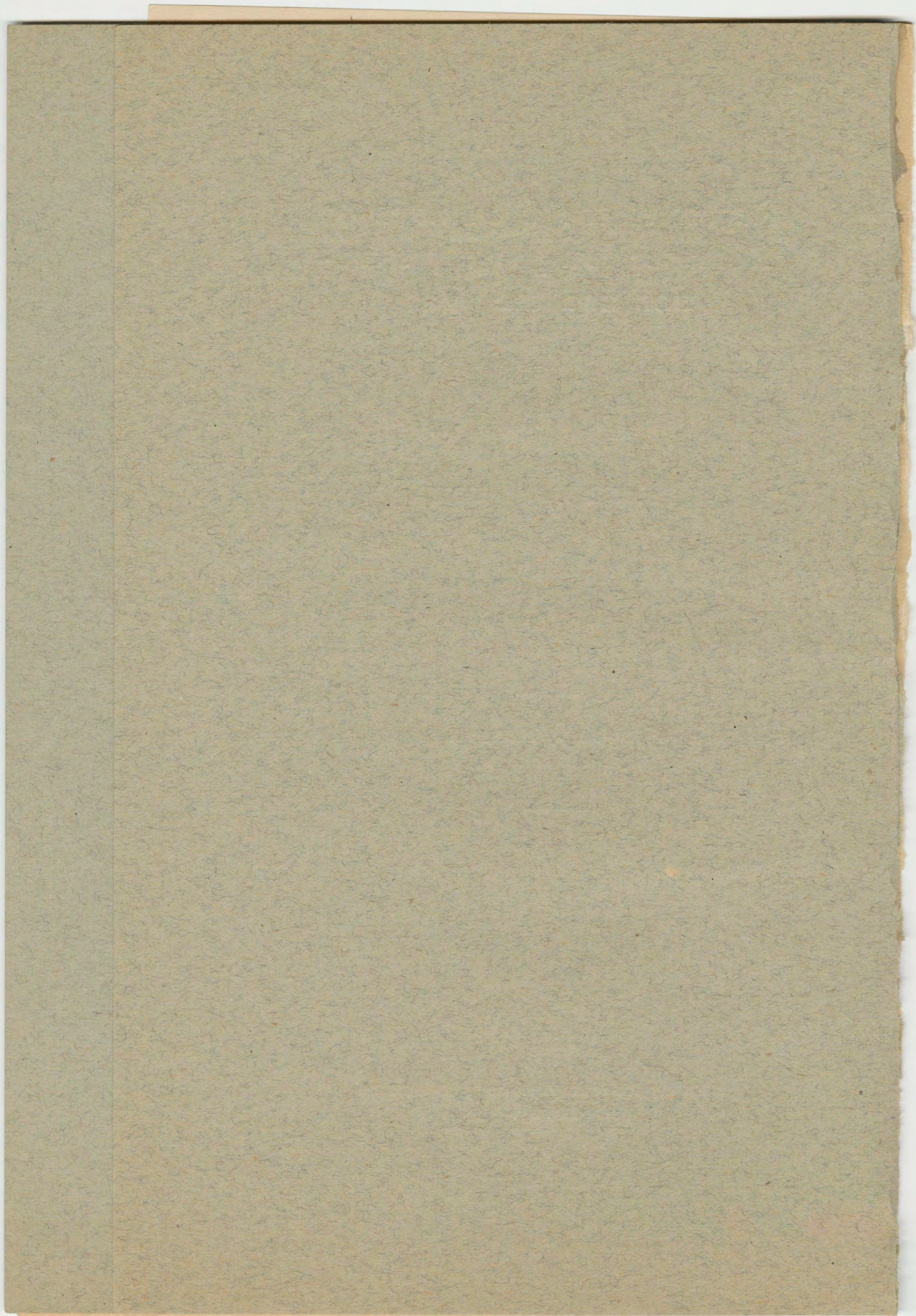
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THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA  
1920







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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROMANCE LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AND THE WAR<sup>1</sup>

### I. ORGANIZATION

On December 29, 1917, the Modern Language Association adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved:* that the incoming President of the Association be directed to appoint an executive committee of five on Romance Language Instruction and the War; the functions of said committee being: to coöperate with the proper Governmental agencies regarding the instruction of our soldiers in the languages of our Allies; to keep the teachers of Romance informed of the opportunities for useful service; and in general to further in any way within their province the successful prosecution of the War.

That the President of the Association is empowered, after consulting with the chairman of the said executive committee, to appoint an advisory committee of such larger membership as shall seem best, to coöperate with the executive committee.

That the Treasurer of the Association be directed to pay from the funds of the Association the necessary clerical and postal expenses of the committee, as certified by the chairman, to a sum not exceeding seventy-five dollars.

In accordance with the terms of this resolution, President Armstrong appointed an Executive Committee consisting of Professors C. A. Downer, C. H. Grandgent, J. Lustrat, B. E. Young, and E. H. Wilkins, the last named acting as Chairman. There was then appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of Professors O. F. Bond, B.

<sup>1</sup>This report covers the activities of the Committee as such. It does not cover similar activities undertaken under other auspices; nor does it cover other war activities undertaken by members of the Committee. Copies of several of the documents referred to, but not quoted, in the report, and copies of certain other documents relating to the work of the Committee, have been filed with the Secretary of the Association.



P. Bourland, B. L. Bowen, M. P. Brush, A. G. Canfield, G. Chinard, A. Coleman, F. A. G. Cowper, J. P. W. Crawford, W. M. Dey, J. D. M. Ford, J. L. Gerig, Miss H. T. Hill, Miss J. W. Holt, and Professors O. M. Johnston, K. McKenzie, W. A. Nitze, E. W. Olmsted, A. Schinz, H. A. Smith, C. A. Turrell, G. W. Umphrey, F. M. Warren, and R. Weeks.

The Chairman, when acting in the name of the Committee, secured the advice and coöperation of those members of the Committee who were readily accessible, and obtained by correspondence, so far as was possible, the advice and coöperation of other members.

The work of the Committee came to an end with the signing of the armistice.

## II. THE TEACHING OF FRENCH IN ARMY CAMPS

The main concern of the Committee was with the teaching of French in army camps.

Educational work in the camps (except the technical work which formed a part of the military training) was referred by the War Department to the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and by that commission to a Committee on Education, of which Mr. W. Orr was chairman. Mr. Orr was also, through August, 1918, Director of the Educational Bureau of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Practically all general educational work in the camps was, throughout the period of the war, in the hands of the Y. M. C. A. The principle of local autonomy which characterizes the regular city Y. M. C. A.'s was, to a large extent, carried over into the War Work Council, the result being that for a long time there was very little authoritative central direction of the educational work. In consequence, largely, of this local autonomy, the camp



French teaching in the country as a whole was, in January, 1918, in a very unsatisfactory condition. No attempt had been made by the Y. M. C. A. to secure from the War Department a general order establishing the teaching of French upon a sound basis; no attempt had been made to frame a unified policy with regard to the organization of French courses; no attempt had been made to approve any single text or set of texts as standard; and the personnel of the teaching force was in general of poor quality. The Y. M. C. A. was disposed to concern itself almost entirely with work in elementary French for enlisted men, thus disregarding the much more important work in advanced French and with officers. The physical conditions of instruction were (and always remained) exceedingly difficult; and still greater difficulties, never completely overcome, arose from the conditions of military life—in particular from the frequent detailing of men for special duty, from the frequent transfers of units and groups of units, and from the fact that many commanding officers did not appreciate the value of work in French.

In a few of the large camps, however, the work in French had been entrusted at an early date to members of this Association, and had prospered in consequence. At Fort Oglethorpe, the work was in charge of Professor C. D. Zdanowicz, whose term of service began in August, 1917 and continued through August, 1918—the longest term achieved by any camp French Director. At Camp Sherman, courses were conducted for a time under the direction of Professor B. L. Bowen and other members of the Romance Department of Ohio State University. At Camp Custer, the work was carried on continuously for a long time by Professor A. G. Canfield and other members of the Romance Department of the University of Michigan. At Camp Grant, preliminary work was done by



Professor C. E. Young. At Camp Travis, the work was organized by Professor O. F. Bond. At Camp Fremont, the work was carried on continuously for a long time by Professor O. M. Johnston and other members of the Romance Department of Leland Stanford Junior University.

On January 14 the Committee sent out to the Camp Educational Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. a questionnaire calling for information as to the organization, methods, texts, and personnel of the French teaching system. At the same time the offer was made to the Camp Educational Secretaries to provide them with advice on such problems regarding the teaching of French as they might desire to bring to the attention of the Committee, and to send them suggestions from time to time. The reports from the questionnaire revealed the existence of the conditions stated above.

The Committee thereupon formulated and transmitted to the War Work Council, on January 28, specific recommendations as to the conduct of the work in French, stressing in particular the necessity of the appointment in each camp (except those for which appointments had already been made) of a Director of French and one or more Assistant Directors, to be selected in consultation with the Committee. It was urged also that as many classes as possible be organized for officers.

On February 1 Professor F. A. G. Cowper was appointed Director of French at Camp Grant. For his guidance the Committee drew up, and sent to him on February 4, a detailed plan of organization for camp classes in French, based on the reports from Camp Fremont and other camps where the work had been measurably successful. This plan called for the development of classes among officers and of courses in advanced French;



and for the securing of a divisional order by which the study of French should be made mandatory for all officers and men who had some knowledge of French, and for a certain number of others. This plan was submitted by Professor Cowper and the Camp Educational Secretary to the Chief of Staff of the Division, and there resulted a divisional Memorandum Circular, issued on March 1, which established for the Division a plan for French instruction following very closely the lines of the Committee's recommendation.

On March 25 the Chairman of the Committee met the Department Executives of the War Work Council, and laid before them a plan for the improvement of the work in French throughout the country, involving the appointment for each of the large camps (except those for which appointments had already been made) of a Director of French and one or more Assistant Directors, to be selected by the Committee, and a general recommendation of the plan of organization contained in the Camp Grant Memorandum Circular.

This plan was approved, and the Committee began at once to secure men for the camps which still lacked Directors of French. The following men were thus appointed during the spring, and served through the summer or longer:

Dr. L. H. Alexander, at Camp Sevier.

Professor A. Béziat, at Camp Jackson. Professor Béziat's service continued well into 1919, being next in length to that of Professor Zdanowicz.

Professor O. F. Bond, at Camp Sheridan; later at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters of the Southern Department as Departmental Director of French.

Professor J. R. Fisher, at Camp Lee.

Professor J. T. Frelin, at Camp Shelby.



Professor R. T. House, at Camp Doniphan.

Mr. K. Kaufman, of the Oklahoma City High School, at Camp Doniphan.

Professor A. M. La Meslée, of Tulane University, at Camp Shelby.

Professor P. de La Rochelle, at Camp Sevier.

Professor M. Merrill, at Camp Dodge.

Professor A. H. Otis, at Camp Cody.

Professor A. Solomon, of the University of California, at Camp Kearny.

Professor H. P. Thieme, at Camp Custer.

Professor J. Van Horne, at Camp Beauregard.

Professor B. E. Young, at Camp McClellan; later at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters of the Southeastern Department as Departmental Director of French.

Mr. P. B. Burnet and Professors C. A. Downer and D. B. Easter served for shorter periods at Camps Logan, Upton, and Lee respectively.

On June 1 the Chairman of the Committee became an Associate Executive Secretary of the War Personnel Board of the War Work Council, his department including a division for the recruiting of French teachers, of which division Professor J. L. Gerig was placed in immediate charge. Duties at Y. M. C. A. departmental headquarters corresponding to those of the Chairman were assumed somewhat later by Professor E. R. Greene in the Northeastern Department, Professor B. E. Young in the Southeastern Department, Professor H. R. Brush in the Central Department, and Professor O. F. Bond in the Southern Department. The appointment of French teachers, from June 1 on, was thus not the work of the Committee as such, and is therefore not fully reported here. It may be noted, however, that the following members of the Modern Language Association, appointed during the summer,



served in camp as French teachers to the end of the summer or longer:

Professor G. H. Brown, at Camp Humphrey.

Professor C. B. Campbell, at Camp Stanley.

Professor C. D. Cool, at Great Lakes.

Professor M. M. Dondo, at Camp Gordon.

Professor G. L. Hamilton, in the Tidewater District.

Professor E. J. Williamson, in the Tidewater District.

In addition to the men named above, many teachers of French, some members of the Modern Language Association, and some not, served acceptably and faithfully in camps or smaller posts under direct local appointment from the Y. M. C. A. or other organizations.

During the spring, the Committee sent out to all camps material of various sorts relating to the study of French: copies of the tabulated results of the questionnaire, with comments thereon; a set of suggested legends for French signs to be placed in Y. M. C. A. buildings; a set of suggested legends for English-French signs to be placed about the camps; a set of suggested legends for lantern slides to be used for mass instruction at evening entertainments at which a stereopticon was available; copies of the Camp Grant Memorandum Circular; and reprints of the first and second installments of the review of "Manuals of French with Reference to Overseas Service," prepared by Professor McKenzie and published in the *Modern Language Journal*.

The January questionnaire showed that very many different French texts were in use in the camps; and the production and local adoption of new texts continued throughout the spring and summer. Early in February, the Committee urged upon the Y. M. C. A. the desirability of the selection, or preparation, of a standard text. This recommendation was repeated in May; but no action



resulted until June 5, when the Y. M. C. A. sent out to its Department Educational Directors a circular letter suggesting a general trial of *Army French* in the period from July 1 to August 15, to be followed by a report regarding the desirability of revising this book or preparing another book. This letter resulted in a general adherence of the Camp Educational Secretaries and French Directors to the principle of the use of a standard text; but it appeared that *Army French* was regarded as too elaborate for camp use, and the Committee was therefore asked to direct the preparation of a simpler text.

The Chairman selected as collaborators for this work Professors F. A. G. Cowper and C. D. Zdanowicz, who worked through August, and Professor R. T. Holbrook, who worked through the first part of September. Advice was asked and received from many French Directors in the camps, and—particularly with regard to the system of phonetic notation—from the members of the Committee. The resulting booklet, *Liberty French*, was published on October 28 by the Association Press. The signing of the armistice, however, caused an immediate decrease in the interest in French in the camps; and the book, in consequence, saw no such general service as had been expected. Reports of its limited use indicate that it proved the best of all the “War French” books for elementary camp classes.

By the middle of May, the actual and prospective personnel of the French teaching force in the camps as a whole seemed to the Committee sufficiently good to render desirable and safe the issuance by the War Department of a general order establishing the study of French in all camps upon a basis similar to that outlined in the Camp Grant Memorandum Circular. On May 21 the Committee therefore submitted to the Y. M. C. A. a draft of



such an order, in effect a revision and generalization of the Camp Grant Memorandum Circular, and asked them to submit it to the War Department, and urge its issue. The Y. M. C. A., however, did not take such action. On July 13 the Chairman of the Committee, with President Armstrong and Professor Gerig, laid the proposed general order before Assistant Secretary of War Keppel. Secretary Keppel decided that the matter was one for the decision of the Training and Instruction Branch of the War Plans Division of the General Staff. On July 15 the Chairman of the Committee therefore submitted the proposed general order to Colonel Fleming, the Chairman of that Branch, by whom it was referred for study to Lieutenant-Colonel Conway. On September 5, some correspondence but no action having resulted from the conference of July, the Chairman of the Committee again conferred with Colonel Conway. This conference led to the issuance of the following Memorandum:

WAR DEPARTMENT  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1918.

*From:* The Adjutant General of the Army.  
*To:* All Camp Commanders.  
*Subject:* Instruction in French.

1. Professor E. H. Wilkins, of the University of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Romance Language Instruction and the War, Modern Language Association of America, has proffered the services of that organization to the War Department to give, through the Y. M. C. A., a course of instruction in French to divisions and camps.

2. Competent instructors will be furnished by the Y. M. C. A., who will assume all the duties connected therewith, under your supervision or that of a member of your staff.

3. Realizing the importance of such instruction and the great benefits that will be derived from it, the Secretary of War has accepted this proffer of service and is desirous of utilizing it to the



greatest possible extent without interfering with or impeding the most intensive training of your command. Its introduction will therefore not be made mandatory.

4. However, if, in your opinion, such a course can be given without detriment to training, you are authorized to arrange with Professor Wilkins, Room 509, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, for its inauguration.

5. Should this course be instituted in your command, you will report that fact to this office.

By order of the Secretary of War,

C. M. THIELE, *Adjutant General.*

It had been hoped by the Committee, and by Colonel Conway, that the establishment of French courses for certain groups of men would be made mandatory by the War Department Memorandum itself. This was prevented, according to a letter sent by Colonel Conway on September 30 to the Chairman of the Committee, by the fact that exceedingly intensive military training was at that time being maintained.

Upon the issuance of the War Department Memorandum, the following plan for the organization of French instruction, embodying the final judgment of the Committee as to the organization of language instruction desirable and feasible in camps under war conditions, was drawn up, and sent out to the Camp Educational Secretaries and French Directors.

PLAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF FRENCH INSTRUCTION IN THE ARMY  
CAMPS SUGGESTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE MODERN  
LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA ON  
ROMANCE LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION  
AND THE WAR

In view of the communication issued September 28, 1918, by the Adjutant General of the Army to all Camp Commanders with regard to instruction in French, the Committee of the Modern Language Association, through its chairman, respectfully submits a plan, as herein set forth, for instruction in French in the Army Camps.



1. The introduction of such instruction is not mandatory. It is recommended, moreover, by the Committee, that enrollment in this course, in the camps where it is introduced, be voluntary for officers and privates, save as hereafter (No. 3) specified. Attendance upon the courses shall be part of the regular duties of those enrolled, and completion of French courses shall be entered on the official service record of the individual in question.

2. The instruction shall be provided by the Y. M. C. A., but it shall be under the supervision of the Chief Intelligence Officer of the camp or of some other officer designated by the Commanding Officer.

3. Enrollment in a French class shall be obligatory for such officers and privates of the Intelligence Corps as may be designated therefor by the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Camp, and for any other officers and privates whom the officer supervising the French instruction may see fit to designate therefor.

4. *Officers' Classes.* There shall be provided:

(a) *An Advanced Class* (to furnish intensive training in practical interpreting, and in writing of military reports and dispatches in French), open to all officers who have already a good speaking knowledge of French;

(b) *Intermediate Classes* (to furnish training in understanding and speaking French), open to 150 officers who have already some knowledge of French;

(c) *Elementary Classes* (to furnish instruction in the essentials of French with particular reference to military needs), open to 100 officers who have never studied French.

5. *Non-Commissioned Officers' Classes.* There shall be provided:

(a) *An Advanced Class*, open to all non-commissioned officers who have already a good speaking knowledge of French;

(b) *Intermediate Classes*, open to 150 non-commissioned officers who have some knowledge of French;

(c) *Elementary Classes*, open to 100 non-commissioned officers.

6. *Classes for Privates.* There shall be provided:

(a) *An Advanced Class*, open to all privates who have already a good speaking knowledge of French;

(b) *Intermediate Classes*, open to 150 privates who have already some knowledge of French;

(c) *Elementary Classes*, open to 100 privates.

7. At the discretion of the officer charged with the supervision of the French instruction, Advanced Classes for privates, non-commissioned officers, or officers, may be combined; similarly, Intermediate Classes.



8. In the admission of officers and privates to the French classes, preference shall be given in the following order:

- (a) Members of the Intelligence Corps duly designated to follow the course;
- (b) Any other officers and privates who may be duly designated to follow the course;
- (c) Volunteers.

When unable to provide for the instruction of all volunteers, the Y. M. C. A. Director of French in the Camp shall be authorized to select those who, in his judgment, are best qualified to profit by the instruction.

9. It is understood that, when the demand for French instruction is greater than hereinabove provided for, the Y. M. C. A. will, to the extent practicable, enlarge the instruction.

10. It is in particular requested of the Military Authorities that non-commissioned officers and privates who have a sufficient knowledge of French to serve as instructors for Elementary Classes shall be detailed as teachers; shall meet once a week for normal instruction in methods of teaching; and shall be relieved of all other military duties during the hours of their giving and receiving instruction.

11. Classes shall meet three times per week at such hours as the Commanding Officer of the camp may designate.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST H. WILKINS,

*Chairman, M. L. A. Committee; and Director,  
Educational Bureau, War Work Council, Y. M. C. A.*

During October, commanding officers of fifteen camps requested installation of French teaching service upon the basis of the War Department Memorandum.

The signing of the armistice and the consequent cessation of the shipment of troops to France dispelled both the special value and the general interest of Camp French classes, and such courses dwindled and vanished, in most instances, before the end of 1918.



### III. FRENCH COURSES FOR THE STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS

On July 15 the Committee of the War Department on Education and Special Training requested this Committee to prepare a set of recommendations as to instruction in military French in colleges. Such recommendations were drafted, submitted for criticism to members of the Committee and to French Directors in the army camps, revised, and sent to the War Department on August 14. These recommendations were sent by the War Department, on September 19, to institutions maintaining units of the Students' Army Training Corps, as a Special Descriptive Circular, herewith quoted in full:

WAR DEPARTMENT  
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING  
SPECIAL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR  
FRENCH

Three courses are here outlined, suitable for members of the Students' Army Training Corps. Each should cover one term of twelve weeks, allowing nine hours of classroom work and supervised study per week.

#### I. *Elementary Course*

The Elementary Course should provide for men who have had no French. Its purpose should be to give instruction in the essentials of French with particular reference to military needs. Spoken French, rather than written French, should be the primary material of study. The student should be trained carefully and insistently to understand the French words, phrases and sentences as uttered by the instructor; in the second place, he should be trained to utter French words, phrases and sentences intelligibly and intelligently; in the third place, he should be trained to understand written French words, phrases and sentences. The course should, however, be built upon a grammatical framework; not so detailed nor so emphasized as to make the grammar an object of study for its own sake, but



sufficiently thorough to develop a constructive knowledge of the language. A knowledge of words and phrases without the study of grammar limits a man's resources to the exact material he has learned. A knowledge of the elements of grammar enables him, as nothing else can, to recombine his word and phrase material as varying occasions may require.

The word and phrase material should be neither exclusively civilian nor exclusively military, but should include both the material most essential for ordinary needs and experience in France and the most common French military terms.

Particular care should be given to the study of the pronoun and verb. Mastery of these can be acquired only through systematic study, whereas nouns and the other uninflected words can be acquired easily through hearing or reading.

The greatest care should be taken in the preliminary study of pronunciation, and throughout the course there should be frequent careful practice in correct pronunciation.

Texts for reading should be selected from those conveying most information as to the life of France. These, too, should be treated as a basis for oral work—for reading in French by the instructor or the students, or as material for question and answer in French, etc. Continuous formal translation should be avoided.

French newspapers published in this country or in Canada will prove valuable as supplementary material in the later work of the course. The use of a phonograph in connection with the Elementary Course is not recommended.

## 2. *Intermediate Course*

The Intermediate Course is for those men who enter college with credits entitling them to intermediate standing in French, and for those who have had one year of ordinary college French. Its purpose should be to train men in understanding and speaking French with reference to military matters. Here, again, the understanding of French as spoken is the main thing. Next comes the ability to understand and translate written French. In this course men should also receive some training in writing French.

The men enrolled in this course will be in general men who have had school or college courses in French which have given them a reading knowledge of ordinary civilian French. The special function of the Intermediate Course is, then, to turn their reading knowledge into a speaking knowledge, and to familiarize them with the military vocabulary.



It is recommended that the Intermediate Course begin at the same point as the Elementary Course, and be developed along the same lines, stressing the use of spoken French, which will be new to most of the men. It will be possible to progress much faster than in the Elementary Course. Attempts to start work of this grade at an advanced point and with an advanced book have proved in general unsuccessful. In particular, it proves necessary to devote fully as much time to the subject of pronunciation as in any elementary course. Many of the students will have bad linguistic habits to unlearn.

### 3. *Advanced Course*

The Advanced Course is for those men who enter college with credits entitling them to advanced standing in French, and for those who have had two years of ordinary college French. Its purpose should be to train men for practical interpreting and for the writing of military reports and despatches in French. The Interpreters' Corps, as authorized by Congress, is already filled; but commanders of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies are directed to secure for development interpreters from within their own commands. Men entering military service in possession of the ability to serve as interpreters will therefore be of particular value.

The principal matter for study in this course should be the specific military vocabulary. Practice in dictation will be found particularly valuable; dictation in French to be taken down in French, dictation in French to be taken down in English, and dictation in English to be taken down in French. Efforts should be made to accustom the student to a variety of French voices.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING.

By R. C. MACLAURIN,  
*Educational Director, Collegiate Section.*

September 19, 1918.

The recommendations as sent in by the Committee contained lists of books suitable for use in the several courses. These lists were omitted by the War Department in accordance with a policy which applied to its S. A. T. C. recommendations in general. Otherwise the circular follows very closely the text of the recommendations.



## IV. CO-OPERATION WITH OFFICIAL BODIES

On March 2 the Committee was requested by the Foreign Speaking Soldier Section of the Military Intelligence Branch to nominate men known to be loyal, who would do rush translation work for the General Staff. Through coöperation of the entire Committee a considerable number of such nominations was made; and the Section, on March 27, reported "splendid returns from translators in the Romance languages." From time to time, the Section sent to the Committee special requests for help in translation from and into various foreign languages—the list including Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, the languages spoken in the then Austria, and Syrian. Steps were taken in each case to put the Section in touch with individuals known to be competent and reliable, or with organizations likely to contain such individuals.

The Committee on Public Information, in February, requested this Committee to nominate to the Board of Postal Censorship persons who could read Spanish chirography. This was done, through the coöperation of the entire Committee, and the Committee was later informed that a number of appointments resulted.

In August the Committee sent to all members of the Modern Language Association the following notice:

The War Department wants Baedekers for European countries, especially France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany, and has asked the American Defense Society to collect them—as gifts not to be returned. Send to the American Defense Society, 44 East 23rd Street, New York City.

The War Department wants photographs, drawings, and descriptions of bridges, towns, buildings and localities now occupied by the German forces in France, Belgium, and Luxembourg, and likewise in that part of Germany lying west of a line running north and



south through Hamburg; and has asked the American Protective League to collect them—as gifts, not to be returned. Send to the American Protective League, Post Office Box 59, City Hall Station, New York City.

The Executive Postal Censorship Committee wants competent, loyal men who can deal with Spanish hand-written material. Communicate with Roderick Terry, Jr., 641 Washington Street, New York City.

The American Defense Society and the American Protective League reported considerable results attributed by them to this notice.

#### V. CO-OPERATION WITH WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

The coöperation of the Committee with the Y. M. C. A. in the matter of French instruction has been reported above.

The War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. directed throughout the war the publication of a cantonment newspaper called *Trench and Camp*. The outside pages of each number were made up locally for each cantonment, but “patent insides” were provided by the central office. For these “patent insides” the Committee furnished a brief series of very simple French lessons, prepared chiefly by Professor A. Coleman, and a number of articles on various phases of French life. Five of these were by members of the Association, as follows:

Professor G. Chinard: French Education.

Professor E. P. Dargan: France, North and South; and: French Literature and Journalism.

Professor G. T. Northup: French Money.

Professor G. B. Weston: French Music.

Other articles were prepared by members of the faculty of the University of Chicago as follows:

Mr. F. D. Bramhall: The Government of France.



Professor W. D. Jones: Three Articles on the Geography of France.

Professor Conyers Read: Three Articles on French History.

An article on the organization of the French Army was obtained through Professor J. Lustrat from a French officer who remained anonymous.

Throughout the war, the Y. M. C. A. sent men to France to serve with the French troops, and men to Italy to serve with the Italian troops. It was obviously desirable that the men chosen for this work should be, so far as possible, men who had already knowledge of the French or the Italian language, or who had, at least, some special points of contact with French or Italian life. The Y. M. C. A. in January requested the Committee to aid in the recruiting of these men: and plans were drawn up and letters written which put the Y. M. C. A. in touch with various groups of French or Italian-speaking or internationally-minded men. When the Chairman joined the staff of the War Personnel Board, his department included a division for the direction of the recruiting of these men, and President Armstrong took direct charge of the recruiting of men for service with the French army.

On March 19, the Committee and the American Library Association sent to all teachers of Romance languages enrolled in the several Modern Language organizations of the country a joint appeal for the contribution for camp libraries of books in and on the Romance languages.

## VI. MISCELLANEOUS

The Committee, through its members, urged locally the importance of training courses for teachers of French both in summer schools and as part of the regular program for



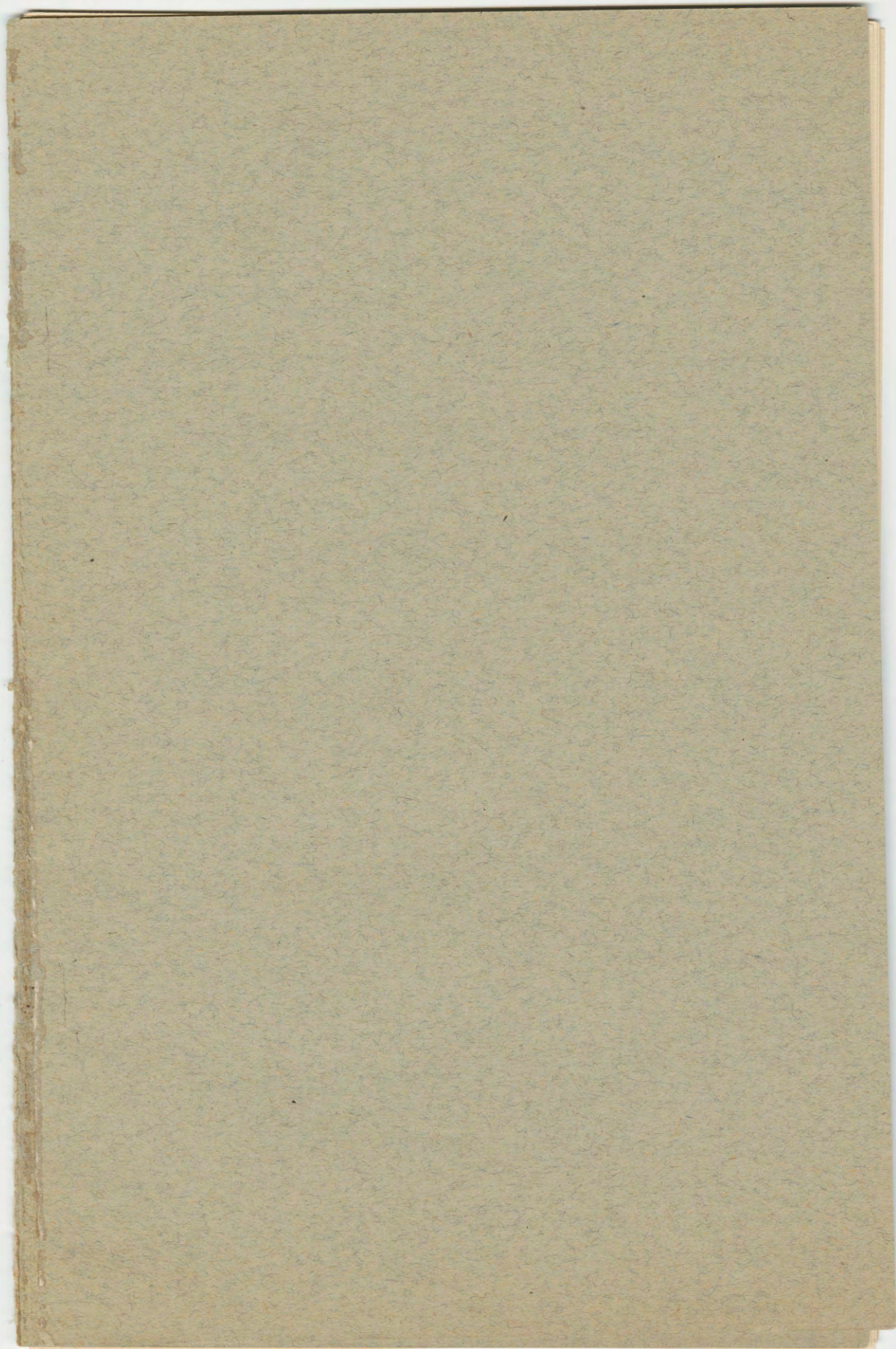
the college year 1919-20, and the importance of getting competent students to enter these courses and to become teachers of French.

In the same way, the Committee urged the organization of the foreign-born students in city colleges and universities for such types of patriotic service as might offer—as for instance, speaking on behalf of Liberty Loans or other patriotic causes, interpreting for Exemption Boards, inspecting foreign-language newspapers, and translating projects of invention prepared in foreign languages.

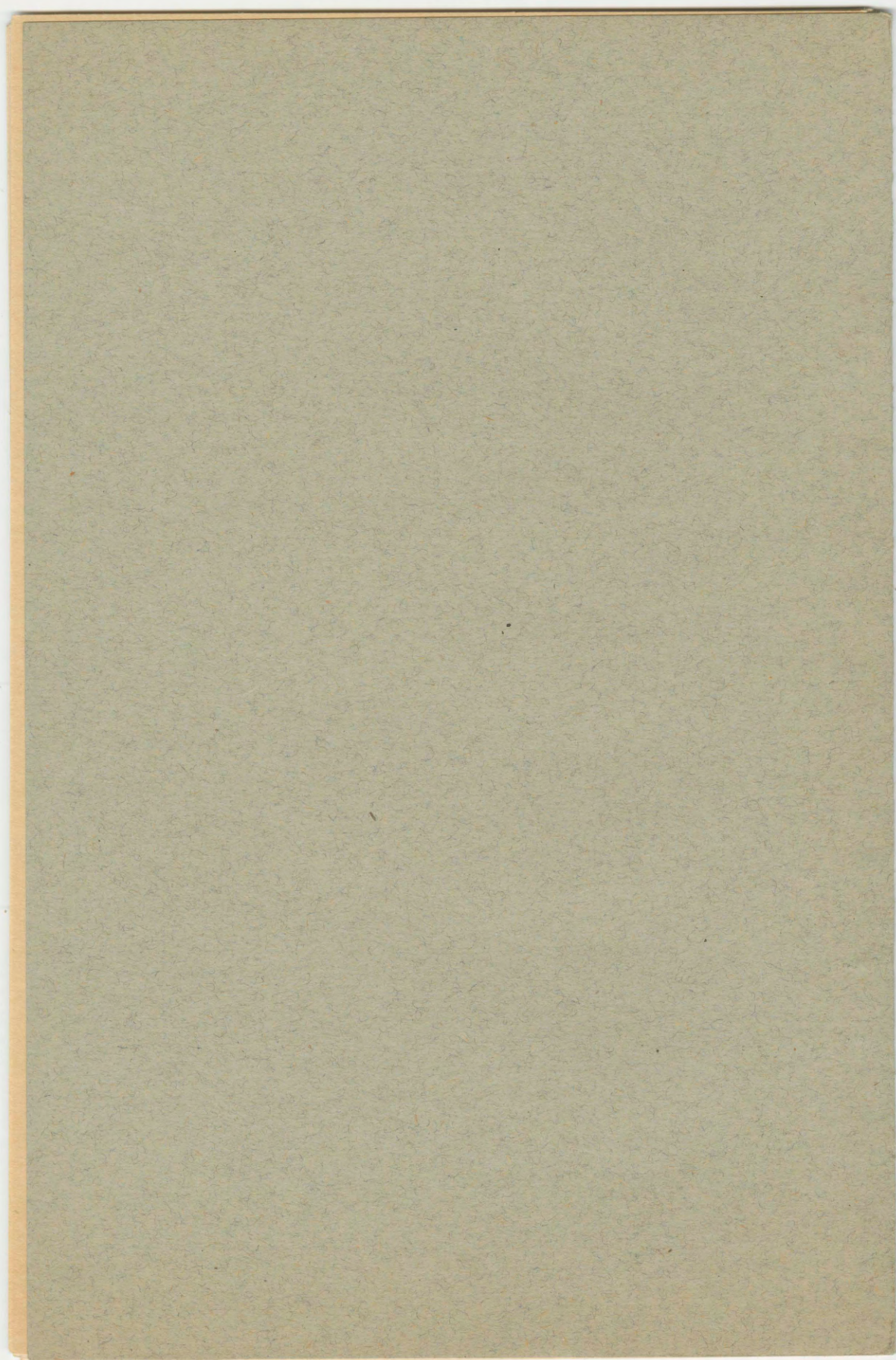
Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST H. WILKINS, *Chairman.*











War

TO TEACHERS OF FRENCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Chicago, Ill.  
June 8, 1917

Dear Colleagues:

In the months to come thousands of American men and women will go to France to serve there, on or behind the battle line. Very few of these men and women can now understand or speak French. It is greatly to be desired that as many of them as possible be given, before they go, some well-directed practice in the understanding and the speaking of French.

Does not this situation constitute for us, teachers of French, a duty and an opportunity?

The officers' training camps offer a large field of work. In Fort Sheridan instruction in spoken French is now being given under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., by volunteer teaching force, to four hundred men, three times a week, in the hour immediately after evening mess, 6:15 to 7:15. Similar instruction would presumably be welcomed in some of the other officers' training camps.

There are also many smaller units whose need of French is pressing: officers in university training camps, officers in regimental camps of the National Guard, doctors, nurses, members of ambulance companies, men training for work in the stores and supplies department, engineers, and foresters. Some universities are already providing instruction for members of such groups.

To supplement such measures as may be contemplated by the War Department, it is highly desirable that the varying local opportunities be discovered and met on local initiative. Will you not, therefore, with your associates, ascertain what can be done in your locality, and assist in doing it?

Here is a chance for us to use directly and for a great purpose the specific aptitude that we possess. All increase in the knowledge of French will bind together more closely the two nations we have such reason to love. Ignorance or knowledge of French may in many instances make the difference between delay and speed, between blundering and efficiency, between suffering and relief, between death and life.

The signers of this letter will be glad to receive any offers, suggestions, and information with regard to such work.

E. C. ARMSTRONG, Johns Hopkins University	K. McKENZIE, University of Illinois
S. H. BUSH, University of Iowa	W. A. NITZE, University of Chicago
A. G. CANFIELD, University of Michigan	H. A. SMITH, University of Wisconsin
F. A. G. COWPER, University of Kansas	F. M. WARREN, Yale University
C. H. GRANDGENT, Harvard University	R. WEEKS, Columbia University
E. H. WILKINS, University of Chicago	



Chicago, Ill.  
June 8, 1919

Dear Colleagues:

In the months to come thousands of American men and women will go to France to serve there, on or behind the battle line. Very few of these men and women can now understand or speak French. It is greatly to be desired that as many of them as possible be given, before they go, some well-directed practice in the understanding and the speaking of French.

Does not this situation constitute for us, teachers of French, a duty and an opportunity?

The officers' training camps offer a large field of work. Instruction in spoken French is now being given under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. by volunteer teachers, mostly to four hundred men, three or four a week, in the hours immediately after evening meals, 7:15 to 7:30. Similar instruction would naturally be welcomed in some of the other officers' training camps.

There are also many smaller units where need of French is pressing: officers in university training camps, officers in regimental camps of the National Guard, doctors, nurses, members of ambulance companies, men training for work in the stores and supply departments, engineers, and lawyers. Some universities are already providing instruction for members of such groups.

To implement such measures as may be contemplated by the War Department, it is highly desirable that the various local organizations be discovered and set on local initiative. Will you not, therefore, with your associates, endeavor what can be done in your locality, and advise us of doing so?

There is a chance for us to use directly and for a great purpose the specific aptitude that we possess. All interest in the knowledge of French will find together more closely the two nations we have such reason to love. Ignorance or knowledge of French may in many instances make the difference between delay and speed, between blundering and efficiency, between waiting and relief, between death and life.

The signing of this letter will be glad to receive any offers, suggestions, and information with regard to such work.

E. C. LAMBERT, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.  
E. W. KILPATRICK, University of Iowa  
A. G. SMITH, University of Michigan  
J. A. GORDON, University of Kansas  
F. W. WHEAT, University of Wisconsin  
E. A. WILSON, University of Chicago



*War mark*

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Report of the Committee on Romance Language Instruction  
and the War.\*

I. Organization.

On December 29, 1917, the Modern Language Association adopted the following resolution:

Resolved: that the incoming President of the Association be directed to appoint an executive committee of five on Romance Language Instruction and the War: the function of said committee being: to cooperate with the proper Governmental agencies regarding the instruction of our soldiers in the languages of our Allies; to keep the teachers of Romance informed of the opportunities for useful service; and in general to further in any way within their province the successful prosecution of the War.

That the President of the Association is empowered after consulting with the chairman of the said executive committee: to appoint an advisory committee of such larger membership as shall seem best, to cooperate with the executive committee.

That the Treasurer of the Association be directed to pay from the funds of the Association the necessary clerical and postal expenses of the committee, as certified by the chairman to a sum not exceeding seventy-five dollars.

In accordance with the terms of this resolution, President Armstrong appointed an Executive Committee consisting of Professors C. A. Downer, C. H. Grandgent, J. Lustrat, B. E. Young, and E. H. Wilkins, the last named acting as

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\* This report covers the activities of the Committee as such. It does not cover similar activities undertaken under other auspices; nor does it cover other war activities undertaken by members of the Committee. Copies of several of the documents referred to, but not quoted, in the report, and copies of certain other documents relating to the work of the Committee, have been filed with the Secretary of the Modern Language Association.



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Chairman. There was then appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of Professors O. F. Bond, B. P. Bourland, B.L. Bowen, M. P. Brush, A. G. Canfield, G. Chinard, A. Coleman, F. A. G. Cowper, J. P. W. Crawford, W. M. Dey, J. D. M. Ford, J. L. Gerig, Miss H. T. Hill, Miss J. W. Holt, and Professors O. M. Johnston, K. McKenzie, W. A. Nitze, E. W. Olmsted, A. Schinz, H. A. Smith, C. A. Turrell, G. W. Umphrey, F. M. Warren and R. Weeks.

The Chairman, when acting in the name of the Committee, secured the advice and cooperation of those members of the Committee who were readily accessible, and obtained by correspondence, so far as was possible, the advice and cooperation of other members.

The work of the Committee came to an end with the signing of the armistice.

## II. The Teaching of French in Army Camps.

The main concern of the Committee has been with the teaching of French in army camps.

Educational work in the camps (except the technical work which formed a part of the military training) was referred by the War Department to the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and by that commission to a Committee on Education, of which Mr. W. Orr was chairman. Mr. Orr was also, through August 1918, Director of the Educational Bureau of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Practically all general educational work in the camps was, throughout the period of the war, in the hands of the Y. M. C. A. The principle of local autonomy which characterizes the regular city Y.M.C.A.s was, to a large extent, carried over into the War Work Council, the result being that for a long time there was very little authoritative central direction of the educational work. As a result, largely, of this local autonomy, the camp French teaching in the country as a whole was, in January 1918, in a very unsatisfactory condition. No attempt had been made by the Y.M.C.A. to secure from the War Department a general order establishing the teaching of French upon a sound basis; no attempt had been made to frame a unified policy with regard to the organization of French courses; no attempt had been made to approve any single text or set of texts as standard; and the personnel of the teaching force was in general of poor quality. The Y.M.C.A. was disposed to concern itself almost entirely with work in elementary







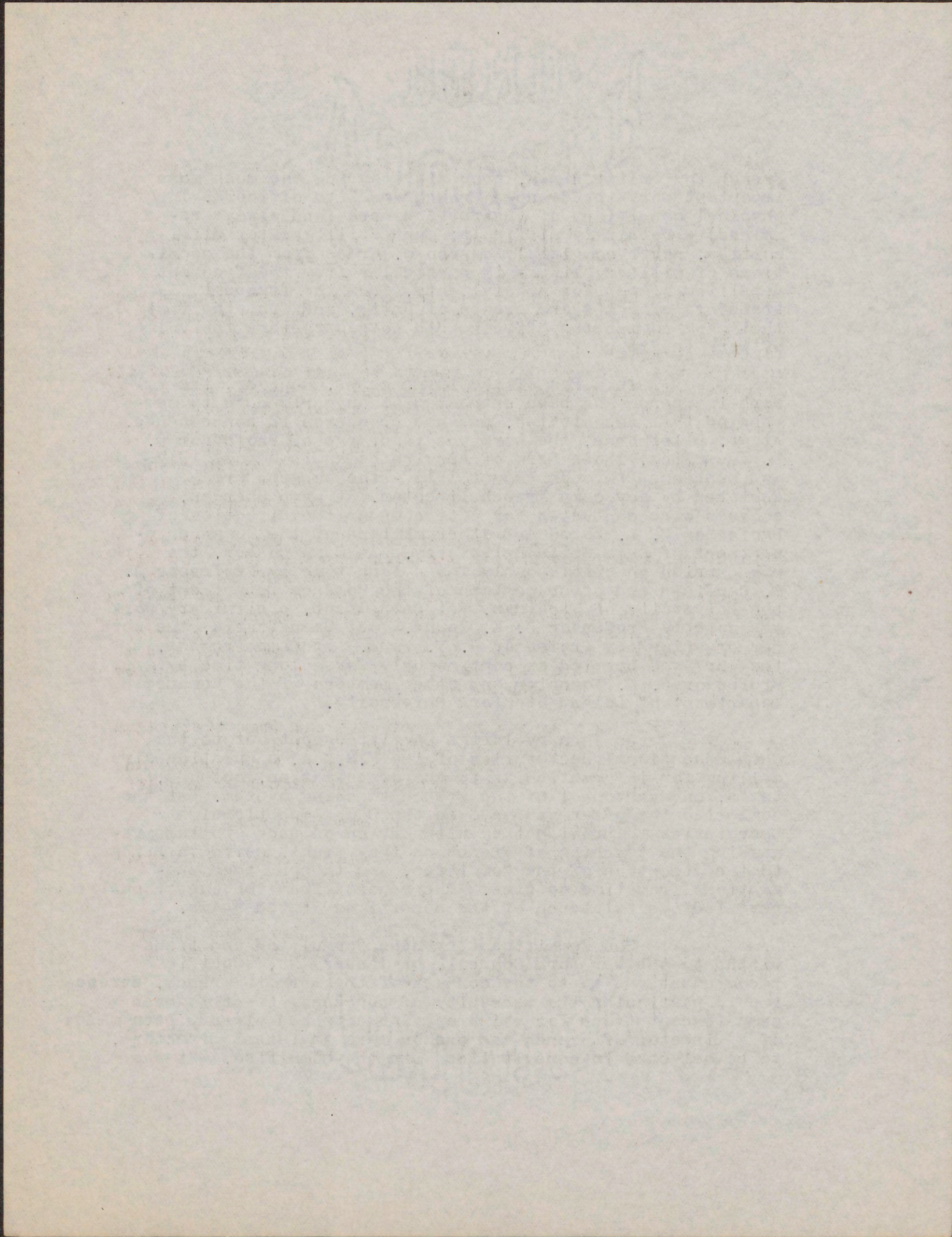
French for enlisted men, thus disregarding the much more important work in advanced French and with officers. The physical conditions of instruction were (and always remained) exceedingly difficult; and still greater difficulties, never completely overcome, arose from the conditions of military life - in particular from the frequent detailing of men for special duty, from the frequent transfers of units and groups of units, and from the fact that many commanding officers did not appreciate the value of work in French.

In a few of the large camps, however, the work in French had been entrusted at an early date to members of this Association, and had prospered in consequence. At Ft. Oglethorpe, the work was in charge of Professor C. D. Zdanowicz, whose term of service began in August 1917 and continued through August 1918 - the longest term achieved by any camp French Director. At Camp Sherman, courses were conducted for a time under the direction of Professor B. L. Bowen and other members of the Romance Department of Ohio State University. At Camp Custer, the work was carried on continuously for a long time by Professor A. G. Canfield and other members of the Romance Department of the University of Michigan. At Camp Grant, preliminary work was done by Professor C. E. Young. At Camp Travis, the work was organized by Professor O. F. Bond. At Camp Fremont, the work was carried on continuously for a long time by Professor O. M. Johnston and other members of the Romance Department of Leland Stanford University.

On January 14 the Committee sent out to the Camp Educational Secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. a questionnaire calling for information as to the organization, methods, texts, and personnel of the French teaching system. At the same time the offer was made to the Camp Educational Secretaries to provide them with advice on such problems regarding the teaching of French as they might desire to bring to the attention of the Committee, and to send them suggestions from time to time. The reports from the questionnaire revealed the existence of the conditions stated above.

The Committee thereupon formulated and transmitted to the War Work Council, on January 28, specific recommendations as to the conduct of the work in French, stressing in particular the necessity of the appointment in each camp (except those for which appointments had already been made) of a Director of French and one or more Assistant Directors, to be selected in consultation with the Committee. It was







urged also that as many classes as possible be organized for officers.

On Feb. 1 Professor F. A. G. Cowper was appointed Director of French at Camp Grant. For his guidance, the Committee drew up, and sent to him on February 4, a detailed plan of organization for camp classes in French, based on the reports from Camp Fremont and other camps where the work had been measurably successful. This plan called for the development of classes among officers and of courses in advanced French; and for the securing of a divisional order by which the study of French should be made mandatory for all officers and men who had some knowledge of French, and for a certain number of others. This plan was submitted by Professor Cowper and the Camp Educational Secretary to the Chief of Staff of the Division, and there resulted a divisional Memorandum Circular, issued on March 1, which established for the Division a plan for French instruction following very closely the lines of the Committee's recommendation.

On March 25 the Chairman of the Committee met the Department Executives of the War Work Council, and laid before them a plan for the improvement of the work in French throughout the country, involving the appointment for each of the large camps (except for those for which appointments had already been made) of a Director of French and one or more Assistant Directors, to be selected by the Committee, and a general recommendation of the plan of organization contained in the Camp Grant Memorandum Circular.

This plan was approved, and the Committee began at once to secure men for the camps which still lacked Directors of French. The following men were thus appointed during the spring, and served through the summer or longer:

Dr. L. H. Alexander, at Camp Sevier.

Professor A. Béziat, at Camp Jackson. Professor Béziat's service continued well into 1919, being next in length to that of Professor Zdanowicz.

Professor O. F. Bond, at Camp Sheridan; later at the Y.M.C.A. headquarters of the Southern Department as Departmental Director of French.







Professor J. R. Fisher, at Camp Lee.

Professor J. T. Frelin, at Camp Shelby.

Professor R. T. House, at Camp Doniphan.

Mr. K. Kaufman, <sup>of</sup> at the Oklahoma City High School,  
at Camp Doniphan.

Professor A. M. La Meslée, of Tulane University,  
at Camp Shelby.

Professor P. de la Rochelle, at Camp Sevier.

Professor M. Merrill, at Camp Dodge.

Professor A. H. Otis, at Camp Cody.

Professor A. Solomon, of the University of  
California, at Camp Kearny.

Professor H. P. Thieme, at Camp Custer.

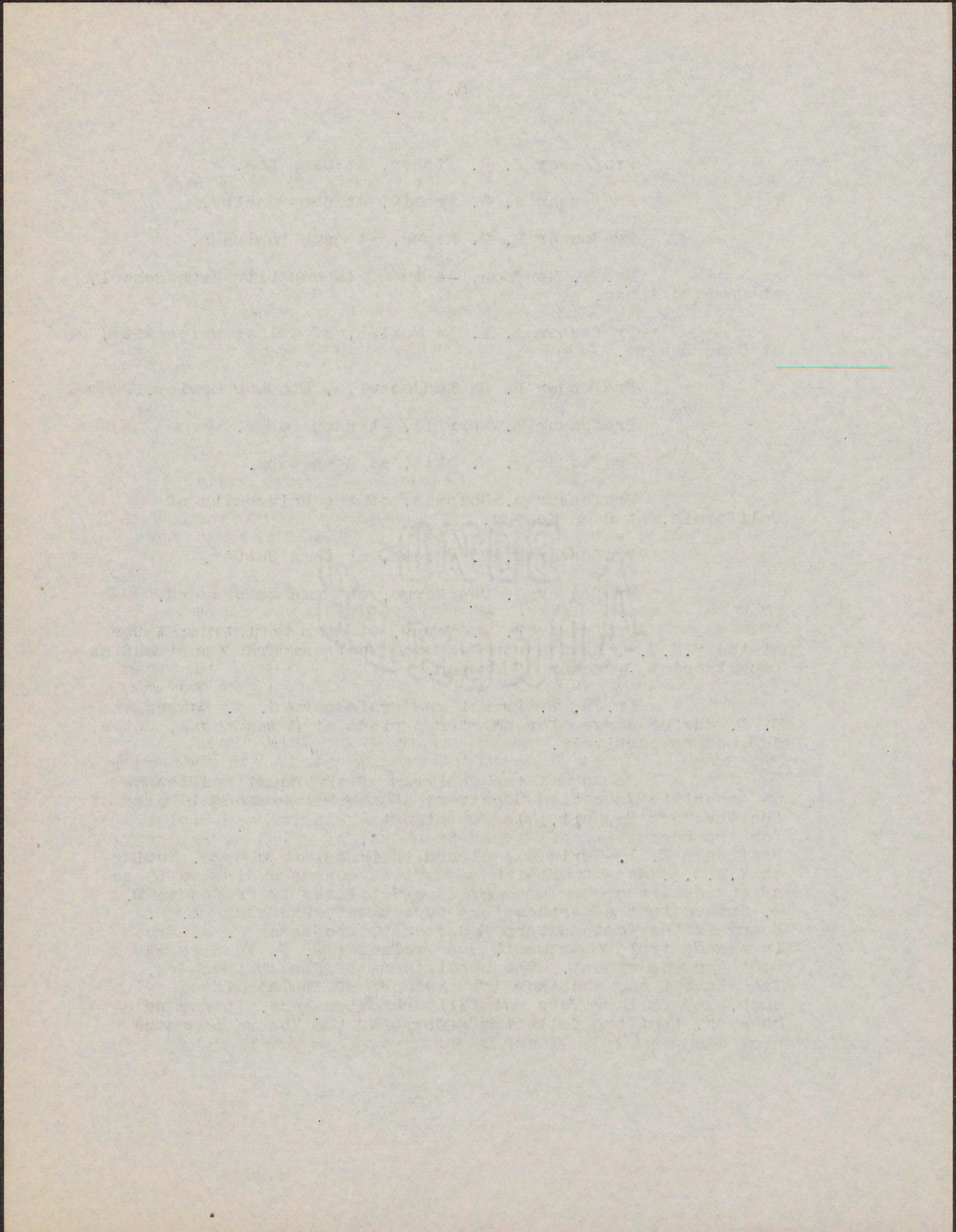
Professor J. Van Horne, at Camp Beauregard.

Professor B. E. Young, at Camp McClellan; later  
at the Y.M.C.A. headquarters of the Southeastern Department as  
Departmental Director of French.

Mr. P. B. Burnet and Professors C. A. Downer and  
D. B. Easter served for shorter periods at Camps Logan, Upton,  
and Lee respectively.

On June 1 the Chairman of the Committee became  
an Associate Executive Secretary of the War Personnel Board of  
the War Work Council, his department including a division  
for the recruiting of French teachers, of which division  
Professor J. L. Gerig was placed in immediate charge. Duties  
at Y.M.C.A. departmental headquarters corresponding to those  
of the Chairman were assumed somewhat later by Professor E.  
R. Greene in the Northeastern Department, Professor B. E.  
Young in the Southeastern Department, Professor H. R. Brush  
in the Central Department, and Professor O. F. Bond in the  
Southern Department. The appointment of French teachers,  
from June 1 on, was thus not the work of the Committee as  
such, and is therefore not fully reported here. It may be noted,  
however, that the following members of the Modern Language







Association, appointed during the summer, served in camp as French teachers to the end of the summer or longer:

Professor G. H. Brown, at Camp Humphrey.

Professor C. B. Campbell, at Camp Stanley.

Professor C. D. Cool, at Great Lakes.

Professor M. M. Dondo, at Camp Gordon.

Professor G. L. Hamilton, in the Tidewater District.

Professor E. J. Williamson, in the Tidewater District.

In addition to the men named above, many teachers of French, some members of the Modern Language Association, and some not, served acceptably and faithfully in camps or smaller posts under direct local appointment from the Y.M.C.A. or other organizations.

During the spring, the Committee sent out to all camps material of various sorts relating to the study of French: copies of the tabulated results of the questionnaire, with comments thereon; a set of suggested legends for French signs to be placed in Y.M.C.A. buildings; a set of suggested legends for English-French signs to be placed about the camps; a set of suggested legends for lantern slides to be used for mass instruction at evening entertainments at which a stereopticon was available; copies of the Camp Grant Memorandum Circular; and reprints of the first and second installments of the review of "Manuals of French with Reference to Overseas Service", prepared by Professor McKenzie and published in the Modern Language Journal.

The January questionnaire showed that<sup>a</sup> very many different French texts were in use in the camps; and the production and local adoption of new texts continued throughout the spring and summer. Early in February, the Committee urged upon the Y.M.C.A. the desirability of the selection, or preparation, of a standard text. This recommendation was repeated in May; but no action resulted until June 5, when the Y.M.C.A. sent out to its Department Educational Directors a circular letter suggesting a general trial of Army French in the period from July 1 to August 15, to be followed by a report regarding the desirability of



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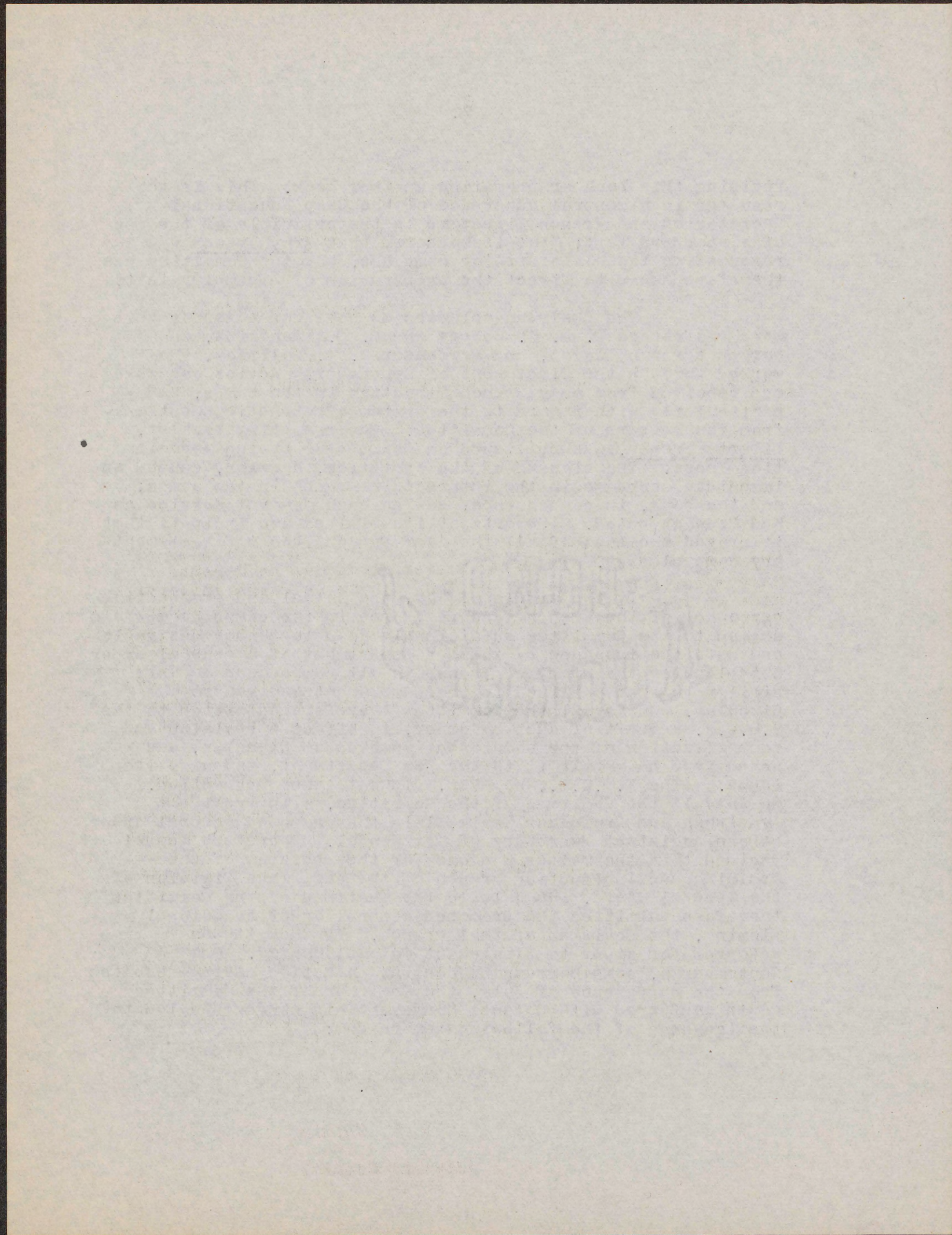


revising this book or preparing another book. This letter resulted in a general adherence of the Camp Educational Secretaries and French Directors to the principle of the use of a standard text; but it appeared that Army French was regarded as too elaborate for camp use, and the Committee was therefore asked to direct the preparation of a simpler text.

The Chairman selected as collaborators for this work Professors F. A. G. Cowper and C. D. Zdanowicz, who worked through August, and Professor R. T. Holbrook, who worked through the first part of September. Advice was asked and received from many French Directors in the camps, and particularly with regard to the system of phonetic notation - from the members of the Committee. The resulting booklet, Liberty French, was published on October 28 by the Association Press. The signing of the armistice, however, caused an immediate decrease in the interest in French in the camps; and the book, in consequence, saw no such general service as had been expected. Reports of its limited use indicate that it proved the best of all the "War French" books for elementary camp classes.

By the middle of May, the actual and prospective personnel of the French teaching force in the camps as a whole seemed to the Committee sufficiently good to render desirable and safe the issuance by the War Department of a general order establishing the study of French in all camps upon a basis similar to that outlined in the Camp Grant Memorandum Circular. On May 21 the Committee therefore submitted to the Y.M.C.A. a draft of such an order, in effect a revision and generalization of the Camp Grant Memorandum Circular, and asked them to submit it to the War Department, and urge its issue. The Y.M.C.A., however, did not take such action. On July 13 the Chairman of the Committee, with President Armstrong and Professor Gerig, laid the proposed general order before Assistant Secretary of War Keppel. Secretary Keppel decided that the matter was one for the decision of the Training and Instruction Branch of the War Plans Division of the General Staff. On July 15 the Chairman of the Committee therefore submitted the proposed general order to Colonel Fleming, the Chairman of that Branch, by whom it was referred for study to Lieutenant Colonel Conway. On September 5, some correspondence but no action having resulted from the conference of July, the Chairman of the Committee again conferred with Colonel Conway. This conference led to the issuance of the following Memorandum:







WAR DEPARTMENT,  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1918.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: All Camp Commanders.

Subject: Instruction in French.

1. Professor E. H. Wilkins, of the University of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Romance Language Instruction and the War, Modern Language Association of America, has proffered the services of that organization to the War Department to give, through the Y.M.C.A., a course of instruction in French to divisions and camps.

2. Competent instructors will be furnished by the Y.M.C.A., who will assume all the duties connected therewith, under your supervision or that of a member of your staff.

3. Realizing the importance of such instruction and the great benefits that will be derived from it, the Secretary of War has accepted this proffer of service and is desirous of utilizing it to the greatest possible extent without interfering with or impeding the most intensive training of your command. Its introduction will therefore not be made mandatory.

4. However, if, in your opinion, such a course can be given without detriment to training, you are authorized to arrange with Professor Wilkins, Room 509, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, for its inauguration.

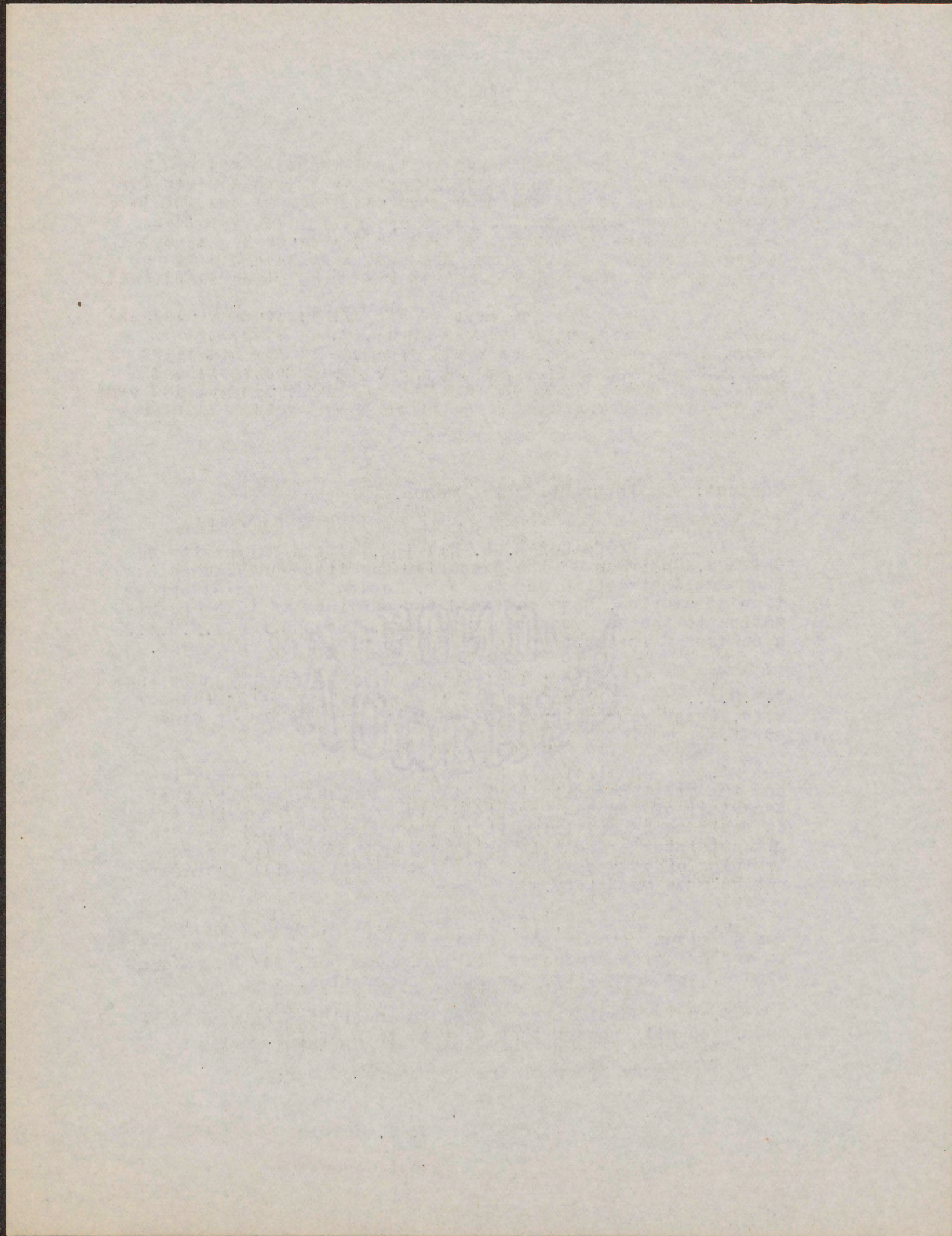
5. Should this course be instituted in your command, you will report that fact to this office.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. M. Thiele

Adjutant General.







It had been hoped by the Committee, and by Colonel Conway, that the establishment of French courses for certain groups of men would be made mandatory by the War Department Memorandum itself. This was prevented, according to a letter sent by Colonel Conway, on September 30, to the Chairman of the Committee, by the fact that exceedingly intensive military training was at that time being maintained.

Upon the issuance of the War Department Memorandum, the following plan for the organization of French instruction, embodying the final judgment of the Committee as to the organization of language instruction desirable and feasible in camps under war conditions, was drawn up, and sent out to the Camp Educational Secretaries and French Directors.

PLAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF FRENCH INSTRUCTION  
IN THE ARMY CAMPS  
SUGGESTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE MODERN LANGUAGE  
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA  
ON ROMANCE LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AND THE WAR

In view of the communication issued September 28, 1918, by the Adjutant General of the Army to all Camp Commanders with regard to instruction in French, the Committee of the Modern Language Association, through its chairman, respectfully submits a plan, as herein set forth, for instruction in French in the Army Camps.

1. The introduction of such instruction is not mandatory. It is recommended, moreover, by the Committee, that enrollment in this course, in the camps where it is introduced, be voluntary for officers and privates, save as hereafter (#3) specified. Attendance upon the courses shall be part of the regular duties of those enrolled, and completion of French courses shall be entered on the official service record of the individual in question.

2. The instruction shall be provided by the Y.M.C.A., but it shall be under the supervision of the Chief Intelligence Officer of the camp or of some other officer designated by the Commanding Officer.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY  
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

RE: [Illegible Title]

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3. Enrollment in a French class shall be obligatory for such officers and privates of the Intelligence Corps as may be designated therefor by the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Camp, and for any other officers and privates whom the officer supervising the French instruction may see fit to designate therefor.

4. OFFICERS' CLASSES. There shall be provided:

(a) An Advanced Class (to furnish intensive training in practical interpreting, and in writing of military reports and dispatches in French), open to all officers who have already a good speaking knowledge of French;

(b) Intermediate Classes (to furnish training in understanding and speaking French), open to 150 officers who have already some knowledge of French;

(c) Elementary Classes (to furnish instruction in the essentials of French with particular reference to military needs), open to 100 officers who have never studied French.

5. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' CLASSES. There shall be provided:

(a) An Advanced Class, open to all non-commissioned officers who have already a good speaking knowledge of French;

(b) Intermediate Classes, open to 150 non-commissioned officers who have already some knowledge of French;

(c) Elementary Classes, open to 100 non-commissioned officers.

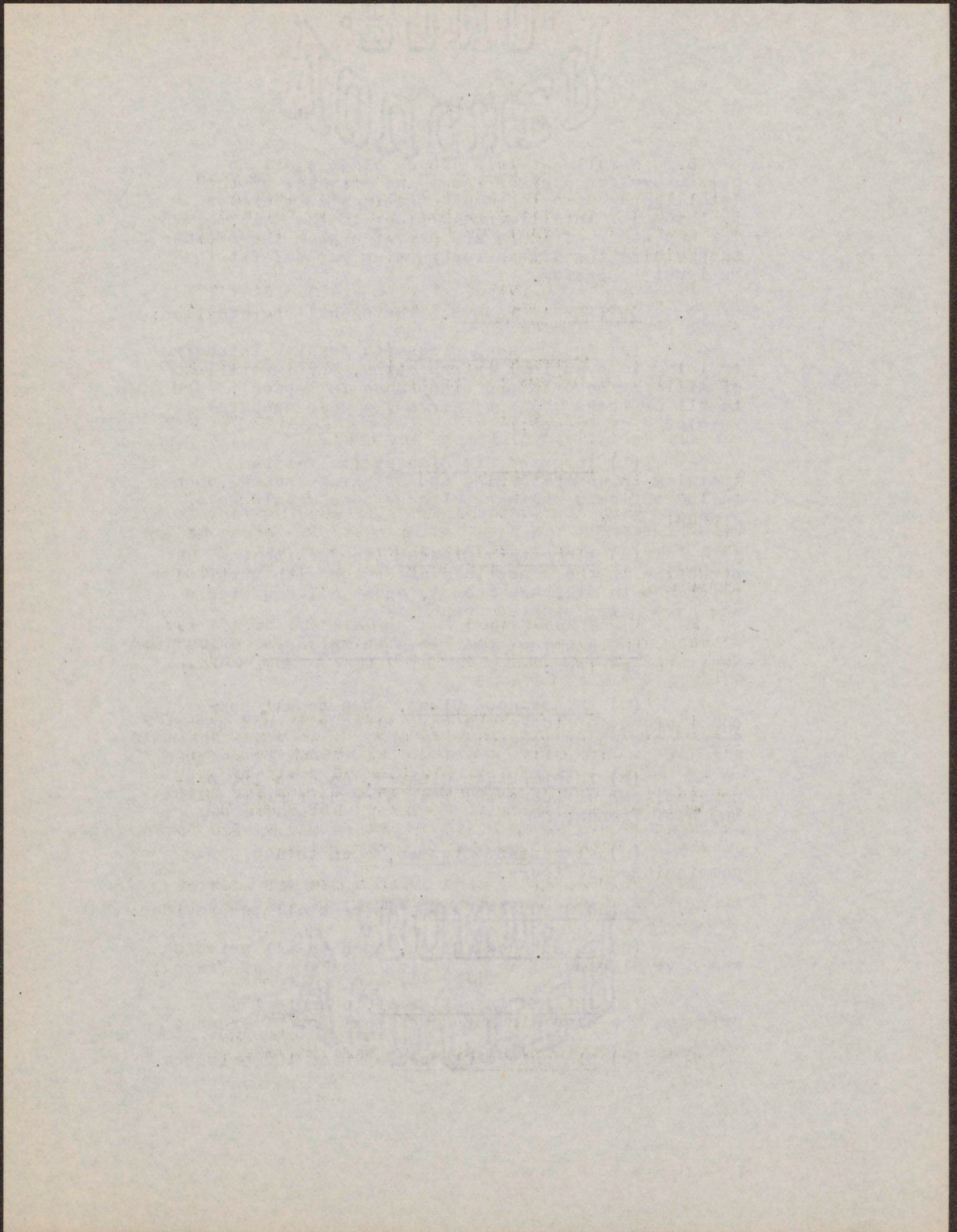
6. CLASSES FOR PRIVATES. There shall be provided:

(a) An Advanced Class, open to all privates who have already a good speaking knowledge of French;

(b) Intermediate Classes, open to 150 privates who have already some knowledge of French;

(c) Elementary Classes, open to 100 privates.







7. At the discretion of the officer charged with the supervision of the French instruction, Advanced Classes for privates, non-commissioned officers, or officers may be combined; similarly, Intermediate Classes.

8. In the admission of officers and privates to the French classes, preference shall be given in the following order:

(a) Members of the Intelligence Corps duly designated to follow the course;

(b) Any other officers and privates who may be duly designated to follow the course;

(c) Volunteers.

When unable to provide for the instruction of all volunteers, the Y.M.C.A. Director of French in the Camp shall be authorized to select those who, in his judgment, are best qualified to profit by the instruction.

9. It is understood that, where the demand for French instruction is greater than hereinabove provided for, the Y.M.C.A. will, to the extent practicable, enlarge the instruction.

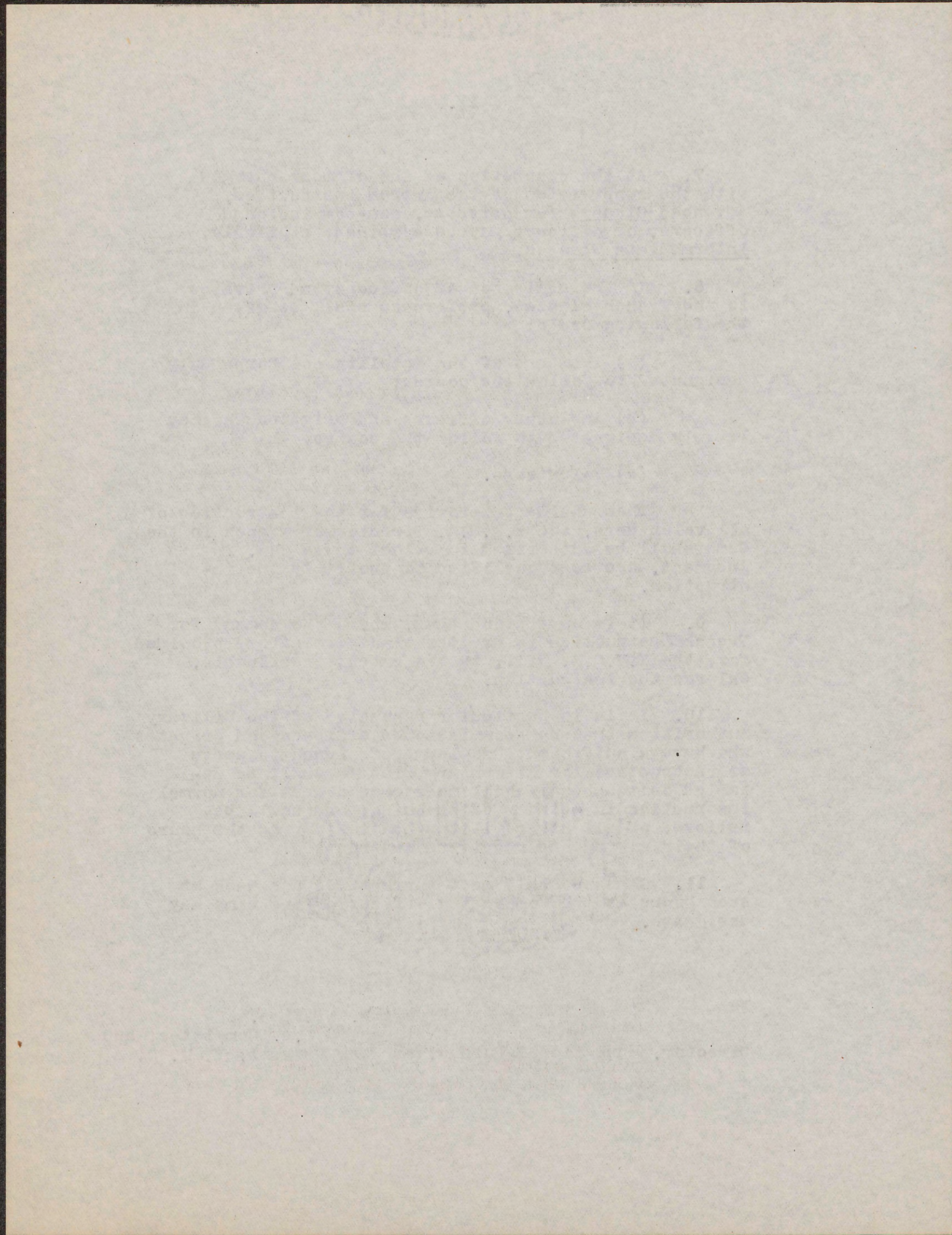
10. It is in particular requested of the Military Authorities that non-commissioned officers and privates who have a sufficient knowledge of French to serve as instructors for Elementary Classes shall be detailed as teachers; shall meet once a week for normal instruction in methods of teaching; and shall be relieved of all other military duties during the hours of their giving and receiving instruction.

11. Classes shall meet three times per week at such hours as the Commanding Officer of the camp may designate.

Respectfully submitted,

Ernest H. Wilkins,  
Chairman, M.L.A. Committee; and  
Director, Educational Bureau, War Work Council, Y. M. C. A.







During October, commanding officers of fifteen camps requested installation of French teaching service upon the basis of the War Department Memorandum.

The signing of the armistice and the consequent cessation of the shipment of troops to France dispelled both the special value and the general interest of Camp French classes, and such courses dwindled and vanished, in most instances, before the end of 1918.

### III. French Courses for the Students Army Training Corps.

On July 15 the Committee of the War Department on Education and Special Training requested this Committee to prepare a set of recommendations as to instruction in military French in colleges. Such recommendations were drafted, submitted for criticism to members of the Committee and to French Directors in the army camps, revised, and sent to the War Department on August 14. These recommendations were sent by the War Department, on September 19, to institutions maintaining units of the Student Army Training Corps, as a Special Descriptive Circular, herewith quoted in full:

#### WAR DEPARTMENT

#### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING

#### SPECIAL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

#### FRENCH

Three courses are here outlined, suitable for members of the Students Army Training Corps. Each should cover one term of twelve weeks, allowing nine hours of classroom work and supervised study per week.

#### 1. ELEMENTARY COURSE.

The Elementary Course should provide for men who have had no French. Its purpose should be to give instruction in the essentials of French with particular reference to military needs. Spoken French, rather than written French, should be the



1-10-1910  
1-10-1910

The first of the series of experiments was conducted on the 1st of January 1910. The object of the experiment was to determine the effect of the temperature of the water on the rate of the reaction. The results of the experiment were as follows: The rate of the reaction was found to be directly proportional to the temperature of the water. This was shown by the fact that the rate of the reaction increased as the temperature of the water increased. The results of the experiment are given in the following table:

Temperature of water (°C)	Rate of reaction (g./hr.)
10	0.1
20	0.2
30	0.3
40	0.4
50	0.5

The second of the series of experiments was conducted on the 2nd of January 1910. The object of the experiment was to determine the effect of the concentration of the reactants on the rate of the reaction. The results of the experiment were as follows: The rate of the reaction was found to be directly proportional to the concentration of the reactants. This was shown by the fact that the rate of the reaction increased as the concentration of the reactants increased. The results of the experiment are given in the following table:

Concentration of reactants (g./hr.)	Rate of reaction (g./hr.)
1	0.1
2	0.2
3	0.3
4	0.4
5	0.5

The third of the series of experiments was conducted on the 3rd of January 1910. The object of the experiment was to determine the effect of the surface area of the reactants on the rate of the reaction. The results of the experiment were as follows: The rate of the reaction was found to be directly proportional to the surface area of the reactants. This was shown by the fact that the rate of the reaction increased as the surface area of the reactants increased. The results of the experiment are given in the following table:

Surface area of reactants (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Rate of reaction (g./hr.)
1	0.1
2	0.2
3	0.3
4	0.4
5	0.5

1-10-1910  
1-10-1910



primary material of study. The student should be trained carefully and insistently to understand the French words, phrases and sentences as uttered by the instructor; in the second place, he should be trained to utter French words, phrases and sentences intelligibly and intelligently; in the third place, he should be trained to understand written French words, phrases and sentences. The course should, however, be built upon a grammatical framework; not so detailed nor so emphasized as to make the grammar an object of study for its own sake, but sufficiently thorough to develop a constructive knowledge of the language. A knowledge of words and phrases without the study of grammar limits a man's resources to the exact material he has learned. A knowledge of the elements of grammar enables him, as nothing else can, to recombine his word and phrase material as varying occasions may require.

The word and phrase material should be neither exclusively civilian nor exclusively military, but should include both the material most essential for ordinary needs and experience in France and the more common French military terms.

Particular care should be given to the study of the pronoun and verb. Mastery of these can be acquired only through systematic study, whereas nouns and the other uninflected words can be acquired easily through hearing or reading.

The greatest care should be taken in the preliminary study of pronunciation, and throughout the course there should be frequent careful practice in correct pronunciation.

Texts for reading should be selected from those conveying most information as to the life of France. These, too, should be treated as a basis for oral work - for reading in French by the instructor or the students, or as material for question and answer in French, etc. Continuous formal translation should be avoided.

French newspapers published in this country or in Canada will prove valuable as supplementary material in the later work of the course. The use of a phonograph in connection with the Elementary Course is not recommended.



1931

The first of the year was a very dry one, with only a few light showers of rain. The weather was generally very hot, and the sun was very bright. The crops were very dry, and the grass was very short. The water in the ponds was very low, and the fish were very dry. The people were very poor, and they were very hungry. They were very sad, and they were very angry. They were very tired, and they were very old. They were very weak, and they were very sick. They were very poor, and they were very hungry. They were very sad, and they were very angry. They were very tired, and they were very old. They were very weak, and they were very sick.

The second of the year was a very wet one, with many heavy showers of rain. The weather was generally very cool, and the sun was very dim. The crops were very wet, and the grass was very long. The water in the ponds was very high, and the fish were very wet. The people were very poor, and they were very hungry. They were very sad, and they were very angry. They were very tired, and they were very old. They were very weak, and they were very sick. They were very poor, and they were very hungry. They were very sad, and they were very angry. They were very tired, and they were very old. They were very weak, and they were very sick.

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## 2. INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

The Intermediate Course is for those men who enter college with credits entitling them to intermediate standing in French, and for those who have had one year of ordinary college French. Its purpose should be to train men in understanding and speaking French with reference to military matters. Here, again, the understanding of French as spoken is the main thing. Next comes the ability to understand and translate written French. In this course men should also receive some training in writing French.

The men enrolled in this course will be in general men who have had school or college courses in French which have given them a reading knowledge of ordinary civilian French. The special function of the Intermediate Course is, then, to turn their reading knowledge into a speaking knowledge, and to familiarize them with the military vocabulary.

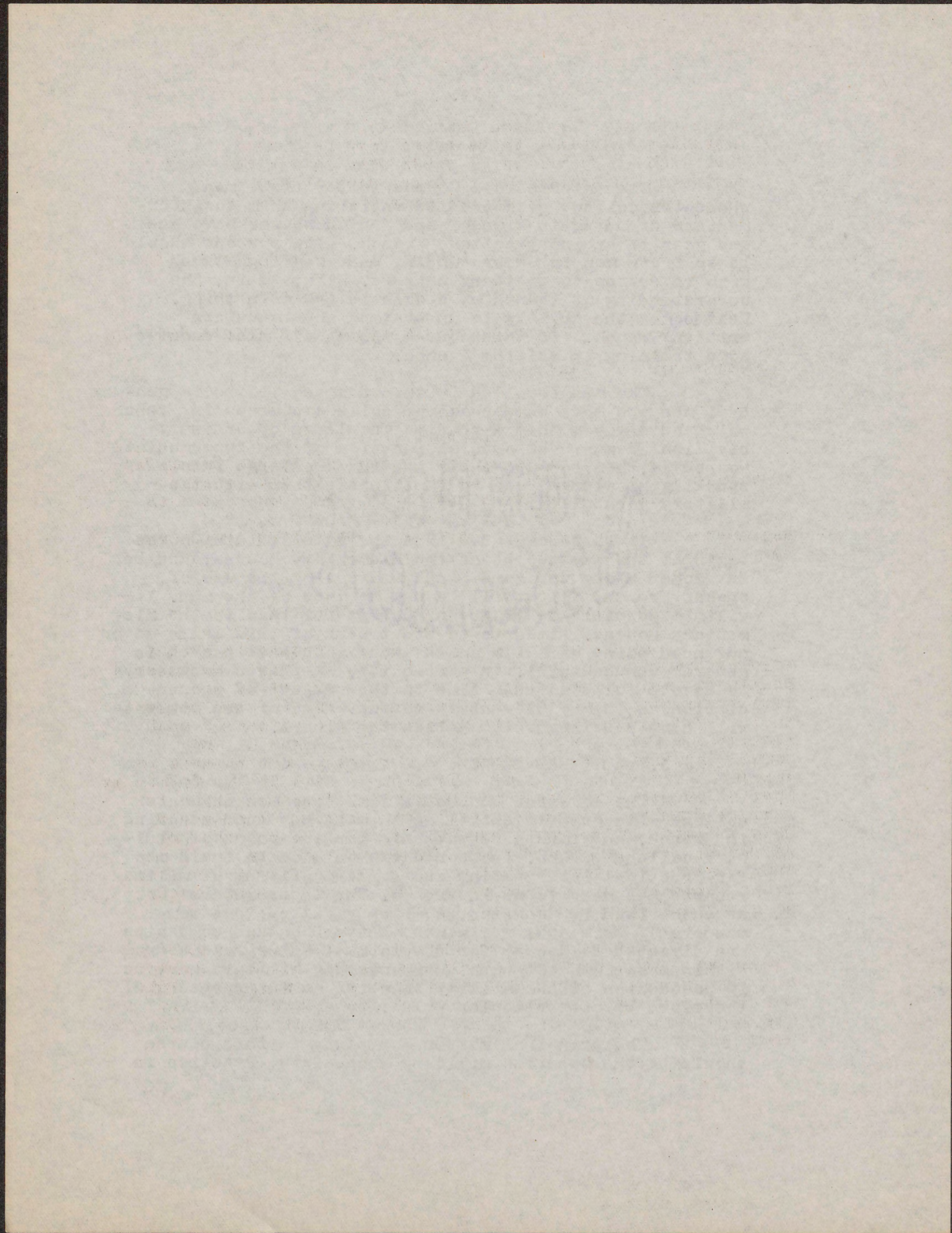
It is recommended that the Intermediate Course begin at the same point as the Elementary Course, and be developed along the same lines, stressing the use of spoken French, which will be new to most of the men. It will be possible to progress much faster than in the Elementary Course. Attempts to start work of this grade at an advanced point and with an advanced book have proved in general unsuccessful. In particular, it proves necessary to devote fully as much time to the subject of pronunciation as in any elementary course. Many of the students will have had linguistic habits to unlearn.

## 3. ADVANCED COURSE.

The Advanced Course is for those men who enter college with credits entitling them to advanced standing in French, and for those who have had two years of ordinary college French. Its purpose should be to train men for practical interpreting and for the writing of military reports and despatches in French. The Interpreters' Corps, as authorized by Congress, is already filled; but commanders of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies are directed to secure for development interpreters from within their own commands. Men entering military service in possession of the ability to serve as interpreters will therefore be of particular value.

The principal matter for study in this course should be the specific military vocabulary. Practice in







dictation will be found particularly valuable; dictation in French to be taken down in French, dictation in French to be taken down in English, and dictation in English to be taken down in French. Efforts should be made to accustom the student to a variety of French voices.

#### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING

By R. C. Maclaurin,

Educational Director, Collegiate Section.

September 19, 1918.

The recommendations as sent in by the Committee contained lists of books suitable for use in the several courses. These lists were omitted by the War Department in accordance with a policy which applied to its S.A.T.C. recommendations in general. Otherwise the circular follows very closely the text of the recommendations.

#### IV. Cooperation with Official Bodies.

On March 2 the Committee was requested by the Foreign Speaking Soldier Section of the Military Intelligence Branch to nominate men known to be loyal, who would do rush translation work for the General Staff. Through cooperation of the entire Committee a considerable number of such nominations was made; and the Section, on March 27, reported "splendid returns from translators in the Romance languages". From time to time, the Section sent to the Committee special requests for help in translation from and into various foreign languages - the list including Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, the languages spoken in the then Austria, and Syrian. Steps were taken in each case to put the Section in touch with individuals known to be competent and reliable, or with organizations likely to contain such individuals.

The Committee on Public Information, in February, requested this Committee to nominate to the Board of Postal Censorship persons who could read Spanish chirography. This was done, through the cooperation of the entire Committee, and the Committee was later informed that a number of appointments resulted.



1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the specific results of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the specific results of the work. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field of agriculture, the second section deals with the results of the work in the field of industry, and the third section deals with the results of the work in the field of commerce.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field of agriculture, and the second section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field of industry and commerce.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field of agriculture, and the second section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field of industry and commerce.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the summary of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the summary of the work in the field of agriculture, and the second section deals with the summary of the work in the field of industry and commerce.



In August the Committee sent to all members of the Modern Language Association the following notice:

The War Department wants Baedekers for European countries, especially France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany, and has asked the American Defense Society to collect them - as gifts not to be returned. Send to the American Defense Society, 44 East 23rd Street, New York City.

The War Department wants photographs, drawings, and descriptions of bridges, towns, buildings and localities now occupied by the German forces in France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and likewise in that part of Germany lying west of a line running north and south through Hamburg; and has asked the American Protective League to collect them - as gifts, not to be returned. Send to the American Protective League, Post Office Box 59, City Hall Station, New York City.

The Executive Postal Censorship Committee wants competent, loyal men who can deal with Spanish hand-written material. Communicate with Roderick Terry, Jr., 641 Washington Street, New York City.

The American Defense Society and the American Protective League reported considerable results attributed by them to this notice.

#### V. Cooperation with Welfare Organizations.

The cooperation of the Committee with the Y.M.C.A. in the matter of French instruction has been reported above.

The War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. directed throughout the war the publication of a cantonment newspaper called Trench and Camp. The outside pages of each number were made up locally for each cantonment, but "patent insides" were provided by the central office. For these "patent insides" the Committee furnished a brief series of very simple French lessons, prepared chiefly by Professor A. Coleman, and a number of articles on various phases of French life. Five of these were by members of the Association, as follows:



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Professor G. Chinard: French Education.

Professor E. P. Dargan: France, North and South;  
and: French Literature and Journalism.

Professor G. T. Northup: French Money.

Professor G. B. Weston: French Music.

Other articles were prepared by members of the  
faculty of the University of Chicago as follows:

Mr. F. D. Bramhall: The Government of France.

Professor W. D. Jones: Three Articles on the  
Geography of France.

Professor Conyers Read: Three Articles on French  
History.

An article on the organization of the French  
Army was obtained through Professor J. Lustrat from a  
French officer who remained anonymous.

Throughout the war, the Y.M.C.A. sent men to  
France to serve with the French troops, and men to Italy to  
serve with the Italian troops. It was obviously desirable  
that the men chosen for this work should be, so far as  
possible, men who had already knowledge of the French or the  
Italian language, or who had, at least, some special points  
of contact with French or Italian life. The Y.M.C.A. in  
January requested the Committee to aid in the recruiting of  
these men: and plans were drawn up and letters written which  
put the Y.M.C.A. in touch with various groups of French  
or Italian-speaking or internationally-minded men. When the  
Chairman joined the staff of the War Personnel Board, his  
department included a division for the direction of the re-  
cruiting of these men, and President Armstrong took direct  
charge of the recruiting of men for service with the French  
army.

On March 19, the Committee and the American Li-  
brary Association sent to all teachers of Romance languages  
enrolled in the several Modern Language organizations of  
the country a joint appeal for the contribution for camp  
libraries of books in and on the Romance languages.



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# VI. Miscellaneous.

The Committee, through its members, urged locally the importance of training courses for teachers of French both in summer schools and as part of the regular program for the college year 1919-20, and the importance of getting competent students to enter these courses and to become teachers of French.

In the same way, the Committee urged the organization of the foreign born students in city colleges and universities for such types of patriotic service as might offer - as for instance, speaking on behalf of Liberty Loans or other patriotic causes, interpreting for Exemption Boards, inspecting foreign language newspapers, and translating projects of invention prepared in foreign languages.

Respectfully submitted,

Ernest H. Wilkins, Chairman.



