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Illinois University Response...

To the Call of War.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BULLETIN

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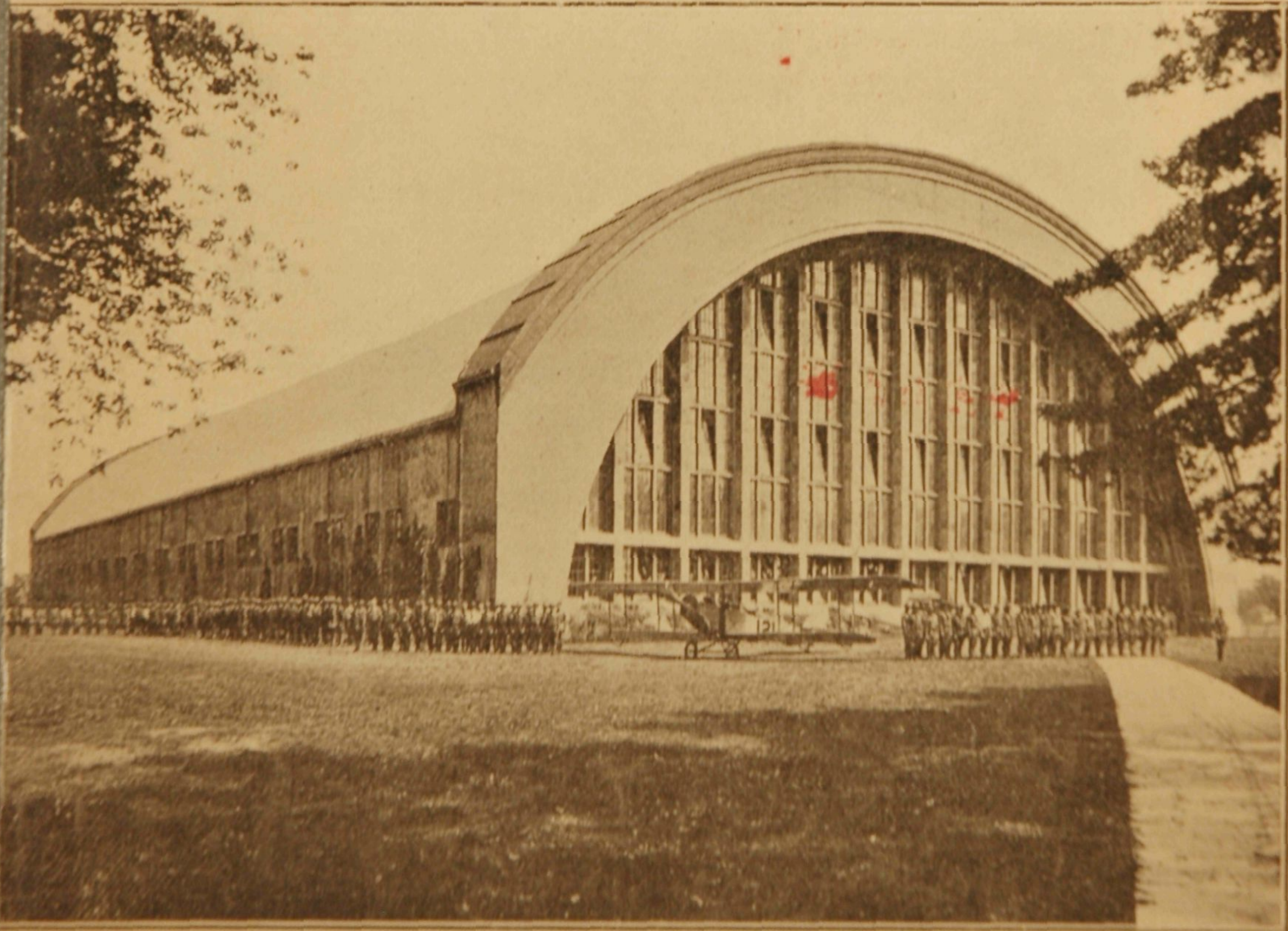
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RESPONSE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS TO THE CALL OF WAR



AVIATORS IN TRAINING AT THE SCHOOL OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS

Will the Kaiser look with scorn when these men invade the air above him?

RESPONSE
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
TO
THE CALL OF WAR

How well an individual or an institution can respond to an emergency call like that of war depends in great measure upon the preparations made.

EARLY PREPARATION BY THE UNIVERSITY. Ever since its establishment in 1867 the University of Illinois has been one of the Land Grant Institutions that has endeavored to give instruction in military science and tactics in accordance with the letter of the Federal law and the spirit of the founders. In consequence of this policy consistently followed the military department had grown by 1916 into an organization of considerable size.

THE ESTABLISHMENT enrolled by this time a total of 2279 men, consisting of two regiments of infantry (twelve companies each), a full battery of artillery, a signal company, an engineer company, a hospital company, two bands, a trumpet and drum corps, and a reserve band. In 1915 there was organized among the faculty and students a Battery which was one of the six batteries of the First Regiment of the Illinois Field Artillery. During the summer of 1916 this Battery ("F") spent several months acquiring valuable training and experience on the Mexican border.

In 1916 there was some reorganization and additions due to the passing of the National Defense Act of June 3. Certain units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps were organized.

Beginning in the autumn of 1916 there was assigned to the University by the War Department five commissioned officers and three non-commissioned officers from the active list and four retired non-commissioned officers. Previous to this only one officer from the United States Army had been assigned though the need for additional officers for the proper training of the University cadets had been urged frequently by the President of the University upon the United States War Department.

Expenditures on account of the military had greatly increased

by this period. During the two years ending March 31, 1915, \$227,918.87 was expended upon a new armory (floor space 200 x 400) to complete which it will require about \$250,000.00 more. For incidental expenses, military scholarships, for the Armory and other buildings to be used by the military an amount about equal to the original Federal Grant (\$600,000) to the University has been spent by the State to build up the military department of its University.

RECENT PREPARATION. With the rise of the war-cloud above the horizon in March 1917 other preparation was begun. A branch of the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau was organized with Assistant Dean H. W. Miller of the College of Engineering serving as director or adjutant.

On March 23, 1917, the Board of Trustees on the recommendation of President James set aside sufficient money to print the desired blanks, mail them to all students and alumni and make the necessary permanent records. On March 24, fifteen thousand letters and information blanks were sent to the alumni and students of the University of Illinois. On the information blank which was to be checked by the alumnus and returned there were listed services under 102 general heads. A permanent record card was prepared and a special punch constructed to punch the card in a manner somewhat similar to the scheme used by the Census Bureau. To date approximately 4,500 replies have been received from the 15,000 students and alumni and all of these replies have been reduced to permanent record cards.

By the punch card scheme it is now possible to go through all of the record cards in five minutes or less and find all of the men qualified for any given occupation. To date the Bureau has answered calls for more than two hundred men. On June 6-9 it made up three ambulance units of thirty-six men each in response to the call from the War Department. These men left for Allentown, Pennsylvania, on June 28, 1917, where they will remain for three months and will then be sent to France. Calls are being answered every day for men for chemical laboratories, topographic service, inspection work for the Ordnance Department, and so forth.

The Bureau has a central office in the Munsey Building in Washington, D. C. This office is under the direction of William McClellan, with Mr. James L. Phillips as first secretary. Practically all of the men who are working in this office are doing so without pay. These volunteer secretaries were sent from the various universities. The representative from the University of Illinois is Mr. Edward B. Hayes.

Previous to this the University authorities foresaw the coming paramount importance of Aeronautics and appointed a professor to give instruction to the students in this wholly new line of science.

OFFER OF RESOURCES. Early in February when it seemed inevitable that the United States would be drawn into the war, President Edmund J. James of the University sent the following telegram:

To His Excellency
Honorable Frank O. Lowden
Governor of the State of Illinois

“In the name of the trustees and faculty of the University of Illinois, I beg to tender to you, and through you to the President of the United States, in case of war, the facilities of the scientific and technical laboratories of the University of Illinois, as an aid in solving such problems as the federal government may assign to us.”

EDMUND J. JAMES.



BARRACKS FOR THE AVIATORS—Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

This telegram was communicated to the President of the United States who replied as follows:

“THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington.

February 10, 1917

My dear Governor:

May I not thank you cordially for your letter of February 7th? I am very much gratified by the generous action of the University of Illinois. Please be good enough to convey to Dr. James an expression of my hearty appreciation of his offer.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(signed) Woodrow Wilson.

Hon. Frank O. Lowden,
Governor of Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois.”

When war was actually begun the President of the University in a statement to the faculty and students urged among other things the following:

Friends:

In the great crisis which now confronts our beloved country two things are very apparent:

First, the nation expects every member of the University of Illinois to do his “bit”;

Second, every member of the University is anxious to respond to this expectation.

It does not yet appear, however, just what he can do or where, or when he can best do his part.

I hope it will become clearer in the course of a few days.

One thing is fairly evident. Men and women will be wanted for many different purposes. University men and women should be distinctly more available for a variety of positions and work than the average run of the community.

* * * * *

For the present, students and members of the faculty alike can do their best service by giving their utmost energy to their college work so that in any case they can come as near as possible to completing the work of the academic year in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

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SERVICES RENDERED. The National Government took the University President at his word and soon began to call on the University for service. The Ordnance and Quartermaster's depart-

ments needed trained men. To supply this need, special courses in business organization and operation were conducted during the period from April 23 to June 28 to prepare students for the ordnance enlisted reserve corps and for the quartermaster's enlisted reserve corps. About one hundred and twenty students enrolled for these courses, the majority of whom were promptly enlisted in the Federal service upon the completion of the work.

During the same period courses in Red Cross work were given at the University for which college credit was granted. One hundred and forty students completed the courses. The work was conducted by a registered Red Cross nurse, by members of the faculty and by practicing physicians. It included instruction in first aid, surgical supplies, home nursing, field problems and dietetics.

One of the most important services now being contributed by the University for the conduct of the war is the preparation in its laboratories of certain chemicals which are indispensable for the manufacture of munitions, nickel steels for projectiles, etc., and which—in some instances at least—can not be procured from other sources. Notably among these chemicals of which there is a shortage is dimethyl-gloxime which is now being supplied from the University of Illinois laboratories in sufficient quantities to meet all demands of the whole country.

Dr. Roger Adams of the division of Organic Chemistry with a group of graduate students is engaged in preparing other chemicals as well—some seventy-five in number—that are being sold to as many as fifteen different university laboratories, to the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, and to large distributing houses and commercial firms.

Since June 30, three additional ambulance units, one hundred and eight men in all, recruited from Illinois Alumni and students, have left the University for Allentown, Pa. to go into an army training camp prior to their departure for "Somewhere in France". Enlistments in the ordnance and quartermasters reserve corps number about seventy.

ENLISTMENTS. The following table shows what the University has contributed directly for the furtherance of the war in man power up to June 30, 1917:

Second Semester - 1916-17, showing distribution by Colleges, Classes and Occupations of students who withdrew from the University with credit for work in the national defense.

		Farming	Training Camps	Aviation Corps	National Guards	U. S. Army	Ambulance Corps	U. S. Navy	To Work In Munitions Plants	Marine Corps	Instructors In Military Science	Civil Service	Army Y. U. C. A.	To Work In Tungsten Mines	Textiles	TOTAL - Seniors	TOTAL - Juniors	TOTAL - Sophomores	TOTAL - Freshmen	TOTAL
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.	Seniors	10	7				3		2	2						24		Special		2
	Juniors	15	22	1	4	2	9	3	1			2					59			
	Sophomores	22	13	2	3	8	2	2		1			1		1			55		
	Freshmen	43	10		10	7	1		2	1				1					75	
	TOTAL	90	52	3	17	17	15	5	5	4	0	2	1	1	1	1	24	59	55	75
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADM.	Seniors	4	16			2	1	1	1							25		Special		1
	Juniors	24	18		3	1		2									48			
	Sophomores	24	20	3	6	3	4	4	2			2	1					69		
	Freshmen	46	5	2	7	4	2	2	1	1									70	
	TOTAL	98	59	5	16	10	7	9	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	25	48	69	70
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.	Seniors	9	51	2	1	1	2				3	3	2			74				
	Juniors	23	41		2	2	3		1		1						73			
	Sophomores	24	32	3	5	2	3	3	6			1						79		
	Freshmen	40	69	2	6	3	2	1	6	1									130	
	TOTAL	96	193	7	14	8	10	4	13	1	4	4	2	0	0	0	74	73	79	130
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.	Seniors	74	17		2		1			2	1		2			99		Special		12
	Juniors	85	16		2	1	1	2									107			
	Sophomores	79	6	3	6	3	1											98		
	Freshmen	116	4		4	1			1	1									127	
	TOTAL	354	43	3	14	5	3	2	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	99	107	98	127
COLLEGE OF LAW.	Seniors		6	1	2	1										15		Special		1
	Juniors	1	7		1			1									10			
	Sophomores	1	3		1													5		
	Freshmen	2	2																4	
	TOTAL	4	18	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	10	5	4

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OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES. Many faculty members have tendered their services to the State and National Governments in various capacities. President Edmund J. James is chairman of a committee formed May 21 to consider ways in which the state universities may cooperate with the Federal Government in its conduct of the war.

Seventeen members of the faculty are imparting instruction to 220 aviators in the School of Military Aeronautics.

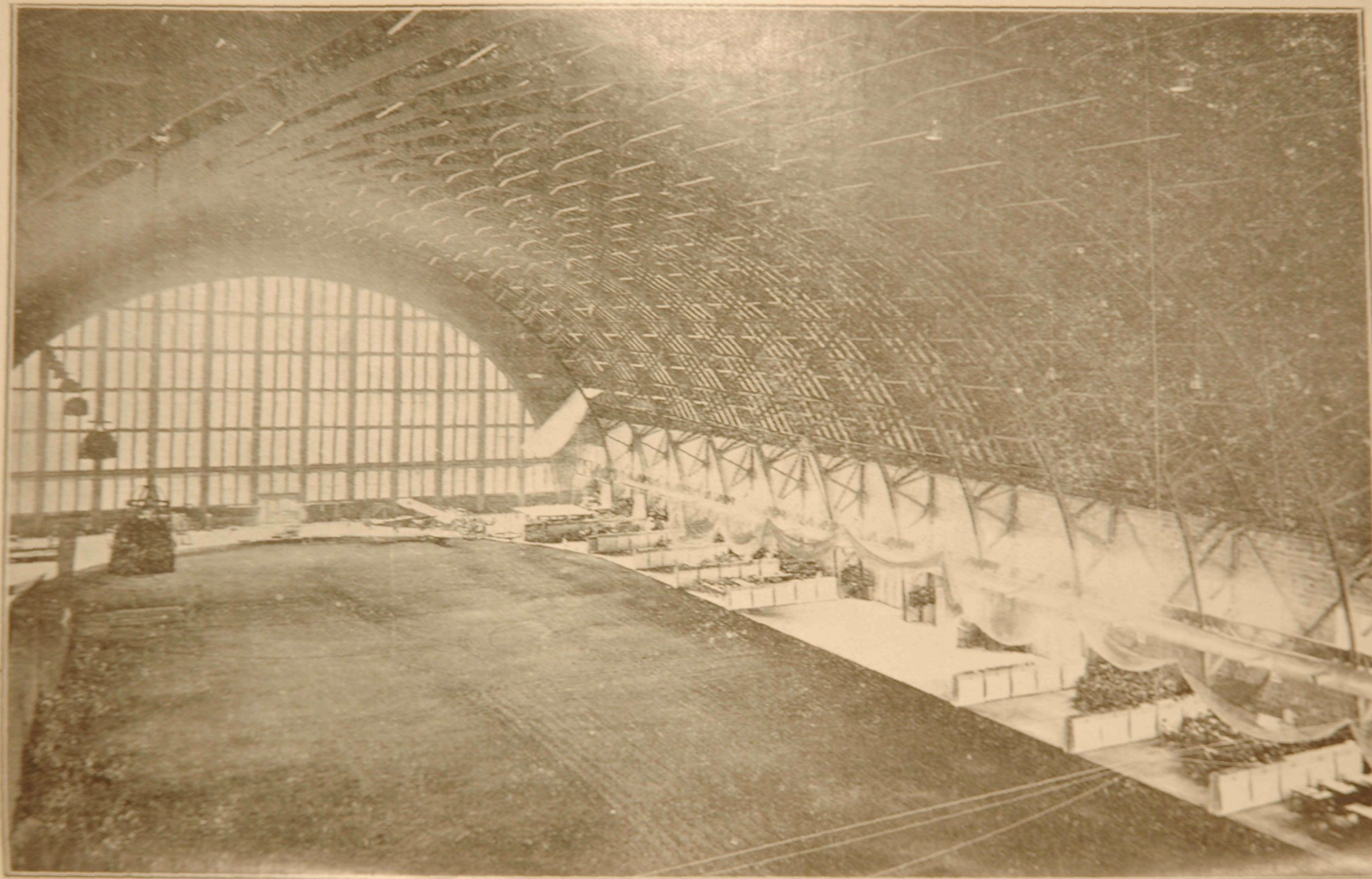
On the woman's committee of the national council of defense are: Miss Isabel Bevier, head of the household science department of the University; Mrs. Henry M. Dunlap, (76) of Savoy; two members of the board of trustees, Mrs. Mary Busey of Urbana, and Mrs. Laura B. Evans of Taylorville.

Some have enlisted in the officers' reserve corps or other branches and will soon see service at the front. Others are serving on committees, and acting in advisory capacities for National and State Governments, aiding in war relief or doing their "bit" in some other line as important and vital, perhaps, as these mentioned.

FOOD CONSERVATION. The Extension Division of the Household Science Department is organized for a food conservation campaign. During the current year this Division has served twenty-one types of organization throughout the state, reaching through them more than 70,000 housekeepers. The cooperation of all these organizations is now being enlisted and the cooperation of the local press has been secured in this service which is concerned primarily with the conservation and utilization of foods, food materials, and textiles.

This campaign will be carried forward under close cooperation with the agricultural extension work of the state.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS. On April 30, 1917, in response to a call from the War Department the University of Illinois agreed to establish a school of Military Aeronautics, which will likely continue throughout the period of the war. This school was to be established with an officer of the regular army detailed as Commandant, and a technical staff made up under the direction of the University. The men who are instructed in this School of Aeronautics are enlisted in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, and are sent here on orders from Washington. They come at approximately the rate of twenty-five men per week and remain eight weeks. The number of men on hand at the present time is approximately 220.



INSIDE VIEW OF THE ARMORY

The entire large armory is being used at the present time for instruction. The building belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association has been leased by the University and turned over to be used as barracks by the School of Military Aeronautics. The dining room facilities in the basement of the building have been increased to accommodate two hundred fifty men. In addition the new Woman's Residence Hall which is just being completed has been turned over by the Board of Trustees of the University for use of the Aviators as barracks. Instruction is being given to the men on Military Drill, Army Regulations, Theory of Flight, Cross Country and General Flying, Telegraphy, Construction and Operation of Aircraft Engines, Construction of Airplanes, Artillery Observation, Construction and Operation of Machine Guns, Meteorology, Astronomy, Reconnaissance, Map Reading, Contact Patrol, Bombs, Motor Transportation, and so forth. The men are under rigid military discipline at all times and because of the extreme requirements of the service no laxness is permitted.

Captain G. W. Krapf of the regular army, Aviation Service, has been detailed by the War Department to act as Commandant. Assistant Dean H. W. Miller of the College of Engineering, Captain in Ordnance Department, has been assigned by the University as President of the Academic Board in charge of the technical instruction. At the present time seventeen instructors from the College of Engineering are giving the technical instruction. It is expected that by the first of September a permanent staff of twenty-two men will have been made up.

The School received its first men on May 20, and graduated its first class on July 14. The men who are sent here come from all parts of the United States. Part of the first graduating class was sent to Rantoul, Illinois, and others to Fort Wood, New York. It is very probable that in a comparatively short time the capacity of the school will be increased to accommodate 400 to 500 men, graduating approximately 50 per week. The staff of the School has had to prepare the notes used by the men, and on July 13 the first bound copies of these notes containing approximately 500 pages were available for use. Until that time the notes were simply given out from time to time as they were prepared and had to be used. The men who are sent here are of the very highest caliber. The physical examination is very rigid and the men seem to realize the responsibilities that they are expected to carry.

ENGINEERS FOR CANTONMENT CONSTRUCTION.
In response to a call recently received from the Federal Government



NEW WOMAN'S RESIDENCE HALL
Turned for the use of the Aviators

the University secured for cantonment construction work twenty graduates of the College of Engineering. These men are enlisted in the National Guard and have now been detailed temporarily for this special service. Thus the government through the aid of the University is enabled to make the very best possible use of the expert training of its enlisted men.

DEVELOPMENT OF AERONAUTICAL DEVICES FOR U. S. NAVY. In response to an offer made the Navy by the shop laboratories of the Mechanical Engineering Department, the Navy asked the laboratories to design and develop an instrument capable of measuring the tension in kite balloon cables. These kite balloons have sprung into great importance during the war and have brought about special methods of operations. It is found that it is difficult to estimate whether cables holding these balloons to the ground are under great or little tension; hence the desirability of an instrument which can be applied to the cable and show at a glance the tension in it.

Such an instrument was designed by the instructor in aeronautics from photographs roughly illustrating similar devices used abroad; and the sample has been built, calibrated and shipped to the Navy department for trial. It is understood that the manufacture of these instruments for further use by the Government will be done in the shop laboratories which are well equipped for various sorts of work and are capable of employing one hundred fifty mechanics.

WAR RELIEF. Early in the war a call came for aid to the Belgian sufferers in England. In response the University in a short, vigorous campaign secured a carload of clothing, consisting of 50 boxes with 5,000 pieces of serviceable winter wear for men, women, and children, and \$1,500 in cash.

In addition to this individuals, committees, and various organizations composed partly or entirely of faculty people have done much in securing relief for the Belgians, for the Red Cross, and for other purposes.

Since last April three distinct campaigns for war relief have been conducted in the University.

Early in April a special canvass was made in the University Community for the Belgian Children's Relief Fund. As a result of that campaign a total of \$13,625.02 was raised. The general committee having this campaign in charge started out to raise \$6,900.00 to care for

the children of Muysen, Belgium. They accomplished much more—fortunately for other Belgian children.

Early in the summer, a special campaign was made to secure funds for the University Ambulance unit that was already in France. As a result of this effort about \$10,000.00 was secured for this cause.

During July a committee on Armenian and Syrian Relief by means of a garden party and direct collections raised \$500.00 that was sent to the central committee in New York. The committee at the University is a continuing organization and plans to send other aid from time to time.

EDUCATIONAL WORK. Lectures on many phases of the War have been given during the summer session by members of the faculty from the department of Political Science, from the History Department, and others. A series of ten lectures by members of the faculty were arranged by request of Mr. Herbert C. Hoover on the conservation of food and textile material. Five of these have already been delivered. Faculty people are called on constantly for addresses to public meetings throughout the state and for expert advice on many subjects.

WORK FOR THE COMING YEAR. The University will open as usual in September, 1917 and carry forward the many lines of work that it has been accustomed to do with as little change as circumstances will permit. The University believes it is extremely important that during these trying times the educational interests of the country be not neglected. It urges students who are not actually needed in the armed or unarmed forces fighting the Nation's battles to return to their college or university courses. If war continues the nation will be better served if it has available the largest possible body of trained men and women.