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THE state university is in danger because greater services than ever are demanded from it, although it is operating on a stationary income which the increased cost of living has reduced one-half in value. Endowed institutions are raising funds with which to meet these conditions. The state university is the people's university. It belongs to you and to every other citizen, Therefore it must turn to the people.

That the people may know something of the grave situation, the Champaign Rotary club asked Dr. David Kinley, acting president, to prepare this statement.

Read it carefully—preserve it—write and talk to your representatives in the next legislature.

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A Straight Talk About Your University

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, the State University, is both a teaching and a research institution. It is educating 8,000 young men and women, conducting investigations which add greatly to the wealth of the State, and training investigators to continue that work. The demands on it for research and teaching are greater than ever before. Its ability to meet these demands is less than ever before. The reasons, briefly put, are these:

The University's income from the State, which comes from a mill tax, has been practically stationary for eight years.



ACTING PRESIDENT DAVID KINLEY

The total income of the University is derived from State taxation, Federal appropriations, sales of products, and gifts. The Federal appropriations are for specific purposes and cannot be used for the ordinary operations of the University; neither can the gifts. The proceeds of sales, most of which are for products of the agricultural laboratories, go back into a revolving fund used from year to year. Only the State appropriations and the proceeds of fees are, therefore, generally speaking, available for ordinary operation and maintenance.

Income Stationary—Students Increase

The University's income from the State in 1911-12 was \$2,292,000. In 1918-19 it was

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\$2,306,000. The University's income for last year from Federal sources was \$229,159; from fees, \$271,245; from sales and miscellaneous sources, other than gifts, \$374,200.

The extension of General Assembly free scholarships has cut this year's fees considerably.

The rise in prices of nearly 100 per cent has increased the cost of operation.

The University has not been able to meet the market in salary payments to its staff.

The demand on it for teaching staff and equipment is increased by what is necessary for 50 per cent more students than it ever had before. The enrollment of this semester (Sept. 1919—Feb. 1920) is 8,052. The next college year, 1920-1921, will probably see at least 800 more. Extension calls for assistance in the State have increased fifty per cent.

Its building has practically stopped, while more students are calling for additional classrooms and laboratories.

The need for research equipment and men has also probably increased fifty per cent.

In other words, its income is substantially stationary, the value of that income has fallen one-half, the number of students to be educated and the outside demands for help have both increased fifty per cent.

Therefore, its income to carry its work on as efficiently as before should be three times what it was.

How Your University is Hampered

In consequence, these are some of the conditions that prevail today at your University.

- 1 *Classes too large to teach properly.* Three hundred sixty-seven classes contain 35 or more students, many ranging from 40 to 65 or more.
- 2 *Inadequate instructional and administrative staffs.* At least 100 additional instructors and research workers are needed now in the University.
- 3 *Lack of equipment.* Expenditures for equipment at Champaign-Urbana alone have had to be cut \$70,000 below last year's. Even such apparatus as microscopes is insufficiently provided in the College of Medicine.
- 4 *Insufficient number of buildings and lack of class room and laboratory*

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space. The University has insufficient class room and laboratory space, owing to lack of sufficient buildings, both in Chicago and Champaign-Urbana.

5 *Research work diminished.* Work worth inestimable sums to the State each year, is retarded or abandoned. Important investigations in home economics, animal nutrition, soil survey, chemistry, engineering and other lines have been abandoned.

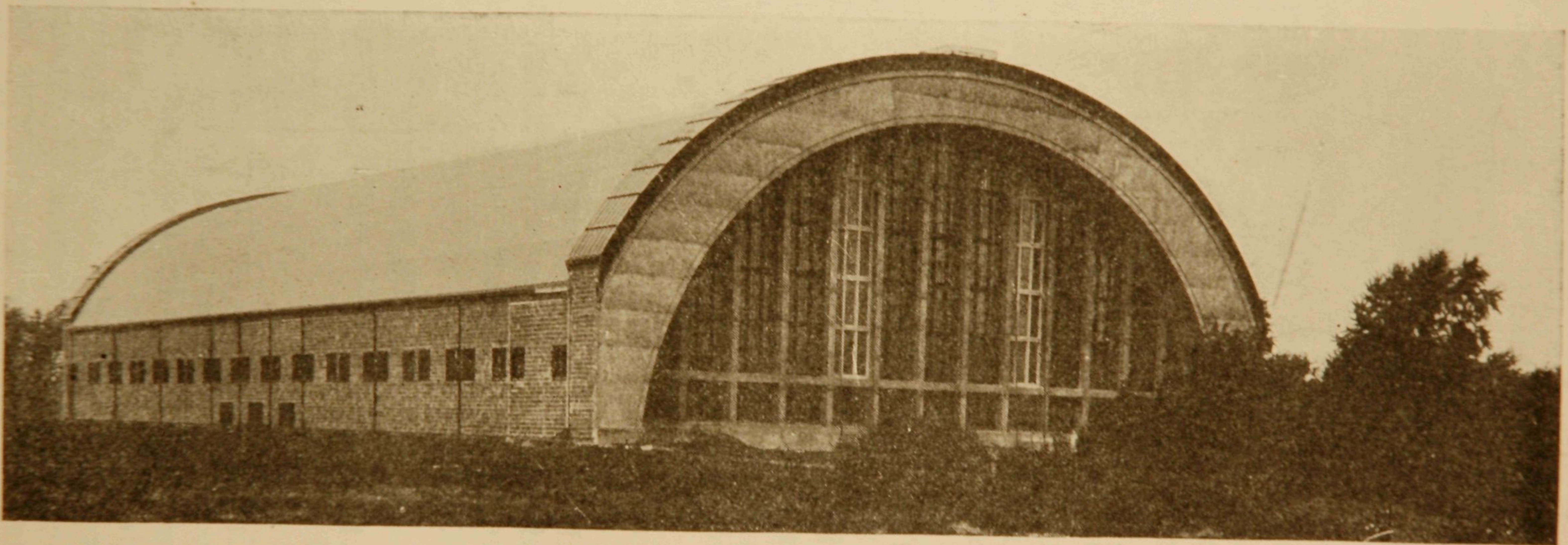
6 *Inadequate salaries.* The income is not enough to pay adequate salaries throughout the University, or to hold permanently or to attract men and women of the highest class to teach our boys and girls and conduct our investigations.

Without claiming that the needs of the State University are paramount to those of other interests of the State, but that they are *equally* entitled to consideration, for reasons fully realized by every thoughtful person, the facts cited above and elsewhere in this circular are presented in order that the citizens of the State may learn the critical condition in which their University now finds itself, and that they may satisfy themselves that the State has been receiving a goodly return on all the money invested in the institution.

The officers of the University would fail in their duty if they did not present as fully as they could the conditions under which the University is doing its work, and its needs.

More Than 8000 Students

The total enrollment of 8,052 students this year, of whom 7,383 are at Champaign-Urbana and the rest at the professional schools in Chicago, is an increase of 2,224 over any previous year. There are 50 per cent more at Champaign-Urbana than ever before in the history of the University. Therefore the authorities are called upon to meet the necessary expenses of caring for more than 2,000 additional students out of practically the same income, while at the same time salaries and prices have risen and no addition has been made to the building equipment. Some of the resulting difficulties may be briefly stated as follows:



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Improper results are obtained from teaching in 360 classes of the University because in that number of classes there are from 35 to 65, or more, students. No sane man need to be told that efficient instruction is impossible in classes of that size. In the School of Pharmacy, and in the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry in Chicago, facilities are inadequate and *students were turned away* last fall.

While there is a lack of large rooms to accommodate present large classes meeting at the same hour, it is impossible to divide the larger classes into smaller sections because then there would be insufficient rooms of a smaller size. Also, if the classes were divided into smaller units there would be an insufficient number of teachers to care for them. Some classes have been held this year in the University Auditorium, the new Education Building (which was intended for other purposes next year), and even in a nearby church. The length of the teaching day has been extended, and the number of consecutive hours class rooms are used has been increased. This means bad health conditions.

Certain courses have been abandoned in the College of Law because of insufficient teachers. With an enrollment greater than in any previous year, the teaching staff of the College of Engineering is smaller than before the war. Instruction in the College of Medicine is being given to a greater extent than ever before by practising physicians on part time. There are more than fifty old positions vacant in Agriculture, the Arts and Sciences, Engineering, and other departments. In the College of Commerce, one instructor has between 300 and 350 students; four have between 250 and 300 each; one has between 200 and 250; eleven have between 150 and 200 each.

Much important work in research has been abandoned in Agriculture, Engineering, Science, Medicine, and the Arts because of the reduced means. Among the lines so suffering are electrical and mechanical engineering, soil survey, animal nutrition, psychology, chemistry, and history. At least 100 new instructors of all grades must be added next year if the work of the University is to be properly done.

Increased work necessitates increased equipment. But in spite of that fact, it was found necessary to cut the equipment budget at Champaign-Urbana to approximately \$70,000 less than it was last year.

Will the People Forget Their University?

Endowed institutions in the country are raising additional funds for increased salaries.



GEORGE HUFF

Director of Athletics

One of the best known of the alumni and faculty members.

Harvard has raised \$15,000,000; Massachusetts "Tech" has raised \$13,000,000; Princeton, Cornell, Northwestern and others are doing likewise. The institutions which can pay adequately and offer the best facilities for research will get the best teachers and investigators. If Harvard needs the annual income from \$15,000,000 in addition to what it now has, the University of Illinois needs an annual appropriation greater than that income, because it does so

many more lines of work.

The average approximate per capita cash expenditure for instruction at the University of Illinois in 1913 was \$259. This year it is approximately \$223, a decrease due to the fact that the staff is being strained beyond reason. But if we remember that the dollar of 1913 is worth 57 cents today, the value expended for instruction this year per capita, is \$127; that is, the State is paying less than half in value this year what it paid six years ago for what ought to be the same or better service. The money gain is taken out of men and quality of work.

In spite of the fact that some have said the University erected buildings before it needed them, the truth is that the institution has not builded fast enough. The crowded conditions of today prove this. Never has the University had enough buildings, and no building project for the University in the past twenty years has been finished before

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the need of it exceeded the building's capa-
city. Actually, a smaller amount of money
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nent improvements at Champaign-Urbana
and Chicago every year for seven successive
years. The University is today in crying
need of a new Library, a new Agricultural
plant, enlargement and improvement of the
engineering laboratories and buildings, a re-
search laboratory for the College of Med-
icine, extension of the buildings for Phar-
macy, Dentistry and Medicine, an Adminis-
tration building, new and larger gymnasiums
for boys and girls, and the immediate com-
pletion of the Transportation, Natural His-
tory, and Commerce buildings, Lincoln Hall,
and the Armory. The sum of \$10,000,000
could be wisely expended on buildings in the
next four years. At the present rate the
University will never be put in proper shape.

Research Makes Wealth, Health and Happiness

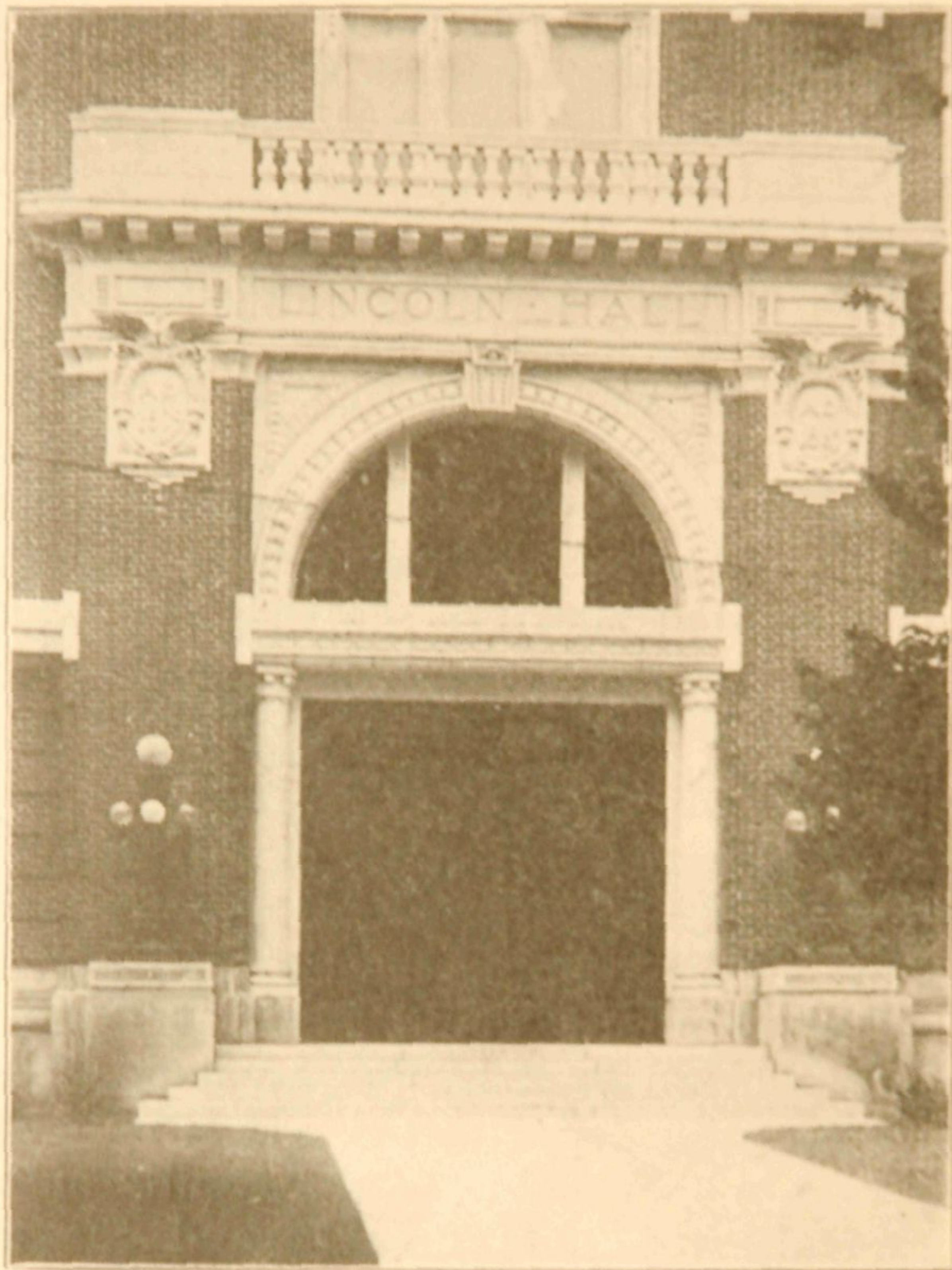
Great as is the University as a teaching or-
ganization, it is as great, or greater, as an
agency of research. If the University did no
teaching at all, it would justify the appro-
priations made to it by the accomplishments
of its research departments. It is impossible
to give a money value to the results of such
work, but it is doubtless beyond the total
appropriations of the University from the
time it was established.

Some of the important research contribu-
tions which have increased the wealth and
welfare of the State and nation are these:
conservation and improvement of the fertility
of the soil; the improvement of live stock;
discoveries in the manufacture and methods
of using reinforced concrete; the production
of an iron alloy with magnetic properties,
seven or eight times more effective than is
now in use in the transformation of electric
current of high voltage; the discovery of a
new law of steam expansion and the produc-
tion of a "steam table" more accurate than
any before published; the discovery of a
new process for coking Illinois coal, which,
when commercially applied, will, in the opin-
ion of some, "be worth more to the State
than all the appropriations the University
will get in a hundred years."

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Studies have been conducted to lessen the destructiveness of corn smut, to determine the causes of decay of cotton cloth, the effect of early frost on corn, and the use of Illinois clays in manufacture. In research work in corn breeding, four distinct kinds of kernel have been produced, the protein content of

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A gift to the people of
of Champaign.

some being richer than before and the oil content in others being increased. Our chemists have made a new alloy usable for many different purposes but chiefly as a substitute for platinum. Our psychologists and the faculty of the College of Education are continuously suggesting improvements in teaching methods and administration, making our public school work more effective. Hundreds of teachers have this year been in touch with these departments. In fact, there is no division of the University's work whose research does not, in some way, directly or indirectly increase public wealth or promote public health and happiness.

The University's dire need is the result

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It is impossible fo or soon to make up through inadequate s years; the best we c ampler means we can advancing education a with it.

What Shall We

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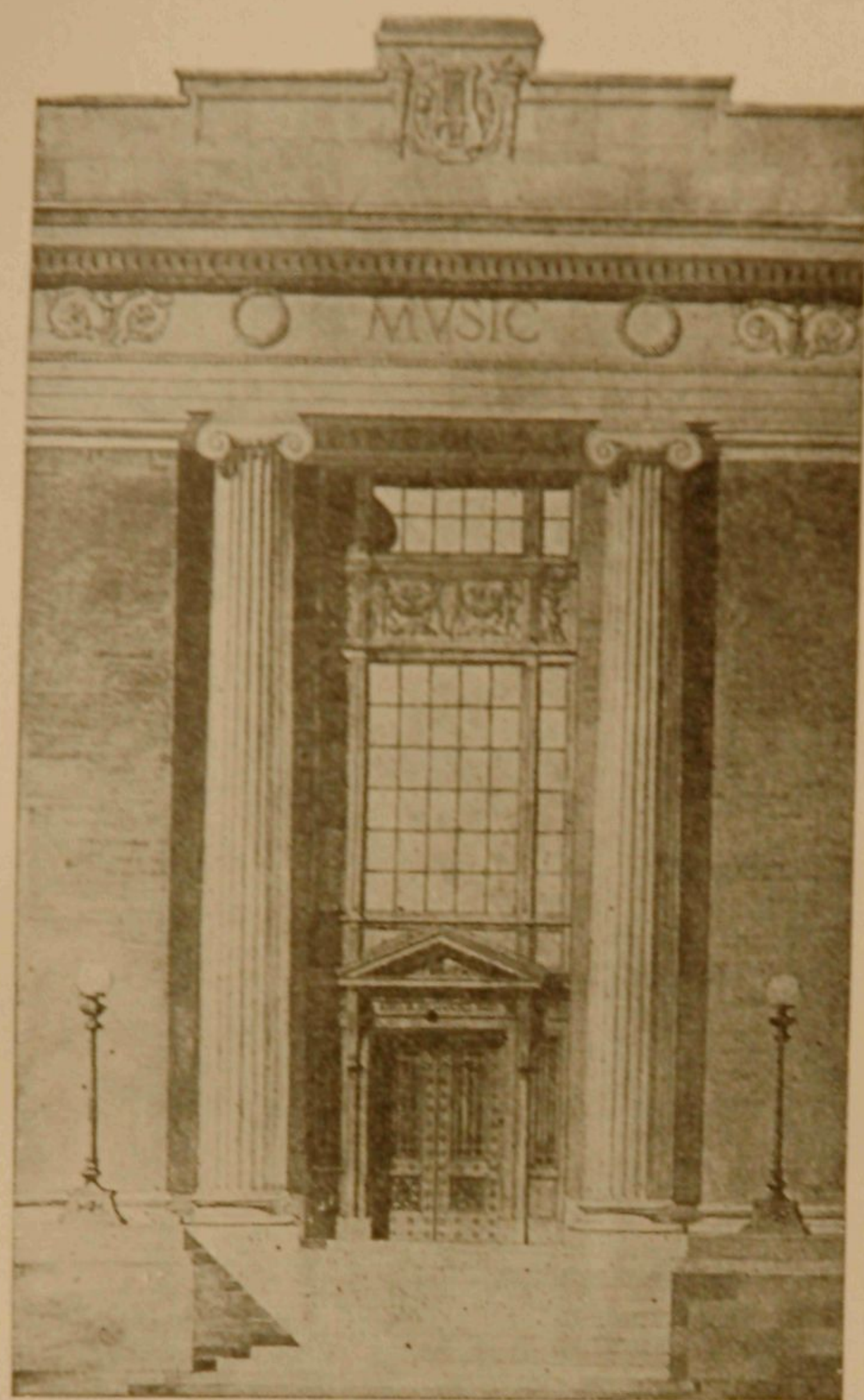
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of the new conditions. Every great educa-
tional institution is in a similar plight.
Science, art and literature are increasing by
leaps and bounds. The education of last
year is inadequate for today. New subjects
of study are constantly developing. New lines
of research are constantly opening. No institu-



ENTRANCE TO SMITH MEMORIAL MUSIC HALL

A gift to the people of Illinois by Capt. T. J. Smith,
of Champaign.

tion can stand still, either in the number of
its activities or in the amount of its income.
To stand still is to retrograde and to die.
Moreover, there is no standing still in the
increase of the number of students.

It is impossible for the University now
or soon to make up the loss it has suffered
through inadequate support for the past six
years; the best we can hope is that with
ampler means we can catch the pace set by
advancing education and science and keep up
with it.

What Shall We Do About It?

The conditions for the next academic year
promise to be more difficult. If relief is not
granted by the next legislature, the conse-
quences to the University will be disastrous.

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Failing adequate provision, the University will be obliged (1) to abandon a large part or all of its research activities, and to sink to the level of a second or third rate institution; (2) to limit the number of students, both in advanced and entering classes; (3) to be content to see more of our able staff leave us, and provide for our boys and girls instruction of second or third rate quality; (4) to abandon some established departments altogether.

To resort to any one of these means poorer education of the young, fewer and less valuable contributions to the wealth and welfare of the people by research, and dependence of the proud State of Illinois on other institutions to give its children first class training and promote its welfare.

What shall we do about it? There is only one answer.

