

Mour first year at ILLINOIS

iversity of Ollinois Bulletin

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This Handbook of General Information for New Students has been prepared by the University Committee on Freshman Week, and the Student Alumni Association. Photographs by courtesy of the Illio for 1937, the Student Yearbook.



Twenty-one years a member of the University's College of Engineering, Professor Willard was elected President by the Board of Trustees in 1934. He is internationally known as a scientist, is highly esteemed by his colleagues, and is a recognized leader in the field of higher education. Popular with students, he has a sympathetic understanding of their problems.

ARTHUR CUTTS WILLARD

President

ICGULTY 1937

## Should Go to College

WHO

### -Where and Why

A COLLEGE or a university is an institution, supported either by the general public or through the benefactions of public-spirited groups of people, where young men and women who have had a high school education or its equivalent are offered opportunities to discover within themselves and to develop those qualities which make successful lives. Such qualities include character, personality, business or professional ambitions, cultural interests, or perhaps just a desire for a more extensive knowledge of the world in general.

A college or university education requires time and money during those years in the life of an individual when he is usually far from self-supporting. The benefits derived from this experience depend largely on the character, ability, initiative, and determination of the student. Obviously, therefore, not everyone can or should go to college. The decision must depend upon one's personal confidence in his qualifications, financial resources or ability, and interest in a professional or intellectual career. If, after a careful self-analysis, a boy or girl decides to continue his or her education beyond the high school, the next question is, "Which college or university best suits my needs and circumstances?" The answer will vary with the individual, and will require serious consideration and investigation.

There are many splendid small colleges in this country as well as a number of large universities. Generally speaking, the large university is the type of institution quite likely to develop those qualities of self reliance which will be of greatest value to the individual in later years and to society as well. At such an institution, the student has an opportunity to work in a community of distinguished scholars and scientists of whom there are naturally more in the larger, better known institutions. Such men of distinction are an inspiration, not only to the young men and women in their classes, but to all students in the institution, for their influence extends far beyond the class room.

In addition to such valuable faculty associations, contacts with one's fellow students are of great importance. In a large student body there is always the opportunity to develop a very extensive acquaintance, and to find a group of congenial friends with similar interests.

A large, well-organized university offers its students and faculty many cultural opportunities—distinguished lecturers come from other institutions, both in the United States and abroad; artistic and scientific exhibits, conferences, and concerts are offered at frequent intervals throughout the academic year. It also offers very extensive facilities, such as laboratories, libraries, and museums, in which to work.

A graduate of a well-known institution, whether large or small, also finds that everywhere he goes, the name of his alma mater is recognized and respected. Not only is this of value for professional reasons, but many times is the basis for making friends. An alumnus of the University of Illinois can travel to almost any part of the world and be sure to find somewhere near him one or more members of the vast Illini family.

alcalilland President

### General Requirements for Admission

Age.—An applicant must be at least sixteen years of age, unless he is to reside with his parents or guardian.

High School Graduation.—For admission by certificate, the applicant must be a graduate of an accredited secondary school.

Definitions.—A unit in the secondary school is a course covering an academic year and including not less than the equivalent of 120 clock hours of classroom work. A major

is three unit courses in one field. A minor is two unit courses in one field.

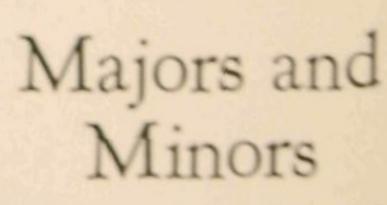
Fifteen Units Required.—Fifteen units of acceptable secondary school work are required, including the following:

1. Two majors (of three units each), and two minors (of two units each), or three majors, selected from English, foreign language, mathematics, science, and social studies. One of the majors must be English.

2. A total of at least ten units from the above fields, including preparation amounting to a major or minor sequence in at least three different fields.

3. All subjects prescribed for the curriculum which the applicant desires to enter, as stated in the table on the following page.

4. Five units from any of the high-school subjects which are accepted by an accredited school toward its diploma and which meet the standards for accrediting as defined by the University of Illinois. Fractional credits of the value of less than one-half unit will not be accepted. Not less than one unit of work will be accepted in a foreign language, elementary algebra, plane geometry, physics, chemistry, or biology.



The required majors and minors defined above may be selected from the following five groups:

one major must be in English.) Only courses in the history and appreciation of literature, composition, rhetoric, and grammar will count toward a major.

2. Foreign Language.— Three units in one language constitute a major. Two units in one language constitute a minor.

3. Mathematics. — Only courses in algebra, plane geometry, solid and spherical geometry, and trigonometry will be accepted toward a



major or minor in this subject. (General mathematics may be accepted in lieu of algebra and geometry in cases where the content of the course is essentially the same as that

ordinarily included in algebra and geometry.)

4. Science.—(Including physics; chemistry; biology. or botany and zoology; general science, or physiology and physiography; astronomy; and geology.) A major must include at least a total of two units chosen from one or more of the following subjects: physics, chemistry, botany, and zoology. Biology may be offered in place of botany and zoology. A minor must include at least one unit from the above subjects.

5. Social Studies .- (Including history, civics, economics, commercial or economic geography, sociology.) The three units required for a major must include at least two units in history. The two units required for a minor must

include at least one unit in history.

#### Applicants With Superior Scholarship Records

The Registrar is authorized to admit, without adhering to the usual subject requirements, a student who is a graduate of an accredited secondary school and whose scholarship rank is in the upper twenty-five per cent of his graduating class. Such students need present only those specific high-school courses that are prerequisite to courses in the curricula which they will follow in the University, as shown in the table below.

#### Special Subject Requirements

Below are presented in terms of units the special subjects prescribed for admission to the various undergraduate curricula.



#### Correspondence Pertaining to Admission

All matters pertaining to admission to the University of Illinois are handled by the Office of the Registrar. All communications in regard to entrance requirements, high school credits, college and university transfers, examinations in high school subjects, general inquiries about the University, and University catalogues should be addressed to: Mr. George P. Tuttle, Registrar, Room 100-A, Administration Building, Urbana, Illinois.

College or School <sup>1</sup>		L.A.S.		Com.	Eng.	Agr.	Ed.2	P.E.	F.A.A.				
CURRICULA	Chemistry and Chemical Engineering	Pre-Medicine (see note 3 below), Pre-Dentistry, Pre-Pharmacy, Home Economics, and other curricula requiring college mathematics or chemistry	Other curricula not requiring college mathematics or chemistry	All curricula	All curricula	All curricula	Industrial Education	All curricula	Architecture	Landscape Architecture	Music	Painting	
English	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Algebra	11/2	1 <sup>d</sup>	Branch .	1	1½°a	1 <sup>d</sup>	1		13/2ª	1			
Geometry (Plane)	1	1 <sup>d</sup>		1 <sup>b</sup>	1	1 <sup>d</sup>	1		1	1			
Solid and Spherical Geometry					1/2ª							333.3	
Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, or Spanish (both in same)	2	2	2								2	2	
Applied Music (by examination)											(0)		

"Key to abbreviations; -L.A.S., Liberal Arts and Sciences; Com. Commerce and Business Administration; Eng., Engineering; Agr., Agriculture; Ed., Educa-Bos; P.E., Physical Education; F.A.A., Fine and Applied Arts.

"For admission to all other curricula of the College of Education, two years

of general college work are required.

"A student entering the pre-medical curriculum as a freshman must have a scholarship rank which is in the upper half of his high school graduating class. A student transferring to this curriculum with advanced standing must have a acholastic average in his college work of at least 3.5 in terms of the grading system of the University of Illinois.

"A student may enter the College of Engineering with a deficiency in solid Esometry or advanced algebra, or both, or the curriculum in architecture in the College of Pine and Applied Arts with a deficiency in advanced algebra, provided he meets all other antrance requirements. His deficiency in mathematics must be removed during his first year of residence.

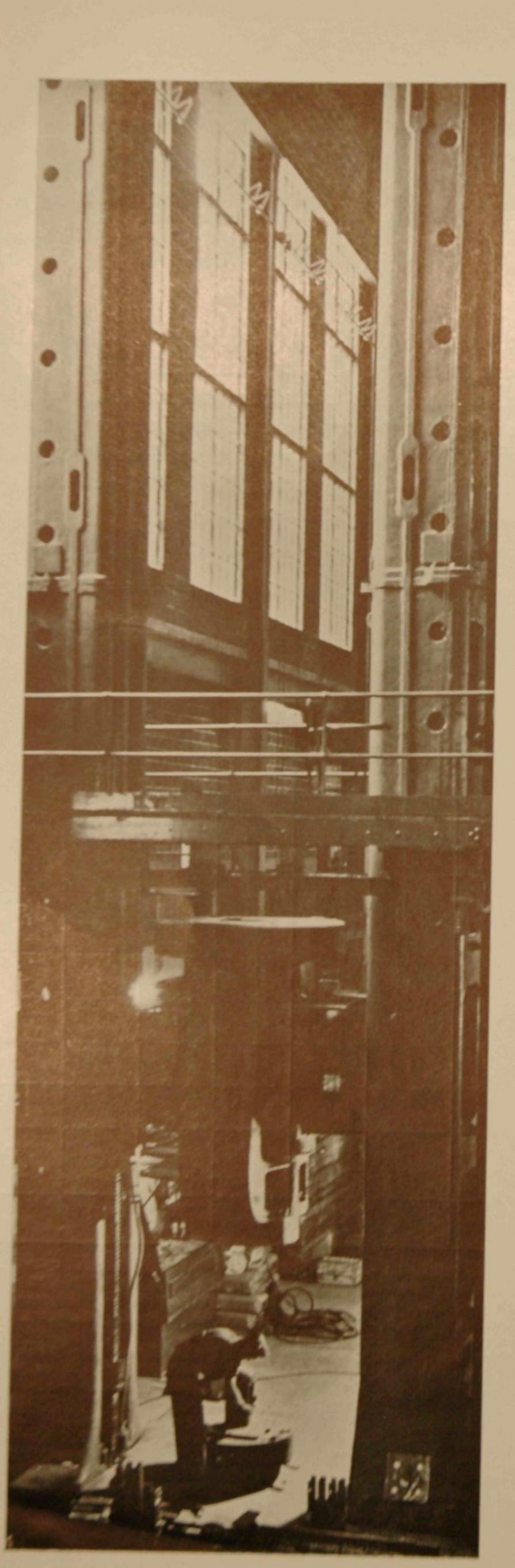
bA student in the industrial administration curriculum who selects an option which includes descriptive geometry (G.E.D. 2) must have credit in solid geometry. If it is not presented as entrance credit, the deficiency must be removed by entrance examination or by credit earned in the regular classes of an accredited high school.

"Each applicant must satisfy the Director of the School of Music, by passing an examination, that he has sufficient knowledge of music to enter undergraduate courses in applied music. No entrance credit is allowed for this

examination.

aPrerequisites for beginning chemistry, which is a required subject in the College of Agriculture and for certain curricula in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, are two and one-half units in mathematics or two units in mathematics with one unit in physics or chemistry. Students who present the above minimum (two units) in mathematics without at least one unit in physics or chemistry will be required to take further mathematics in the University.

### WHAT WILL IT COST?



The cost of one year at the University can be determined fairly accurately. There are certain expenses, such as University fees, which do not vary greatly. There are other expenses, such as clothing, board, and room, which vary with the individual. Some students who work to assist themselves are able to complete a year's work with a very small outlay of actual cash. It is true, however, that the individual secures quality in a rate proportional to what he is paying, especially for board and room, the two largest items.

The student contemplating entering the University would do well to study the budgets printed below, checking the items and determining how he should apply whatever funds he has available.

#### Estimated Annual Expense Budgets for University of Illinois Students

	Minimum	Medium
	Budget	Budget
1. Room	\$ 72.001	\$ 99.001
2. Board	225.00	270.00
3. Clothing	40.001	75.00
4. Tuition (Incidental Fee)	70.003	70.00°
5. General Deposit	5.00	5.00
6. Laboratory Fees (vary with courses		0.00
taken)	5.00	5.00
7. Locker	1.00	1.00
8. Hospital Association	6.003	6.00°
9. Text books	20.001	30.00
10. Supplies	4.00	18.00
11. Ramodu fare (average 125 miles)	10.00°	20.00°
12. Laundry	9.001	9.00
13. Miscellaneous	20.00	90.00
	20.00	
	\$487.00	\$698.00

Hems 1 (Room), 3 (Clothing), and 12 (Laundry) are likely to run slightly higher for girls.

The first year student must pay a matriculation fee of \$10.00, and must deposit \$10.00 on his military equipment (refunded when the uniform is returned), tuition for out-of-state students is \$125.00.

Optional but recommended as protection in case of illness. \*Second hand.

"Three round trips (excursion rates).

Four round trips.

Mailed home. \*Optional for recreation, fraternity dues, etc.

The huge compression and tension machine (capacity, 3,000,000 pounds) in the Materials Testing Laboratory. There are only two other machines of this capacity in the United States.

### Scholarships and Loan Funds

A number of undergraduate scholarships are available which exempt their holders from the payment of the matriculation fee of \$10.00 and the incidental fee of \$35.00 each semester. It is important that a prospective student interested in these scholarships write for further information to the Registrar as soon as possible. In most instances application must be made early in the spring.

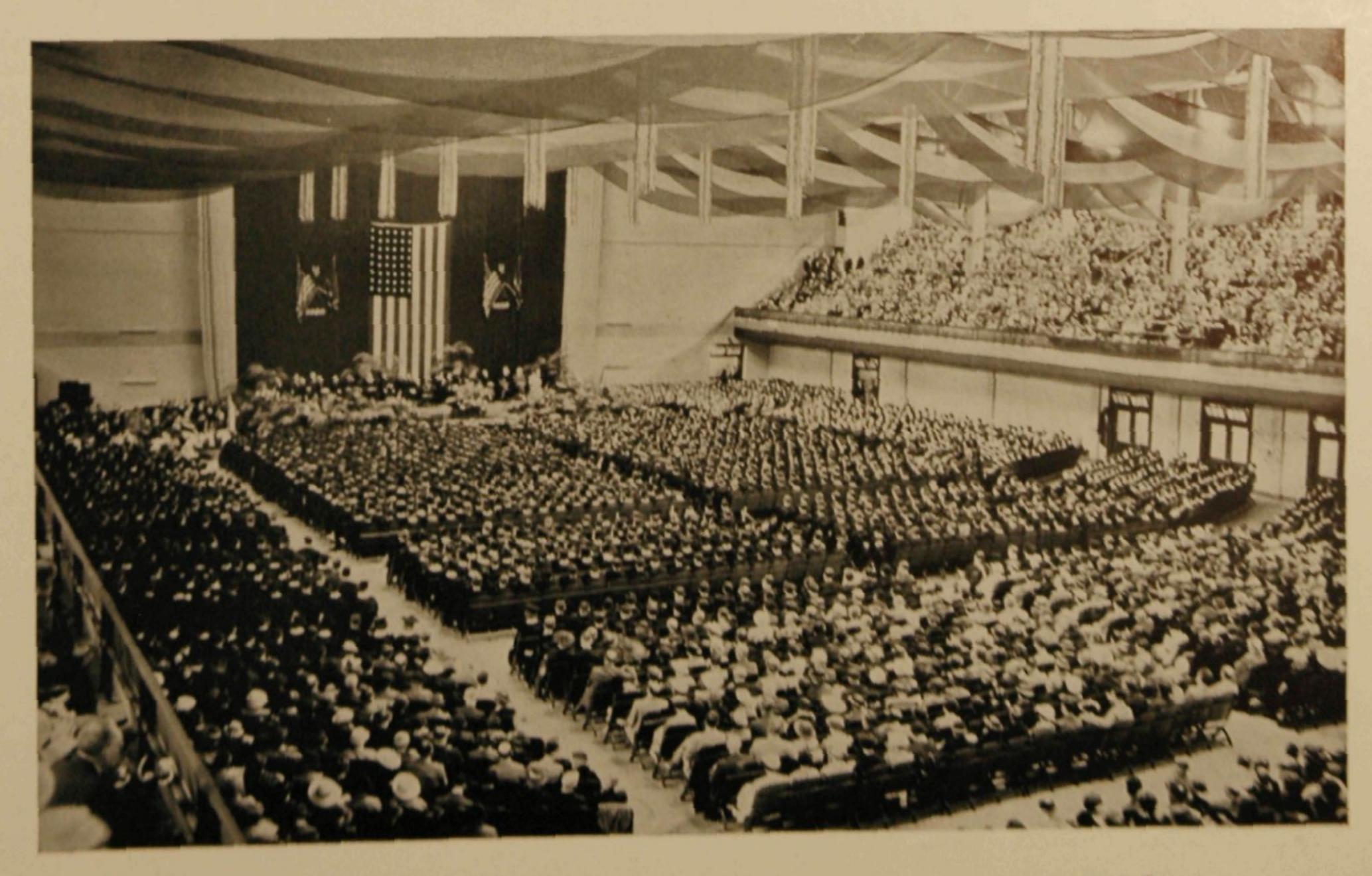
County Scholarships (awarded by competitive examination held the first Saturday in June), and General Assembly Scholarships (awarded on nomination of members of the General Assembly, original nominations must be received by the University by the first Monday in July), are available in all divisions of the University. In the Ceramics curricula there is available for September, 1937, only, one scholarship for each county (awarded on nomination of the Illinois Clay Manufacturers' Association), in Agriculture and in Home Economics one each for each county (awarded to candidates in the upper 50% of their graduating class, by competitive examination held the first Saturday in June; applications must be filed with the Illinois Farmers' Institute, Springfield, by May 31), State Military Scholarships, for veterans of the World War.

There are several groups of scholarships with special restrictions which make them available only to those individuals who meet certain qualifications, namely: The Thomas J. Smith Scholarships in Music, for women, preferably from Champaign County; the LaVerne Noyes Scholarships, for students who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the World War, or to descendants of active participants in the war who enlisted prior to May 11, 1918; the Morava Scholarships, with preference to students of Czecho-Slovakian descent and graduates of the Carter Harrison High School of Chicago. For more detailed information in regard to any particular

scholarship, application should be made to Mr. George P. Tuttle, Registrar, Room 100 A, Administration Building.

Loan funds are of two general classes: emergency loan funds, and "long term" or regular loan funds. The emergency funds are for small loans to be made on short notice, and to be repaid within a short time. The regular funds are for larger loans, to be repaid after graduation. Most of these different funds have special qualifications which must be met by applicants. Some of the special qualifications which must be met in order to participate in certain of these funds are: special funds for girls; special funds for boys; special funds for students in certain colleges and curricula, namely: Agriculture, Engineering, Liberal Arts and Sciences, Electrical Engineering, Education, Architecture; funds available only to Seniors; funds available only to students from Missouri; funds available only to students who have met higher than average scholastic standards; funds available to Overseas veterans of the World War or their descendants; and funds available to descendants of certain classes of alumni. Good scholarship, as well as the need of the individual, is a general qualification in all cases. Loans are not ordinarily made to students during their first year in the University except to those of unusually high scholastic standing who have completed the work of the first semester. For more detailed information in regard to any loan funds, requests should be sent to Fred H. Turner, Dean of Men, 152 Administration Building, or Miss Maria Leonard, Dean of Women, 100 Woman's Building.

There are other educational loan funds and scholarships which are not administered by University Officials, but which are available to certain students. These are provided in certain cities by high schools, service clubs, student aid organizations, industrial concerns, religious foundations, and philanthropic individuals.



### Employment and Self Help

If you must work in order to come to the University of Illinois, the first thing to do is to get a clear conception of the expenses which are involved in attendance. These will be found briefly itemized under the heading, "What Will It Cost." Plan to work only if a careful survey of costs and of funds available show that you must do so. A first year student should strive to get along without working as he will then be able to make a much more effective start on his academic career. There are always more needy applicants for work than there are jobs to be had. You may, therefore, deprive some other student of his one opportunity for an education if you take a job which you do not absolutely need. As jobs are assigned on the basis of actual need and of ability to serve the employer, rather than the order of application, it is not worthwhile to come to the campus far in advance of the opening of the University.

More than one-third of the students earn a part of their expenses while attending the University. A few earn sufficient to meet nearly all of the cost of attendance, but students capable of doing this are rare indeed. Students hold jobs of every description, although nearly sixty percent of the men and fifty percent of the women who are working have jobs for room or for room and board. A new student must keep in mind that most places are filled at the close of each year by those already in the University. and that he cannot expect to step immediately into a job when he reaches the campus. He should have available a cash reserve of at least \$250. With a smaller amount his financial condition would be so precarious as to endanger his health and academic standing. Cash jobs are few. These jobs have continued to be scarce as employment on the campus does not immediately reflect the upturn of economic

try. As elsewhere noted, women students should apply to the Office of the Dean of Women in regard to jobs for room and board.

On the whole, it is not wise for a student to attempt to earn his expenses unless it is absolutely necessary, and it should never be tried except by those who are mature and physically vigorous and have considerable power of mental concentration.

If you are sure that work is essential, come to the Office as soon as possible after reaching the campus. The opportunity to give help to needy students is welcomed by everyone connected with the Office.

Dwight F. Bracken, Assistant Dean of Men, is the Director of the Student Employment Office which is located at 236 Student Center.

All communications regarding employment should be sent to the Director.



These students are working in the night editorial offices of the Daily Illini, the student daily newspaper.

# Board and Room

There are three university residence halls which offer living accommodations for women students. The dining rooms are in charge of well-trained dietitians. Each hall is in charge of a chaperon. Prices range from \$326.00 to \$356.00 for the school year. Letters of inquiry and requests for room application blanks should be addressed to the Dean of Women, Room 100, Woman's Building.

Three cooperative houses are provided for girls who wish to economize on expenses. The girls plan a schedule of duties, each working approximately one hour a day. Application blanks are secured from the Dean of Women's Office.

Presbyterian Hall, McKinley Hall, and many private homes in Champaign and Urbana also furnish room and board for women students. Light housekeeping rooms are available. Room lists are furnished by the Office of the Dean of Women. A number of girls live in sorority houses where residence is by invitation of the members of the individual houses. An undergraduate woman may live in any home which is approved by this office. The average price of rooms is \$12.00 per month.





The men of the University of Illinois live in a variety of types of homes: privately owned dormitories, fraternity houses, boarding houses, and private homes. The prices vary with the quality; the average is eight to twelve dollars a month. Cheaper rooms may be secured and more expensive places are available. It is never wise to rent rooms by mail. Board is also secured in a variety of places: some dormitories serve; fraternities serve their members; boarding houses and private homes offer meals. Many students eat at boarding clubs, restaurants, tea rooms, lunch rooms, and cafeterias. The average price is about \$30.00 per month. Rooms for men are listed by the Office of the Dean of Men. Assistant Dean C. R. Frederick, 152 Administration Building is in charge.

### To Safeguard the Health of Students

#### Health Service

The University maintains a health service for students to promote their physical and mental health, to control communicable disease among them and to teach them the essentials of healthful living. Its methods are classroom instruction, the periodic physical examination, the personal conference, demonstration of disease control, the maintenance of sanitary surroundings and efforts towards prompt adjustment. It strives to reveal to the leaders of tomorrow the benefits to be derived from hospitalization and preventive medicine. Members of its staff supervise foodhandlers, make sanitary inspections and give instruction in hygiene. As the functions of the Health Service are primarily educational and preventive, its staff does not assume responsibility for the care of students beyond giving medical advice, emergency treatment and referral to competent specialists and practitioners of medicine. Its staff welcomes conferences with students concerning any matter pertaining to their health. The Health Station is at the corner of Green and Wright Streets; Dr. J. Howard Beard is the Director.

#### Physical Examinations

All students, except those entering only for summer sessions, who have not previously taken the medical examination at the Health Service Station must do so. This examination is given without cost to the students if taken before registration and at the time of their appointments. Prospective students visiting the University during the summer or at other times will find it to their interests to go to the Health Service Station, make an appointment for their examination, and get it while in Champaign-Urbana. Such action will save delay and inconvenience during the week of registration and may prevent neglect of a requirement for which a fee of \$5 may be assessed.

The required medical examination makes possible the discovery of defects, arrangement for their correction, and the avoidance of possible future health failure because of their neglect. The examination provides a sound basis for medical advice and special consideration of the health problems of the individual student.

#### McKinley Hospital

On January 24, 1917 the late Senator William B. McKinley, a distinguished alumnus of the University, made his initial donation to it for the construction of a hospital which should serve both its students and faculty. The erection of the hospital was begun in 1924 and it was dedicated on February 13, 1926. The McKinley Memorial Hospital is a well-equipped, modern plant with a normal capacity of seventy-five beds. It is located in the forestry near the University gardens and is readily accessible from the campus and from Champaign-Urbana. The hospital provides for the care of cases of communicable disease, general illnesses and for emergency surgery. Students who are admitted to it receive good attention in pleasant surroundings from physicians and nurses who have had long experience in looking after sick students.

#### Hospital Association

The mutual benefit Hospital Association is the oldest mutual benefit organization of its type in existence. It was founded in 1899 to aid students of the University of Illinois through minor or major illness at a minimum of cost to the individual. Membership is optional on the part of the student, but is highly advisable, particularly in the case of the student whose means are limited. Semester dues are three dollars, or six dollars per year. In return members of the association are entitled to ward care in the McKinley Hospital for a period not to exceed twenty-eight days a semes-

ter, or fifty-six days per year. The association provides for room, board, and ordinary nursing, while the student is hospitalized, but makes no provision for special nursing, laboratory or special charges nor for physicians' fees.

I THE

The student who is living away from home should protect himself by belonging to the association. It is often advisable for the student to be hospitalized for a minor illness; through prompt and proper treatment he may be saved from loss of time and more serious illness, and through hospitalization, the spread of contagious diseases is minimized. The careful student should consider his membership in the Hospital Association as an investment rather than an expenditure; Dean Fred H. Turner, 152 Administration Building is Trustee.



### Military

All male students who are citizens of the United States and physically fit, except students over twenty-two years of age when entering, and students entering with junior standing, must register in Military Science and Tactics, and take the full basic course therein, whether they intend to graduate or not.

The University Brigade consists of six units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps: Infantry, Field Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, Signal Corps, and Coast Artillery. A student may choose any branch for which his aptitude and course of study fit him. The basic course of two years of work is a prerequisite for graduation. The final two years of work, are optional, and students in the advanced course serve as the officers of the brigade; completion of the advanced course qualifies the candidate for a commission in the organized reserves of the United States Army. Students qualifying for the military bands substitute their work in the bands for the required work in military training. Colonel Fred R. Brown is the Commandant. His headquarters are at Room 110, Armory.







STA ARE









### Physical Education Includes a Wide Variety of Sports for Both Men and Women

All students entering the University as Freshmen are required to secure four semesters of credit in physical education as part of their general graduation requirements.

The Department of Physical Education for Men offers a total of twentynine different courses which students may elect toward meeting this requirement. These courses include a wide variety of sports—swimming, tap dancing, golf, badminton, tennis, ice skating, tumbling stunts, and many others of a similar nature.

The Department of Physical Education for Women offers a wide variety of courses in sports which may be taken by women to meet this requirement. These courses include swimming, volleyball, speedball, bowling, riding, field hockey, folk dancing, tap dancing, etc.

Students in good physical condition are permitted to elect any of the courses offered. The classes in physical education for men meet twice weekly. The classes in physical education for women meet three times weekly.

The Departments also offer special classes in sports arranged for students, who through physical examination (see page 10) are found not to be able to participate in the regular work. In these courses each student is given an individualized program of sports and exercises adapted to his or her particular physical condition.

#### Proficiency Examinations

The four semester credits required for graduation may be secured through taking and passing scheduled courses, or taking and passing proficiency examinations covering these same courses. This means that a student may meet the requirement in Physical Education through passing one proficiency examination and three courses, or two proficiency examinations and two courses, etc. Students with exceptional ability may meet the requirement through taking and passing four proficiency examinations.

#### Intramural Sports

The University also organizes and conducts an extensive program in intramural sports for men and a similar program for women. The men's program consists of organizing tournaments and meets in a total of approximately twenty-five different sports. The women's program includes a total of approximately fifteen different sports. Participation in these programs is purely voluntary and is open to any and all students registered in the University.

The facilities of the Department of Physical Education include The George Huff Gymnasium, the "Old Gym," and the "Gym Annex" for men, the Woman's Gymnasium and sections of the Woman's Building for women, the Ice Skating Rink, the University golf course, tennis courts, and numerous playing fields.

Professor Seward C. Staley is Director of Physical Education for men. His address is 108 George Huff Gymnasium. Professor Louise Freer is Director of Physical Education for Women. Her address is 118 Woman's Gymnasium.

### The Dean of Men

The Office of the Dean of Men is organized for the primary purpose of aiding undergraduate men. It is a service office to advise men at all times and on any matters that may confront them, on which they may need advice and help. The office is open throughout the day and the staff members are on call day or night in case of emergencies.

The Assistant Dean of Men for Freshmen, Mr. Golden A. McConnell, is a special adviser for first-year men. He is well informed in matters having to do with registration, with general questions about living quarters and fraternities, and with the thousand and one questions which confront the new student. All new men are urged

to get acquainted with him as early as possible. He is the adviser for Phi Eta Sigma, freshman honor society, and is interested in every phase of the life of the new student.

The Assistant Dean of Men in Charge of Activities, Mr. Charles R. Frederick, can be of considerable help to the new student who is interested in getting into campus activities. Dean Frederick is well informed in regard to the extra-curricular functions, and can aid the new student with suggestions about activities. Dean Frederick gives much of his time to matters of housing for men.

The Assistant Dean of Men in Charge of Employment, Mr. Dwight F. Bracken, devotes his full time to matters concerned with employment, which is more fully described under "Employment" on page 8 of this booklet. He is always available for new men.

The work of Dean Fred H. Turner is in counselling with students; advising them on any matter which they wish to present to him; aiding with loans, discussing personal financial problems; handling affairs connected with the assignment and disbursements of special scholarships; advising in matters pertaining to military; assisting in questions involving activities and fraternities; interpreting rules and regulations; advising as to procedure in health matters; assisting with rooming house problems; helping students in any possible way.

The Offices of the Dean of Men and his Assistants are at 152 Administration Building.





### The Dean of Women

The Dean of Women's office is easy of access, being situated in the southeast corner of the Woman's Building. It is here that Dean Maria Leonard with Miss Irene Pierson, Assistant Dean of Women, and Miss Mildred Fisher, Assistant to the Dean of Women, counsel students daily. The office is open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Miss Pierson has charge of student activities and Miss Fisher of placing the young women in the residence halls, co-operative houses and town homes; also young women wishing to work for room and board to help defray their expenses. Every member of the staff is willing to assist the new students and freshmen in their first new adjustment in the University; this is one of the primary functions of the office of the Dean of Women.

Many freshman women will be away from home for the first time in their school life when they come to the University in the fall, and will need counsel in their problems, and advice on campus life in general. The first place for the women students to go for help in these things is to the Office of the Dean of Women.

Students come in for help and advice on many confidential questions, such as scholarship, schedules, low finances, work, student loans, problems of health, personal adjustments, housing, and vocational advice for life work. Individual students may call any hour of the school day at the office to discuss with Dean Leonard and her assistants, personal and group needs, which they try to help them solve.

The whole organization of the office seeks to serve the individual student as well as the groups and the campus in general. Personal contact is the aim in our large University so that no student will be lost in the crowd. The office is constantly working for wholesome and healthful living conditions for all the women students, for incentives for high scholarship and character, for natural means of developing physically, socially, intellectually, and spiritually.

Alpha Lambda Delta is the freshman women's honorary organization. The eligibility grade is 4.5. The campus activities open to all freshman women are the Orange and Blue Feathers of the Woman's League, the Y.W.C.A., athletics, and publications.

# RELIGIOUS LIFE of STUDENTS

Since the University of Illinois is the State University, it is non-sectarian in character, and may not teach religion. This does not mean, however, that the religious and spiritual life of the students is neglected, for near the campus is a group of churches, religious foundations, and the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. These various religious organizations, their addresses, and directors are:

Baptist.—The University Baptist Church, Fourth and Daniel Streets, Champaign

-Reverend Paul Alden.

Catholic.—St. John's Catholic Church, Newman Foundation (separate building and dormitory), Sixth and Armory Streets, Champaign—Reverend John A. O'Brien.

Christian.—The University Place Christian Church, The Illinois Disciples Foundation, 401 South Wright Street, Champaign—Reverend Stephen E. Fisher.

Christian Science.—Meetings held in Gregorian Hall, 303 Woman's Building. Reading room at 613 East Green Street, Champaign.

Congregational.—First Congregational Church, Pilgrim Foundation. Rooms in church devoted to Foundation, Sixth and Daniel Streets, Champaign—Reverend Melville T. Kennedy.

Episcopal.—The Chapel of St. John the Divine, Episcopal Students Foundation, social center for Episcopal Students, 1007 South Wright Street, Champaign—Reverend Herbert L. Miller, Assistant in charge of social center, Reverend Roger McColl.

Evangelical Lutheran.—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fourth Street and University Avenue, Champaign—Reverend G. Stiegemeyer.

Methodist.—Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Mathews and Springfield Avenues, Urbana. Wesley Foundation, Green and Goodwin Streets, Urbana. Separate building for Foundation activities—Reverend Paul Burt.

Presbyterian.—McKinley Presbyterian Church, John and Fifth Streets, Champaign. McKinley Foundation, Daniel and Fifth Streets, Champaign. Separate building for Foundation activities—Reverend J. Walter Malone, Jr., Assistant, Reverend Roy H. Smith.

Sinai Temple.—Clark and State Streets, Champaign. Hillel Foundation, 625 East Green Street, Champaign. Maintains club rooms—Doctor A. L. Sachar. Director of student activities, Rabbi Martin Perley.

Unitarian.—The Unitarian Church, Mathews Avenue and Oregon Street, Urbana -- Reverend John Brogden.

United Evangelical Lutheran.—Grace Church, Springfield Avenue and Randolph Streets, Champaign—Reverend Dwight P. Bair.

Universalist.—Universalist Church, Green and Birch Streets, Urbana-Reverend

Phillips L. Thayer.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Temporary quarters at 810 South Sixth

Street while new building is under construction at 1001 South Wright Street, Champaign—Secretary, Mr. Henry Wilson, Assistant, Mr. M. I. Coldwell.

Young Women's Christian Association .- Building and dormitory at 801 South

Wright Street, Champaign-Secretary, Miss Ione Margaret Mack.

The churches, associations and foundations carry on an extensive program of activities for students who are interested. In addition to special services for students, there are programs of projects, dramatics, chorus, orchestra, deputations, boys work, and opportunities for administrative training.

### Freshman Week

FRESHMAN WEEK is the six day period beginning September 16, 1937 and ending September 21, 1937. All freshmen are required to be present during Freshman Week. The official schedule of the events of Freshman Week is distributed to new students, just before the beginning of the program, but at the time the new student receives his permit to enter the University of Illinois, he is assigned to a section, and coupons are sent to him which entitle him to admission to the various events of the program.

The primary purpose of the program of Freshman Week is to assist in the orientation of the freshman class in its new environment, and to register the students in their classes with a minimum of error and difficulty. Registration is combined with a series of personal conferences, instructional group meetings, orientation lectures, proficiency examinations, and social events. At the end of the program, the new student should have finished his registration, have become well situated in his new surroundings, and have gained a fair acquaintance with the campus and the general administrative plan of the University. In order that the student may get the most out of the program of Freshman Week, it is necessary that he attend every required function and as many as possible of the optional events. The tentative program for 1937 follows:

#### Thursday, September 16

7:30 a.m. All-Freshman Welcome. Opening of the Freshman Week Program by President Arthur C. Willard. George Huff Gymnasium

#### Friday, September 17

- 8:00 a.m. Conferences with Advisers
- 9:00 a.m. Placement examinations in Rhetoric
- 10:00 a.m. Proficiency examinations for credit in Rhetoric or conference with advisers
- 1:30 p.m. Conference with advisers
- 4:00 p.m. Tea for all Freshman Women at Y.W.C.A.
- 4:00 p.m. Sans Souci, sponsored by Woman's Athletic Association. Woman's Gymnasium
- 7:30 p.m. College mixers and student activity night

#### Saturday, September 18

- 8:00 a.m. Registration
- 1:00 p.m. Registration continued
- 7:30 p.m. Y.M.C.A. Freshman Stag (Gymnasium Annex), and Woman's League Party (Upper Parlors, Woman's Building).

#### Sunday, September 19

Morning: Special church services

2:30 p.m. Open House by campus churches
Recreational facilities of University available

4:30 p. m. Organ Recital, Smith Memorial Hall 7:45 p. m. All-University Service

#### Monday, September 20

- 8:30 a.m. Optional proficiency examinations
- 1:30 p.m. Optional proficiency examinations in hygiene
- 2:30 p.m. Orientation lectures and moving pictures
- 8:00 p.m. Entertainment and mixer sponsored by the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., University Ice Rink

#### Tuesday, September 21

- 8:00 a.m. Dean of Men's meeting for men, Auditorium Dean of Women's meeting for women, Smith Memorial Hall
- 9:00 a.m. Optional proficiency examinations
- 1:30 p.m. Optional proficiency examinations
- 2:30 p.m. Orientation lectures and moving pictures
- 8:00 p.m. Open house by churches and foundations

It is impossible in this tentative program for Freshman Week to indicate the exact room assignments for some of the events. The student will receive final information as to room schedules through his coupon book sent him with his permit to enter by the Registrar and through the official program for Freshman Week which he will receive after he comes to the University in September.

New students who have received permits to enter and section assignments, should arrange as soon as possible for appointments for their physical examinations at the Health Service Station.

Students who find it possible to arrange for their physical examinations before the opening of Freshman Week will find it easier to adjust their classes. The Health Service Station is open throughout the summer as are all other University offices. Students may come to the University at any time for conferences.

Particular attention should be called to the fact that during Freshman Week, and shortly thereafter, a number of proficiency examinations are given in Rhetoric, Chemistry, Hygiene, Accountancy, German, Mathematics, and Romance Languages. Any new student who feels that he is qualified to take these examinations is urged to do so. Through these examinations the University offers students of good ability an opportunity to advance their standing toward the degree. No fee is charged for them and a student who passes a proficiency examination is given credit toward graduation provided that this does not duplicate credit counted for his admission to the University, and that the course is acceptable in his curriculum. No grade is given but a grade equivalent to "C" is required in order to pass.

Just before the beginning of Freshman Week are two events which bring many students to the campus. The first is "rush week" of the fraternities and sororities. Fraternities and sororities entertain their prospective

new members during "rushing," sororities from September 10 to 16, and
fraternities from September 12 to 17.
Questions in regard to fraternity and
sorority rushing should be addressed
to the Dean of Men and the Dean of
Women. (See page 35 for further information on fraternities and page 36
on sororities.)

A second event immediately preceding the opening of Freshman Week is the Y.M.C.A. Freshman Camp. Two camps will be held from September 9 to 12, and 12 to 15, at Camp Seymour, the state Camp of the Y.M.C.A. near Decatur, Illinois. These Camps bring to the students attending a large number of faculty and student leaders who discuss various phases of campus life; along with this a fine program of recreation is carried on. Men who are participating in the fraternity rush week should attend the first camp, which will be over before rushing begins. Applications for camp reservations should be made to Mr. M. I. Coldwell, University Y.M.C.A., Champaign, Illinois.

#### Freshman Week Committee

The Freshman Week Program is managed by a faculty committee with representatives from each College and School, who are available for students who may wish to consult with them. The members of the Committee are:

Associate Dean H. F. Fletcher, (LAS) 203 Lincoln Hall.

Assistant Professor Sidney E. Glenn, (LAS) 301 University Hall.

Assistant Dean C. F. Schlatter, (Com) 214 Commerce Building.

Assistant Dean C. E. Palmer, (FAA) 110 Architecture Building.

Associate Dean H. H. Jordan, (Eng) 300 Engineering Hall.

Assistant Dean R. R. Hudelson, (Agr) 104 New Agriculture.

Assistant to the Dean, Harold S. Dawson, (LAS) 203 Lincoln Hall.

Director S. C. Staley, (P.E.) 108 New Gymnasium.

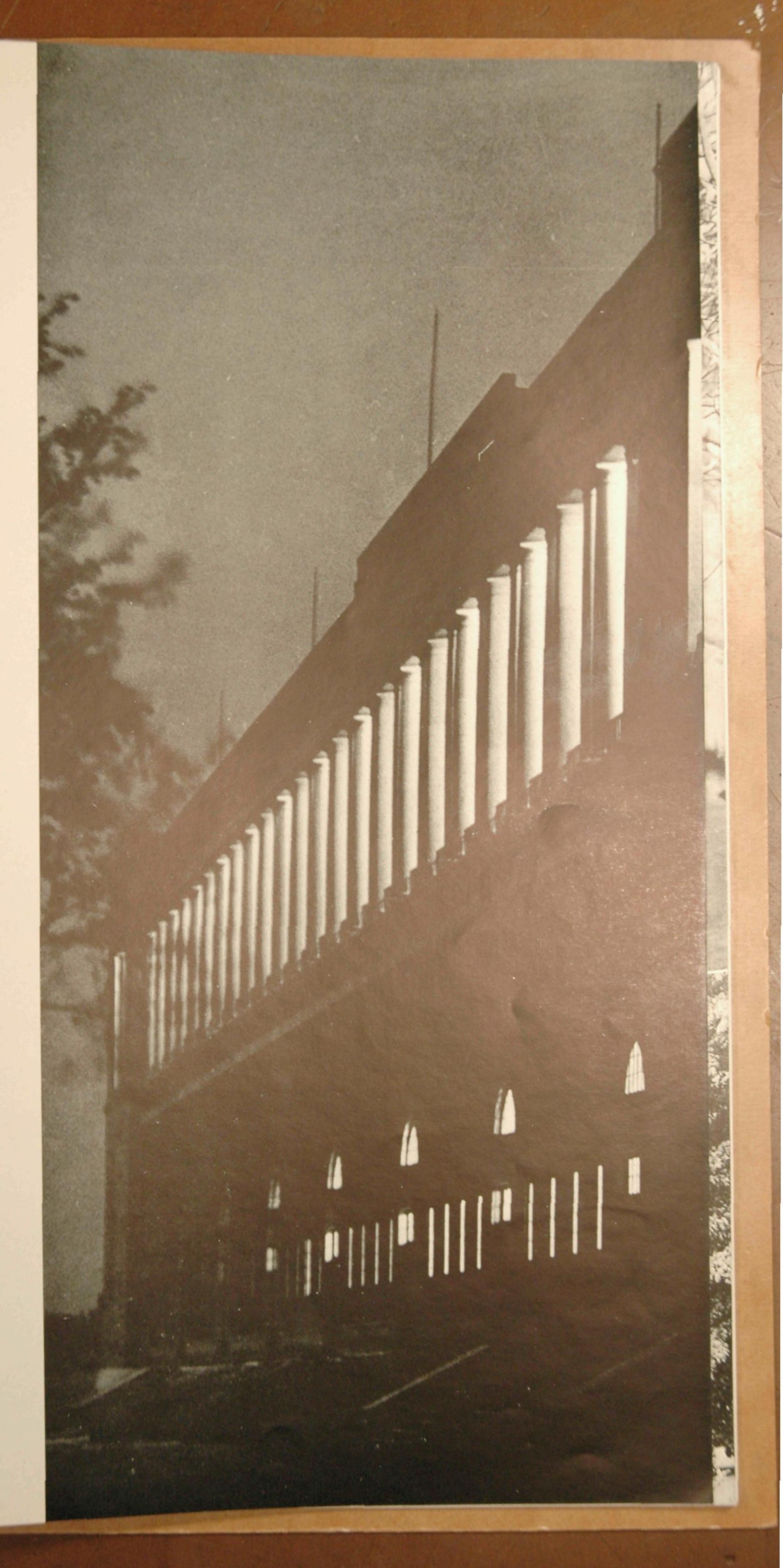
Registrar George P. Tuttle, 100 Administration Building.

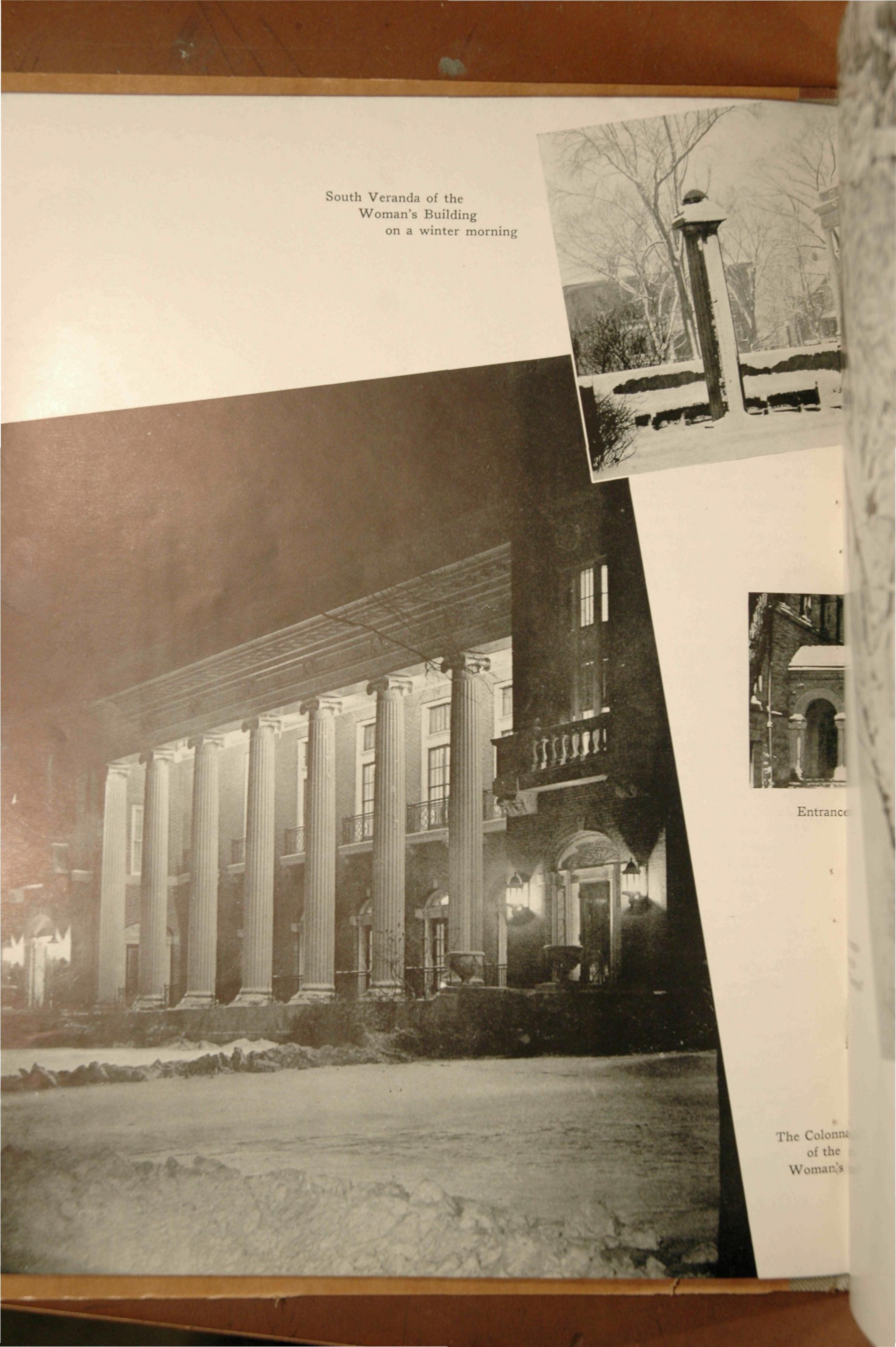
Dean Maria Leonard, 100 Woman's Building.

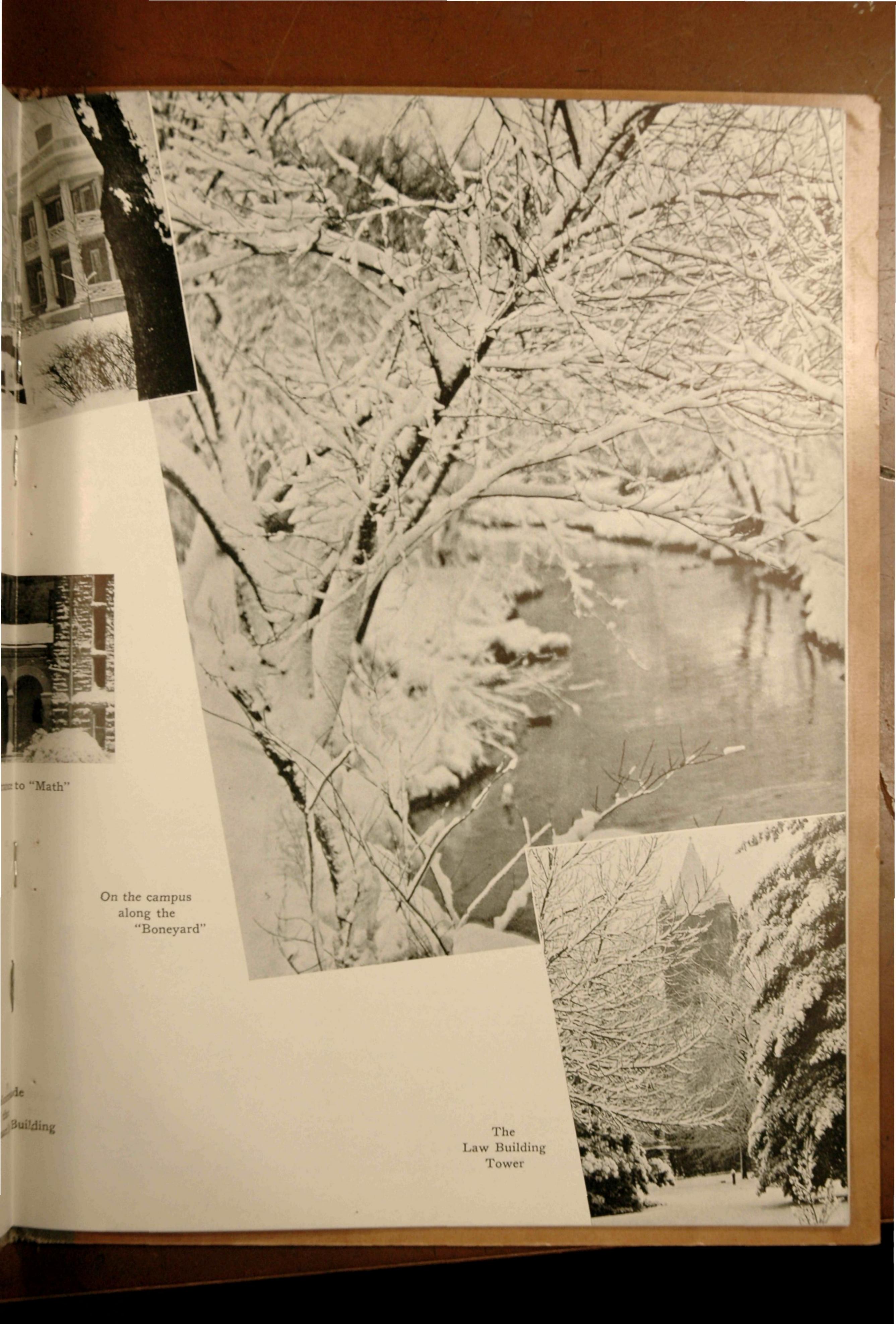
Assistant to the Dean, G. A. Mc-Connell, 152 Administration Building.

Dean Fred H. Turner, Chairman, 152

Administration Building.









A view down a corridor of one floor of the ten story stack room of the Library of the University of Illinois.

### Library

The University Library contains over a million volumes mostly housed in the Library building, but with nine departmental or college libraries in other buildings on the campus. The Library serves all of the students with the supplementary books most needed in their courses, and provides books for the research of members of the faculty and graduate students. New books purchased or given to the Library each year require about one mile of book shelves. The Library staff assists students in the use of these books. The Browsing Room on the second floor of the Library building and similar smaller collections in departmental libraries, make conveniently accessible a considerable number of books for general or cultural reading. Most of the required books for freshman courses are kept and used in two large Reserve book rooms on the first floor of the Library building.



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### College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences is chiefly concerned with the process of fitting young people to meet the problems of the present age by drawing upon the intellectual and cultural, as well as the factual heritages of the past and present. There is a certain persistence from one generation to another of interests peculiar to the College of Liberal Arts and Liberal Sciences. These interests are reflected in the wide variety of opportunities offered to undergraduates, either in the Liberal Arts, the Liberal Sciences, or a mixture of the two.

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences has two particular functions. First, it enrolls students in specialized and pre-professional curricula; for instance, pre-medical, pre-law, and chemistry. Secondly, it provides the resources for a liberal education. Liberal means a program leading to a well-rounded personal development; that is, a program in which studies emphasize factors that contribute to a general knowledge and interpretation of the forces, tendencies, conflicts, and problems of life, rather than those leading to specific individual careers. But the principal work of the College is its work with a broad, general, cultural type of education. The College actually prepares students for a wide variety of vocations, but its principal concern is with a general education.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon students who complete one of the four year curricula offered by the College, except those in applied science for which the degree of Bachelor of Science is given (also granted on request to students whose major is in mathematics, a science, or home economics). Students in the general curricula must complete certain prescribed subjects including Rhetoric and a foreign language, a required amount of work in liberal arts and sciences, a prescribed amount of

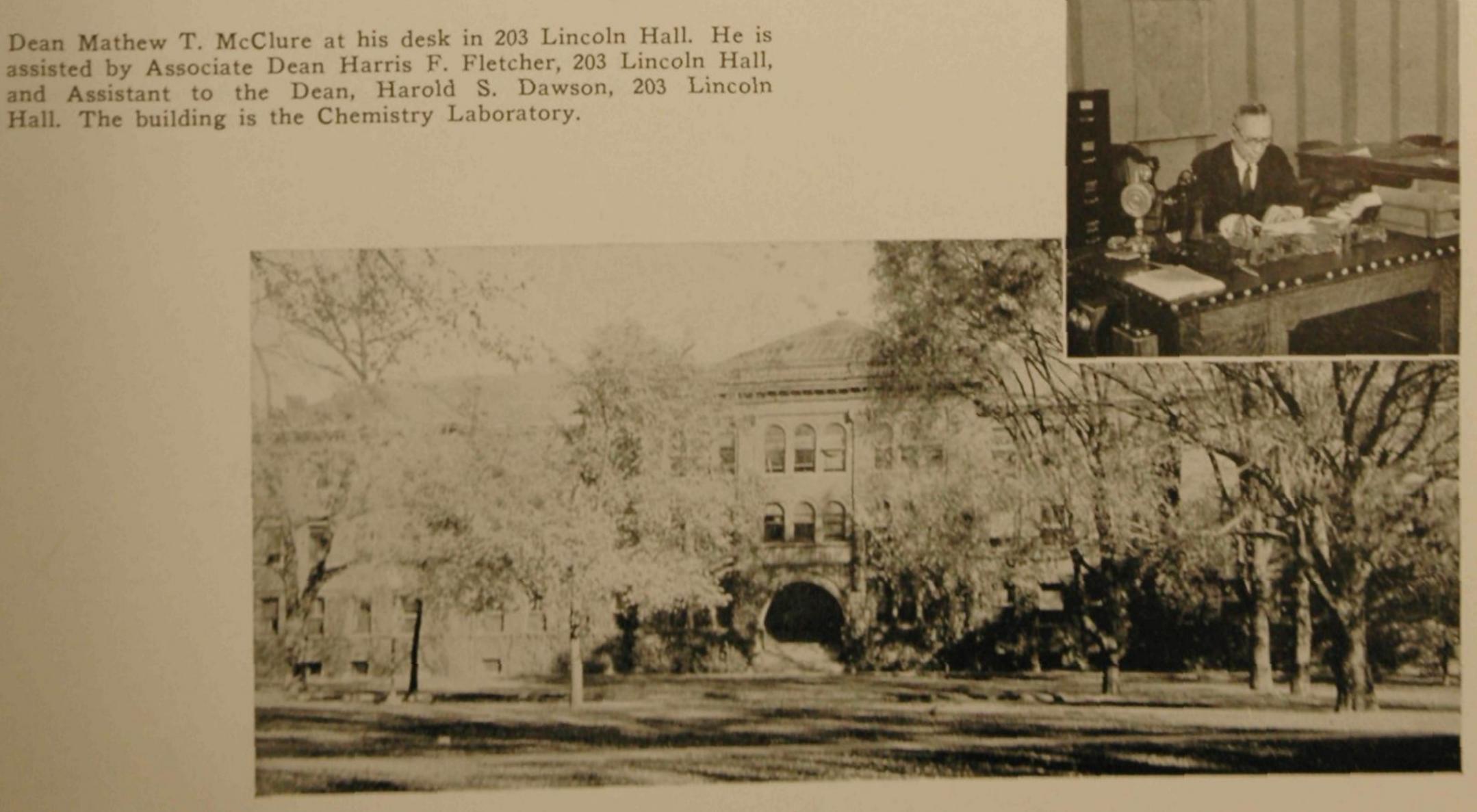
work in a selected major subject, a prescribed amount in one or two minor subjects, and a balance of elective subjects approved by the College.

Under the system of tutorial work, students of more than average ability in the College may be given opportunities for independent study and investigation. Before beginning tutorial work a student must ordinarily have attained junior standing, with superior grades. A limited number of gifted and mature students may make arrangements in the College for individual curricula. The purpose of such individual curricula is to serve to the best possible advantage the needs of the superior student who can demonstrate his capacity to profit more from an individual program of studies than from any of the conventional ones.

The College provides three specialized curricula: First: A four year curriculum in Chemistry; second: a four year curriculum in Chemical Engineering; third: a four year curriculum with a special major in home economics.

Pre-professional training is provided in the College in the following curricula: in the General Curriculum, pre-journalism (two years in the College and two years in the School of Journalism); pre-legal (three or four years in the College and three in the College of Law); pre-education (two years in the College and two years in the College of Education); pre-medical (three or four years in the College, four years in the College of Medicine and one year's interneship), pre-dental (two years in the College and three years in the College of Dentistry), and pre-pharmacy (one year in the College, and three years in the College of Pharmacy.)

These specialized curricula and the pre-professional programs provide either a general or a specific training for occupations or preparatory work leading to professions.



### College of Commerce

The chief purpose of the College of Commerce and Business Administration is to develop a keen appreciation of the fundamental laws and principles underlying our social and economic life. To that end, it requires all of its students to spend their first two years in such fundamental subjects of study as general economics, introduction to business, accountancy, statistics, foreign language, political and economic history, the sciences, rhetoric, speech, mathematics, and English literature. This they do alongside students from other colleges and schools on the campus. From the contacts thus made they acquire early in their college life an understanding of problems common to the world at large.

With some modification, depending in large measure on the specific training desired, the same idea is carried through the second two years. Here students get their first taste of advanced economics, both theory and history, of banking, of advanced accounting, of marketing, of salesmanship, of advertising, of railway transportation, of labor relations, of statistics, and of many other subjects of study. Here also they find an opportunity to choose a field for concentration designed to educate rather than to train. Such choice each student must make before he enters on the work of his junior year.

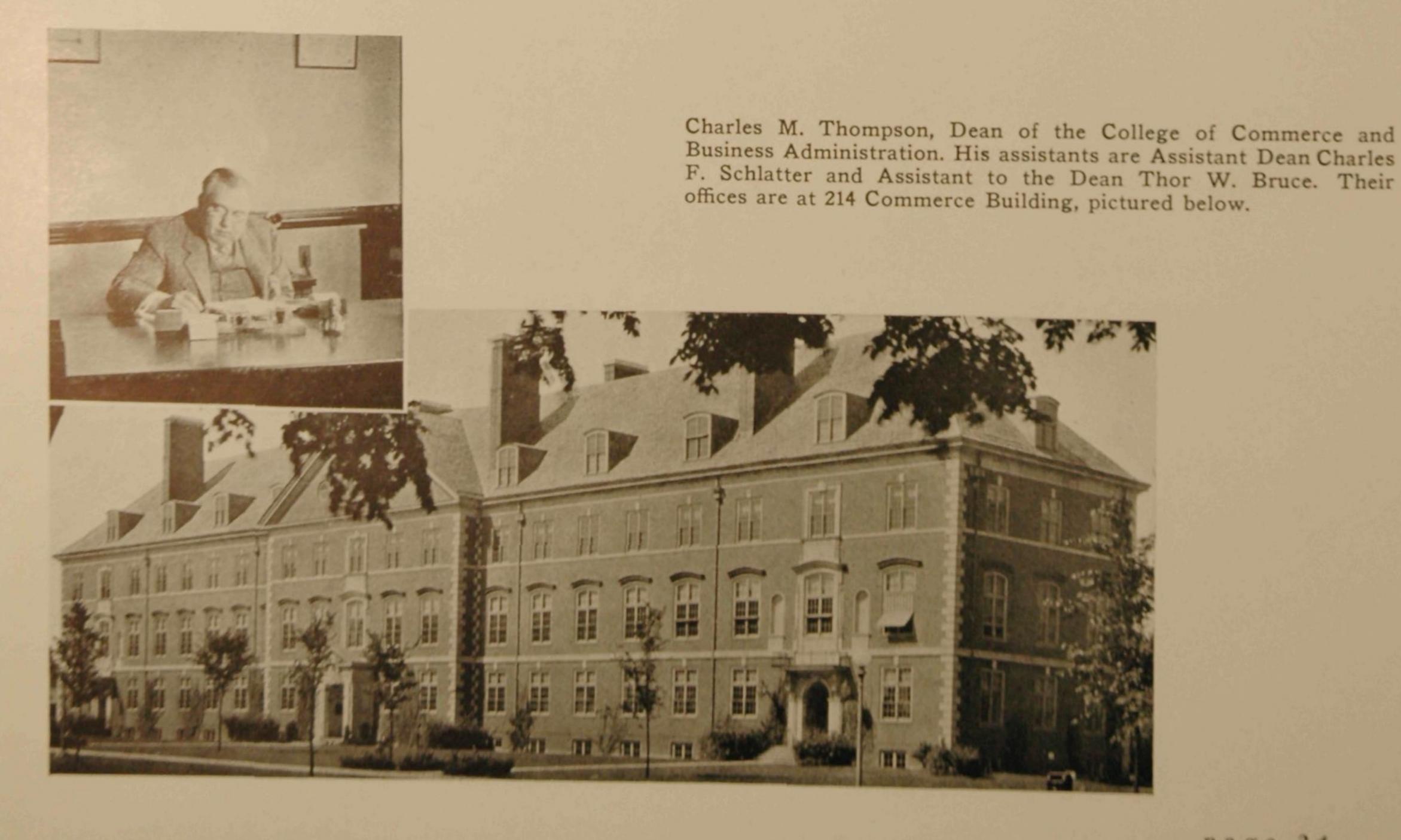
Many students on entering college plan to continue their formal education beyond the Bachelor's Degree. To such students, opportunities to do graduate work are offered in a variety of fields. Normally, one year of advanced study leads to a Master of Science Degree; an additional two years, to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Students so trained are, on leaving college, better prepared to assume their social responsibilities, and they have a wider choice of business careers. The time and money so

invested bring large returns in the way of satisfaction and opportunity to students of ability.

This college makes no pretense of turning out a finished product. Our students must expect to serve, and they do serve, long apprenticeships in whatever fields they enter. Fortunately for them, business men everywhere share in this expectation. This they do by making the transition from school to business as easy as possible.

Many and varied are the business fields into which our students can enter after leaving college. Among the more obvious ones are banking with its many-sided phases, investments, accountancy, both private and public, transportation in all of its forms, public utilities, insurance, foreign trade, advertising, marketing, salesmanship, and management. The student properly prepared may, if he desires, enter public service. Today former students of this college are achieving success for themselves and rendering invaluable service to the public in a variety of ways—as teachers, civic and trade secretaries, experts in taxation, counsels in foreign service, advisers to departments of government, public officials.

Whatever success we may have as a faculty is but a reflection of the success of our students after leaving college. One of them helps to solve the difficult problem of assessing and collecting public revenue; another discovers through trial and error the proper relation between employer and employee; a third succeeds in eliminating wastes in the marketing of farm products, a fourth returns to his home community with advanced knowledge of business principles which mark him as a future leader. Such men are social benefactors, and as such, they give concreteness to the classroom efforts of the members of the faculty of this college.



### College of Engineering

The curricula, or courses of study, of the College of Engineering prepare young men for careers in the profession of engineering and for many positions of responsibility in industry, commerce, and government of a technical and semi-technical nature. These curricula are fundamentally scientific in character and are based on the demonstrated fact that professional success in the practice of engineering depends chiefly on a thorough knowledge of the principles of the mathematical and physical sciences and of their applications in the design, construction, operation, and management of engineering and industrial works.

General cultural and tool subjects, such as economics, history, speech, business law, and the like, are interwoven with the scientific and technological courses to form a broad and well integrated educational program. The continually increasing tendency of modern society to place responsibility and obligation upon the engineer for the development of better human relations emphasize the necessity for thoroughness and breadth in his university training.

The curricula of the college are extensive and varied in character and permit a wide range of choice to suit individual and professional needs. Options in the senior year and graduate work give opportunity for genuine specialization in practically all the major branches of engineering. In addition to the four older and well known courses of study in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, the college offers curricula in Ceramics and Ceramic Engineering, Agricultural, Metallurgical, Railway, and General Engineering, and in Engineering Physics. The curriculum in Chemical Engineering is administered by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

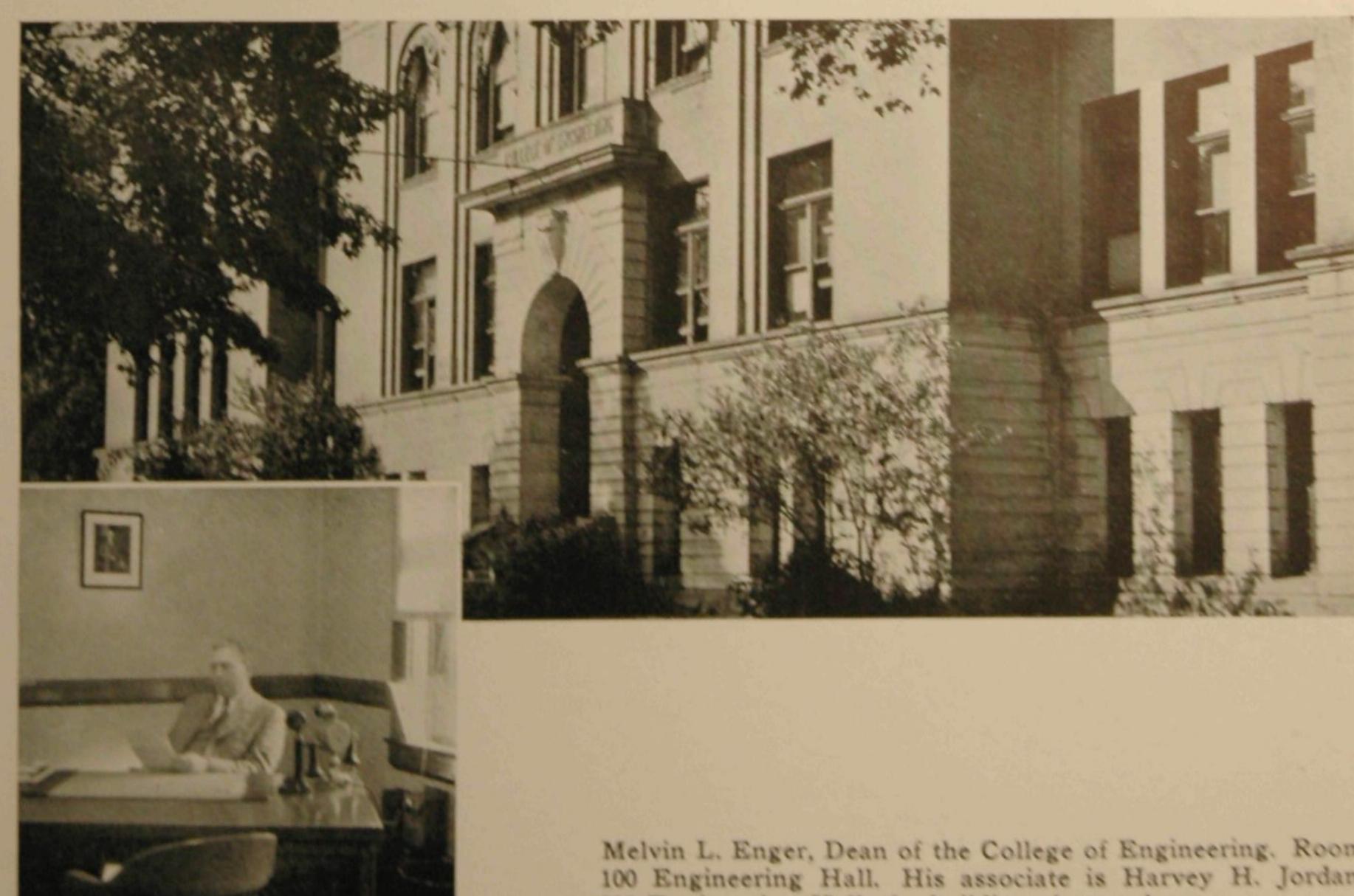
The student's first two years of study in any cur-

riculum are devoted chiefly to the acquirement of theories and facts in mathematics and the physical sciences and to the development of the techniques and methods of presenting his knowledge by means of written, spoken, and graphical mediums. Application of principles are begun to a limited extent in the second year.

In the third and fourth years, the attention of the student is focused upon applications of principles in his specific field of interest. Correct methods of attack on problems encountered in professional practice are emphasized and the social, economic, and esthetic implications of the engineer's work are developed. Exceptional ability and interest of individuals are provided for by permitted variations from the set program of studies in all curricula.

The range of engineering activities in our present civilization is so great that men of widely differing abilities and training find opportunity for useful work within the boundaries of professional engineering practice. A still larger group is employed in vocations closely allied to professional engineering and absolutely necessary to its existence. For these callings, an engineering education is fast becoming an indispensable requirement. No list of occupational employments open to graduates of the college of engineering of the University of Illinois could be made at all complete within the limits of space available in this publication.

The College Announcement, containing a detailed description of the laboratories and other facilities available for giving instruction in engineering, supplements and expands the information here given to a very large degree. It is obtainable upon request from the Registrar or College Officials.



Melvin L. Enger, Dean of the College of Engineering. Room 100 Engineering Hall. His associate is Harvey H. Jordan, 300 Engineering Hall, the building shown above.

### College of Agriculture

The University of Illinois is located near the agricultural center of the nation in a state which is outstanding not only in the growing of plant and animal products but in the marketing, transporting, and processing of these materials. A large part of the population of Illinois is engaged in agricultural pursuits and still a larger portion in homemaking. It is the purpose of the College of Agriculture to train young men and women to live and work in this environment. More specifically its object is to assist interested young people to attain a high degree of competence not only in meeting the problems of agriculture and home making, but in living the lives of successful citizens.

The College curricula offer broad scientific and cultural foundations with sufficient flexibility to allow adjustment or specialization to fit well-defined individual objectives. Each student is asked to choose a faculty adviser and is urged to use this relationship in charting his course for maximum growth in intellectual capacity, character and personality, with special fitness to meet the problems of his chosen field of life and work. The curricula are four in number, each requiring four years of training and each leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The Curriculum in General Agriculture trains for farming, fruit and truck growing, teaching, research, agricultural credit and appraisal, extension including farm advisory work, marketing and processing of agricultural products including dairy manufacturing, sales and service work with farm equipment and other agricultural supplies, and numerous other agricultural employments. A considerable number of the courses in this as in all curricula of the College are taken in other colleges and schools of the Uni-

versity. The agricultural courses are administered by the departments of Administration, Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Engineering, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, and Horticulture.

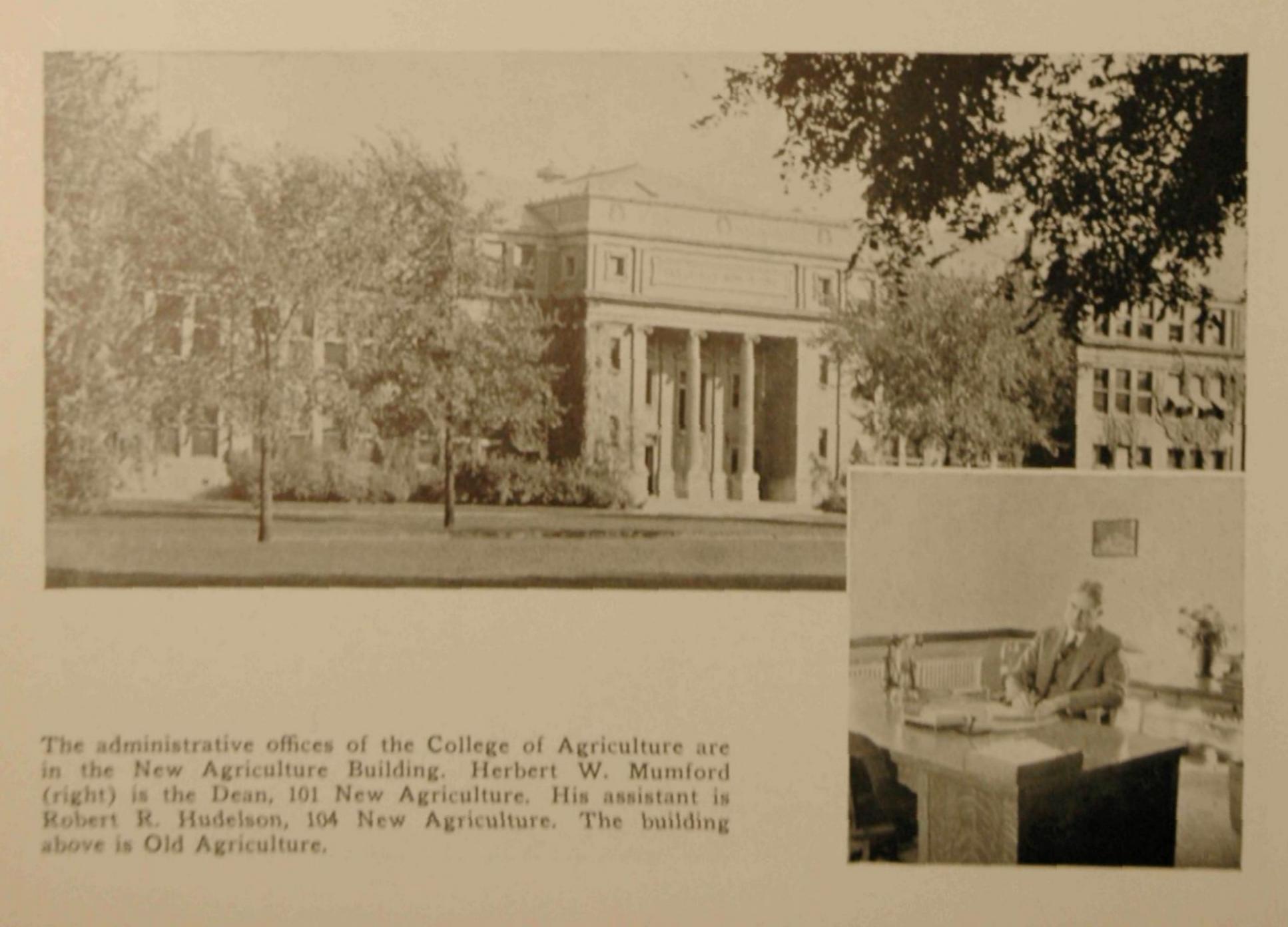
The Curriculum in General Home Economics or the one in Nutrition and Dietetics trains for homemaking; teaching; extension work; dietitian; cafeteria, dormitory, or tea-room manager; food demonstrator; research worker in foods and nutrition; sales work; clothing and costume designing; textile laboratory technician and other related fields.

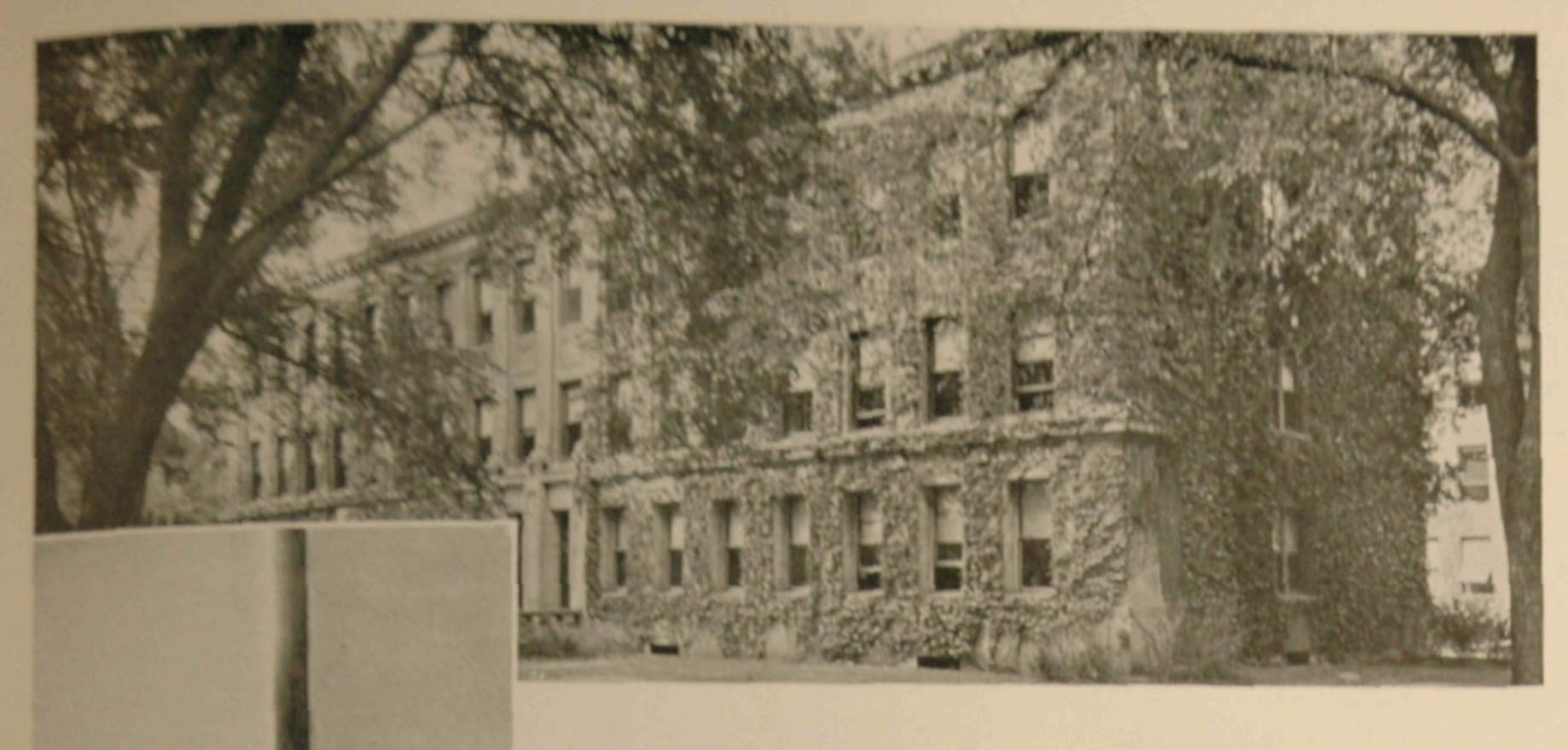
The Curriculum in Floriculture prepares for the production and sale of floriculture products; florist and greenhouse manager.

The College of Agriculture is greatly strengthened by its affiliation with the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics.

The Experiment Station supplements the College libraries and laboratories in offering ready access to the latest findings as well as the accumulated learning of all ages in agriculture. Almost every member of the teaching staff is also engaged in helping to push back the frontiers of knowledge in his field.

The Extension Service is engaged in helping citizens of the state, particularly in the rural areas, to make their education in agriculture and homemaking a life-long undertaking. It begins with the boys and girls in 4-H Club work and carries on so long as individuals and groups care to seek the assistance of trained men and women in the solution of their problems. This service maintains a constant contact between the College and practical every-day problems in agriculture and homemaking.





Dean Thomas Eliot Benner at his desk in 104 Administration Building, East, the building shown, which houses many of the offices and class-rooms of the College of Education.

### College of Education

The College of Education finds its major task in the preparation of classroom teachers, supervisors, and administrators for our public and private schools. Students are admitted to the College after two years of pre-education. The remaining two years are devoted to specializing in subject fields for teaching and professional courses. The subject matter preparation for teachers is done by the departmental faculties of the other colleges and schools on the campus. The members of the faculty in Education

conduct only the professional courses in teacher training. The College operates the University High School to provide opportunities to obtain practice in teaching under the guidance of skillful critics; also practice teaching facilities are afforded in nearby city schools. The College devotes attention to research in the problems of education from nursery to college level.

### College of Law

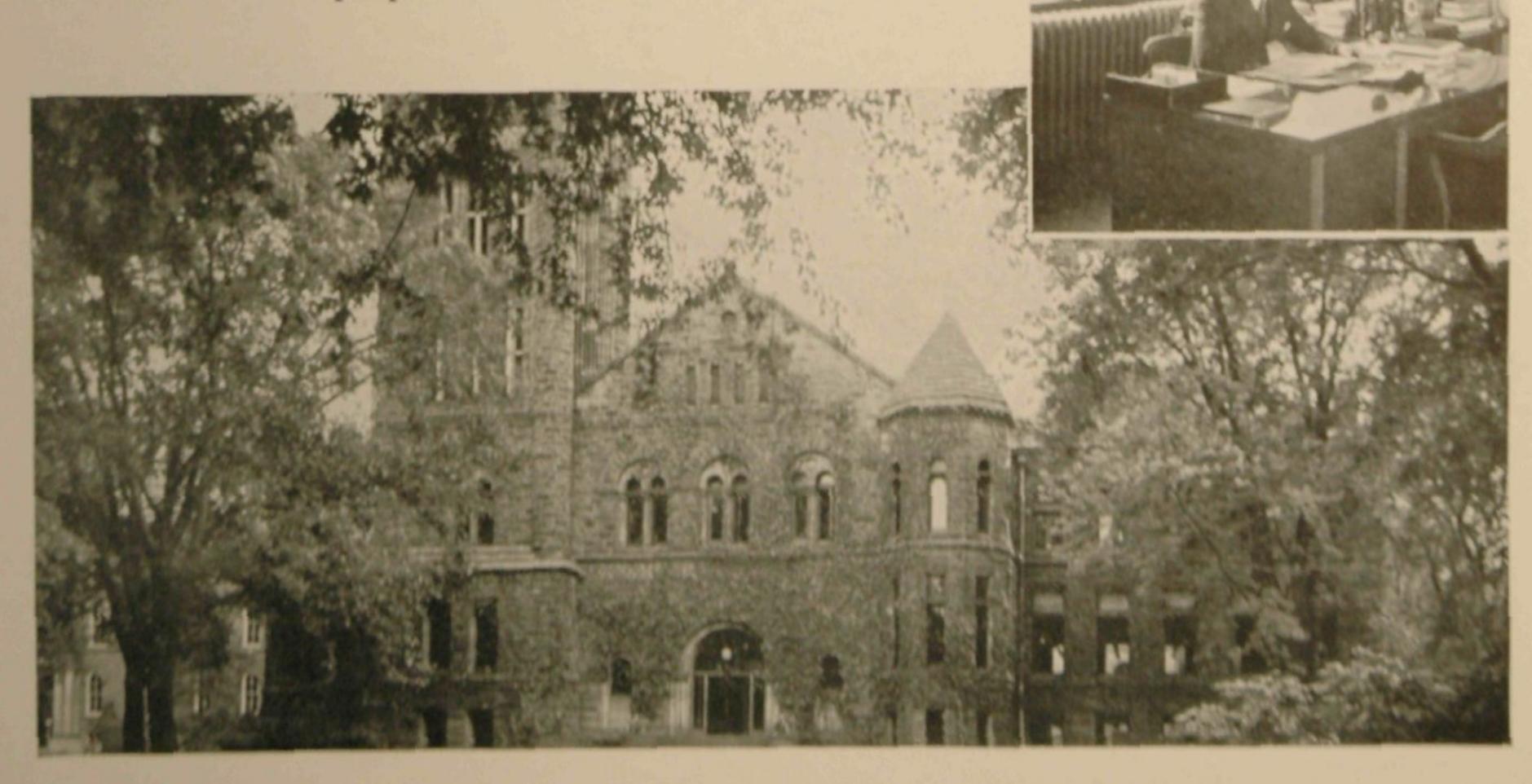
The College of Law of the University of Illinois is one of the recognized and approved law schools of the country. It requires for entrance a minimum of three years of college work of a stated quality. The primary purpose of the College is to train students for the practice of law. While most individuals who study law enter into its active practice, many do not. A legal education is excellent training for various pursuits, and among these may

The law touches all phases of the relations between man and man. In order that he may comprehend these relations, it is essential that the student of the law be broadly educated. He should be acquainted with the principles of the physical sciences, so that he may be able to comprehend his own environment, both natural and machinemade; he should be familiar with biological and psychological factors, in order that he be prepared to understand himself and other people; and he should understand the

be noted governmental service and executive work in business and banking.

principles of history, economics, political science and sociology to enable him to comprehend the rules of the social order. With this as his background he must have, in addition, a facility in writing and speaking. The law student should be prepared to spend a minimum of six years, three years in college plus three years in law school.

Dean Albert J. Harno, Dean of the College of Law, 301 Law Building, pictured below.



### College of Fine and Applied Arts

Training in the Fine Arts was provided in the original plans for the University of Illinois, and courses of instruction in Art and Architecture were offered early in the history of the institution. Courses in Music also were introduced early, and the School of Music was organized in 1897. Training in Landscape Architecture has been offered for the past quarter-century.

Are there opportunities for persons trained in Art? This question will be best answered when we consider the important role that art in its various manifestations has played in the life of mankind. The place of art in American life and its contributions to human welfare and happiness are now well understood. Manufacturers are learning that ugliness is an economic waste and that true beauty never depreciates.

Architecture is one of the world's oldest professions. Ever since men began to build shelters, the builder—or architect—has been needed, and down through the ages his work has been an important factor in civilization. His place in society is assured, because buildings will always be needed. The business of the architect is to conceive, design, and superintend the construction of buildings of any character, from the smallest to the largest, including homes, churches, schools, hospitals, hotels, factories, office buildings, etc. While architecture is in a sense a Fine Art, the architect must understand not only the principles of design but also the procedure of construction.

Landscape Architecture is one of the youngest professions, but it has had a rapid development and now affords numerous opportunities to well-trained men and women. In its broadest interpretation, landscape architecture is the art of land planning—the art of preparing and arranging on a given site the various objects, both natural

and constructed, which people demand for their use and enjoyment.

Landscape architects prepare the plans for private and public

grounds of all kinds and supervise their development. They also engage in projects on a large scale, ranging from village planning through city, regional and state planning to national planning.

The School of Music strives to foster a love of music and an appreciation of the best in music, and to give the student a broader culture and a more complete education by combining academic, professional and vocational training. The student receives training in at least two branches of applied music, in the theory, history and appreciation of music, and in rhetoric, literature and modern languages. Instruction in instrumental and vocal music is given by private lessons, and adaptation is made to the individual needs of the student's mental, physical and artistic capacities.

The College is splendidly equipped: the Smith Memorial Hall, housing the School of Music, with its Recital Hall, sound-proof practice studios, and complete instrumental equipment; and the Architecture Building, housing the Department of Art and Architecture, with its Hall of Casts, galleries, studios, drafting rooms, and the famous Ricker Library—these form portions of a physical plant for teaching the Fine Arts which is not excelled in America.

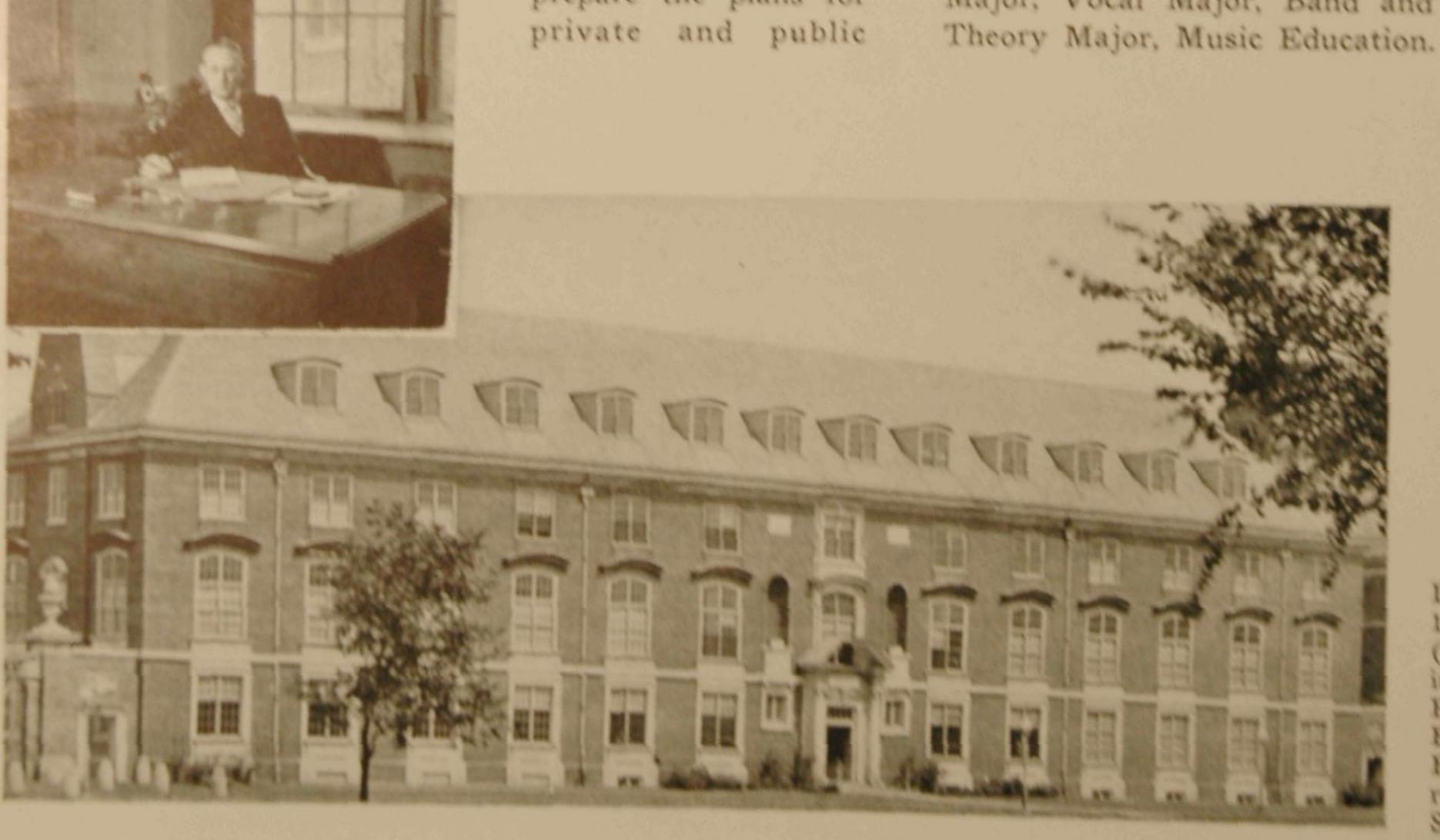
With a faculty of seventy men and women, many of them nationally known in their respective fields, who devote their entire time to the teaching of the arts, excellent instructional facilities are assured. Professional training, leading to appropriate degrees, is offered in the following:

Department of Art: Curricula in Painting, Art Education, and Commercial Design.

Department of Architecture: Curriculum in Architecture—General Option, Construction Option (Architectural Engineering).

Department of Landscape Architecture: Curriculum in Landscape Architecture—General Option, City Planning Option.

School of Music: Curricula in Music—Instrumental Major, Vocal Major, Band and Orchestral Instruments, Theory Major, Music Education.



Dean Rexford Newcomb.
110 Architecture Building
(shown at left). His assistant
is Assistant Dean Cyrus E.
Palmer, 110 Architecture
Building. Director Frederic
B. Stiven, 100 Smith Memorial Hall is in charge of the
School of Music.

### School of Journalism

The primary aim of the School of Journalism is to provide students with such training as will fit them to develop the skill and judgment required for superior work in journalism. The development of professional character and judgment is emphasized and attention is given to the duties and responsibilities of a journalist to his profession and to society. Journalistic training is recognized as a desirable preparation for many types of careers; for this reason the School makes its program available to all who can meet its standards.

Three curricula are offered to students of advanced standing: a news and editorial program known as the general curriculum, a special and critical program for students who wish to study intensively in one or two fields; and an advertising and publishing sequence devoted to preparation of students for business positions in publication work. These curricula offer opportunity for choice of elective studies leading toward such specialties as country and community journalism, magazine work, publicity and public relations, syndicate and press association work, political

and foreign correspondence.

Graduates of schools of journalism are employed by metropolitan newspapers and news magazines, non-metropolitan daily newspapers, community and country weekly newspapers, radio stations and studios, specialized magazines and trade journals, general magazines, press associations and syndicates, book publishing houses, motion picture and news reel companies, research organizations, public relations and publicity departments of corporations and enterprises, advertising departments and advertising agencies, schools and colleges, social, civic, political, and governmental bodies dealing directly with the public and public opinion.

For the convenience of freshmen and sophomores in the University a Pre-Journalism curriculum is provided in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Students who register in Pre-Journalism have the privileges and opportunities of general students in the college. Because of their interest in journalism they are directed to include several courses in rhetoric and in the social sciences in the work of their first two years. Upon the satisfactory completion of the sophomore year they may enter the School of Journalism.

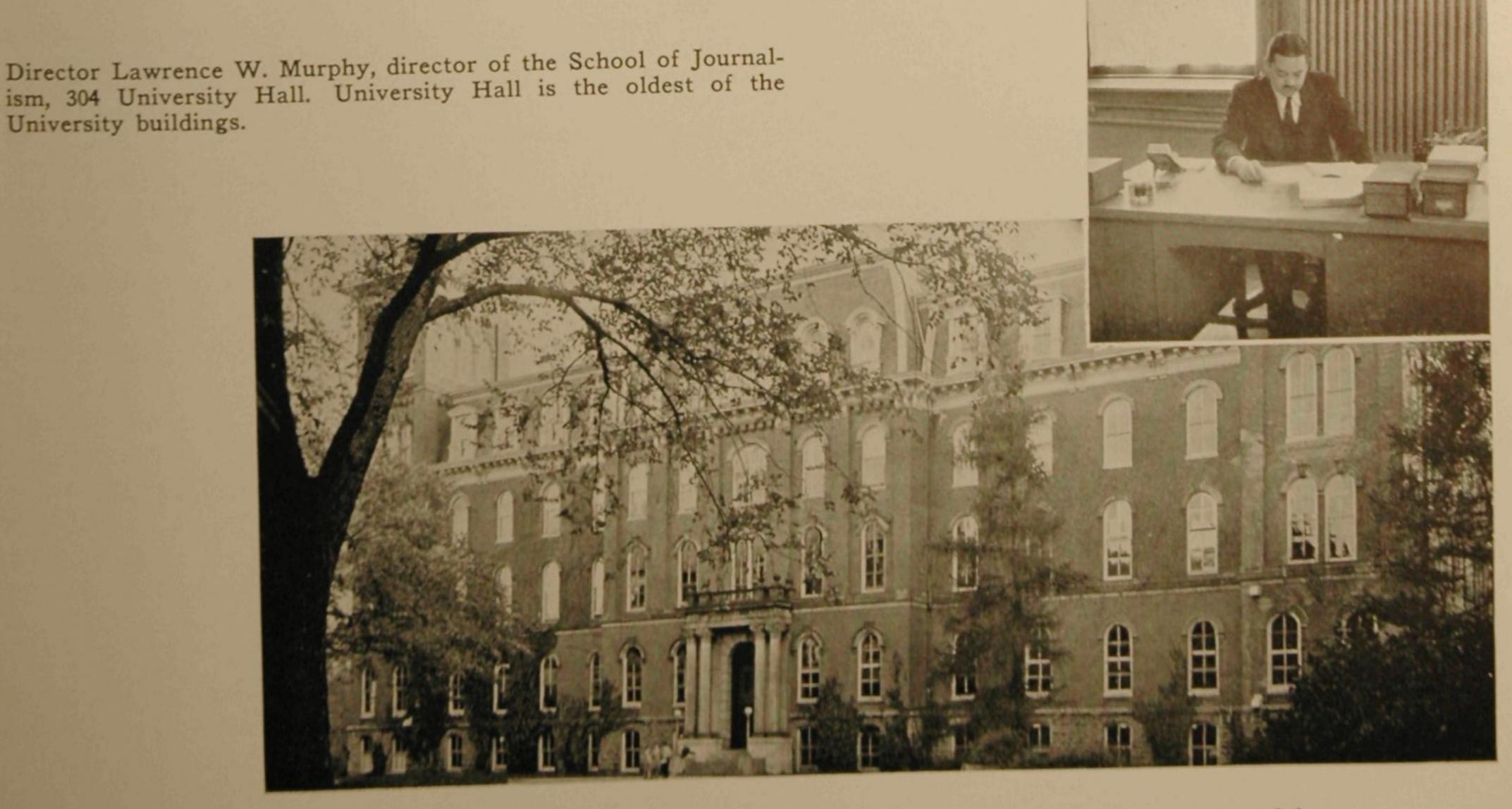
Students seeking a specialized background may take their first two years in any college or curriculum of the University and enter the School of Journalism when they attain junior standing. Ability to typewrite assigned work is required in the work of the School of Journalism and Pre-Journalism students in the various colleges are advised to use their free time learning to type rapidly.

Schools of Journalism have the approval of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and other professional and educational bodies as the proper place in which to prepare for the practice of journalism as a profession. The Illinois school is one of the leading schools of its kind.

During the past year students from twenty-two states, representing fifty colleges and universities, were admitted

to its professional curricula.

Among the facilities of the School are special laboratories, reading rooms, and work rooms, also opportunities to serve on campus and city news staffs of the student newspaper, *The Daily Illini*, and the general newspapers of the city and area. Practical experience in writing for radio production and in broadcasting news programs, is possible through the facilities of local radio stations and the laboratories of the school.



### School of Physical Education

The School of Physical Education offers two professional training courses. The Department of Physical Education for Men conducts a course for men; the Department of Physical Education for Women conducts a similar course for women. Each of these courses is designed to train individuals for three fields of work: teaching physical education, coaching athletic teams, and directing recreation. Students graduating from either of these courses are required to secure a total of 126 hours credit. All men are also required to secure 4 hours credit in the basic military training courses.

Each of the curricula mentioned above requires the students to take courses in five distinct fields of study. These may be outlined briefly as follows:

1. Courses in the field of social study—sociology, economics, and political science. These courses serve to give the student a background of past and contemporary social, political, and economic institutions and conditions. This information is essential to a proper comprehension of the place and significance of teaching, athletics, and recreation in the current social scene.

2. Courses in foundation sciences—anatomy, physiology, and psychology. These courses serve the purpose of providing the learners with a fund of information regarding the human organism which in turn contributes to a fuller comprehension of the biological aspects of participation in sports, dancing, and other vigorous recreational activities. They also give a foundation for the study of hygiene, physical training and first aid.

3. Courses in education—educational psychology, principles of secondary education, and technic of teaching. These courses are necessary to securing state certification for teaching. They also serve to give information that will

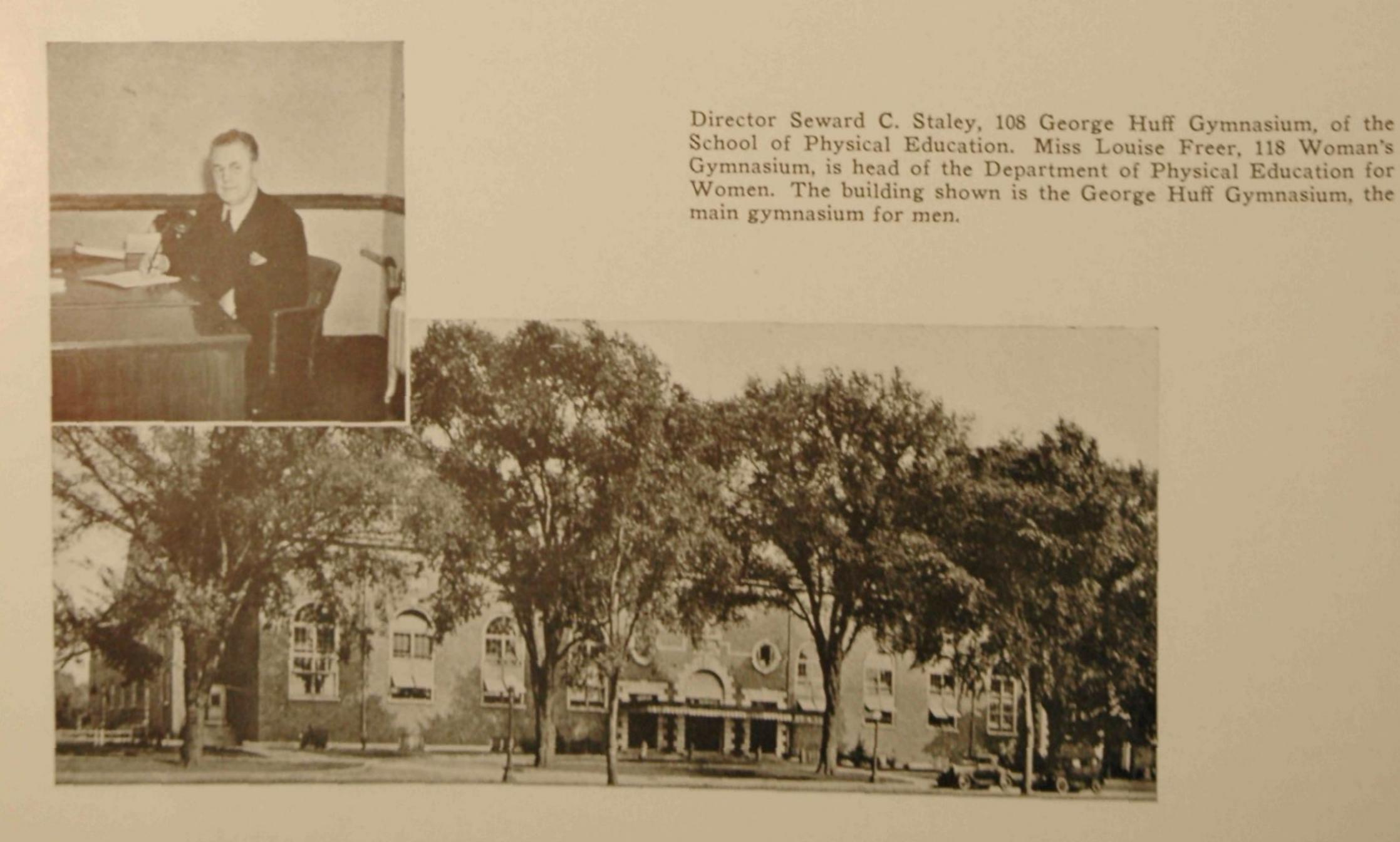
be useful in teaching, coaching, and directing recreation after graduation. Apart from the above courses, all students are also required to do a specified amount of practice teaching. This is carried on in the Urbana and Champaign schools and in the University High School under expert supervision.

4. Professional training laboratory courses in sports—formal gymnastics, dancing, and recreational activities. These courses cover swimming, basketball, baseball, track and field, football, handball, tennis, golf, tap dancing, modern dancing, tumbling stunts, and many others of a similar nature. The particular functions of these courses is to engender the knowledges, skills, dispositions, and conditions essential to performing the activities covered. These abilities serve as a basis for teaching, coaching, and directing programs in the same.

5. Professional training theory courses. This group of courses includes courses in hygiene, training and first aid, the school program in health, and prescribed sports, which serve to prepare the student for teaching hygiene, and handling athletic teams. It also includes courses dealing with the organization and conduct of physical education curricula, the management and operation of extracurricular programs in sports, and the organization and conduct of programs in recreation.

In all of the professional training courses the attempt is made to broaden and deepen the students' appreciation and understanding of the place of sports and similar recreational activities in the current social order.

The University conducts extensive programs in intercollegiate athletics, intramural sports, and general recreation which provide students majoring in this field with excellent laboratory, study, and experimental materials.





Phineas L. Windsor, 222 Library, Director of the Library School. The building is the Library.

## Library School

The Library School offers a two year curriculum in Library Science to

college graduates who wish to enter Librarianship as a profession. The instruction in the first year covers methods and practice in library work and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Science. Students who complete this year of work are prepared for positions in Library service. The second year conducted under the auspices of the Graduate School and leading to the Master's Degree emphasizes historical and comparative methods and introduces the student to research methods. High school graduates are not admitted directly to the Library school, but must first complete the requirements for a bachelor's degree in a college of liberal arts and sciences of recog-

nized standing. They are advised to select courses which will build up their general knowledge, and to include study in both French and German. The increasing specialization of library service has opened opportunities for librarians to use highly specialized knowledge; an effort should be made to maintain a strong major subject in pre-professional study. There are libraries which require specialized training such as chemical, medical, business, banking, law, and newspaper libraries.

### Graduate School

The University's facilities for advanced study and research are organized in the Graduate School. The principal aim of graduate study is the development of the power of independent work and the promotion of the spirit of research. Each student is expected to have a wide knowledge of his subject and of related fields.

Admission to the Graduate School may be granted to graduates of institutions whose requirements for the bachelor's degree are substantially equivalent to those of the University of Illinois. Admission to the Graduate School, however, does not imply admission to candidacy for an advanced degree. Such candidacy is determined by the faculty after the student has demonstrated by his work here for from two

has the ability to do major work of graduate character. A successful candidate may qualify for the Degree of Master of Arts or Master of Science in not less than one year. Exceptional ability is required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the highest degree offered by the University, and which requires a minimum of three years study beyond the bachelor's degree.



Robert D. Carmichael, 109 Administration Building, East, Dean of the Graduate School. The building is Lincoln Hall.



Dean David J. Davis of the College of Medicine, 1853 West Polk Street, Chicago. His assistant is Assistant Dean George R. Moon, 1853 West Polk Street, Chicago. The picture shows the main unit of the Medical Buildings.

### College of Medicine

The work which the University offers in direct preparation for a medical career is given in its College of Medicine in Chicago. Beyond the pre-medical work necessary for admission to the College of Medicine, which now comprises three years in a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the curriculum includes five years of training (or a total of eight years in all). During the first two years in the College of Medicine the work is confined mainly to the fundamental sciences and the time of the student is

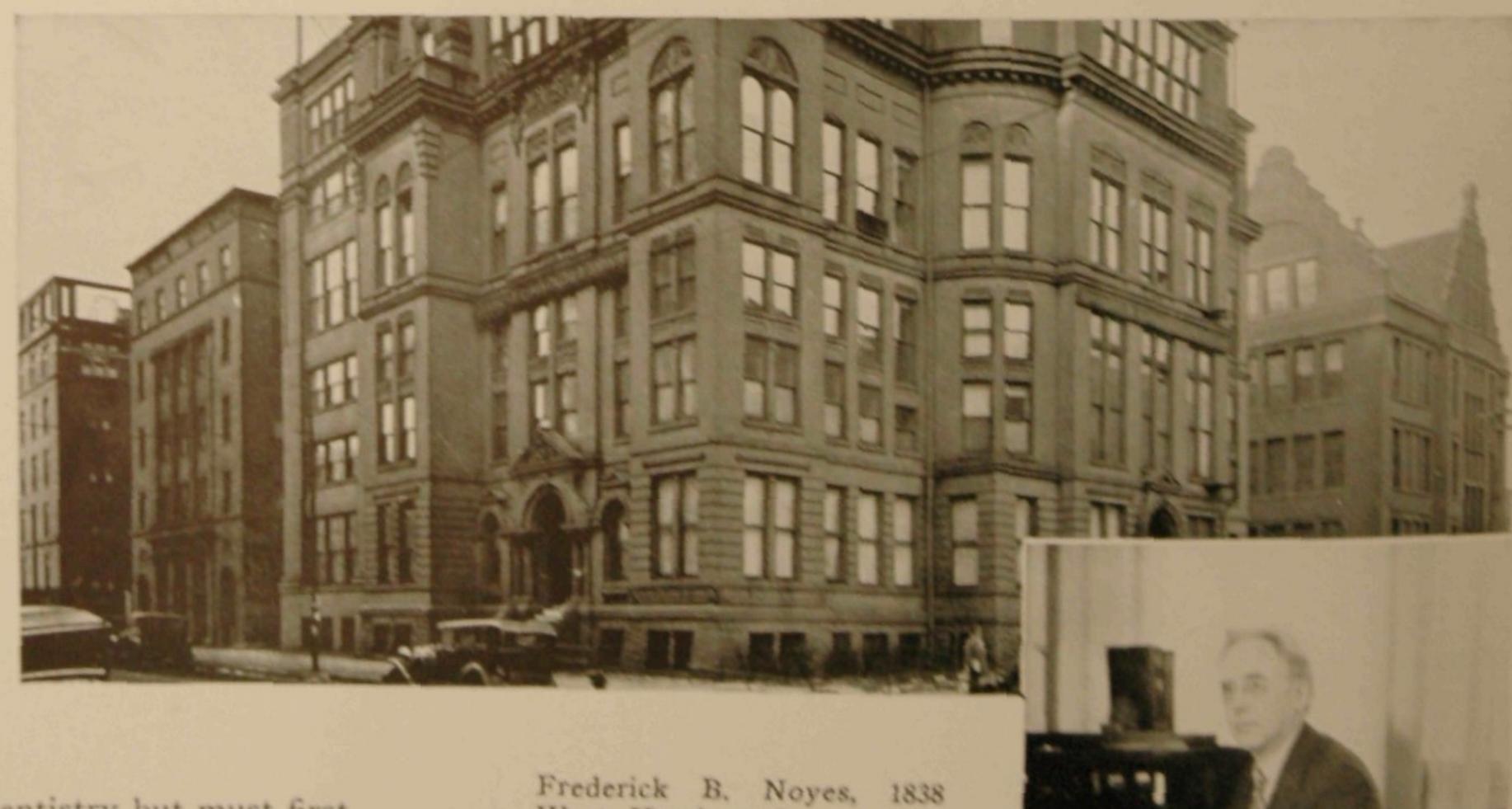
largely spent in the laboratory. Throughout the third and fourth years emphasis is placed upon practical instruction in dispensary and hospital clinics. The fifth year consists of twelve months of interne service in a hospital approved by the University. Attention is called to the fact that the College of Medicine does not admit students directly from the High School. Priority in admission is given on the basis of scholastic standing. Consult the University catalogue for detailed information.

### College of Dentistry

The College of Dentistry, located in Chicago, offers a four year curriculum leading to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. It also offers certain special courses for graduates in dentistry, and courses leading to the degree of Master of

Science in histology, oral surgery, orthodontia, and therapeutics. The first two years of the curriculum include courses presented by members of the staff of the College of Medicine and instruction in principles of dental technique with emphasis on the comprehension of principles. The last two years include clinical and infirmary practice with operations on patients and courses in diagnosis and medicine which enable the student to correlate oral and systematic involvements. High school graduates are not admitted

directly to the College of Dentistry but must first complete two years of work in an approved College of Liberal Arts and Sciences comprising not fewer than sixty semester hours and including certain subjects (consult the Annual Register of the University for further details).



Frederick B. Noyes, 1838 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Dean of the College of Dentistry. The building is the old College of Dentistry. Before 1937-38 has passed, this college will be in its new building.

### College of Pharmacy

The College of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois is the only institution in the State of Illinois preparing Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Chemists whose work is recognized by the Illinois State Department of Registration and Education. The curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy is four years in length, the first year being administered as a pre-pharmacy year which may be taken in

William B. Day, 715 South Wood Street, Chicago, Dean of the College of Pharmacy. The building is a part of the College of Pharmacy.



the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Urbana, or in any other accredited college offering the required subjects. The last three years of the curriculum are given at the College of Pharmacy in Chicago, and include courses in Materia Medica, botany, bacteriology, physics, chemistry including drug assaying, analysis, and synthesis and pharmacy.

It will be noted that the High School graduate must first complete a year of work in a college of Liberal Arts and Sciences of recognized standing. This work must comprise not fewer than thirty semester hours of college work (see Annual Register).

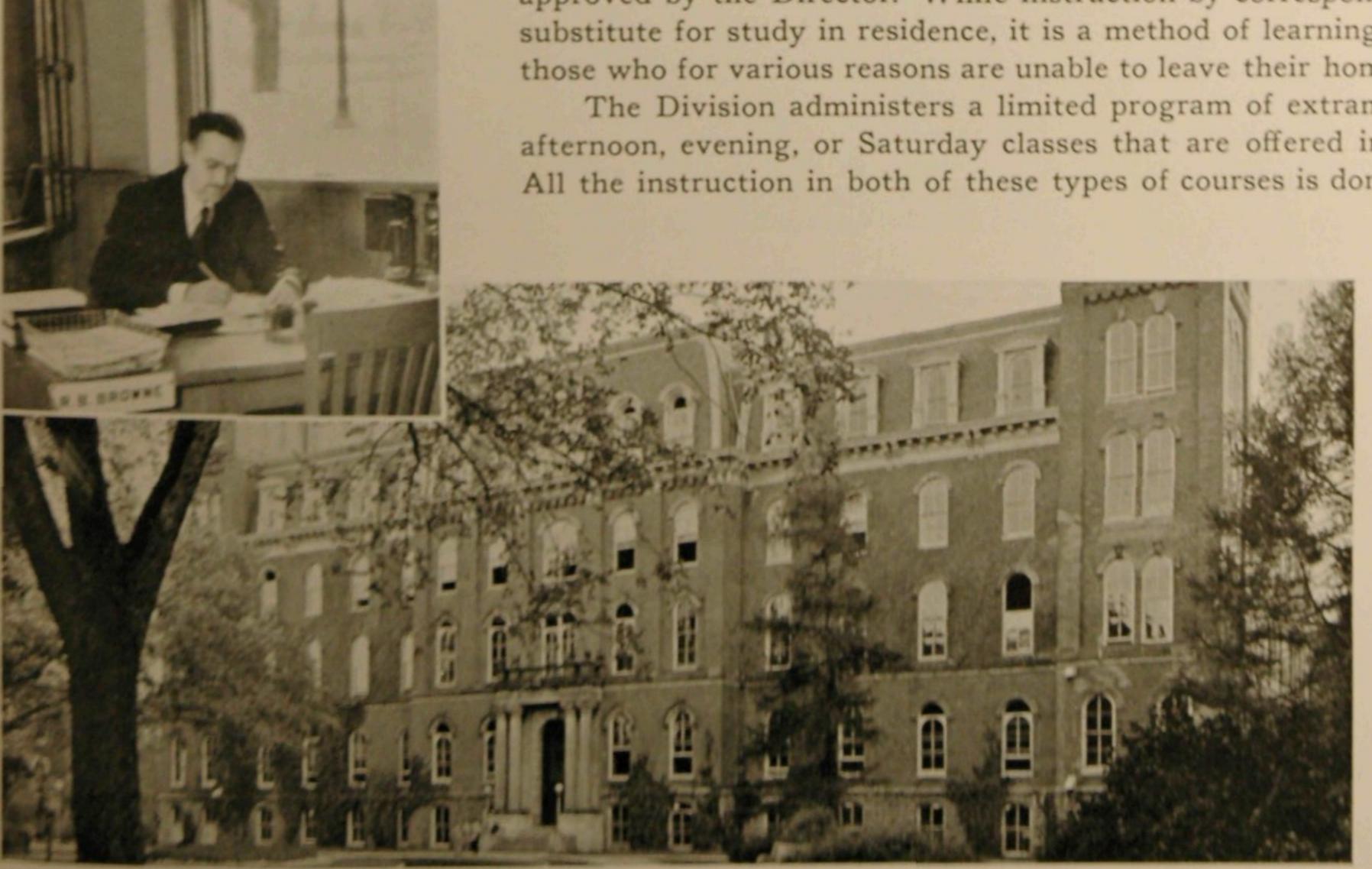
### Division of University Extension

Through the Division of University Extension, the University makes some of its educational facilities available beyond the boundaries of the campus. More than eighty of the courses from thirty departments are offered for instruction by

> correspondence. These courses are open to all who can meet the University's requirements, and in addition to persons eighteen or more years of age whose applications are approved by the Director. While instruction by correspondence is not intended to be a substitute for study in residence, it is a method of learning that accommodates itself to those who for various reasons are unable to leave their homes and come to the campus.

> The Division administers a limited program of extramural classes. These are late afternoon, evening, or Saturday classes that are offered in various parts of the State. All the instruction in both of these types of courses is done by members of the regular

> > University teaching faculty. For further information, address the Director, Division of University Extension, 109 University Hall, Urbana, Illinois.



Robert B. Browne, Director of the Division of University Extension.

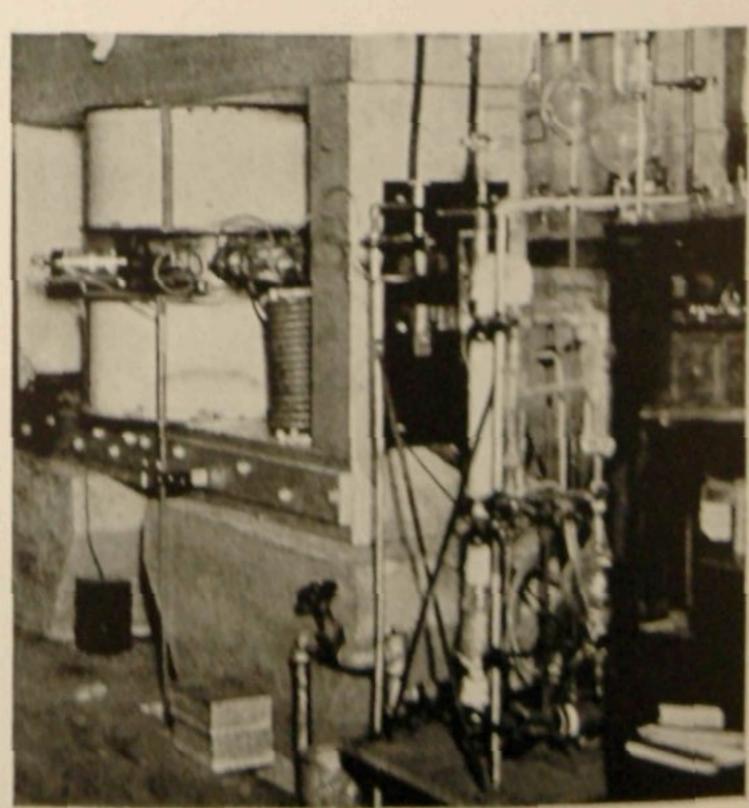


In one of the private laboratories in the Chemistry Building at the University of Illinois. Outstanding research in nearly every phase of chemical investigation is being carried on in the Chemistry Laboratory.

Research

The functions of the University fall into three classes: (1) instruction and training of young people; (2) services to its varied constituency; (3) discovery of new knowledge by research and investigation.

Research not only extends knowledge but also vitalizes the teaching and service functions of the University. A penetrating investigator enlarges the outlook of everyone associated with him. There is nothing more stimulating to intellectual personality than intimate association with those who are engaged in adding to our stores of knowledge.



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### Fraternities

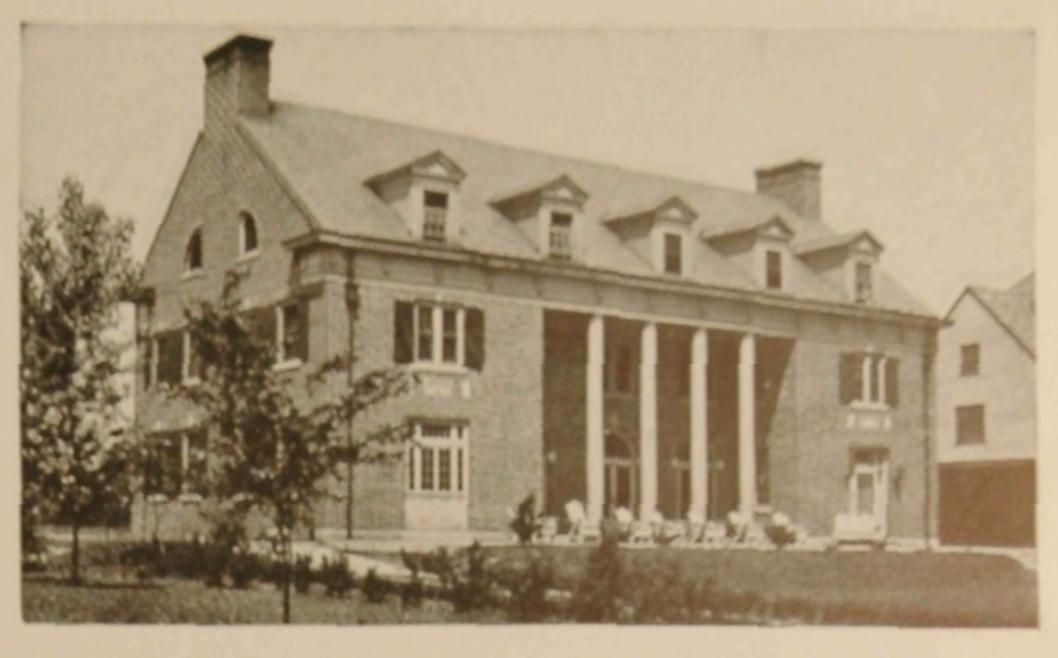
Nearly three thousand men of the University of Illinois make their homes in the fraternity houses of the sixty-four Greek letter fraternities near the campus. A Greek letter fraternity is a group of men who have mutually agreed to live together while in the University, who have subscribed to certain principles in the ritual, wear the badge, and identify themselves with the particular organization. Membership is by invitation. There are three classes of fraternities at the University of Illinois, local social, national social, and national professional. The social fraternities take members from any curricula, provide board and room for their members, plus any additional educational program, which the particular organization may sponsor. Local groups have only one chapter or group, while national fraternities have chapters situated at various colleges and universities. Professional fraternities select their members from one particular curriculum, as architecture, or agriculture. Members of fraternities are considered to be pledges and active members; a pledge is a man who has accepted a bid or the invitation of a fraternity to join, but who has not yet been initiated, or through the ritualistic procedure which makes him a member. An active member is one who has been through the ritualistic ceremonies of initiation. A student may not be initiated into a fraternity until he has satisfactorily completed one semester of work in the University.

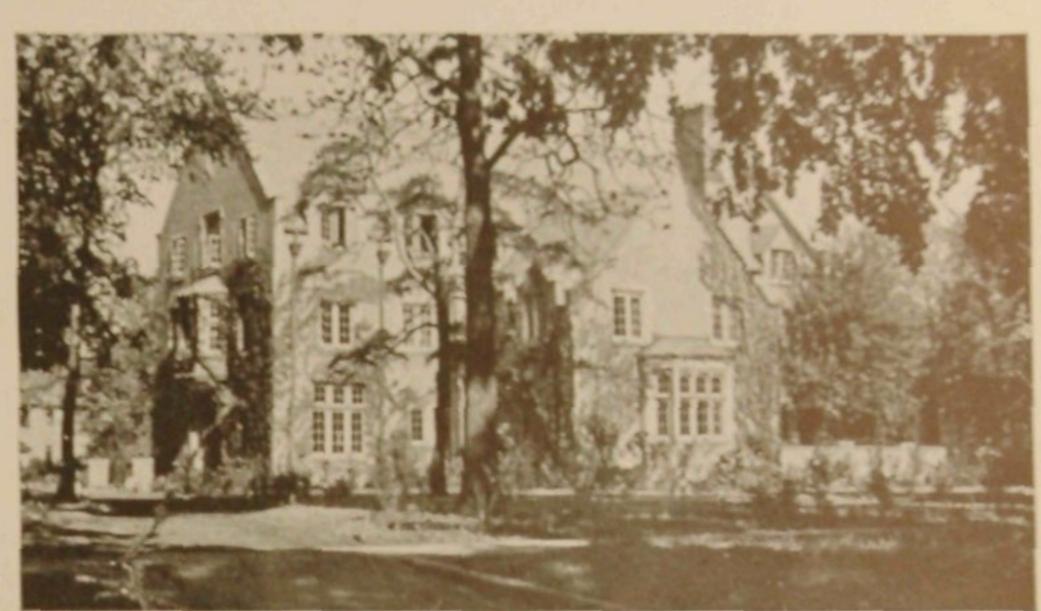
The aims of fraternities are to provide comfortable college homes for students, to encourage idealistic living according to the principles of the rituals, to establish strong ties of friendship, to encourage superior scholarship, and to foster the highest type of loyalty to the University. Individual fraternities, although chartered by the University, are largely responsible for their own management. All have alumni advisory boards, many have faculty advisors, and approximately half of the chapters at the University of Illinois have tutorial advisers or resident preceptors, who serve as scholastic advisors and counselors.

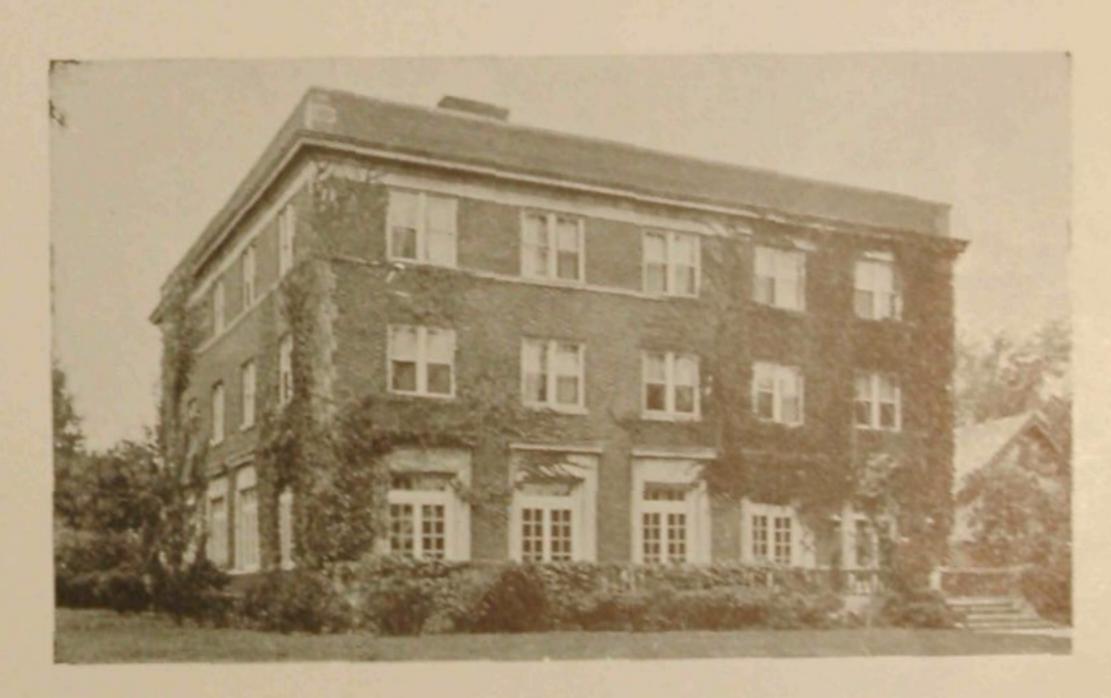
The Interfraternity Council, or the organization of all fraternities on the campus is the self-governing group for fraternities. The Council makes its own regulations with the advice and counsel of University officials, and a board of faculty advisors. It is in charge of "Rush Week" or the period in which new members are selected from the freshman class. Rush week begins this year on Sunday, September 12 and ends on Friday, September 17. The last two days are devoted to pledging, and during rush week, the rushees may not live in the fraternity houses.

Any student wishing information about rushing or any fraternity should write or consult Mr. Golden A. McConnell, Assistant Dean of Men and member of the Faculty board of advisors of the Interfraternity Council, 152 Administration Building.





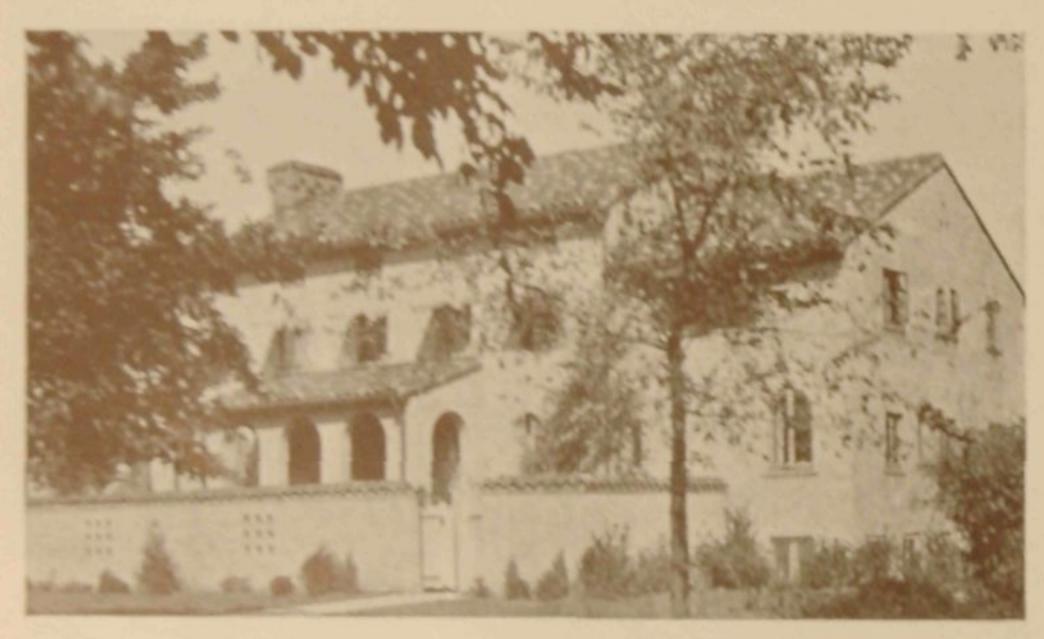
















### Sororities

There are twenty-six national sororities at the University of Illinois. A sorority is a group of university women, numbering from 20 to 50, who have elected to establish a close affiliation for four years as university students and thereafter as alumnae.

Rushing is the term applied to the organized efforts of sororities to secure new members. It includes the entertainment of freshmen and other women students at teas, breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners in an effort to become better acquainted. Formal rushing will be held from Friday, September tenth, to Thursday, September sixteenth. During this time rushees live in temporary rooms secured from the dean of women's office. Information concerning invitations to fall rushing can be secured from the Panhellenic Adviser if a freshman does not have relatives or friends who have acquaintances in sororities.

Rushees who are pledged may move into the sorority house on Thursday, September sixteenth, so they will be permanently located before the beginning of freshman week, unless they live with their parents or relatives.

If a student does not pledge during formal rushing, she may have opportunities to join a sorority during the school year. Informal rushing parties are held during the entire school year by sororities whose quotas are not filled. However, during the year a student may not move into the sorority house until the end of a semester unless she previously has made written temporary arrangements with her housemother.

All members and pledges of sororities live in chapter houses under the direction of a mature chaperon. The sorority, however, is self-governing and maintains high ideals in scholarship and social custom for its members and for all university women.

Sorority membership is limited by the capacity of the chapter houses and by the quotas determined by the chapter and by Panhellenic. As many women do not choose to become sorority members, only one-third of the women students at the University of Illinois are affiliated. The house bills range from forty-three (\$43) to fifty (\$50) dollars per month. All house bills are paid by the month in advance. The initiation fees range from twenty-five (\$25) to seventy-five (\$75) dollars. Initiation fees are payable at initiation generally in February or March. The pledge fees range from none to fifty (\$50) dollars. The average building pledge is one hundred (\$100) dollars. In most cases these building pledges are paid two and one-half dollars (\$2.50) per month and are included in the monthly house bill.

Definite information about the finances of any specific sorority may be secured by writing to Miss Irene Pierson, Panhellenic Adviser, Office of the Dean of Women, 100 Woman's Building, Urbana.



# Committee on Student Affairs

The Committee on Student Affairs is composed of the Dean of Men, Dean of Women and seven other faculty members. In conjunction with the Student Senate it has jurisdiction over all student organizations and extracurricular activities. It assists the students in the management of university social functions, keeps the calendar of activity events, passes upon petitions for university recognition of honorary and professional organizations, administers car regulations, assists in the maintenance of safe, moral and healthful living conditions, and in various other ways advises, directs and cooperates with students in extra-curricular matters.

The Committee on Student Affairs being a Committee of the University Senate, provides the most accessible administrative unit to undergraduate students interested in extracurricular affairs.

#### Student Senate

The student self-government organization of the University is the Student Senate. It is made up of twelve ex-officio and twelve elective members from the undergraduate student body. It is concerned with student welfare, elections and social affairs, and works in close coordination with the Student Affairs Committee.





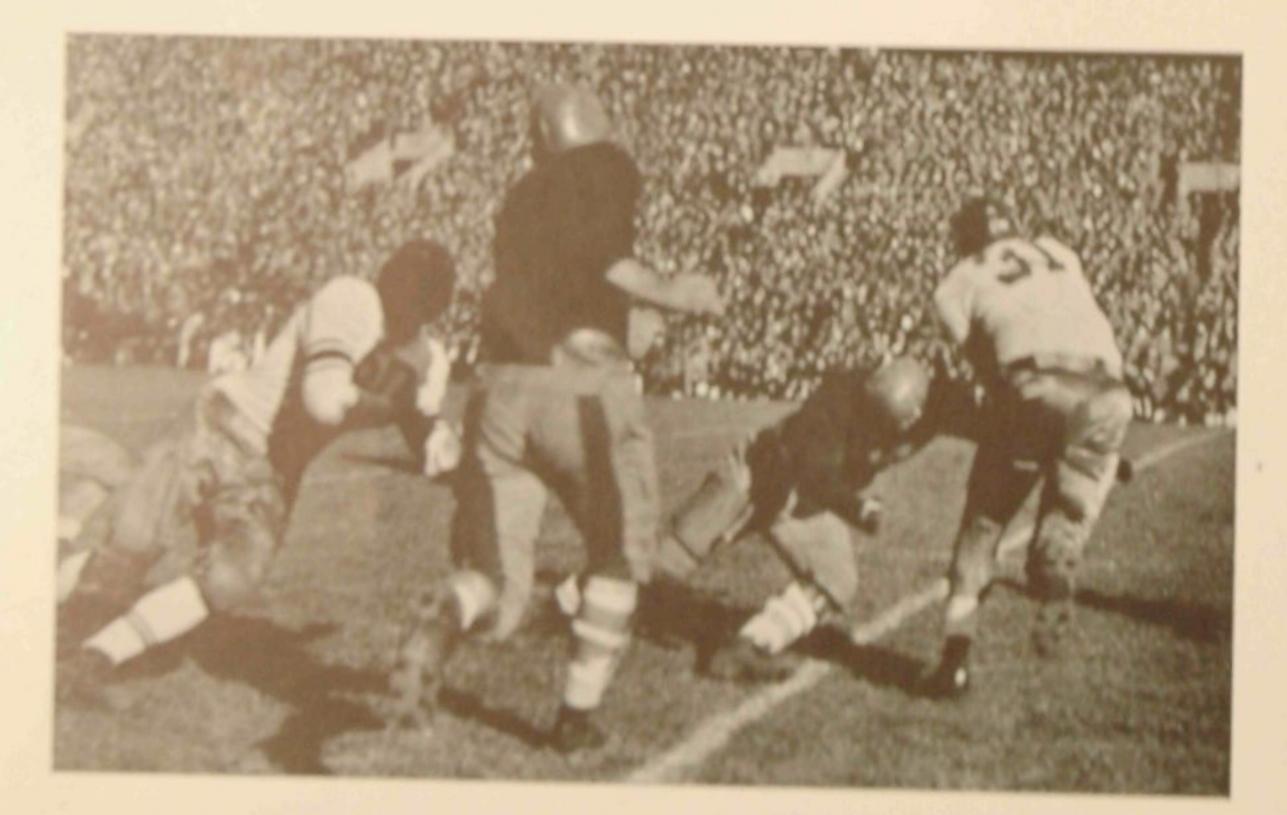


### Variety of Activities

The variety of extra-curricular activities is so great that any student may find a field of activity according to his interests and available time. Excepting rowing and sailing, practically every branch of athletics is available for men and women, varsity and intramural. Publications attract many; dramatics are popular; the Illinois Union, the Woman's League, military, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A.,

the Student Alumni Association, the bands, glee clubs, chorus, orchestra, concerts and entertainments, Student Senate, class organizations, and a multitude of honorary and professional societies, clubs, and committees provide opportunities.



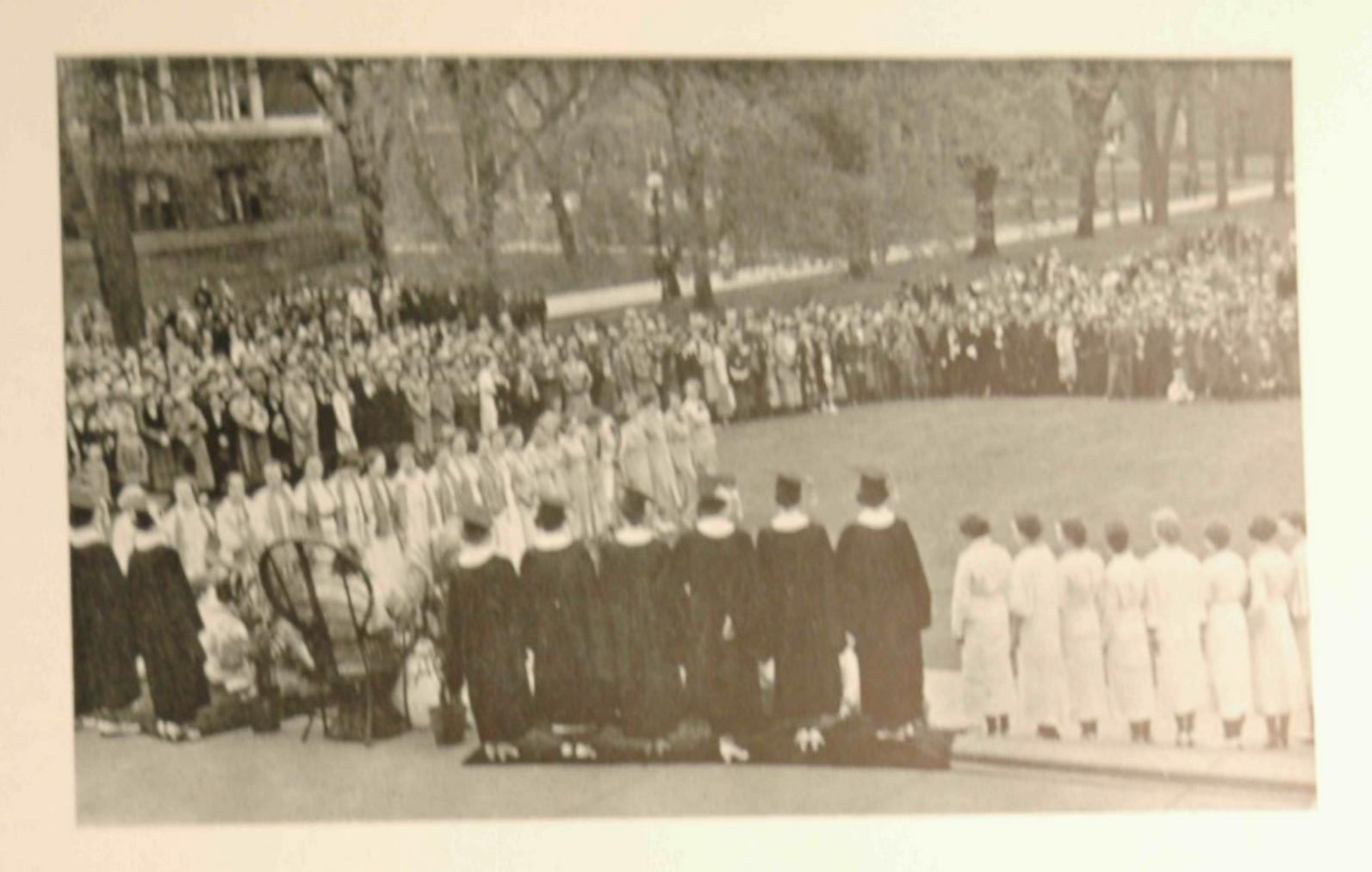
















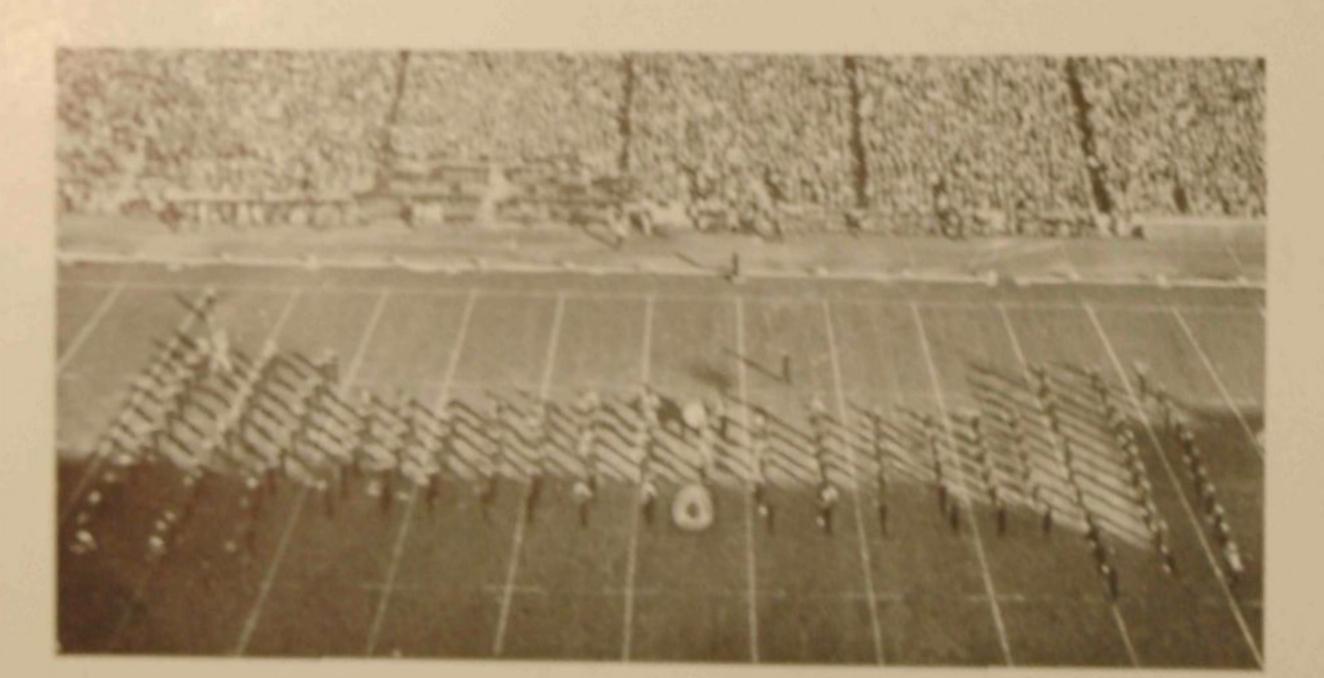






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### Value of Activities

The question is sometimes raised as to the educational values of extracurricular activities. The student who attends a university should do more than attend classes and study. He should have some part in the college life which is around him. On the other hand, studies come first and he should not attend the University merely for the sake of the activities that go with it. It is the combination which is most satisfactory.

There are a great many educational features about many activities. Not a few offer an opportunity for the student to put into actual practice some of the theoretical work he has had in class. The athletes learn what real physical fitness means; they learn what discipline and good sportsmanship do for the individual. Students working on the various publications secure practical experience in editorial and managerial phases of newspaper, book, and magazine publishing. The managers of sports and other activities learn to direct others, to work efficiently under stress. Many of the activities require the handling and accounting of funds, involving personal responsibility and honesty. Dramatics offer a splendid training in self-control, the ability to appear before people, and creative opportunities. Participation in the band, orchestra, or glee clubs is often equivalent to definite classroom training.

If a student is interested in activities, there is a very definite question as to how much time may be devoted to these activities with safety. Some students fail to find a proper balance between the two, and permit their activities to take too much time, with the result that studies and health both suffer. After all, the primary objective of the student should be in connection with his studies, and time devoted to activities should be of secondary importance.

The student who is partly supporting himself, if he is earning both room and board, will work four to six hours a day, and will carry a reduced schedule of class work. There is a serious question as to whether or not the working student should attempt to take a part in extra-curricular activities at all. If he

carries his studies, and supports himself, he is doing enough.

The student who is not working to support himself can afford to spend from two to four hours each day in activities. Varsity sports are limited by conference agreement to two hours of practice per day. Intramural sports will not average more than an hour a day. Publications can take whatever time the student is able to give, from an hour a day up to several hours depending on the time available. Music, the bands, glee clubs, dramatics, and so on, will not average more than an hour a day, although at certain times they may take more. The Illinois Union, Woman's League, and organizations of this type offer such a variety of work that the student may spend what-

ever amount of time he desires in them. This is an added benefit from a large variety of activities—the choice may be based on the amount of time available.

Advanced Military: Woman's League Teas; the Band; participation in a national chain broadcast.

### The UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

#### The Summer Session of 1937

June 21, Mon	*			*	,								Registration, Urbana
June 22, Tues., 8 a.m.	٠.	*	*		*	*	*	*					. Instruction begun, Urbana
' Aug. 13-14, FriSat	*				*								Final examinations, Urbana

#### The First Semester of 1937-38

Cont 9 11 Wed Sat										T	
Sept. 8-11, wed Sat	*		*	100	2.3	*		*		En	rance examinations, Urbana and Chicago
Sept. 16-18, ThursSat.		*			*						Freshman Week Program, Urbana
Sept. 17-18, FriSat	*										Registration, graduate students, Urbana
Sept. 18, Sat									*		Registration, freshmen, Urbana
											. Registration, upperclassmen, Urbana
											Instruction begun, Urbana
											Registration, Chicago
											University Senate Meeting, Urbana
											High School Conference, Urbana
											giving recess begun, Urbana and Chicago
											Instruction resumed, Chicago
											Instruction resumed, Urbana
											. University Senate Meeting, Urbana
Control of the contro											oliday recess begun, Urbana and Chicago
											Instruction resumed, Chicago
											Instruction resumed, Urbana
											tion study day, classes dismissed, Urbana
4 11 32 49											. Semester examinations begun, Urbana
											Semester examinations, Chicago
											. Semester examinations ended, Urbana

#### The Second Semester of 1937-38

Feb. 2-5, WedSat	, Urbana
Feb. 4-5, FriSat	
Feb. 7-8, MonTues	
Feb. 7, Mon	
Feb. 9, Wed., 8 a.m	
Feb. 12, Sat	
Feb. 14, Mon., 4:10 p.m	
Feb. 22, Tues	
March 2, Wed	
April 4, Mon., 4:10 p.m	
April 14, Thurs., 12 m	
April 14, Thurs., 5 p.m	Chicago
April 18, Mon., 8 a.m	Chicago
April 19, Tues., 1 p.m	, Urbana
April 29, Fri., 10 a.m	, Urbana
April 29, Fri., 10 a.m	, Urbana l, Urbana
April 29, Fri., 10 a.m	, Urbana , Urbana , Urbana
April 29, Fri., 10 a.m	, Urbana , Urbana , Urbana
May, between 16 and 31 . Hazelton prize drill, annual inspection, and company competitive drill May 26, Thurs	, Urbana , Urbana , Urbana , Urbana Chicago
April 29, Fri., 10 a.m.  May, between 16 and 31  Hazelton prize drill, annual inspection, and company competitive drill  May 26, Thurs.  May 27, Fri.  Semester examinations begun,  May 30-June 3, MonFri.  May 30, Mon.  Memo	, Urbana , Urbana , Urbana , Urbana Chicago orial Day
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April 29, Fri., 10 a.m.  May, between 16 and 31  Hazelton prize drill, annual inspection, and company competitive drill  May 26, Thurs.  May 27, Fri.  Semester examinations begun,  May 30-June 3, MonFri.  May 30, Mon.  June 6, Mon.  June 6, Mon., 4:10 p.m.  June 9, Thurs.  June 9, Thurs.  June 9, Thurs.  June 10, Fri.  Alumni Meeting, College of Medicine,  June 10, Fri.  Commencement,	, Urbana , Urbana , Urbana , Urbana , Chicago rial Day , Urbana , Urbana Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago Urbana , Urbana

