A.E.F. UNIVERSITY AT BEAUNE NEARS END OF ONLY TERM

Students Will Return to States in Their Own Special Regiment

9,319 ATTENDED COURSES

Business College Was Far in Lead in Popularity, With Engineering College Second

Giving direct and tangible proof that the academic and the military life can be successfully combined, the A.E.F. University at Beaune, Cote d'Or is now entering upon the concluding weeks of its first and only term.

When the university closes June 7, the professors from American universities, whose contracts expire at the end of the term, probably will be given the option of going home with the university organization, taking their leaves while the university is packing up, or of taking a leave and going home individually. Those whose contracts do not expire by the middle of June may be sent to the Army of Occupation for the remainder of their contract or utilized elsewhere.

The soldier students, who will be organized into a regiment, will return to their home States according to plans outlined by headquarters in companies or smaller groups, such as a New York company, a Massachusetts company, and the like. Sectional groups will also be formed.

Total Registration Over 9,000

Registrar R. W. Cooper reports that the total registration of the university was 9,319, including registrations at the farm school at Allerey, the 194 in the divisional school and the 468 in the short courses. The Business College led all others in point of registration, 1,973 students "majoring" for the eight courses and 19 classes. The Engineering College was next in point of favoritism, 931 students registering for the 58 courses and 62 classes. The College of Letters was next with 843 students; then came the Agricultural College with its 717 students.

The College of Education was the least popular, having a registration of but 82. A total of 538 classes and 303 courses is what the university offered to the students handled in 41 departments, organized under 11 colleges. Total registrations is given as 13,123, according to the midterm report of the registrar.

P.W.'s Police College

An interesting feature of the life at Beaune is the presence at the university of some 100 former soldiers of the German Empire. No, not as students, nor as instructors, as rumor has it, but as members of a labor company, busy digging ditches about the campus, laying walks and other academic duties, under the tutelage of armed guards. They wear the regulation "P.W." uniform and are a source of, perhaps, greater interest to the French citizens than are the Americans themselves. Not a few of them have been utilized by the Engineering Forces in charge of the construction and maintenance of the camps. Some of them may be seen daily at work in the machine shop in connection with the transportation department. Some of them have given good proof that the fame of the German Empire in pre-war days for its mechanics was not without foundation. The dormitory stockade occupied by the Germans was built by themselves.

The College of Journalism is going strong. It was early planned to have a university newspaper, "The A.E.F. News," an appropriation was secured for it, and a press and other necessary supplies purchased, but due to customs delays and other circumstances, the machinery failed to arrive when expected and the newspaper probably will make its first appearance this week. In the meantime, however, a bulletin has been published and has formed a feature of the campus life greatly appreciated by the student body.

Newspaper Men Speak

A course of lectures by prominent newspaper and magazine writers covering the peace conference is being held at the College of Journalism. While specially for the students in this college—where 517 registered in the seven courses—the addresses are open to the university public. The list of speakers and subjects in this course, which began in April with William Allen White, of Kansas, as the speaker on "Reporting the Peace Conference," follows:

John Basz, Chicago Evening Post, expert on the Russian situation; Prof. Edward Dollaens, Paris, author, laureate of the French academy, professor of political economy and social psychology, University of Dijon, lecturer on constitutional law and political economy to the American students at the University of Paris; Patrick Gallagher, special correspondent for the New York Herald, lecturer New York University and author of "The Far-East Question," subject, "The Far East"; Reginald Wright Kauffman, special correspondent of the New York Tribune, "The Newspaper and the Novel"; DeWitt MacKenzie, London, correspondent of the Associated Press on the British front and in Ireland and in India, subject, "The Work of the War Correspondent"; George H. Peet, of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press, liaison officer for the French Government; Walter S. Rogers, Chicago and New York advisor to the Peace Conference on wire and radio communication problems, director of the United States Radio News Service, subject, "World-Wide Communication," and "World-Wide News Distribution"; Herbert Bayard Swope, city editor of the New York World.

* * * *

Mother's Day was observed at the university Sunday by the students, faculty and citizens of Beaune. In honor of the mothers a musical program was given jointly by the students and the Beaune citizens at the English gardens in Beaune during the afternoon. The students furnished the instrumental music, while the vocal music was furnished by the French. The university was represented by the orchestra, composed of students in the College of Music.

* * * *

Life in the College of Business is not as prosaic as the title of the college would sound. Three clubs took trips over the last week-end, the Jewelry Club visiting one of the largest watch factories in the world at Besancon and the Drug and Men's Clothing Clubs visiting establishments in Lyon.

* * * *

Twenty-five French soldiers—a detachment named the Mission Militaire Francaise—are working in the Department of French. Every one of them has the Croix de Guerre and there are several who have won the Medaille Militaire or the Legion d'Honneur decoration.

* * *

Books and plenty of them are necessary for the happiness of the American soldier. This fact is evidenced more and more at the library at the university, where, according to the bulletin of the A.E.F. University News, the grand total circulation per diem reaches 1,500 volumes, or two a minute for 13 hours. The library has 26,000 volumes and more are arriving every day. Eighteen librarians are kept busy all day long and 76 students work an hour each day, while two French girl typists are also fully occupied. L. L. Dickerson, of the American Library Association, is in charge of the work. On the completion of the term at the university the books will either be sent to the Army of Occupation or to camps at home.

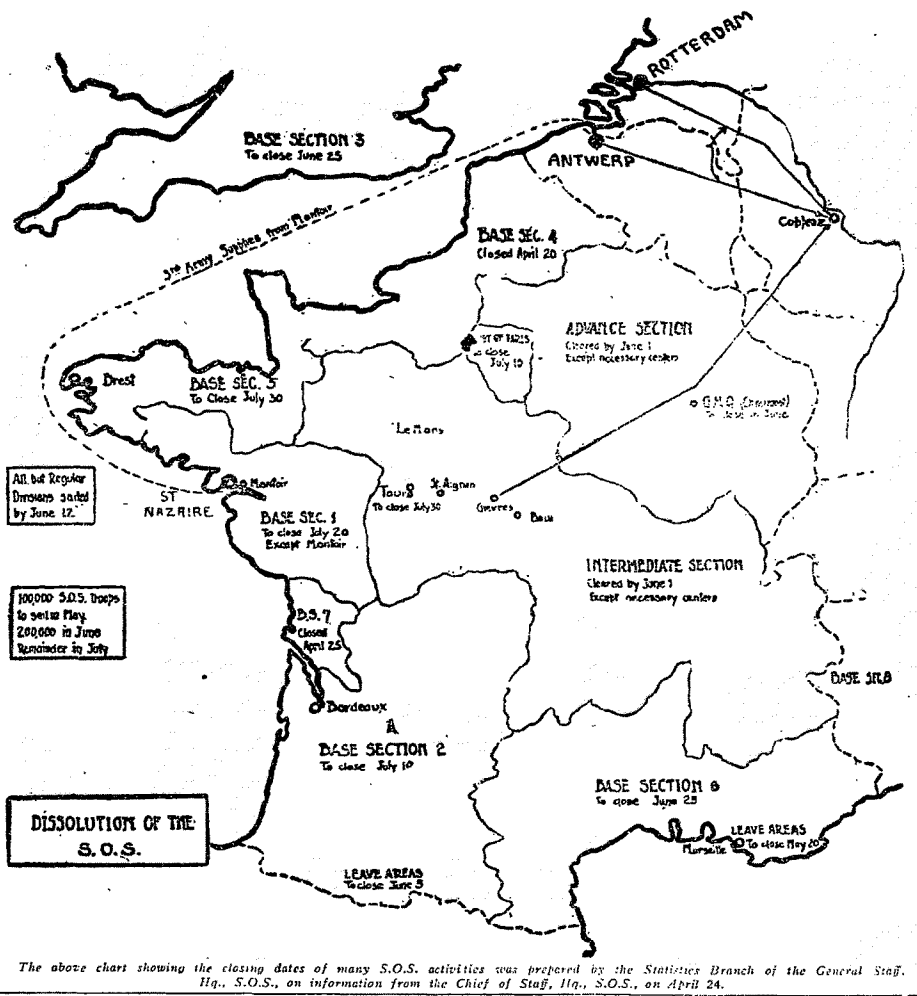
* * * *

Bugler Roy Albright of the university, believes he has set a record for buders throughout the A.E.F., but is very modest about making the claim. From 8 a.m. until 4 p.m. each day he makes a total of 45 calls.

DRILL FOR LONDON PARADE

Picked soldiers from all over the Third Army have gathered at Insel Oberwerth, Coblenz, to drill for the parade to be held in London on Empire Day. The provisional regiment consists of 12 companies of infantry full strength, under the command

AS THE A.E.F. BREAKS UP



The above chart showing the closing dates of many S.O.S. activities was prepared by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff, Hq., S.O.S., on information from the Chief of Staff, Hq., S.O.S., on April 24.

25,000 YANKS ENTITLED TO WEAR DECORATIONS

Croix de Guerre Most Common Foreign Honor Awarded Yanks

MEDAL OF HONOR FIRST

Special Boards Judge Cases After Recommendations for Citations Have Been Made

When the last big transport creeps slowly up past the Battery in New York harbor there will be in the States about 25,000 Yanks who have been decorated by the American and Allied Governments.

Of this total there will be more than 60 Medals of Honor. On May 11 there had been 4,896 D.S.C.'s given out, and 650 D.S.M.'s. Of the latter 334 were awarded to Americans, and 316 to Allies. It may be noted, incidentally, that, of the 15,000 foreign decorations given to Americans by the Allies, nearly 11,000 of them to date have been French war crosses, the familiar Croix de Guerre, which is seen dangling on the breasts of so many doughboys.

Medal of Honor Highest

The Medal of Honor is the highest award that can be bestowed by the American Government. It corresponds to the British V.C., and is given to Americans only—and for the performance against the enemy of some act of distinguished personal bravery and self-sacrifice, so conspicuous and so above and beyond all call of duty that no one could justly blame anybody for leaving it undone.

Like the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross is an award for gallantry in action. It may be won by any one who distinguishes himself—or herself—by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States. It may recognize any deed performed since April 6, 1917, the day our country declared a state of war existed between us and Germany.

It is for great gallantry—but not quite great enough to deserve the Medal of Honor.

Board of Awards to Judge

The Medal of Honor and Distinguished Service Cross cases are considered at G.H.Q. by a Board of Awards, comprising seven officers (there were three up to recently), with a senior member or president at their head. Most of these officers have served continuously in combat, and the majority of them have themselves been decorated for gallantry in action. Medal of Honor cases, moreover, are passed on by the Adjutant General, the Commander-in-Chief and the War Department.

The Distinguished Service Medal may be awarded to any one who distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war, or in connection with operations against—an armed enemy of the United States.

The Medal of Honor and the D.S.C. are for gallantry in action. The D.S.M. may be given for service involving no participation in action and no question of bravery. This medal might be awarded to any one fulfilling to admiration a duty of great responsibility for behind the lines or even back home.

Distinguished Service Medal cases are considered—also at G.H.Q.—by a special Board of Decorations, comprising four general officers appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, and their deliberations and decisions are governed by a set of rules which have received the approval of the Commander-in-Chief and of the War Department.

When, in a company, battery or similar unit, an officer is a witness or has authentic information of any gallant deed performed by any person in the military service—in active operations—he makes a record of the deed by preparing a recommendation for the Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross, stating the details of the act. Certificates of two eye-witnesses are required to accompany the recommendation.

This is then sent to the regimental commander, who verifies its details, and if he deems the case worthy of recognition he makes a suitable indorsement and forwards it to the division. If he is familiar with the details, or has personally witnessed them, he himself signs the recommendation and sends it forward.

At the division the division commander, or an inspector, or board, reviews the cases, and recommends or disapproves them, in accordance with the division standard. The approved cases are forwarded to G.H.Q., where they are entered on record cards and papers, and indorsements for action are placed before the Board of Awards. Each member then reviews each case, and when the recommendations or votes are submitted to the senior member or president he notes the action of the entire board. When the evidence submitted to the board does not seem conclusive, the papers are returned for additional data.

The Final Steps

Next, the cases are prepared for final action of higher authority. A cablegram giving a brief or citation of the deed is sent to Washington for citation in general orders and for official record. In each approved case the division commander is informed by letter, with citation attached. Medals are forwarded, and the divisional head is either requested to hold the medal for presentation by the Commander-in-Chief or to have the presentation ceremony with the division commander himself awarding the decoration in the name of the Commander-in-Chief. Each person awarded any of the three decorations is *furnished also with an official copy of his* citation, which is his authority for wearing the medal.

Recommendation for the award of the D.S.M. is made in the same manner, stating clearly and briefly what the recommended soldier has done to deserve the award.

In view of the fact that all contributing items furnished the board from the unit commander cannot be given in the citation, the full merit of the deed often is not shown by the citation. For this reason it is natural that a soldier, reading one of these citations, often is familiar with a similar case in which no decoration was conferred.

To correct any possible mistakes that may have been made by the boards in their decisions, due to the different manner in which the cases are written up and presented, all disapproved cases either have been, or are being, *reinvestigated*.

To maintain a uniform standard it is necessary that the award of decorations be centralized, for every division commander has different standards by which he judges recommendations. Some officer may deem a certain act of heroism worthy of a Medal of Honor; another officer may recommend for the same act a Distinguished Service Cross. The proportion of approved and disapproved Distinguished Service Cross cases for different divisions varies from approximately 20 per cent approved and 70 per cent disapproved in one division to approximately 90 per cent approved and 10 per cent disapproved in another.

Allied Recommendations Approved

Recommendations for the award for foreign decorations and citations originate in the Government's wishing to make the award. G.H.Q. neither delays nor disapproves recommendations presented by Allied Governments. It is contrary to the policy of the Commander-in-Chief to nominate American soldiers for their respective decorations. Every recommendation submitted him by the Allies has been approved.

Much effort is given to expediting the delivery of foreign medals to officers and soldiers before they leave France. Those who reach home without their insignia may expect to have it forwarded them through the office of the Adjutant General at Washington.

ENGLAND THANKED BY GEN. BIDDLE

American Commander in British Isles Tells of Yanks Who Passed Through

How England was the gateway to France for more than 1,000,000 American soldiers and how the American Army, working under the handicap of time, was able to obtain millions of dollars worth of needed supplies in the British Islands was told in London last week in an address by Maj Gen. Biddle, commanding the United States forces in Great Britain. The address was an appreciation of the work done since the starting of the A.E.F. activities across the channel.

"Out of 2,000,000 soldiers who went to France, over 1,000,000 passed through England," General Biddle said. "These came over at first in small numbers, but during the last months they arrived in considerable numbers. At times they arrived in Liverpool in convoys as high as 10,000 men. We had about 40,000 men stationed in England for several months taking care of camps or undergoing training. This base section was an important point of supply.

"It is wonderful how after supplying its own army of millions with all that was necessary, the British Isles were able to give up so much to fill America's needs. Purchases varied from small things like white mice and guinea pigs to complete ambulance trains, tanks, ammunition and guns. A total of over a billion dollars had been ordered here by the time peace came. Our contracts for ordnance in England amounted to nearly $250,000,000, and included such articles as 400,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and hundreds of howitzers.

"Purchases were largely made through the British Government, which at all times offered every facility for obtaining these articles at the best possible price and in the shortest possible time. In all our dealings with the British Government we were treated with the utmost liberality, open and fair dealing."

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MME. J. SMITH JUST CAN'T COMPREE WHY HUBBY STAYS AWAY

French Brides on Trip to States Puzzle Over la Drolle Amerique

LIAISON LOOEYS EXPLAIN

A.E.F. Sir Walter Raleighs at Brest Must Keep New Wives Pacified Until Husbands Are Free

Since the early days in January when the Troop Movement Bureau at Brest started establishing records for speed in loading troops, French wives of American soldiers have been arriving for transfer to the States. Obviously, something had to be done to make them feel at home under the new conditions.

So now we have Lieutenant No. 1, whose duties consist in being responsible for the comfort, care and maintenance of the French wives from the time they arrive at the railroad station at Brest until Lieutenant No. 2 takes charge of them at the embarkation pier and conducts them to a waiting transport in the outer harbor. The latter's duties are "finer" when the transport leaves Brest.

In other words, these two lieutenants are courtesy dispensers when it comes to catering to the wishes of these recently-made Americans. The problem of politely and expeditiously handling these additions to the A.E.F. on the home-going proposition is a delicine one. It used to be that when a buck private blew into the railroad station at Brest and thrust his own orders and the orders for his bride before the clerk, business suspended until the force, including even the M.P. who blocks the exit, had seen her. Now it has become a bit monotonous, and colonels and others, who in the early days were delayed because the checking force at the station wasn't on the job, go through this process quickly.

Guests of Y.W.C.A.

The brides are now the guests of the Y.W.C.A. until they depart. Their headquarters is the hostess house at Brest. Accommodations, however, are limited, and there are certain American women in Brest who appear when the hostess house is crowded. So the French brides, sometimes accompanied by mothers, and always with an enviable collection of boxes, bags, suitcases and trunks, each weighing as much as a doughboy's pack and equally distributed among the members of the party, find themselves in a massive château facing the bay which forms the harbor and gateway home for a great majority of the A.E.F.

Now, if Lieutenant No. 2, representing the Army Transport Service, can arrange Mr. Husband is sent aboard the same boat as Mrs. Wife. But the wives find themselves up above, with white-coated, ebony-faced stewards, floating silently among the staterooms, executing various tasks, while the husbands are stowed away in the troop compartments down below.

Then comes the tangle, and here is where Lieutenant No. 2 shines as a diplomat and at the same time prepares himself for a terrific barrage of mixed French and English. The French brides are naturally disturbed when they see their husbands peering up the side of the ship, the only part of their bodies visible being their heads, which protude from open portholes.

Pourquoi No See Husband?

"Oh, mon lieutenant," they invariably exclaim. Lieutenant No. 2 musters all the pacifying French he can command in one sentence.

"Oh, mon lieutenant, what is that that it is that my pauvre husband he is inside? I not see him now, no."

And then the commissioned Sir Walter Raleigh soothes and explains to a bride whose husband hasn't shown his face through a porthole, perhaps because he isn't lucky enough to get near one, that the husband will be given freedom aboard the ship and can be seen often. And then usually somebody in the crowd comprees and becomes the interpreter for all.

More than 200 brides have gone to the United States so far, and as many as ten or 15 arrive in Brest in a day. When told that, if practicable, they will go on the same boat with their husbands, they assault the lieutenant verbally. They want to see the States and embark immediately.

Brest, C'est Terrible

"But Brest, c'est terrible, nous no like the ville. Nos husbands he no like the camp."

Or they demand that they see their husbands immediately, even though said husbands might be walking post or be on detail in Pontanezen, which isn't because the brides are different from Americans, but simply that they think their particular husband is a hero and that there ought to be plenty of romance in this Army. Then Lieutenant No. 1 makes his final speech and does a quick exit, if the brides don't exit first. He explains to them about Army discipline, about certain hours during the day when even foreign-tied husbands can't neglect their duties or even their slum, in order that their wives might feel more secure through their presence.

The lieutenant, after waiting breathlessly for a fraction of a minute, discovers whether they understand, and if they do there always follows an audacious shrug of the shoulders by an "Allons, we find my husbands," and out they saunter, back to the Y.W.C.A. hostess house.

YANKS IN HOLLAND ARE FAST WORKERS

Already One of 'Em's Married—What's Dutch for Mademoiselle?

Up in Holland, country of dykes, tulips and windmills, Cupid-in-Khaki is on the job. "The Wind Mill," the new sheet of the Rotterdam Expeditionary Forces, announces the first Holland-American alliance between Pvt. Le Roy Grant and Miss (we don't know the Dutch for Mademoiselle) Truus Stans.

Meanwhile, the Netherlands members of the A.E.F. are able to take enough time off from admiring the scenery, of which it is reported there are vast amounts between the windmills, to unload an average of three vessels a week among their other duties, and during the first seven weeks 116,800,000 pounds of welcome foodstuffs and other welcome commodities have been brought ashore.

FORMER SOLDIERS REMEMBER THEIR ADOPTED ORPHANS

Civilians, Just Out of O.D., Will Continue to Give Toward Support

Just as the covenant of the League of nations indicates the friendship existing between France and the United States as nations, so do the letters from former members of the A.E.F. proclaim the individual affection for the little French mascots they left behind when they sailed for America. That the youngsters will not be forgotten is evident from the letters being received daily by THE STARS AND STRIPES Bureau of the American Red Cross.

Frank A. Bull, of Monticello, Me., was a member of Co. F, 10th Engineers (Forestry), later the 37th Co., 20th Engineers, when that organization adopted petite Marthe Benazet. Bull has been demobilized and is home. In a letter of inquiry regarding his old outfit's mascot, Bull writes:

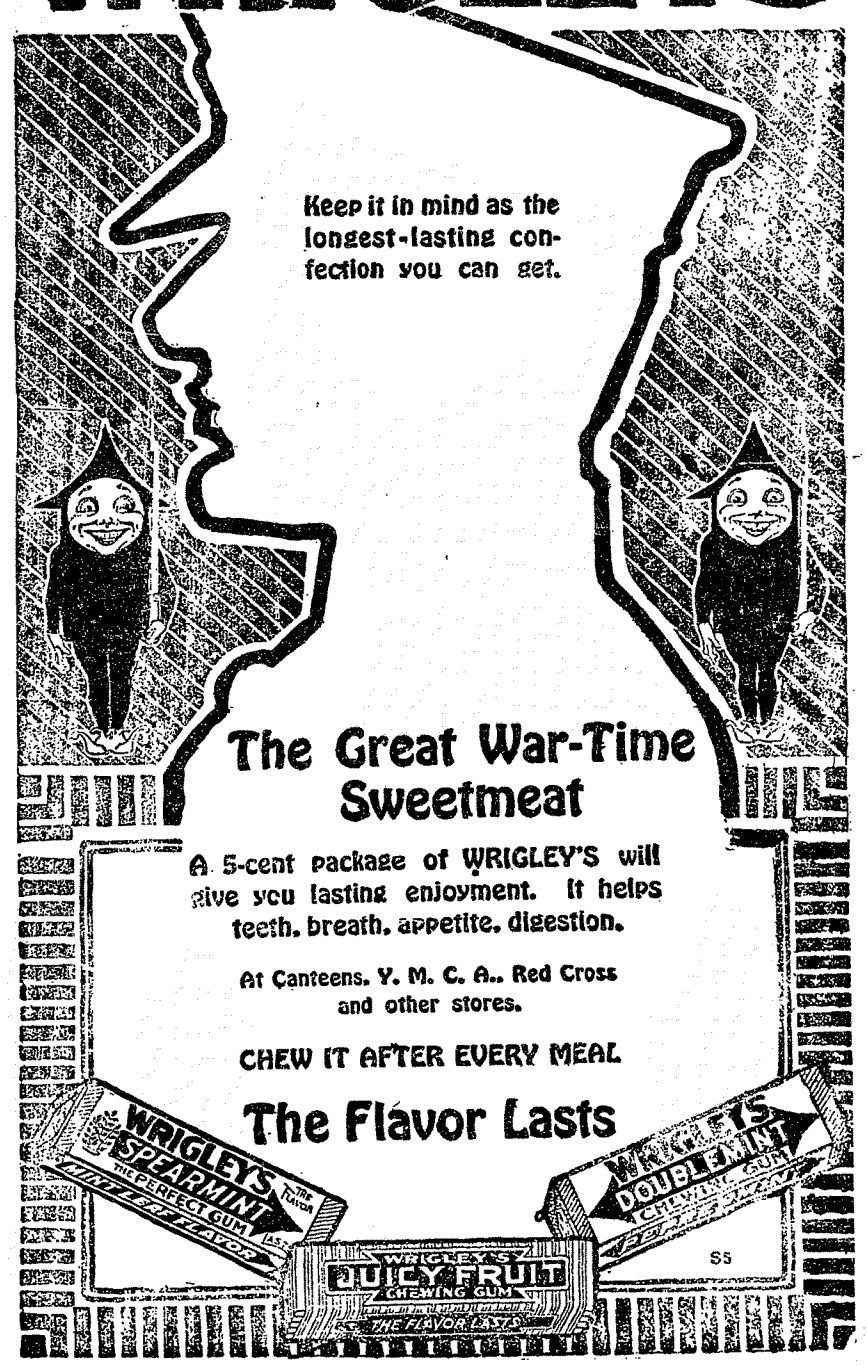
"It seems unfortunate to me that we should have made no provision for the child beyond the one year and I am writing this to find out the method of continuing what I consider a good work. You can understand why I would prefer to make any further contributions for the same child rather than a new one. It is chiefly because my company left this one in the lurch that I want to help."

George G. Dunn, Jr., of Detroit, formerly a captain in the aviation service, has written for information regarding Jacqueline Maujorel, adopted by the 195th Aero Squadron. He states his intension of personally continuing Jacqueline's support as long as necessary.

Carlos E. Ward, of Galax, Va., former member of the 495th Aero Squadron, asks for news of that organization's two mascots, Georgette Delaique and Edouard Bruneau.

One unit which returned designated one man to receive all correspondence pertaining to the company's mascots. Then by the chain-letter system any news of interest regarding the kiddies was passed from member to member from one end of the United States to the other. The ex-soldiers also voluntarily levied an assessment which is to provide for the future welfare of their proteges. This system of having returning units designate one member to receive all correspondence concerning the orphans is strongly recommended by THE STARS AND STRIPES Bureau which finds much mail being returned, owing to lack of good addresses.

Q.M.C.—'SHUN!

All officers or enlisted men of the Q.M.C. who are en-route for the United States have been asked to forward their correct home address to the Postmaster of the Quartermaster Postoffice, A.P.O. 910, to insure the prompt and correct delivery of their mail. Officers or enlisted men who are en-route to the Q.M.C. casual camp at Montrichard, either for return to the U.S. or for re-assignment, should have their mail directed to the General Delivery Department, A.P.O. 910, while at Montrichard. After their departure from this camp, the correct addresses will be on file, and their mail will be forwarded.

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