

THE LESSONS OF
PLATTSBURG



By
HOWARD S. GANS

The Lessons of Plattsburg

(Reprinted from the New York Tribune
of September 20, 1916)

**What an Inquiring Rookie Discovered in Regard to the
Tone, Purpose, Educational Value and Military
Utility of Training Camp Life—A Tribute to an
Experiment that has "Made Good"—Its Results in
Producing Mental and Physical Recuperation.**

The season of military training camps for 1916 comes to an end, I believe, with the present encampment. But there are other years to come, and the same belief in preparedness which led me to go to Plattsburg prompts me to urge all young men of military age, who may be able to attend one of the 1917 camps, to lay their plans to that end.

I went to Plattsburg with considerable misgivings, for I am forty-four years old, and thus past the usual military age. My life has been, in the main, a sedentary one, and I have always been rather less than more vigorous muscularly than the normal man of my weight and years. Apart from a willingness to submit myself to discipline, I was endowed with almost every possible ineptitude for military life. Hence, the stories that were brought to me of the rigors of Plattsburg life and of the endurance test involved in

“hiking” under the weight of the pack led me to fear that I might not be up to it.

I went, first, because, though I had long held the belief that those who spoke of a “million men springing to arms” when the emergency called, and those who acted on that belief were vain dreamers, I had no concrete conception of the training necessary to convert a body of patriotic men from an armed mob to an efficient command, and I wanted to clarify my ideas on that subject; second, because I had heard much pacifist argument to the effect that military training was apt to induce a thirst for gore which would engender a popular demand for war, and, further, that the “barrack room” life tended to demoralize the youth who were subjected to it. I wanted to get such light on the validity of those arguments as so brief a quasi-military experience might provide.

A CURE FOR “SLOPPINESS.”

The experience was illuminating at all points. My fears anent the physical strain proved idle. Of course, the work was hard, and there were moments when I felt that I was extended to my limit. But I came out of it feeling fitter than I have ever felt in my life. And I can say unhesitatingly that no vacation that I have ever taken—and I have spent many

of them outdoors—has ever come within measurable bounds of setting me up as these four weeks at Plattsburg have done.

I found the military training of great educational value. I believe that one of the most marked characteristics of the American way of thinking and doing is “sloppiness.” Both in thought and in action “any old way” suffices for us if it “gets there,” or appears to us at the moment to “get there.” Thus far the characteristic has not been fatal because other nationalities have rivalled us in it. But some time in 1917 or 1918 or 1919 we are going to be called upon to face a world that has been taught the value of clarity in thought and of disciplined co-ordination in action—at all events in the industrial field. And I have encountered nothing so efficient in demonstrating the futility of haphazard and disintegrated methods and the advantages of intelligent, concerted action as elementary military training.

Men are taught, among other things, that when there is a prescribed way of doing things other ways are not “just as good.” When they come to apply their intelligences to the subject they find that the way that has been selected is the most expeditious and the most effective, and that results are obtained by a subordination to intelligent direction and by

prompt co-ordination in execution that could be obtained in no other manner.

Furthermore, I found the general tone of the place reassuringly high. I do not mean that there were no men of rowdy tendency in camp or that such men were always suppressed. But I do mean that I have never seen a large body of men, in college or out, where there was less of the rowdy spirit and in which its occasional manifestations were so easily quelled. Nor have I ever seen a large body of men in whose habitual speech there was so small an admixture of profanity and obscenity. I have been told that statements have been published that run directly counter to that which I have just expressed, and particularly that it has been said that the officers were in the habit of cursing at the men.

FEW EXCESSES.

Naturally, such statements are not the subject of sweeping denial by any individual on the basis of his own limited experience. But I should be greatly astonished if a canvass of the 3,000 men who attended the August camp would develop a handful who would not testify that the conduct of the regular officers was uniformly exemplary, who would not ridicule the statement that the officers were in the habit of cursing the men or that their conduct was in any way lack-

ing in courtesy or kindness, and who did not find in the quiet efficiency of the regular officers an inspiring example. This would be my testimony and that of every man who expressed himself in my hearing while I was there.

Furthermore, there seemed to be little of the indulgence in alcoholic or other excesses such as not infrequently characterize large gatherings of men, and while not all the men conformed to the advice of the officers to cut out intoxicants entirely during the month of training, I knew of no case of intoxication while I was in camp, and I was not infrequently at the cafés and barrooms, where one would expect to find occasional evidence of intoxication if there had been any excessive drinking. There was certainly much less evidence of drinking and other excesses than is to be found in the average college community, and I am persuaded that no one who is undeterred from sending his boy to college by the fear of "barrack room influences" need fear the effects of the massing of youth that takes place in the military training camps.

INTENSIVE TRAINING.

The reason for this is not far to seek. It lies in the intensive character of the training. The life led at Plattsburg is not such as would ordinarily be led by

men in an army in times of peace, with many hours of leisure and much surplus vitality to be worked off in those leisure hours, but approximately the life of a command at a front where activity is constant and where there is neither time nor energy for much else than the military business in hand. Hence, the regime of the men approximates more nearly that led by the collegian in training for athletic honors than that of the average man in or out of college. This regime, if applied—as there is every reason why it should be applied—to the classes called for military instruction under a system of universal training, would suffice to eliminate those evils of army life which have been urged as one of the objections to universal service.

I found the spirit of the place one of earnest purpose. The men were there to learn what they could of an art through which they believed they could render patriotic service, and it was a common experience to find them devoting a large part of the little leisure accorded them to a patient endeavor to perfect themselves in the manual of arms or the technique of simple evolutions.

Finally, since every man was rated on the basis of his military efficiency and as the groupings which determined intimate social intercourse were determined primarily by physical characteristics, the

life was characterized by a more complete elimination of social and other factitious distinctions and a more complete acceptance of the democratic ideal than any other that I have ever known.

The first lesson that Plattsburg enforces is that war is not an inspiring drama of brass bands and brass buttons and thin red lines of heroes, but a very drab tragedy wherein the participant is a mute, inglorious mongrel, compounded of trench digger, porter, street cleaner, scavenger, unskilled mechanic and a variety of other occupations which are practiced much more satisfactorily without the stimulus of bullets and bayonets around the next bend in the road. In a word, I believe that there would be no greater anchor to the shoals of peace than a universal realization by the youth of the country of the drudgery that war inevitably entails, and that no democracy such as ours in which there was engendered the concrete realization of these facts such as universal service alone could render widespread will ever find itself involved in so wretched a business as war until the last resource for honorable peace has been exhausted.

THE BEST VACATION.

On my conclusions as to the necessity of universal service to enable the country to work out its destinies in peace I shall

not dilate. But I believe that no man can come into even so slight a contact with the problems of military organization and action as is afforded by a month's training without being convinced beyond the possibility of doubt that nothing short of months of intensive training by skilled officers can suffice to convert a body of untrained men into a military unit capable of rendering the slightest service, and that any attempt to employ raw levies in a real military emergency could result in nothing but the prompt and futile annihilation of the men of whom they were composed.

But, after all, the immediate question is not whether we shall have compulsory universal service, but whether those of the youth of the country who are intelligently seeking to employ their vacations advantageously and those of their parents who are anxious that they shall do so shall strive to avail themselves of the opportunity that the military training camps offer. The message of my own experience, taken at its lowest level, is that in no other way can thirty days of the Summer be turned to such good account for mental and physical recuperation.

HOWARD S. GANS.

New York, September 16, 1916.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
HENRY STURGIS DRINKER
PRESIDENT

November 2, 1916.

To the Members of the Advisory Committee of University Presidents
on the Summer Military Instruction Camps.

Gentlemen:

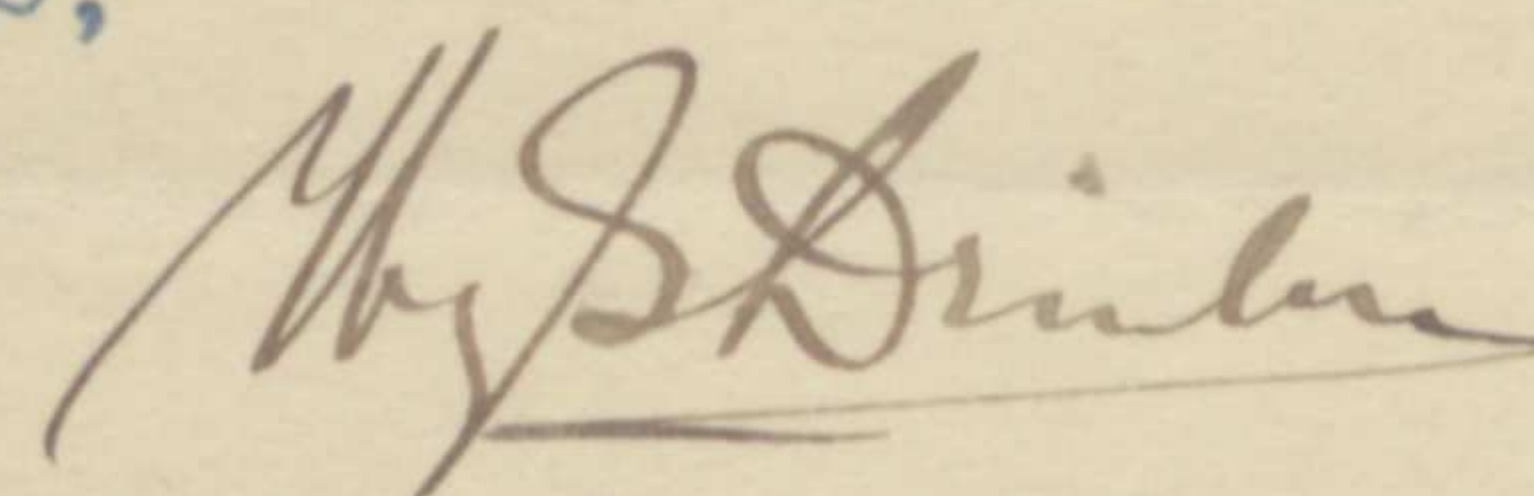
It is now understood that our annual meeting date this year, to conform with that of the Carnegie Foundation, must be fixed for Wednesday, November 15, at 1 P. M., at the Century Association, 7 West 43rd Street, New York City. We have had to change our meeting from November 16 to November 15, as you know, owing to the unfortunate mistake that was made in the information given me as to the date of the annual meeting of the Carnegie Foundation, and I am receiving word from our members as to whom we may expect to meet on the 15th. It would be an advantage for those of the Committee who can conveniently do so, to reach the Century Club, say, about 12:30, so that we may have an opportunity for a little informal conference before lunch.

I went to New Haven last week to see President Hadley and to Boston to see President Lowell, and I have conferred, by letter, with President Hibben, in regard to a draft of the statement, for this year, that we have been sending out annually to the presidents of universities and colleges throughout the country. In rendering this statement I think we have performed the most substantial service possible from our Committee, because

undoubtedly our brethren in university work through the country would rather have a report from our Committee as to the work of these camps than one reaching them from a purely military standpoint, and I know that it was General Wood's idea in the first instance to enlist our help so as to have an expression of opinion from the educational side. It has been our aim in the last three years to make our reports brief and to the point. The enclosed is submitted for your approval or amendment, it being a draft prepared by an informal committee consisting of President Lowell, President Hadley, President Hibben and myself. If approved I will have it manifolded and send it to the presidents of all the universities and colleges in the country at which there is an attendance of male students.

Please let me hear from you in the matter.

Sincerely yours,



I sent you recently a typewritten copy of Mr. Gans' letter of September 20 to the New York Tribune, which has been characterized as one of the best summaries of the camp work ever written. I propose sending copies of it with our report to all University and College Presidents, and at Lehigh I expect to send it to the parents of all students. I have had the type held; please let me know whether you would care to have any number. These can be supplied, for the cost of paper and printing, at the rate of \$ 8.00 per 1000, or \$ 31.00 for 5000.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
HENRY STURGIS DRINKER
PRESIDENT

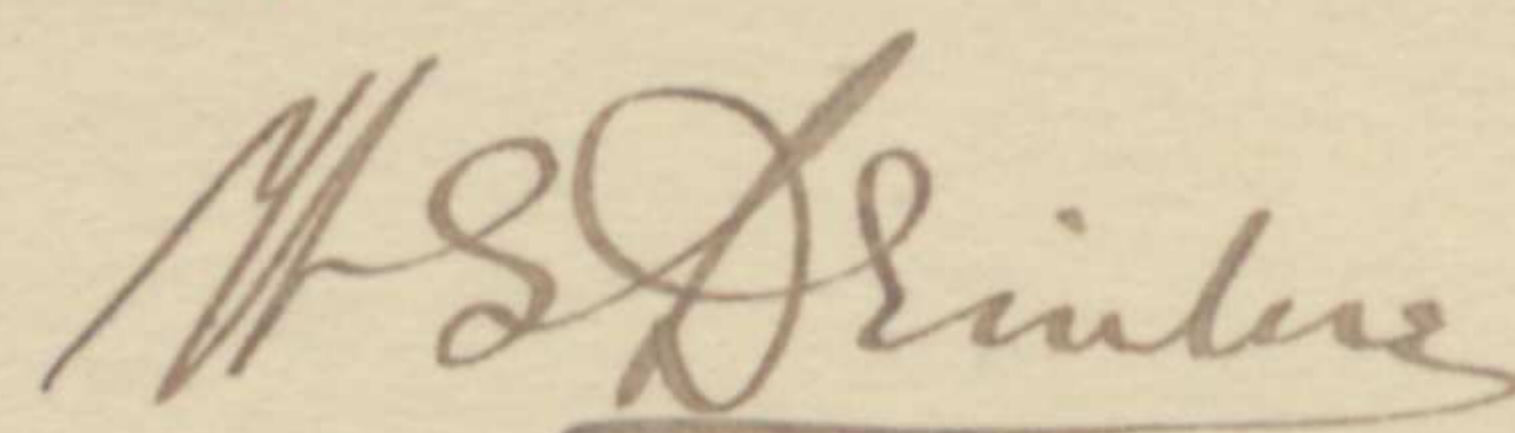
November 9, 1916.

Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, Rector,
Catholic University of America,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Bishop Shahan:

I have your return postal card advising me that you cannot personally attend our luncheon and meeting next week but that you will ask our good friend, Dr. Pace, to represent you, which, of course, will be very satisfactory to us, although we shall regret your absence.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H S Drinker". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial "H" and a long, sweeping underline.

November 10, 1916.

President Henry S. Drinker,
Lehigh University,
South Bethlehem, Pa.

Dear President Drinker:-

Bishop Shahan directs me to thank you for the draft of the proposed Report on the summer camps and to ask whether you have considered the advisability of adding to your statement the number of men who were in attendance during the past summer and the number of institutions which they represented. I think it quite likely that, at the meeting in New York next week, there will be some request for statistics of this kind, and if they could be furnished without too much trouble, they would help to give a more definite idea of what has been done.

Bishop Shahan has asked me to represent him at the meeting, and I look forward with pleasure to the opportunity of seeing you again.

Very sincerely yours,

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

HENRY S. DRINKER, PRESIDENT
NATT M. EMERY, VICE-PRESIDENT

October 30, 1916.

To the Members of the Advisory Committee of University Presidents
on the Summer Military Instruction Camps.
Gentlemen:

I have just learned that an error occurred in the information given me as to the date of the coming annual meeting of the Carnegie Foundation. At the time that I started to engage the room for the annual meeting of our Military Training Camps Committee at the Century Association, I telephoned over to the Carnegie Foundation to ask the date of their annual meeting, as we have made it a point in the last three years to hold our meeting on the date of theirs, a number of our members being also members of the Carnegie Foundation and it is a matter of considerable convenience to them to have the two meetings take place on the same date. The answer I received from the Carnegie Foundation was that their date was November 16th, and I accordingly engaged the room and luncheon ~~for~~ that date and so advised you all. I have just learned that through a misapprehension the date given me was the date of the annual meeting of the Carnegie Corporation which is held on ~~the next day~~ November 16th, and that the annual meeting of the Carnegie Foundation is to be held on November 15th, so we will have to change the date of our proposed meeting from the 16th to one o'clock at the Century Association on the 15th.

Kindly let me know on the enclosed postal card whether we can count on your presence on the 15th instead of on the 16th. I regret this mistake but you see from the above how it occurred.

Sincerely yours,

Henry S. Drinker

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
HENRY STURGIS DRINKER
PRESIDENT

October 30, 1916.

To the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan,
Rector, Catholic University of America,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Bishop Shahan:

I have your letter of the 26th. Please note the change of date in my enclosed circular letter to the Committee from the 16th to the 15th. Of course, we will be very glad to see Dr. Pace at our meeting if you feel that you cannot come in person.

Sincerely yours,

H S Drinker

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

August 29, 1916.

Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, Rector,
Catholic University of America,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you as a member of the Governing Committee of this Association a pamphlet containing the Constitution, By-laws and present membership of the Committees of the Association.

I hope that you can find time to read this carefully and send such suggestions as you may wish.

The Executive Committee is formulating plans for the development of the Training Camp movement during the coming year. The members of all Federal Training Camps since their inception in 1913 are now members of the Association and with those in the remaining 1916 camps, who are expected to join, will give us a total membership of over 20,000 at the end of the 1916 camps. It is planned to carry on the work of recruiting for the 1917 camps on the same general lines but in a larger and more systematic way. In that connection a complete printed roster of all Federal Training Camp men since the camps began in 1913 and to include all 1916 camps is in process of preparation. This will give addresses and occupations and be arranged geographically as well as by camps, and should be invaluable for recruiting purposes. An excellent moving picture has been taken of the training camp work, which will be available for distribution to the various Enrollment Committees that will be formed throughout the country. Tentative plans have been made for the publication of a first class

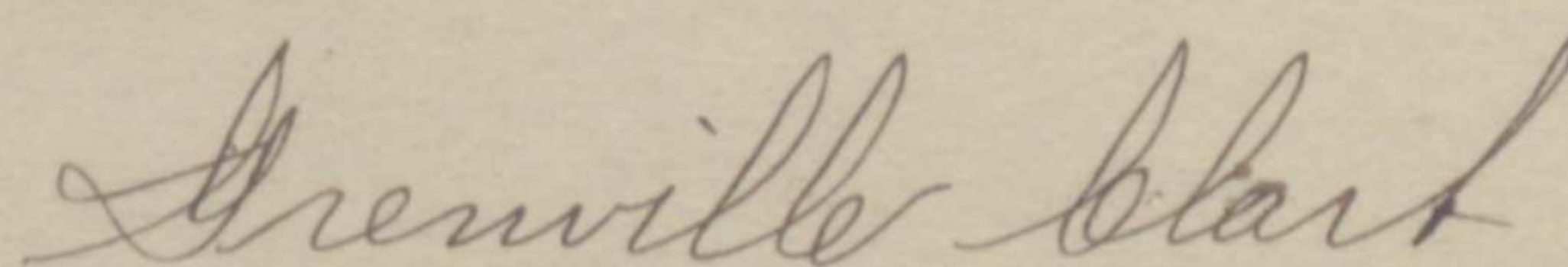
magazine to serve as the organ of the Association and a means of binding the members of the Association together. A winter correspondence course will doubtless be conducted and there will be lectures and winter work in the larger centers.

In order to discuss the many questions of policy involved and to bring the members of the committees from all sections in touch with each other it is planned to have a general meeting of all the Standing Committees of the Association in New York City from Friday November 24th to Sunday November 26th inclusive.

This is at the time of the Harvard-Yale game in New Haven. Business will be suspended to attend the game and it will be planned to make a pleasant occasion of this meeting as well as to have a thorough discussion of the work and policy of the Association. It will be very important to have a full attendance, especially of men from the South and West. A detailed program will be sent later. Meanwhile will you not reserve the dates and plan to be present? I enclose a return envelope. Will you kindly let me know whether the plan for this meeting appeals to you and whether or not you can probably come?

The Executive Committee will be glad to receive suggestions as to this meeting and as to the affairs of the Association in general.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary, Governing Committee,

Military Training Camps Association.

Military Training Camps

Eastern Department, U. S. Army

1916

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

First Camp Senior Division—June 5 to July 2.

*Second Camp Junior Division—July 5 to August 8.

Third Camp Senior Division—July 12 to August 8.

Fourth Camp Senior Division—August 10 to September 6.

Fifth Camp Senior Division—September 8 to October 5.

QUALIFICATIONS

The **Junior Division** comprises: (a) undergraduates of colleges and universities; (b) graduates in 1916 of colleges and universities; (c) students in public or private schools who have reached a grade equivalent to Senior Class, High School; (d) graduates, under 21, of such schools with above grade.

The **Senior Division** comprises: (a) graduates of colleges and universities under 45; (b) other citizens, between 21 and 45 (both inclusive) not included in above, who have qualifications or experience equivalent to such an education.

NOTE: Similar camps will be held at FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., from April 3 to August 8, and also probably in the other Military Departments.

OBJECTS

The objects of these camps are:

To help equip properly qualified men to fill the great deficiency in commissioned officers that would immediately arise in case of national emergency, by giving them four or five weeks of intensive military instruction in the field under officers, and with troops, of the Regular Army;

To foster a patriotic spirit and spread among the citizens of the country some knowledge of military history, military policy, and military needs.

To instil in four or five weeks of healthy outdoor life the habits of obedience, discipline, command and self-control that are the prerequisites of efficiency in every business or profession, and to send men back from the camps better prepared to take care of themselves and of others.

EXPENSE

\$30 for Senior Division, and \$22.50 for Junior Division, exclusive of uniform, which costs about \$10, and railway fare.

OBLIGATION

The obligation to defend the country in case of need already rests on all male citizens of military age. Attendance at a military training camp neither increases nor diminishes this existing obligation.

For further details see enclosed Bulletin of Information or address:

OFFICER IN CHARGE,

Military Training Camps,

Governors Island, N. Y.

*If applications warrant, additional camps will be held for the Junior Division.

HISTORY AND VALUE

In July, 1913, the first training camp of the Regular Army for college and high school students was held on the field of Gettysburg. In the same year a students' camp was also held at Monterey, California, and in 1914 and 1915 similar camps were held in various parts of the country.

In June, 1915, a corresponding movement was started among the younger professional and business men, and resulted in the Plattsburg training camps for Business and Professional men of 1915, with an attendance of 1,800 men.

Like the student camps, these camps were held with the approval of the War Department and under officers and in conjunction with troops of the Regular Army. A high standard of morale and substantial military results were attained.

Indirectly the Plattsburg idea brought about a similar camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, attended by over 500 men, and similar movements in various parts of the country.

Plans are being made for sectional camps on a large scale in the summer of 1916. Unquestionably the "Plattsburg idea" has had great influence throughout the nation in developing a sense of military obligation among the young men of the country, and the present indications are that at least 30,000 will attend these camps this summer.

The aim is to give men of average physique four or five weeks a year of intensive military instruction under officers of the Regular Army, so that at the end of that time men of no previous military experience will, at least, have learned the rudiments of military organization and discipline and use of the military rifle, and become somewhat familiar with the equipment, feeding and sanitary care of an army in the field, and the handling and control of men in maneuvers.

No examinations are held, but at the completion of the training recommendations are made by the company commanders as to the efficiency of the attendant and certificates of competency are issued by the commanding officer and filed with the War Department.

Your attendance will not only help equip you to discharge with greater efficiency an existing obligation, but your example by deed will be of inestimable value in arousing your community to the need of military preparedness.

MEMORANDUM FROM COMMITTEE OF THE FIRST TRAINING REGIMENT ORGANIZED AT PLATTSBURG, N. Y., 1915.

The Men of the First Training Regiment, composed of 1,800 men who attended the Plattsburg Camps (Senior Division) in 1915, are deeply interested in the extension of the training camp movement. So strongly do they believe in the importance and value of these camps that they are undertaking to bring the purposes of the camps to the attention of as many as possible of the young men of the country and to urge them to attend the camps.

While the patriotic motive must and should be the most powerful consideration to impel men to attend the camps we can testify to many advantages from the individual standpoint. The out-of-door life and hard exercise, the strict but sensible discipline of the Regular Army officers, the interesting study of a subject outside of our normal work, the opportunity of associating in a common cause with a vigorous body of men drawn from many different communities and occupations, make the experience both interesting and inspiring. Finally, we venture to state that from this experience comes a stronger patriotism and a more intelligent comprehension of our military situation and our personal obligations to serve our country in time of need.

ROBERT BACON, New York.

WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT, Kentucky.

PHILIP A. CARROLL, New York.

GRENVILLE CLARK, New York.

J. W. FARLEY, Massachusetts.

R. M. McELROY, New Jersey.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, New York.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM COOPER PROCTER, Ohio.

W. McM. RUTTER, Illinois.

*Executive Committee,
First Training Regiment Organization.*

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENTS ON
THE SUMMER MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMPS FOR STUDENTS
HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY

NOVEMBER 17, 1915.

JANUARY 17, 1916.

DEAR SIR:

You will find herewith a bulletin containing full information in regard to military training camps to be held at Plattsburg, N. Y., this summer, with the hope that you will be interested in this subject.

You will note, first, that applicants are desired principally from those who have had college, university, high school (or corresponding school) education. Non-graduates are not excluded but each case will be decided on its merits with a view to maintaining a level in the progressive scheme of development. The training given at these camps is very intensive, covering in a period of four weeks as much as possible of the fundamental education of an officer. This calls for a well trained mind. In the second place, past experience has shown that this class of young men is the first to join the colors in time of war and many of them regardless of their skill in military matters receive commissions. This has been the procedure in times past. It is right and necessary that these young men should be fully informed as to the tremendous responsibility which will come to them with the command of men and the irreparable loss which may be caused by unskilled leadership.

Furthermore, as citizens of military age and as members of the unorganized militia under the constitution, it is necessary for the intelligent discharge of their military obligations that they should be as well informed as possible on these matters. The President has said in a recent message * * * "It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value." * * *

At these camps great stress is laid upon personal hygiene and camp sanitation and a serious effort is made to teach men how to take care of themselves in camp and at maneuvers, as well as to familiarize them with the use of arms. The conduct of the camps tends to establish habits of promptness and exactness, and to the careful observance and prompt execution of instructions. A serious effort is made through lectures to convey a sound and correct idea of the military policy of the United States as exemplified by our past wars, and particular attention is given to the general subject of military history.

Secondary to these more serious purposes of the camp, there is to be considered the physical benefit of a healthy, out-of-doors life, vigorous exercise, discipline, good food and association with a fine lot of men from every section of the Country with whom, as past experience shows, a very intimate bond is formed based on hard work in camp and maneuvers and the consciousness of serving a good cause.

For these reasons national statesmen and legislators, famous lawyers, great bankers and merchants, and many high state and city officials have stood elbow to elbow in the ranks, at such camps, with men who labor for a daily wage, and both are proud of it.

The whole effect of the camps has been excellent both from the standpoint of increasing the sense of each man's responsibility to the nation for service and his obligation to fit himself to render it effectively and efficiently. I believe all men who have attended these camps have left them better physically and morally, and with a higher and better conception of their duty as citizens.

Attendance at the camp will not increase either the legal or moral obligation of those who attend. The intention is merely to equip those taking the course of training to fulfill with more efficiency and usefulness obligations which are already laid upon them as citizens of the United States.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) LEONARD WOOD,
Major General U. S. Army.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS ON THE SUMMER MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMPS FOR STUDENTS.

NOVEMBER 17, 1915.

These camps have now been in operation for three successive summers. In their growth and admirable management during the past two summers of 1914 and 1915, they have more than fulfilled the expectations of those endorsing them, based on the first year's experience in the summer 1913. The camps of 1913 and 1914 were held before the breaking out of the great war abroad, which has brought into greater prominence than before their value to the nation.

We repeat the hearty endorsement given in our reports on the camps held in 1913 and 1914. This year they were visited by a number of the members of our committee, and the committee as a whole has given attention and thought to their educational usefulness in the summer season.

The students attending are under careful oversight. The excellence of food, sanitation, and medical care, has been well maintained. The students have an ideal five weeks' outing, pleasurable and beneficial to them; and the instruction, drill, cavalry exercises, field manoeuvres, field surveying and field work generally give them in the continuous five weeks' training, an insight into military matters. They are, in addition to this regular work, given ample time for recreation and rest.

We commend the camps to the authorities and students of the universities and colleges of the country. We believe that the training and instruction which the students attending receive not only emphasize the dangers and losses of wars lightly and unpreparedly entered into, but we also believe that the training given is excellent, and a great benefit, mental and physical, to the students attending.

PRESIDENT JOHN G. HIBBEN, Chairman, Princeton University.	PRESIDENT BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, University of California.
PRESIDENT A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Harvard University.	PRESIDENT J. G. SCHURMAN, Cornell University.
PRESIDENT ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, Yale University.	PRESIDENT EDMUND J. JAMES, University of Illinois.
PRESIDENT JOHN H. FINLEY, University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education.	CHANCELLOR J. H. KIRKLAND, Vanderbilt University.
PRESIDENT H. B. HUTCHINS, University of Michigan.	PRESIDENT A. C. HUMPHREYS, Stevens Institute of Technology.
SUPERINTENDENT E. W. NICHOLS, Virginia Military Institute.	PRESIDENT H. A. GARFIELD, Williams College.
	PRESIDENT GEORGE H. DENNY, University of Alabama.
PRESIDENT HENRY STURGIS DRINKER, Lehigh University, <i>Secretary</i> .	

HEADQUARTERS N. G. N. Y.

NEW YORK, January 17, 1916.

The question is sometimes asked whether there is any conflict of interest or of effort between the organizations of the National Guard and the training camps for college and business men. This question may not only be answered emphatically in the negative, but it may be affirmatively stated with equal emphasis that the training regiments have been of benefit to the National Guard of this State at least. A very considerable number of men of the Plattsburg training regiment have joined organizations of the New York Division, some as commissioned officers and some as enlisted men.

Wholly aside from the foregoing there is another aspect of the training camps which should not be lost sight of. There are in some localities men who desire military training, but who are so circumstanced that they cannot make available for the purpose the amount of time demanded by service in the National Guard. Some of the men in this class find it possible to devote thirty days for training during the summer months. The training camps furnish the needed opportunity for men in this class. These camps are therefore performing a service to the nation in respect to such men, which it is not possible for the National Guard to perform.

I have no hesitation in urging upon officers of the National Guard throughout the State their fullest co-operation in support of the excellent movement represented by the training camps. In New York State facilities have been provided in some of the armories for detachments of men of the training camps who desire to continue the work begun at Plattsburg.

(Signed) JOHN F. O'RYAN,
Major General, N. G. N. Y.

THE LESSONS OF PLATTSBURG



By
HOWARD S. GANS

The Lessons of Plattsburg

(Reprinted from the New York Tribune
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Producing Mental and Physical Recuperation.**

The season of military training camps for 1916 comes to an end, I believe, with the present encampment. But there are other years to come, and the same belief in preparedness which led me to go to Plattsburg prompts me to urge all young men of military age, who may be able to attend one of the 1917 camps, to lay their plans to that end.

I went to Plattsburg with considerable misgivings, for I am forty-four years old, and thus past the usual military age. My life has been, in the main, a sedentary one, and I have always been rather less than more vigorous muscularly than the normal man of my weight and years. Apart from a willingness to submit myself to discipline, I was endowed with almost every possible ineptitude for military life. Hence, the stories that were brought to me of the rigors of Plattsburg life and of the endurance test involved in

“hiking” under the weight of the pack led me to fear that I might not be up to it.

I went, first, because, though I had long held the belief that those who spoke of a “million men springing to arms” when the emergency called, and those who acted on that belief were vain dreamers, I had no concrete conception of the training necessary to convert a body of patriotic men from an armed mob to an efficient command, and I wanted to clarify my ideas on that subject; second, because I had heard much pacifist argument to the effect that military training was apt to induce a thirst for gore which would engender a popular demand for war, and, further, that the “barrack room” life tended to demoralize the youth who were subjected to it. I wanted to get such light on the validity of those arguments as so brief a quasi-military experience might provide.

A CURE FOR “SLOPPINESS.”

The experience was illuminating at all points. My fears anent the physical strain proved idle. Of course, the work was hard, and there were moments when I felt that I was extended to my limit. But I came out of it feeling fitter than I have ever felt in my life. And I can say unhesitatingly that no vacation that I have ever taken—and I have spent many

of them outdoors—has ever come within measurable bounds of setting me up as these four weeks at Plattsburg have done.

I found the military training of great educational value. I believe that one of the most marked characteristics of the American way of thinking and doing is “sloppiness.” Both in thought and in action “any old way” suffices for us if it “gets there,” or appears to us at the moment to “get there.” Thus far the characteristic has not been fatal because other nationalities have rivalled us in it. But some time in 1917 or 1918 or 1919 we are going to be called upon to face a world that has been taught the value of clarity in thought and of disciplined coordination in action—at all events in the industrial field. And I have encountered nothing so efficient in demonstrating the futility of haphazard and disintegrated methods and the advantages of intelligent, concerted action as elementary military training.

Men are taught, among other things, that when there is a prescribed way of doing things other ways are not “just as good.” When they come to apply their intelligences to the subject they find that the way that has been selected is the most expeditious and the most effective, and that results are obtained by a subordination to intelligent direction and by

prompt co-ordination in execution that could be obtained in no other manner.

Furthermore, I found the general tone of the place reassuringly high. I do not mean that there were no men of rowdy tendency in camp or that such men were always suppressed. But I do mean that I have never seen a large body of men, in college or out, where there was less of the rowdy spirit and in which its occasional manifestations were so easily quelled. Nor have I ever seen a large body of men in whose habitual speech there was so small an admixture of profanity and obscenity. I have been told that statements have been published that run directly counter to that which I have just expressed, and particularly that it has been said that the officers were in the habit of cursing at the men.

FEW EXCESSES.

Naturally, such statements are not the subject of sweeping denial by any individual on the basis of his own limited experience. But I should be greatly astonished if a canvass of the 3,000 men who attended the August camp would develop a handful who would not testify that the conduct of the regular officers was uniformly exemplary, who would not ridicule the statement that the officers were in the habit of cursing the men or that their conduct was in any way lack-

ing in courtesy or kindness, and who did not find in the quiet efficiency of the regular officers an inspiring example. This would be my testimony and that of every man who expressed himself in my hearing while I was there.

Furthermore, there seemed to be little of the indulgence in alcoholic or other excesses such as not infrequently characterize large gatherings of men, and while not all the men conformed to the advice of the officers to cut out intoxicants entirely during the month of training, I knew of no case of intoxication while I was in camp, and I was not infrequently at the cafés and barrooms, where one would expect to find occasional evidence of intoxication if there had been any excessive drinking. There was certainly much less evidence of drinking and other excesses than is to be found in the average college community, and I am persuaded that no one who is undeterred from sending his boy to college by the fear of "barrack room influences" need fear the effects of the massing of youth that takes place in the military training camps.

INTENSIVE TRAINING.

The reason for this is not far to seek. It lies in the intensive character of the training. The life led at Plattsburg is not such as would ordinarily be led by

men in an army in times of peace, with many hours of leisure and much surplus vitality to be worked off in those leisure hours, but approximately the life of a command at a front where activity is constant and where there is neither time nor energy for much else than the military business in hand. Hence, the regime of the men approximates more nearly that led by the collegian in training for athletic honors than that of the average man in or out of college. This regime, if applied—as there is every reason why it should be applied—to the classes called for military instruction under a system of universal training, would suffice to eliminate those evils of army life which have been urged as one of the objections to universal service.

I found the spirit of the place one of earnest purpose. The men were there to learn what they could of an art through which they believed they could render patriotic service, and it was a common experience to find them devoting a large part of the little leisure accorded them to a patient endeavor to perfect themselves in the manual of arms or the technique of simple evolutions.

Finally, since every man was rated on the basis of his military efficiency and as the groupings which determined intimate social intercourse were determined primarily by physical characteristics, the

life was characterized by a more complete elimination of social and other factitious distinctions and a more complete acceptance of the democratic ideal than any other that I have ever known.

The first lesson that Plattsburg enforces is that war is not an inspiring drama of brass bands and brass buttons and thin red lines of heroes, but a very drab tragedy wherein the participant is a mute, inglorious mongrel, compounded of trench digger, porter, street cleaner, scavenger, unskilled mechanic and a variety of other occupations which are practiced much more satisfactorily without the stimulus of bullets and bayonets around the next bend in the road. In a word, I believe that there would be no greater anchor to the shoals of peace than a universal realization by the youth of the country of the drudgery that war inevitably entails, and that no democracy such as ours in which there was engendered the concrete realization of these facts such as universal service alone could render widespread will ever find itself involved in so wretched a business as war until the last resource for honorable peace has been exhausted.

THE BEST VACATION.

On my conclusions as to the necessity of universal service to enable the country to work out its destinies in peace I shall

not dilate. But I believe that no man can come into even so slight a contact with the problems of military organization and action as is afforded by a month's training without being convinced beyond the possibility of doubt that nothing short of months of intensive training by skilled officers can suffice to convert a body of untrained men into a military unit capable of rendering the slightest service, and that any attempt to employ raw levies in a real military emergency could result in nothing but the prompt and futile annihilation of the men of whom they were composed.

But, after all, the immediate question is not whether we shall have compulsory universal service, but whether those of the youth of the country who are intelligently seeking to employ their vacations advantageously and those of their parents who are anxious that they shall do so shall strive to avail themselves of the opportunity that the military training camps offer. The message of my own experience, taken at its lowest level, is that in no other way can thirty days of the Summer be turned to such good account for mental and physical recuperation.

HOWARD S. GANS.

New York, September 16, 1916.

Military Training Camps Association of the United States

Headquarters, 31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

A National Association composed of men who have completed one or more tours of duty in a Camp of Military Instruction, conducted by the Regular Army of the United States.

Organized "to encourage reasonable military training for the citizens of the United States by promoting a national system of Federal Training Camps."

CONSTITUTION

BY-LAWS

COMMITTEES

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Statement as to Purposes, History and Organization of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States

As set forth in its Constitution the general purpose of the Association is the encouragement of "reasonable military training for the citizens of the United States". The immediate purpose of the Association is to develop and extend the work of the United States Army Military Instruction Camps for civilians. Its policy, however, favors a universal obligatory system of training and service for the young men of the nation, adapted to our conditions and along the general lines of the Swiss and Australian systems. This object will be pursued not only because of the importance of universal training for national defense, but for its value in promoting internal order, true democracy and good citizenship.

The Association is the result of the merger of several organizations with similar purposes. The first Federal Training Camps (the student camps), were instituted by the War Department in 1913 through the initiative of Major General Leonard Wood and various University Presidents. The members of these Student Camps formed at Gettysburg in 1913 "The Society of the National Reserve Corps". The so-called Business Men's or Senior Camps began with the Plattsburg camp of August 1915, the members of which formed an organization to promote the Training Camp system. Similar organizations were formed by other Senior camps of 1915. In the winter of 1916 all these organizations combined and merged their identity in "The Military Training Camps Association of the United States". The Association is a service organization, that is, membership is limited to men who have completed one or more tours of duty in a Federal Training Camp. The members of every camp so far held since their inception in 1913, have joined the Association and it is expected that the Association will have a membership of 20,000 by October, 1916.

The Association has conducted an extensive recruiting campaign for the 1916 camps in co-operation with the War Depart-

ment, with the result that about 20,000 men have attended the 1916 camps. These camps are as follows:

Eastern Department:

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 2 Camps (May and June).

Plattsburg, N. Y., 5 Camps, including a Senior and a Student Camp simultaneously in July, (June, July, August, September).

Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y.—for boys—(July).

Western Department:

Monterey, Cal. (July).

Salt Lake City, Utah (August).

American Lake, Wash. (August).

Southern Department:

San Antonio, Texas (June).

The Central Department camp at Indianapolis unfortunately had to be cancelled for lack of Regular Army Officers.

Through the efforts of the Association, legislative recognition was given the Federal Training Camps by section 54 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, which authorizes the Secretary of War to conduct the camps and provides that the cost of transportation, uniform and subsistence shall be borne by the Federal Government. The sum of \$2,000,000. is appropriated by the Army Appropriation Bill for these purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

The affairs of the Association are directed by a Governing Committee, and by four Enrollment Committees and four Finance Committees,—one Enrollment Committee and one Finance Committee in each of the Military Departments.

The Association plans during 1917 to continue and extend its work of developing a national training camp system.

THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION OF
THE UNITED STATES.

[In effect as of Jan. 10, 1916.]

WHEREAS, in 1913, the students attending the first Military Instruction Camps of the United States Regular Army formed an organization under the name of the Society of the National Reserve Corps for the purpose of perpetuating the system of military instruction camps of the Regular Army and supporting a sound military policy; and

WHEREAS, in 1915, the Business and Professional Men's Camps at Plattsburg, N. Y., Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and San Francisco, California, formed organizations with similar purposes; and

WHEREAS, it is advisable that these organizations combine in order to promote their common aims:

I. There is hereby formed the "Military Training Camps Association of the United States", for the purpose of encouraging reasonable military training for the citizens of the United States, by promoting a national system of Federal Training Camps, and by such other means as may be advisable.

II. The membership of this Association shall be limited to men who have attended one or more military instruction camps held under the auspices of the Regular Army of the United States, and the members of the Advisory Board of University Presidents on Student Camps.

III. This Constitution shall be subject to amendment by majority vote of the members in attendance at a regular meeting or a majority vote of the whole membership taken by mail.

BY-LAWS OF THE MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

I. Governing Committee, Officers:

(a) There shall be a Governing Committee, selected as hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty and function of the Governing Committee to determine and guide the policy of the Association, to appoint the Standing Committees according to Article II of these by-laws and such special committees as may be required, and to supervise and direct the activities of the Association. The Governing Committee shall select from its members a Chairman and a Secretary and shall choose an Executive Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall ex-officio be members of the Governing Committee.

The Governing Committee shall, in the first instance, be composed of the 15 members of the Advisory Board of University Presidents on Student Camps, the Executive Committee of the First Training Regiment, the Executive Committee of the Society of the National Reserve Corps, the Executive Committee of the Fort Sheridan Military Training Camps Association, and not more than 20 other members to be added to its number by the Governing Committee.

To the first Governing Committee so formed and to succeeding Governing Committees, selected as hereinafter provided, shall be added representatives of the various Camps held during each year selected by the various Camps on such numerical basis and according to such procedure as may be determined by the Governing Committee; and each Governing Committee may also add not exceeding 20 members at large to its own number.

On or before the end of each calendar year, the Governing Committee shall meet and shall select from among their own number or otherwise a new Governing Committee not exceeding 75 in number, which shall serve during the ensuing calendar year, together with such additional members as shall be chosen by the Camps held during that year, or added by the Governing Committee to its own number, in the manner above provided.

(b) *All officers and all members of committees* shall serve during the term for which they have been elected or appointed and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

(c) *The Chairman of the Governing Committee* shall preside at all meetings of the Association and at all meetings of the Governing Committee. In his absence the Secretary of the Governing Committee shall preside.

(d) *The Secretary of the Governing Committee* shall record at all meetings of the Association and of the Governing Committee and shall perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary, subject to the control of the Governing Committee.

By virtue of his office the Secretary of the Governing Committee shall be Assistant Treasurer and in the absence or disability of the Treasurer shall perform the duties of the Treasurer.

(e) *The Treasurer* shall have the custody of all funds of the Association and shall deposit the same in such banks or depositories as the Governing Committee shall designate. He shall sign receipts and vouchers for payments made to the Association, and jointly with such other officers as may be designated by the Governing Committee, or singly if by it authorized, he shall sign all cheques made by the Association and pay out all funds of the Association under the direction of the Governing Committee. He shall keep books of account which shall be audited by the Auditing Committee.

By virtue of his office the Treasurer shall be Assistant Secretary and in the absence or disability of the Secretary shall perform the duties of the Secretary.

II. Standing Committees:

Executive Committee: The Governing Committee may appoint not to exceed nine of its number to form, together with the Chairman, and Secretary of the Governing Committee, the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer, as members ex-officio, an Executive Committee to serve during the pleasure of the Governing Committee. The Executive Committee shall have authority to exercise all powers of the Governing Committee at

any time when the Governing Committee is not in session, and all action by the Executive Committee shall be reported to the Governing Committee at its next meeting.

Enrollment Committees: There shall be four Enrollment Committees, each not exceeding 100 members, who shall be appointed for each Military Department, by the members of the Governing Committee residing in that Department. The function of the Enrollment Committees shall be to recruit men for the Regular Army camps of Military Instruction. The Enrollment Committees may appoint local Enrollment Committees from their own number or otherwise.

Finance Committee: There shall be four Finance Committees, each not exceeding 20 members, who shall be appointed for each Military Department by the members of the Governing Committee residing in that Department. The function of the Finance Committees shall be to raise funds to enable the Association to carry out its purposes. The Finance Committees may appoint local Finance Committees from their own number or otherwise.

Auditing Committee: The Governing Committee shall appoint three of its members an Auditing Committee. The duties of the Auditing Committee shall be to supervise and audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

III. Meetings:

The first annual meeting of the Association shall be held not later than April 1, 1917, the date and place of the meeting to be determined by the Governing Committee. Thereafter there shall be at least one meeting of the Association annually, the dates and places to be determined by the Governing Committee.

The Governing Committee and all Standing Committees shall meet wherever and as often as each Committee shall for itself determine, but each Committee shall meet at least once during each calendar year.

At all annual meetings of the Association one hundred members shall constitute a quorum.

At meetings of the Governing Committee fifteen members shall constitute a quorum.

At meetings of all other committees such numbers shall constitute a quorum as each committee may for itself determine.

IV. Amendment:

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the Governing Committee at a meeting or by mail.

Resolutions Adopted by the Student Camp at Gettysburg, Pa., in August, 1913. (*Forming the Society of the National Reserve Corps, which was merged in January, 1916, with the Plattsburg "Business Men's" Organization to form the Military Training Camps Association.*)

I.

1. Being convinced of the physical benefit to be derived from living a part of the year in the strenuous, healthful, open-air life of a military camp, particularly to students whose pursuits have kept them indoors and leading a comparatively inactive life for considerable periods, appreciating the value of and the knowledge gained of marching, camping, care of the person and camp sanitation with minimum expense, and

2. Desiring to increase the economic value and business efficiency of our young men by giving them an opportunity to study the principles of command, organization and administration, and to experience the value of discipline obtaining in modern armies, and

3. Realizing that wars between nations are liable to occur now, or in the future, even as they have in the past, and

4. That, notwithstanding our best efforts to preserve peace with right and honor, our own country may become involved in a war, either of defense against attack, or of offense against any nation that may violate the rights secured us under the Constitution, Laws and Treaties of the United States, and

5. Knowing the above and firmly believing that our present state of preparation and means of meeting such an emergency

are inadequate and will lead either to disaster or to useless waste of men, material and money, and

6. Further, knowing that the above state of affairs should be remedied, and realizing that it is each man's duty to his country, to do his own proper share to effect such a remedy.

7. We, the undersigned young men of America, do hereby form and organize the "Society of the National Reserve Corps of the United States," and do hereby pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, from purely patriotic motives, to do our utmost, without hope of reward, and without fear or favor, to further the objects of said corps and to work for its principles as set forth below:

THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL RESERVE CORPS
WILL BE:

(a) To perpetuate the system of students' military instruction camps and to encourage a large attendance:

(b) To encourage thorough knowledge throughout the country of:

1. Military Policy,
2. Military History, and
3. Military Organization,

and to have these subjects included in the curricula of the various colleges.

(c) To individually train ourselves to the best of our ability to be fitted to serve with best effect in case of need in such capacity as our condition at that time may properly permit.

(d) To establish and support a sound National military policy which shall include the maintenance of a highly efficient Regular Army sufficient for the peace needs of the Nation and a well organized and efficient militia, each supported by adequate reserves.

III.

ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Class A. Those men who have attended one or more students' military instruction camps as organized by the War Department; the payment of one dollar insures life membership.

Class B. All other citizens of the United States in good standing, subject to the Rules and By-Laws of the Society. Annual membership, one dollar. Contributing membership, five dollars annually. Life supporting membership, twenty-five dollars.

Resolutions Adopted by the Plattsburg Senior Division Camp, September 2, 1915. (*Forming the first "Business Men's" Organization, which was merged in January, 1916, with the "Society of the National Reserve Corps" to form the Military Training Camps Association.*)

RESOLVED: That the members of this camp hereby form an organization for the purpose of encouraging a system of military training camps throughout the nation and of assisting to provide a reasonable amount of military training for the citizens of the United States.

FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Chairman shall appoint a committee of eight, one from each company, who shall increase their number to 35 from the members of the camp, with due regard for representation of all sections of the country. The committee of 35 in co-operation with representatives of other similar camps shall prepare and submit a permanent plan of organization and action.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS ON THE SUMMER MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMPS FOR STUDENTS.

NOVEMBER 17, 1915.

These camps have now been in operation for three successive summers. In their growth and admirable management during the past two summers of 1914 and 1915, they have more than

fulfilled the expectations of those endorsing them, based on the first year's experience in the summer of 1913. The camps of 1913 and 1914 were held before the breaking out of the great war abroad, which has brought into greater prominence than before their value to the nation.

We repeat the hearty endorsement given in our reports on the Camps held in 1913 and 1914. This year they were visited by a number of the members of our committee, and the committee as a whole has given attention and thought to their educational usefulness in the summer season.

The students attending are under careful oversight. The excellence of food, sanitation, and medical care, has been well maintained. The students have an ideal five weeks outing, pleasurable and beneficial to them; and the instruction, drill, cavalry exercises, field manœuvres, field surveying and field work generally, give them in the continuous five weeks training, an insight into military matters. They are, in addition to this regular work, given ample time for recreation and rest.

We commend the camps to the authorities and students of the Universities and Colleges of the country. We believe that the training and instruction which the students attending receive not only emphasize the dangers and losses of wars lightly and unpreparedly entered into, but we also believe that the training given is excellent, and a great benefit, mental and physical, to the students attending.

PRESIDENT JOHN G. HIBBEN, Chairman,
Princeton University.

PRESIDENT A. LAWRENCE LOWELL,
Harvard University.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY,
Yale University.

PRESIDENT JOHN H. FINLEY,
University of the State of New
York and Commissioner of
Education.

PRESIDENT H. B. HUTCHINS,
University of Michigan.

PRESIDENT GEORGE H. DENNY,
University of Alabama.

SUPERINTENDENT E. W. NICHOLS,
Virginia Military Institute.

PRESIDENT BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER,
University of California.

PRESIDENT J. G. SCHURMAN,
Cornell University.

PRESIDENT EDMUND J. JAMES,
University of Illinois.

CHANCELLOR J. H. KIRKLAND,
Vanderbilt University.

PRESIDENT A. C. HUMPHREYS,
Stevens Institute of Technology.

PRESIDENT H. A. GARFIELD,
Williams College.

PRESIDENT HENRY STURGIS DRINKER,
Secretary, Lehigh University.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1916.

To the

GOVERNING COMMITTEE OF THE MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS
ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN :

I heartily approve and endorse the valuable and patriotic service that is being rendered to the country by the army training camps for civilians.

I believe in the work of these camps, not only from the military point of view but as of value to the nation educationally in promoting discipline, order and good citizenship. The camps are exactly in line with the sound policy of reliance upon a citizenry trained to arms as our main safeguard for defense.

I appreciate highly the service rendered by the university presidents and civilian committees who are forwarding this movement.

These camps were originated by the War Department in 1913 for the training of students, and have been since extended for the benefit of other citizens, with gratifying results.

You may rest assured that in continuing your work of developing and promoting these camps on a national scale you will have the continued co-operation and support of the War Department.

Yours most sincerely,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

COMMITTEES.

Governing Committee. (See note below.)

Members of Advisory Board of University Presidents on Student Camps (15).

President George H. Denny.....	University of Alabama
President Henry S. Drinker.....	Lehigh University
(Secretary of Presidents' Advisory Board.)	
President John H. Finley.....	University of the State of New York
And Commissioner of Education, N. Y.	
President H. A. Garfield.....	Williams College
President Arthur Twining Hadley.....	Yale University
President John G. Hibben.....	Princeton University
(Chairman of Presidents' Advisory Board.)	
President A. C. Humphreys.....	Stevens Institute of Technology
President H. B. Hutchins.....	University of Michigan
President Edmund J. James.....	University of Illinois
Chancellor J. H. Kirkland.....	Vanderbilt University
President A. Lawrence Lowell.....	Harvard University
Superintendent E. W. Nichols.....	Virginia Military Institute
President J. G. Schurman.....	Cornell University
Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, Rector.....	Catholic University of America
President Benjamin Ide Wheeler.....	University of California

NOTE: This list of the Governing Committee is made up as of August 15, 1916, prior to the selection of their representatives by the August and September, 1916, camps. The Governing Committee is composed of the following groups: (1) Advisory Committee of University Presidents, 15 members; (2) 8 Representatives of student camps to and including 1915; (3) 34 Representatives of the 1915 Senior Division camps held at Plattsburg, N. Y., Fort Sheridan, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal.; (4) 50 Representatives chosen under the by-laws from the 1916 camps at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (May and June), San Antonio, Texas (June), Plattsburg, N. Y. (June and July), and Monterey, Cal. (July); (5) 9 Representatives of the Committee on the Junior Camp held at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y., in July, 1916.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the camps represented by the various members:

Pl.—Plattsburg, N. Y.
 Ft. S.—Fort Sheridan, Ill.
 S. F.—San Francisco, Cal.
 Ft. O.—Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
 S. A.—San Antonio, Texas.
 Mont.—Monterey, Cal.
 Plum. Is.—Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y.

The figures 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th designate Plattsburg and Fort Oglethorpe Training Regiments, the 2nd being the Fort Oglethorpe regiment and the remainder Plattsburg regiments. The members of the 1915 August and September camps were designated the First Training Regiment.

Representatives of Student Camps 1913-15 (8).

Allen H. Boardman.....	Yale University
George H. Gaston, Jr.....	Princeton University
Henry V. Hopkins.....	University of Washington
Robert W. Nix, Jr.....	Cornell University
A. D. Patterson.....	Amherst College
Archibald B. Roosevelt.....	Harvard University
E. Shelby, Jr.....	University of Illinois
William B. Tuttle.....	State College, New Mexico

Representatives of Senior Division Camps of 1915 (34).

Peirce Anderson.....	Chicago, Ill. (Pl.)
Robert Bacon.....	New York, N. Y. (Pl.)
Hugh A. Bayne.....	New York, N. Y. (Pl.)
Harold Blanchard.....	Boston, Mass. (Pl.)
William Marshall Bullitt.....	Louisville, Ky. (Pl.)
G. E. Buxton, Jr.....	Providence, R. I. (Pl.)
Philip A. Carroll.....	New York, N. Y. (Pl.)
Grenville Clark.....	New York, N. Y. (Pl.)
Wharton Clay.....	Chicago, Ill. (Ft. S.)
J. W. Farley.....	Boston, Mass. (Pl.)
A. C. Goodyear.....	Buffalo, N. Y. (Pl.)
A. C. Harding.....	Chicago, Ill. (Ft. S.)
O. H. Haugan.....	Chicago, Ill. (Ft. S.)
Howard H. Henry.....	Philadelphia, Pa. (Pl.)
Edwin D. Keith.....	Los Angeles, Cal. (S. F.)
Basil Miles.....	Washington, D. C. (Pl.)
John Purroy Mitchel.....	New York, N. Y. (Pl.)
H. P. Pearsons.....	Chicago, Ill. (Ft. S.)
George Wharton Pepper.....	Philadelphia, Pa. (Pl.)
George F. Porter.....	Chicago, Ill. (Pl.)
William Cooper Procter.....	Cincinnati, Ohio (Pl.)
David A. Reed.....	Pittsburgh, Pa. (Pl.)
Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.....	New York, N. Y. (Pl.)
Elihu Root, Jr.....	New York, N. Y. (Pl.)
W. McM. Rutter.....	Chicago, Ill. (Pl.)
Russell Slade.....	San Francisco, Cal. (S. F.)
Charles R. Sligh.....	Grand Rapids, Mich. (Pl.)
R. H. Stevenson, Jr.....	Boston, Mass. (Pl.)
Percy H. Stewart.....	Plainfield, N. J. (Pl.)
Redmond C. Stewart.....	Baltimore, Md. (Pl.)
Willard Straight.....	New York, N. Y. (Pl.)
Landon Thomas.....	Augusta, Ga. (Pl.)
George F. Tyler.....	Philadelphia, Pa. (Pl.)
John Weatherson.....	Chicago, Ill. (Ft. S.)

Representatives of 1916 Camps (to and including July, 1916 camps).

Bull, Cornelius H.	Norfolk, Va. (Pl. July, 4th)
Burchenal, Charles H.	Chicago, Ill. (Pl. July, 5th)
Cadwell, Harry W.	St. Paul, Minn. (Pl. July, 4th)
Caswell, John	New York, N. Y. (Pl. June, 3rd)
Clemens, Frank C.	Houston, Texas (S. A.)
Cook, A. Annan	Jacksonville, Fla. (Pl. July, 5th)
Courts, Richard W., Jr.	Atlanta, Ga. (Pl. July, 4th)
Dibblee, Benj. H.	San Francisco, Cal. (Mont.)
Evans, H. F.	Davenport, Ia. (Pl. July, 6th)
Gerstle, Mark L.	San Francisco, Cal. (Mont.)
Glenn, R. W.	Greensboro, N. C. (Ft. O., June, 2nd)
Goddard, S. P.	St. Louis, Mo. (Pl. July, 7th)
Holcomb, J. W.	Atlanta, Ga. (Ft. O., June, 2nd)
Hooker, Henry S.	New York, N. Y. (Plum Is.)
Hughes, Charles E., Jr.	New York, N. Y. (Pl. June, 3rd)
James, Ellerton	Boston, Mass. (Pl. June, 3rd)
Johnson, F. L.	Richmond, Va. (Pl. July, 3rd)
Kearns, B. A.	Cincinnati, Ohio (Ft. O., June, 2nd)
Kinsolving, Arthur B.	University of Va., Va. (Pl. July, 5th)
Kountze, DeLancey	New York, N. Y. (Plum Is.)
Lake, R. Henry	Memphis, Tenn. (Ft. O., May, 2nd)
Lindsey, Henry D.	Dallas, Texas (S. A.)
Loose, Harry W.	Wilmington, Del. (Pl. July, 4th)
Ludlow, F. O.	St. Louis, Mo. (Pl. July, 6th)
Montague, J. G. A.	Richmond, Va. (Ft. O., May, 2nd)
Moore, Henry	Texarkana, Ark. (Pl. July, 6th)
Moorehouse, Wilson A.	Philadelphia, Pa. (Pl. June, 3rd)
Muzzy, H. G.	Ann Arbor, Mich. (Pl. July, 5th)
Newberry, Phelps	Detroit, Mich. (Pl. July, 7th)
Newcomer, C. S.	Eldora, Iowa (Pl. July, 7th)
Orton, E., Jr.	Columbus, Ohio (Pl. July, 6th)
Prentice, John H.	New York, N. Y. (Plum Is.)
Richardson, J. M.	Aiken, S. C. (Ft. O. June, 2nd)
Robinson, Henry	Pasadena, Cal. (Mont.)
Robinson, Theodore D.	New York, N. Y. (Plum Is.)
Smilie, Wm. C.	St. Paul, Minn. (Pl. July, 7th)
Smith, Jeremiah, Jr.	Boston, Mass. (Pl. June, 3rd)
Southworth, Constant	Cincinnati, Ohio (Pl. July, 7th)
Spalding, Silsby M.	Los Angeles, Cal. (Mont.)
Stebbins, Horace C.	New York, N. Y. (Plum Is.)
Taylor, A. B.	Decatur, Ill. (Ft. O., June, 2nd)
Thacher, Archibald G.	New York, N. Y. (Plum Is.)
Thompson, T. C.	Chattanooga, Tenn. (Ft. O., May, 2nd)
Tips, Charles R.	Three Rivers, Texas (S. A.)
Tuttle, W. B.	San Antonio, Texas (S. A.)
Watriss, Fred. N.	New York, N. Y. (Plum Is.)
Williams, James D.	New York, N. Y. (Plum Is.)
Woodworth, W.	Berkeley, Cal. (Pl. July, 4th)
Wrenn, George L.	New York, N. Y. (Plum Is.)

ENROLLMENT COMMITTEES.

(Eastern, Central, Southern and Western Departments.)

These committees will be made up at the close of the 1916 camps by the members of the Governing Committee in their respective Military Departments.

FINANCE COMMITTEES.

(Eastern, Central, Southern and Western Departments.)

These committees will also be made up at the close of the 1916 camps by the members of the Governing Committee in their respective Military Departments.

Chairman, Governing Committee.

Henry Sturgis Drinker.....South Bethlehem, Pa.

Secretary, Governing Committee.

Grenville Clark.....31 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Treasurer.

J. Lloyd Derby.....31 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Executive Secretary.

DeLancey K. Jay.....31 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Report of
The Advisory Committee of University Presidents
on the
Summer Military Instruction Camps for Students

November 15, 1916.

Owing to the need of officers of the regular army for duty on the Mexican border, student instruction camps were held during the past summer, only at Monterey, California, and Plattsburg, New York. The larger attendance this year made field manoeuvres possible on a broader scale than before. The students attending the camps were given careful oversight by the officers in charge in respect to tent accommodation, food, and general sanitary and medical care. The spirit displayed was excellent, and the students as a body were greatly benefited by the experience.

We repeat the commendation given by this Committee in 1913, 1914, and 1915 to these summer camps. This commendation is largely based on the opinions formed by members of the Committee who personally visited and studied the plattsburg and Monterey camps.

We believe that the open air training and life of these camps, given under careful competent supervision, result in great benefit, physical and mental, to those attending, and that the military instruction materially aids in educating our youth to an intelligent appreciation of the evils of war, and of the preparation necessary to avert or meet them.

We express the hope that the camps to be held in 1917, will have a still larger attendance, that the Government will be able to establish a number of such camps at points conveniently reached from different sections of the country, and that the authorities and students of the Universities and Colleges of the country will support the movement on a larger scale than ever before.

It is a fact that some students who went this year to Plattsburg with the expectation of staying one month, remained two months, and some remained three months. There is no way in which a college or university student can more wisely, healthfully and profitably pass his entire summer vacation than in one of these camps.

72/10/9/16

MILITARY TRAINING

Cornell University is a community with universal required military service. The requirement extends to all undergraduates during the first two years of their course. For the past few years sophomores have been exempted owing to the lack of space in the Armory to accommodate them along with the freshmen. With the completion of the capacious Drill Hall, for which the State has made an appropriation of \$350,000, there will be adequate facilities for drilling both classes. As there were nearly 1,400 students enrolled in the corps in 1915-16, it is expected that there will be about 2,400 in 1916-17.

The preceding figures show that Cornell University was in a thorough condition of military preparedness before the nation-wide movement in favor of it began. As in the latter part of the nineteenth century the University anticipated the needs of American manufacturing and transportation by its schools of applied science and engineering, and as in the beginning of the twentieth century it met the pressure of new conditions on the farmers and allied producers by the establishment of a State College of Agriculture, so it had long been awake to the necessity of national defense, and, with no support from public opinion, it put into practice in the academic community and recognized it as an important concomitant of general and professional education that system of universal required military training which statesmen and generals are to-day holding up as a theoretical ideal and practical necessity for the Nation. In this work Cornell and similar universities have been rendering the Nation a very important and distinctive military service. However large the regular army the defense of the country in case of war would call for a great volunteer army. But officers for such an army cannot be improvised. It is the aim of Cornell University to give undergraduates military training enough to qualify them to become lieutenants of volunteers. And the annual inspections of the War Department show that this task is being accomplished successfully.

Lieutenant Thompson has continued and extended the work of his predecessors in the three directions of practical drills, rifle practice, and theoretical instruction. Contrary to common opinion, drills, though requisite for disciplinary and exhibition purposes, are only a small part of the entire work of the department. The broad object of military training is to prepare men for field service. And with that object in view year after year the scope of the work is enlarged. In 1915-16 a number of new subjects were introduced, including machine gun drill and firing, field intrenching, bayonet fencing, temporary bridge construction, first aid to injured, tent pitching, target designation, etc. Shooting is, of course, the essential business of the soldier, and during the past year more men were engaged in rifle practice and better scores made than ever before. The theoretical instruction has covered the same military topics as it has during the past two years, but maps and diagrams have been introduced for the solution of problems in illustration of the subject matter of the lectures. This method of illustration and demonstration was also used for the solution in advance on the map of the problems and exercises scheduled for the period of outdoor instruction. In this way the student got in his mind a picture of the work contemplated so that when he came to undertake it he acted intelligently and lost no time.

The total registration in the first term was 1,386 and in the second 1,378. Of these, 154 in the first term and 152 in the second were excused—one-third approximately for athletics, another third for self-supporting labor, and the rest as aliens or as physically disqualified.

The War Department has continued to show the greatest interest in the military work of the University and to aid it by wise advice and practical assistance, with a liberal extension of all facilities at their disposal. For three years in succession Captain Schindel of the General Staff has inspected the corps with great detail and thoroughness on behalf of the War Department, and it is a great satisfaction to report that he has been able to compliment the institution on the good results achieved. This year, as in the two preceding years, the War Department included Cornell University in the list of the "ten distinguished colleges" selected for excellence in military training from among those throughout the United States at which officers of the regular army are detailed. This continuous distinction now entitles the University to an issue by the War Department for the use of the cadets of U. S. rifles, cal. 30, model 1903, being the rifles now supplied to the regular troops.

Captain Schindel's inspection was made on the two afternoons of May 5 and 6. His report to the War Department states that at Cornell University the military spirit is developed and nurtured "to an extent not otherwise to be found in colleges of this size," that military duty is performed "with the highest zeal on the part of the students," that the military instruction is "of such an extent and thoroughness as to qualify the average graduate for a commission as a lieutenant of volunteers," and that "the great stimulation of interest among all persons at the university is most marked, and the prospects for a brilliant future for the work of the cadet corps are assured."

American universities are in the habit of receiving gifts for the encouragement and maintenance of different branches of study. But a gift for the benefit of the military department is rare if not altogether unique. During the past year, however, Cornell University has received a gift of \$10,000 for the purchase of supplementary equipment and other objects necessary or suitable for the improvement of military instruction and training. The generous and patriotic benefactor is Willard Straight of the class of 1901, recently elected by the Alumni as a Trustee of the University.

It is earnestly hoped that the new Drill Hall may be ready for occupancy in 1916-17. The temporary exemption of sophomores from military drill was terminated by the faculty on the understanding that facilities hitherto lacking for the drilling of both freshmen and sophomores would hereafter be available. The addition of the sophomores next year is likely to raise the strength of the corps from less than 1,400 to more than 2,400 men. And Lieutenant Thompson, with the assistance of a committee of the faculty, has completed plans for the reorganization of the corps. These plans contemplate drilling not only as hitherto on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons but on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons also. The students in Arts, Agriculture, Law, and Veterinary Medicine would drill on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and those in Engineering, Architecture, and Chemistry on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons. The men drilling in the first year would be organized into ten companies of infantry; those drilling in the second year into four companies of infantry, one company of engineers, one company of signal troops, one machine gun platoon, and one detachment of sanitary troops; and in each group there would be a band of twenty.

The maintenance of the military department of Cornell University will hereafter involve some additional expense. Officers and equipment are furnished by the federal government. The University spends about \$10,000 a year for the payment of student officers, for supplementing the pay of the federal officers, for supplies and other purposes. The State of New York, before the national agitation in favor of military preparedness was dreamt of, made at the request of Cornell University an appropriation of \$350,000 for the building of the new drill hall. In view of the great military service which the University is rendering the State and the Nation it is hoped and confidently expected that the State will make an appropriation for the annual maintenance of its Drill Hall and for such supplementary equipment as will be necessary to make the work effective.

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LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

HENRY S. DRINKER, PRESIDENT
NATT M. EMERY, VICE-PRESIDENT

Oct. 18, 1916.

To the Members of the University Presidents' Advisory Committee
on the Summer Military Instruction Camps.

Gentlemen:

The conference at Washington on October 17th, called by Major-General Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., by direction of the Secretary of War, was attended by the following members of our Committee: Presidents Lowell, Hadley, Hutchins, Denny, Humphreys, Supt. Nichols, and President Drinker. Also by the Rev. Dr. Edw. A. Pace, representing Bishop T. J. Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University of America, and Prof. J. E. Raycroft, representing Princeton. Also by invitation of the Secretary of War the following additional representatives from educational institutions were present, - President W. O. Thompson, Ohio State University; President Brown Ayres, University of Tennessee; President George E. Vincent, University of Minnesota; President Guy Potter Benton, University of Vermont; President W. M. Riggs, Clemson Agricultural College; Vice-President David Kinley, University of Illinois; Dean Mortimer E. Cooley, University of Michigan; Prof. Paul Saurel, College of the City of New York; Prof. F. P. McKibben, Lehigh University; and Mr. DeLancey K. Jay, Executive Secretary of the Military Training Camps Association. The War Department was represented as follows: The Assistant Secretary of War (presiding), Hon. Wm. J. Ingraham; The Chief of Staff U. S. Army, Major-General Hugh L. Scott; The President, Army War College, Col. Chas. J. Treat; Major-General Leonard Wood, Col. H. P. Birmingham, Acting

HIGH UNIVERSITY
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HENRY S. DRINKER, PRESIDENT
NATT M. EMERY, VICE-PRESIDENT

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Surgeon General; Gen. Erasmus Weaver, Chief Coast Artillery; General H. G. Sharpe, Quarter-Master General; Gen. Wm. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. Geo. P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer; Gen. H. P. McCain, Adjutant General, U. S. A.; Gen. Wm. E. Black, Chief of Engineers; Major W. T. Johnston, Adjutant General's Office; Major Andrew Moses, War College; Major John J. Kingman, General Staff; Capt. H. N. Cootes, General Staff; Major John McA. Palmer, War College.

A very full discussion was had of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An Act making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," and of the Regulations issued by the War Department (General Orders Numbers 32, 48, and 49) relative to Military Training in the various classes of Institutions of University and College grade and to the establishment of Divisions or Units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at such institutions. As a result the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the college presidents here present, it would be better to make the --

"1. Curriculum contained in General Orders No. 49 more elastic.

"2. The professor of military science and tactics and the president of the institution should be at liberty to admit to the advanced courses any student in the college or university who, in their opinion, has had instruction equivalent to the preceding courses.

"3. That the courses prescribed should be subject to modifications proposed by the professor of military science and tactics and the president of the institution and approved by the War Department.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
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HENRY S. DRINKER, PRESIDENT
NATT M. EMERY, VICE-PRESIDENT

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"4. The drill required may be taken in whole or in part in military summer camps."

A standing Committee consisting of President Lowell, Chairman, Presidents Thompson, Vincent, and Drinker, Superintendent E. W. Nichols, Rev. Dr. Edw. A. Pace (representing Bishop Shahan), and Major John J. Kingman of the General Staff, U.S.A., was appointed to pursue with the War Department, -so far as the Department may deem further conference advisable, - the working out of the suggestions covered by the above resolutions.

Very sincerely,

Henry S. Drinker

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

October 11, 1916.

Rt. Rev. Thos. J. Chahan,
Dear Sir:

As I have not heard from you in reply to my letter announcing the meeting of the standing committees of the Military Training Camps Association in New York, Friday, November 24 - Sunday Nov. 26, I am enclosing a copy of the announcement.

You will be interested to hear that response to the call for this meeting has been extraordinary. It has met with unanimous and enthusiastic approval and members from many States in the Union, including California, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, etc., have expressed their intention to come. The meeting is certain to be of great significance and importance in planning the work and policy of the Association during the coming year.

The tentative program calls for a business session Friday afternoon, November 24th, commencing at 1:00 o'clock; a dinner Friday evening at 7:30, for which Major General Leonard Wood, Commanding the Eastern Department, and several Regular Army officers identified with the camps have accepted invitations, - also the Secretary of War and Major General Scott, Chief of Staff, subject to official engagements. Moving pictures of the Plattsburg camp will be shown at the dinner. On Saturday, November 25th, there will be a trip to the Harvard-Yale game in New Haven, and on Saturday evening and possibly Sunday unfinished business will be taken up and separate meetings of the members from the four military departments will be held.

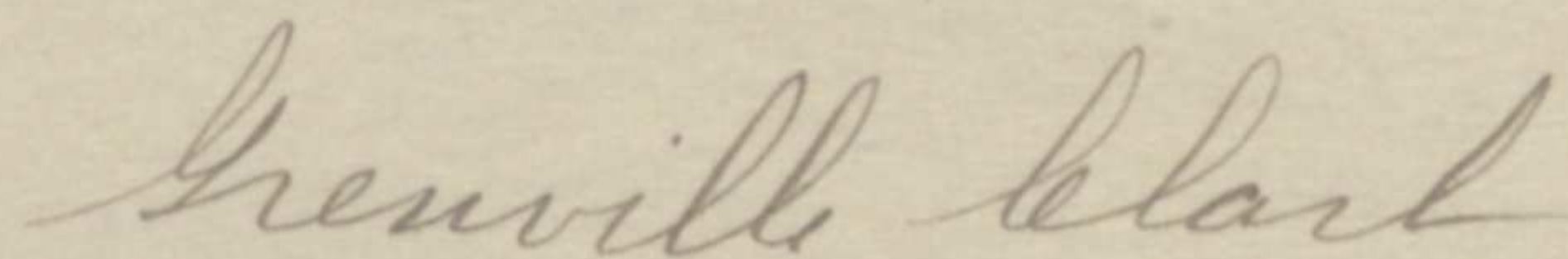
The detailed program with hours and places of meeting, order of business and subjects for discussion will be sent about November 1st.

The New York members of the Governing Committee will consider as their guests, while in New York in attendance at the meeting, members coming from points more than 500 miles from New York, and expect the privilege of providing for the lodging and entertainment of such members from November 24 - 26, including trip to New Haven and seats at the football game. Rooms will be reserved for such members at the Harvard and Yale clubs. A ladies committee, composed of the wives of the New York City members of the committee, will entertain the wives of members who may accompany them on the trip.

Every effort will be made to make the meeting interesting and memorable.

We all hope here that you will surely be able to attend.

Yours very truly,



Secretary Governing Committee.

P.S. In order to provide Yale-Harvard game seats for members coming from over 500 miles, members entitled to apply for seats are asked to turn over any surplus seats for this purpose and to let me know immediately if they can help out in this respect.

G. C.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

August 31, 1916.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you as a member of one of the Standing Committees of this Association a pamphlet containing the Constitution, By-laws and present membership of the Committees of the Association.

I hope that you can find time to read this pamphlet carefully and send such suggestions as you may wish.

The Executive Committee is formulating plans for the development of the Training Camp movement during the coming year. The members of all Federal Training Camps since their inception in 1913 are now members of the Association and with those in the remaining 1916 camps, who are expected to join, will give us a total membership of over 20,000 at the end of the 1916 camps. It is planned to carry on the work of recruiting for the 1917 camps on the same general lines but in a larger and more systematic way. In that connection a complete printed roster of all Federal Training Camp men since the camps began in 1913 and to include all 1916 camps is in process of preparation. This will give addresses and occupations and be arranged geographically, as well as by camps, and should be invaluable for recruiting purposes. An excellent moving picture has been

taken of the training camp work, which will be available for distribution to the various Enrollment Committees that will be formed throughout the country.

Tentative plans have been made for the publication of a first class magazine to serve as the organ of the Association and a means of binding the members of the Association together. A winter correspondence course will doubtless be conducted and there will be lectures and winter work in the larger centers.

In order to discuss the many questions of policy involved and to bring the members of the committees from all sections in touch with each other it is planned to have a general meeting of all the Standing Committees of the Association in New York City from Friday, November 24th to Sunday, November 26th, inclusive.

This is at the time of the Harvard-Yale game in New Haven. Business will be suspended to attend the game and it will be planned to make a pleasant occasion of this meeting as well as to have a thorough discussion of the work and policy of the Association. It will be very important to have a full attendance, especially of men from the South and West. A detailed program will be sent later. Meanwhile will you not reserve the dates and plan to be present? I enclose a return envelope. Will you kindly let me know whether the plan for this meeting appeals to you and whether or not you can probably come?

The Executive Committee will be glad to receive suggestions as to this meeting and as to the affairs of the Association in general.

Sincerely yours,

Grenville Clark
Secretary, Governing Committee,
Military Training Camps Association.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
HENRY STURGIS DRINKER
PRESIDENT

September 28, 1916.

Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, Rector,
Catholic University of America,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Bishop Shahan:

On my return from an absence of several days in Chicago Vice-President Emery calls my attention to the error of date in my letter to you of September 23rd, concerning which he wrote you at once on the 26th. The date of the proposed meeting in Washington is, of course, Tuesday, October 17th, as stated in General Scott's circular letter of invitation.

Sincerely yours,

H. S. Drinker

I note what you say as to the possibility of your being in the West during Oct & Nov - in which case you propose to request the Rev. Dr. Edw. C. Pace to take your place. We will of course hope that you will be able to be with us in person - but doubtless Genl Scott will be glad to welcome Dr. Pace. I suggest it would be well for you to write Genl Scott direct about this. I am very glad that my suggestion about the Am. Forestry Assn. met with your approval.

Sincerely *H. S. Drinker*

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
HENRY STURGIS DRINKER
PRESIDENT

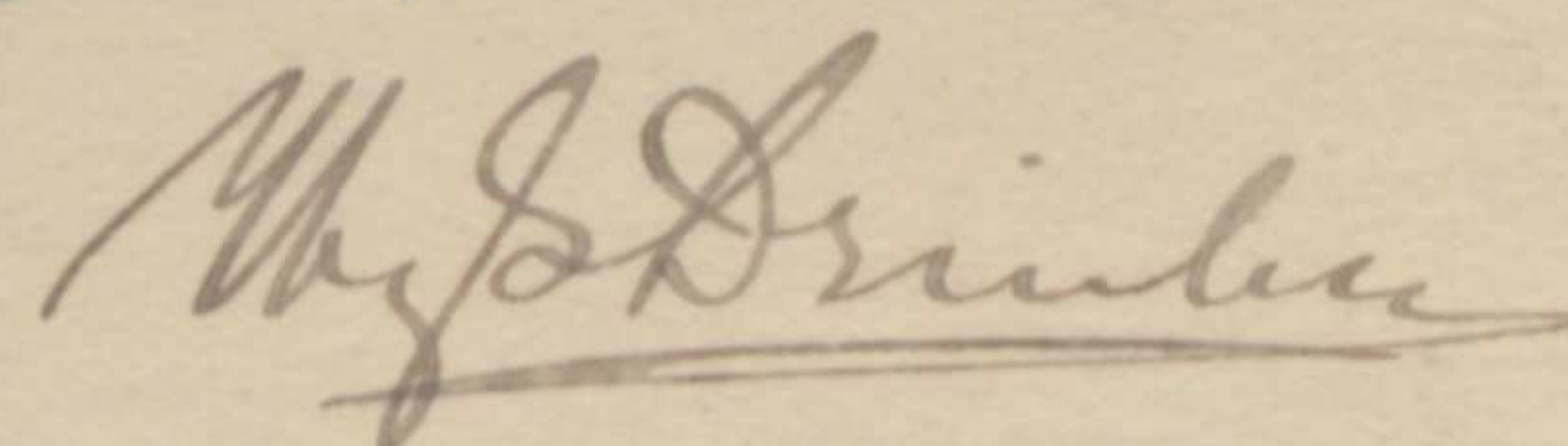
September 29, 1916.

To the Members of the
Advisory Committee of University Presidents on the
Summer Military Instruction Camps.

Gentlemen:

Supplementing my letter of September 23rd
in regard to the conference the War Department desires
to bring about in Washington on October 17th, I have
obtained for your convenient reference, copy of the
full Act from which I enclosed quotations with my
letter of the 23rd, and enclose copy herewith.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "H. S. Drinker". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish at the end.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

October 16th, 1916.

To the Members of the Governing Committee:

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Sir:

The training camps movement has now become of national importance. To hold together the body of nearly 20,000 men who have been through the camps, to increase their numbers and influence and to help in bringing about the ultimate object of the movement, - namely universal obligatory training for the youth of America under a system adapted to American conditions and providing for equal and democratic service to the nation without regard to wealth or any other distinction, - for these purposes we have developed a plan for a monthly magazine to be published under the auspices of the Military Training Camps Association.

Briefly the plan is this. All Federal Training Camp men from 1913 to date have joined the Training Camps Association, making a cohesive body of nearly 20,000 earnest and intelligent men, representative of all sections of the country. These men are in favor of universal training and want to see such a system put in effect. Wherever votes have been taken they have so declared unanimously, 12,000 men having so voted at Plattsburg alone this summer. There is an urgent demand for a medium of communication to and from this body of men, united as they are in a common purpose.

We propose to publish a high class monthly magazine to meet this need, under the name possibly of "Universal Service," "The Citizen Soldier" or "National Service." It would be dedicated to the cause of universal training and would contain (1) Editorial comment (2) articles on universal training and military policy by the leading public men of the day (3) technical military articles of use and value to training camp men by Regular Army experts (4) news and plans of the camps and Training Camps Association (5) instruction course for the Officers Reserve Corps.

As to financing the publication the plan calls for a corporation - "The Military Training Camps Association Publishing Company" - with \$5.00 shares, these shares to be purchased by the members of the association and distributed as widely as possible. Circulation and advertising would be built up with the co-operation of the subscribers and stockholders, but full value will be given for the subscription price. The publication, like any other new magazine, would be on a losing basis at the start and stock subscriptions would be received in the beginning as contributions to the cause and not as ordinary investments. Once established, however, the magazine ought to be self supporting and possibly return moderate dividends.

There has been a big demand from training camp men for such a publication, and we believe that its need and value are great. We also think that the plan is practical and that the publication can be made of unique interest and value and we want to put it through, but first we want your comment and suggestions.

For your possible convenience we enclose a questionnaire and return envelope and request that you give it your best consideration and return it immediately, as the need for action in the matter is pressing.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

PLAN FOR A MONTHLY PUBLICATION ACCORDING TO LETTER OF OCTOBER
16TH, 1916 TO MEMBERS OF GOVERNING COMMITTEE.

1. (See note) I would ~~would not~~ expect to subscribe at \$2. per annum for a
monthly publication of this character.
2. (See note) I would (would not) expect to purchase one or more \$5. shares
in the "Military Training Camps Association Publishing Company." Please
state number of shares you might take.
3. Suggestions for name of publication.
4. Miscellaneous suggestions and remarks. (Contents, contributions, financing,
advertising, obtaining subscriptions, etc.)

Signed.....

Address

NOTE: Answer does not bind you in any way but is merely for the information and
guidance of the Executive Committee.

RETURN TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED
STATES, 31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
HENRY STURGIS DRINKER
PRESIDENT

October 24, 1916.

To the Members of the University Presidents' Advisory Committee
on Summer Military Training Camps,

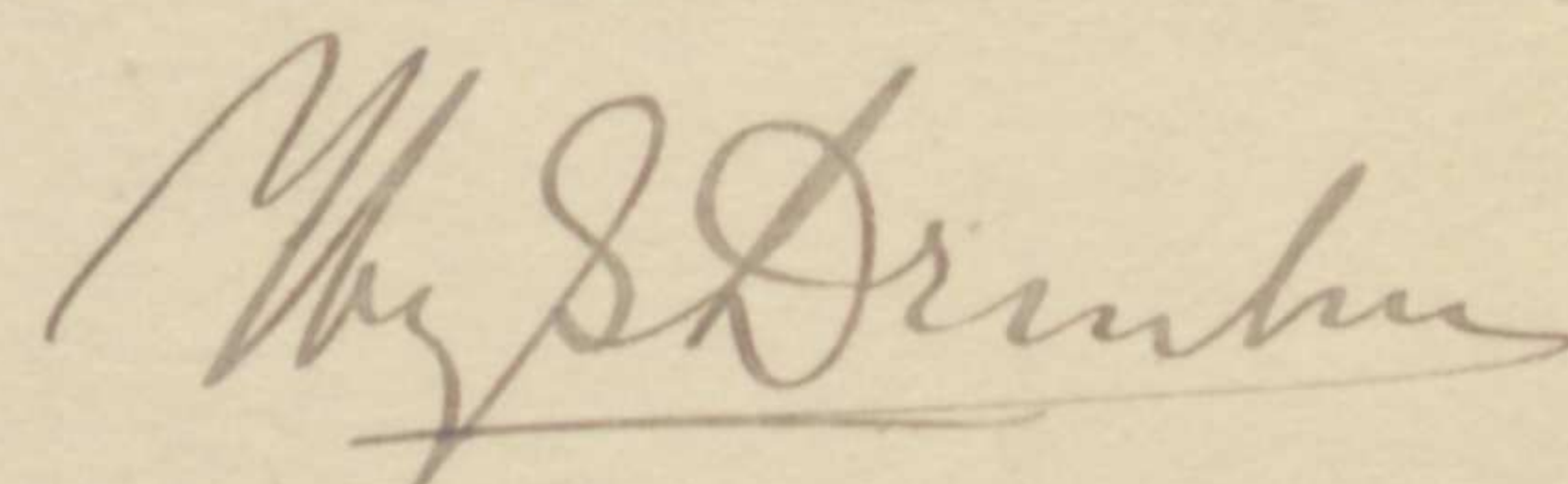
Gentlemen:

At the meeting in Washington on the 17th inst., called by the Secretary of War, there were present, by invitation of the Secretary of War, in addition to members of our committee, the following presidents of institutions: President W. O. Thompson, Ohio State University; President Brown Ayres, University of Tennessee; President George E. Vincent, University of Minnesota; President Guy Potter Benton, University of Vermont, and President W. M. Riggs, Clemson Agricultural College. These gentlemen were invited to the meeting by the Secretary of War as representing institutions having an active interest in the matter of student military training.

There were present at this conference the following members of our Committee,- Presidents Lowell, Hadley, Hutchins, Denny, Humphreys, Superintendent Nichols, and myself. It was the unanimous opinion of these seven members of our committee that if the other eight members of the committee should agree, it would be well to invite Presidents Thompson, Ayres, Vincent, Benton, and Riggs to become members of our Advisory Committee on the summer camps, and if this should be our unanimous opinion, I would like to be advised of it in time to send them invitations to attend our annual meeting at the

Century Club, New York, on November 16th. I am therefore sending this letter to the members of the Advisory Committee and would be indebted for an early reply as to whether you approve this enlargement of our committee. Up to this time we have been fortunate in having as members of the committee only men genuinely interested in the summer camping movement, and there would seem to be no doubt that the five gentlemen now proposed are as much interested in them as we have been, and are, and that they would make desirable and valuable members of the committee.

Sincerely yours,



Please let me know whether, as now advised, you expect to be able to give me the pleasure of your presence at lunch at the Century Club at 1 P.M. on November 16 (our annual meeting).

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

October 16, 1916.

Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan,
Rector Catholic University of America,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Bishop Shahan:

I was glad to receive your letter of October 15 and to note your close interest in the affairs and work of the Military Training Camps Association. I am sorry that you cannot attend the meeting here in November. Please call on the office of this Association for any information which you want about its affairs and the work it is doing.

Very truly yours,

Grenville Clark
Sec'y. Governing Committee